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VOCABULARY ■ Family

- 1 ★ Match words 1–6 with the words in the box.

sister mother niece daughter wife
granddaughter aunt

son daughter

- 1 nephew _____
- 2 uncle _____
- 3 father _____
- 4 husband _____
- 5 brother _____
- 6 grandson _____

- 2 ★ Complete the sentences with the words in exercise 1.

My aunt's husband is my uncle.

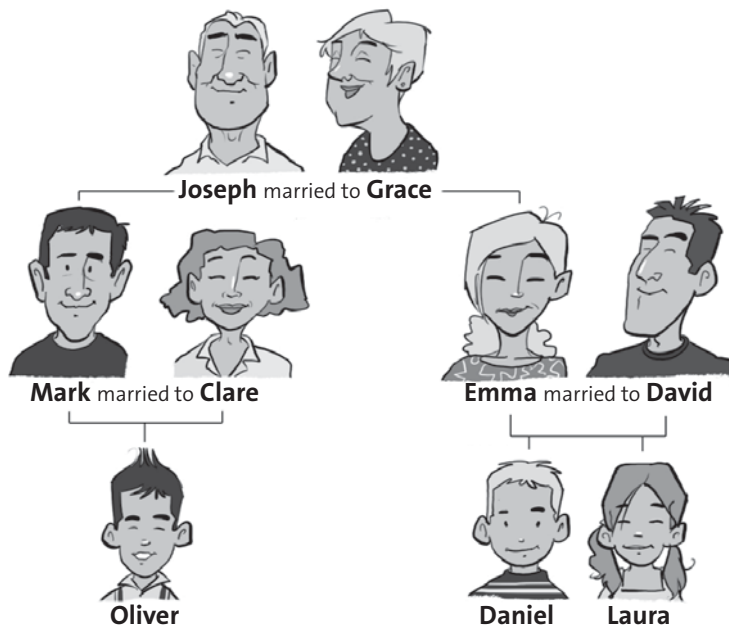
- 1 My sister is my father's _____.
- 2 My mother's _____ is my father.
- 3 My father's brother is my _____.
- 4 My aunt's _____ is my brother.
- 5 My father's _____ is my mother.
- 6 My mother's _____ is my aunt.

- 3 ★★ Read the sentences about famous families. Choose the correct answers.

Singer Dannii Minogue is Kylie Minogue's sister.

- a child b daughter c sister d cousin
- 1 Bart Simpson is Lisa's ____.
a brother b son c father d nephew
 - 2 Luke Skywalker in *Star Wars* is Darth Vader's ____.
a cousin b brother c son d uncle
 - 3 Victoria is David Beckham's ____.
a niece b aunt c wife d grandmother
 - 4 James and Oliver Phelps are ____ Fred and George Weasley in the *Harry Potter* films.
a twins b cousins c sons
d grandparents
 - 5 Katie Holmes and Tom Cruise's ____ is a little girl called Suri.
a son b brother c daughter d father
 - 6 Lourdes, Rocco, David and Mercy are Madonna's ____.
a sons b nieces c nephews d children

- 4 ★★ Complete the sentences.



Mark is Clare's husband.

- 1 Joseph and Grace are Oliver's _____.
- 2 Joseph and Grace are Mark and Emma's _____.
- 3 Mark and Emma are Joseph and Grace's _____.
- 4 David is Oliver's _____.
- 5 Clare is Daniel and Laura's _____.
- 6 Daniel is Mark's _____.
- 7 Laura is Mark's _____.
- 8 Daniel and Oliver are _____.
- 9 Laura is Joseph and Grace's _____.
- 10 Daniel is Joseph and Grace's _____.

- 5 ★★ Write sentences about your family. Use some of the words in the box.

his / her married to wife our
nephew(s) / niece(s) child(ren) twins
cousin(s) my aunt / uncle

My aunt's name is Gulnara.

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

be + subject pronouns

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

's not 're aren't 'm isn't

Affirmative		
Subject pronoun	be	Other words
I	'm	15 years old.
He / She / It	1 _____	from London.
We / You / They	2 _____	Harry's cousin(s).

Affirmative	Negative	Question	Answer
I'm	I'm ³ _____	Am I ... ?	Yes, you
He's	He _____	Is he ... ?	are. / No, you
They're	⁴ _____	Are they	aren't.
	They _____	... ?	Yes, he is. /
	⁵ _____		No, he isn't.
			Yes, they are. /
			No, they aren't.

2 ★★ Complete the sentences with the correct subject pronoun.

This is Marina. She 's Italian.

- Martin and I are German. _____ 're from Hamburg.
- Emily and Kate aren't here. _____ 're at the cinema.
- Are you Hungarian?
Yes, _____ am.
- I've got a new book. _____ 's very interesting.
- That's my dad. _____ 's a maths teacher.
- Am I late?
No, _____ aren't.

3 ★★ Complete the sentences about famous places with the affirmative or negative form of *be*.

Wembley stadium isn't in Almaty.

- Kraków _____ in Poland.
- Buckingham Palace and Big Ben _____ in Lisbon.
- The White House _____ in Canada.
- Beijing and Shanghai _____ in China.
- The Eiffel Tower _____ in Paris.
- The Taj Mahal _____ in India.
- Prague and Vienna _____ in Russia.
- The Colosseum _____ in London.
- The Baiterek Tower _____ in Astana.

4 ★★★ Use words from the table to write six questions. Then write answers that are true for you.

What	is / 's are / 're	your favourite food?
How old		your school?
Who		your best friends?
When		your next holiday?
Where		your favourite actors?
		your mother's birthday?
		your favourite colour?

What's your favourite food? It's manti.

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

Possessive 's

5 ★★ Correct the sentences. Put the apostrophe in the correct place.

This is Umit's CD.

Umit's



- Where are Altai's shoes? _____
- My parents car is white. _____
- My English teachers house is near the school. _____
- My brothers names are Alibek and Daryn.

- This is Sanzhars and Inzhus cousin.

- My grandparents house is in Russia.

6 ★★★ Look again at the family tree on page 4. Write sentences.

Daniel / Joseph and Grace

Daniel is Joseph and Grace's grandson.

- Daniel and Laura / Oliver

- Oliver / Emma

- Mark and Emma / Joseph

- Laura / David and Emma

- Clare / Daniel

1 ★ Complete the words in the sentences.

I don't understand my maths homework!

- 1 We've got a lesson in the s_____ laboratory.
- 2 We're on page ten of our g_____ book. It's all about Africa.
- 3 My P_____ teacher teaches football and basketball.
- 4 At school there's a m_____ room with a piano.
- 5 This E_____ exercise isn't difficult. All the words are on this page.
- 6 My next c_____ is in room 15. It's at ten o'clock.

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

book notes exam room laboratory
teacher homework



My brother's school has got a new science laboratory.

- 1 Listen and write _____ about the British Royal Family.
- 2 We've got an English _____ on Monday.
- 3 Open your history _____ at page fifty-nine.
- 4 Our PE _____ is very good at basketball.
- 5 We've got a lot of Russian _____ today – four exercises!
- 6 Where's our next lesson? It's in the ICT _____.

3 ★★★ Read the notes and complete the dialogue.

- **Monday**
Important! Shorts and T-shirt for PE class.
- **Tuesday**
Geography homework and science homework.
- **Wednesday**
Music lesson – remember book!
- **Thursday**
9.00 a.m. Exam – history.
- **Friday**
Maths homework.

- Lily** I've got a lot to do this week. I've got science and ¹_____ homework on Tuesday.
- Mum** Have you? Have you got any more?
- Lily** No. We haven't got ²_____ homework on Friday, because we're on holiday next week.
- Mum** Oh, yes. That's good.
- Lily** But I've got a history ³_____ on Thursday.
- Mum** Oh, no! Really?
- Lily** And I need my music ⁴_____ for Wednesday. I've got a lesson.
- Mum** Yes, I know.
- Lily** And there's a PE ⁵_____ on Monday. I need my shorts and T-shirt!

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

What homework have you got this week?

I've got French homework.

- 1 What exams have you got before the holidays?

- 2 What books have you got in your school bag?

- 3 What are your favourite lessons?

- 4 How many teachers have you got?

- 5 Have you got an ICT room?

- 6 Who is your favourite teacher?

have got

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

have has haven't hasn't have

	I / you / we / they	he / she / it
Affirmative	I / you / we / they <u>have</u> got	he / she / it has got
Negative	I / you / we / they haven't got	he / she / it hasn't got
Question	1 _____ they got...?	Has it got...?
Answers	Yes, they have. No, they 2 _____.	Yes, it 4 _____. No, it hasn't.

- 2 ★★ Complete the sentences with the correct form of **have got**.

Have we got (we) a new English teacher this year?

- They're very happy. They _____ homework tonight.
- My cousin is interested in music and he _____ a guitar.
- You _____ a history lesson today. It's on Friday.
- _____ (the teacher) a new science book?
- What exercises _____ (you) for your maths homework?
- Where _____ (she) her history lesson?

- 3 ★★ Write questions with **have got**. Complete answers a–e. Then match questions 1–5 with answers a–e.

- you / a strict teacher?
Have you got a strict teacher? a _____
- your brother / a maths exam on Friday?

- we / two exercises for homework?

- the school / a new science laboratory?

- they / an interesting geography book?

- No, I haven't. She's very nice.
- Yes, they _____. It's about mountains.
- No, we _____. We've got three.
- No, it _____. It's got a new music room.
- Yes, he _____. He isn't very happy.

there is, there are

- 4 ★★ Complete the text with **there is, there isn't, there are** or **there aren't**.

My school



My name's Adam and I'm at Priory School in Manchester. Priory is a small school – there are only two hundred students here. It's a school for boys, so ¹ _____ any girls. ² _____ twenty or thirty teachers at the school and ³ _____ a lot of different rooms.

I'm interested in sport and ⁴ _____ a big gymnasium for our PE classes – that's important for me! ⁵ _____ also two excellent PE teachers, Mr Bailey and Mr Stratton, but ⁶ _____ a swimming pool here at Priory School – we go to the city centre for swimming classes.

I love science and ⁷ _____ a big new science laboratory. I like ICT too, but ⁸ _____ any modern computers in our ICT room. They're very old!

- 5 ★★ Write sentences about your school. Use the correct forms of **have got** and **there is / there are** and the words in the box. Use the text in exercise 4 to help you.

students teachers swimming pool
rooms school uniform gymnasium
computers laboratory

We've got a blue and black school uniform.

There are seven hundred students at my school.

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

1 Communication and technology

VOCABULARY ■ Everyday objects

1 ★ Choose the odd word out.

- clothes **keys** jewellery make-up
 1 money a purse keys a wallet
 2 a ticket a bus pass make-up an ID card
 3 a purse a laptop a mobile phone an MP3 player
 4 a key ring a watch sunglasses clothes
 5 a purse a bag a wallet jewellery

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

keys bus pass make-up watch
 ID card mobile phone laptop money
 MP3 player



You can do work on your laptop.

- You use a _____ to tell the time.
- You put _____ in a purse.
- I don't need a ticket for the bus. I've got a _____.
- You can listen to music on an _____.
- You can text friends on a _____.
- Laura never wears _____ at school.
- I can't open the door because I haven't got my _____.
- We need an electronic _____ to go into school.

3 ★★★ Look at the pictures. What do the people need? Complete the sentences.



The girl needs some more clothes.



1 The boys need a _____.



2 The woman needs her _____.



3 The man needs his _____.



4 The girl needs a _____.



5 The boys need their _____.

4 ★★★ Write sentences about the objects you carry. Why do you carry them? Give reasons with so.

I carry a mobile phone so I can text my friends.

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

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

like don't like likes doesn't

Present simple affirmative			
I / You / We / They	like		pizza.
He / She / It	1 _____		
Present simple negative			
I / You / We / They	2 _____		pizza.
He / She / It	3 _____	4 _____	

2 ★★ Write negative sentences.

Zhibek wears jewellery.

Zhibek doesn't wear jewellery.

- He buys a lot of designer clothes.

- They work in town.

- Timur studies a lot.

- We like hip hop music.

- She carries an ID card.

- My dog needs a drink of water.

3 ★★ Write sentences using the present simple.

school / finish / at three o'clock

School finishes at three o'clock.

- he / not carry / any money

- she / watch / too much TV

- he / go / swimming twice a week

- we / not like / horror films

- she / not wear / make-up

- he / use / an MP3 player to listen to music

4 ★★★ Look at the pictures. Complete the sentences using the present simple affirmative and negative.



She doesn't wear a lot of jewellery.



1 _____ to school by bus.



2 _____ football on Saturdays.



3 _____ TV in the evenings.

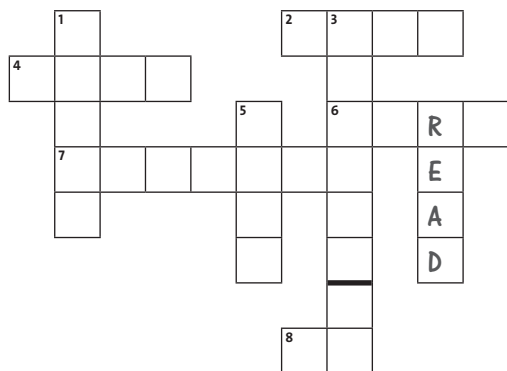


4 _____ Chinese on Monday nights.



5 _____ to the cinema with her friends.

1 ★ Complete the crossword.



read magazines / books

- 1 _____ TV
- 2 _____ sport
- 3 _____ music / the radio
- 4 _____ photos
- 5 _____ friends
- 6 _____ the internet
- 7 _____ things / tickets
- 8 _____ shopping / cycling

2 ★★ Complete the sentences with the verbs in exercise 1.

I often meet Saken for coffee after school.

- 1 Arslan _____ tennis very well.
- 2 Nurai and her sister _____ old cinema tickets. They've got about 25!
- 3 Tanya _____ shopping with her friends on Saturdays.
- 4 We _____ photos in our spare time.
- 5 Yen _____ computer magazines.
- 6 My brothers _____ the internet every day.

3 ★★ Complete Anna's description of her family. Use the verbs in the box.

reads don't watch goes doesn't go
surf takes listen to play



The people in my family have got lots of interests. My dad really likes photography.

He takes photos at weekends, and he's in a photography club, too. He also ¹_____ swimming, but he ²_____ cycling. He says it's boring. My mum ³_____ magazines in the evening, and I ⁴_____ the guitar. She and I ⁵_____ the radio a lot, but we don't like the same music! I ⁶_____ TV very much, because I think the programmes are terrible. But I ⁷_____ the internet every night, and talk to my friends online.

4 ★★★ Complete the sentences about you and your friends' free time. Use affirmative and negative forms of suitable verbs and add your own ideas.

My dad reads sports and photography magazines. (magazines)

- 1 I _____

(TV / DVDs)
- 2 My best friend _____

(shopping at weekends)
- 3 My friends and I _____

(the guitar)
- 4 In our family, we _____

(the internet)
- 5 My best friend _____

(cycling)
- 6 I _____

(the radio)

Present simple: questions

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

Questions			
Do / Does	Subject	Verb	Other words
Do / Does	you	¹ play / ² plays	tennis at the weekend?
³ Do / Does	Sara	⁴ surf / ⁵ surfs	the internet in the evening?

Short answers	
Yes, I ⁶ do / does / am.	
No, I ⁷ don't / doesn't / am not.	
Yes, she ⁸ do / does / is.	
No, she ⁹ don't / doesn't / not.	

2 ★ Complete the sentences with *do* or *does*.

- Do you use your mobile phone a lot?
 1 Where _____ Inkar and Aisha go shopping?
 2 When _____ we finish school?
 3 _____ you read manga comics?
 4 What _____ Serik collect?
 5 _____ Dilnaz spend a lot of time watching TV?
 6 Who _____ you play sport with?

3 ★★ Order the words to make present simple questions. Then match questions 1–5 with answers a–f.

- tennis / you / when / play / do
When do you play tennis? _____ e
- 1 he / after school / does / visit / who

- 2 do / live / they / where

- 3 study / does / she / French

- 4 they / do / go swimming / why / before school

- 5 you / do / the internet / surf / why

- a No, she studies Spanish.
 b In a flat near the city centre.
 c He visits his grandmother.
 d So I can watch videos and visit chat rooms.
 e I play on Sundays.
 f Because they want to be Olympic swimmers.

4 ★★★ Write questions for the answers. Look at the underlined words and use the correct words in the box. Then write true answers.

what what when where who why

- What sports do you play? _____
 I play tennis.
I play football and cricket. _____
 1 _____
 I meet my friends in town.

 2 _____
 I read magazines and books at the weekend.

 3 _____
 I go shopping on Saturdays.

 4 _____
 I like to go cycling with my brother.

 5 _____
 I study English because I want to visit Scotland.

Adverbs of frequency

5 ★★ Rewrite the sentences. Put the adverbs of frequency in the correct places.

- I wear jewellery. (sometimes)
I sometimes wear jewellery. _____
- 1 We are tired in the evenings. (usually)

- 2 Altynay wears too much make-up. (often)

- 3 Miras sees his family. (hardly ever)

- 4 I have got my ID card in my wallet. (always)

- 5 Aigul is late for school. (never)

- 6 They visit us at the weekend. (sometimes)



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

The text is about ...

- a a typical London lifestyle.
- b an expensive lifestyle.
- c living without money.

A free and easy life

A
For many people, life is about working and having a lot of money and possessions. Without these things, your life isn't supposed to be very good. Some people disagree, however. Paul Cortez is one young person who lives an 'alternative lifestyle'.

B
Paul lives in a very expensive city, London, but he doesn't mind not having money. He stays in a squat*. It's not his home and he doesn't pay rent money. In many countries, this is not allowed, but in the UK, it's not illegal. He normally spends less than £1 a day.

C
Paul doesn't use public transport, and he hasn't got a car. He always rides a bicycle. 'It's cold in the winter, but I prefer it,' he says.

D
Paul doesn't have a paid job, but he's not bored. He is allowed to study very cheaply, because he hasn't got a job. He also works at a charity shop. He meets some fascinating people there.

E
Paul says that local cafés and supermarkets throw away a lot of good food, and he eats this. On a typical day, he has sandwiches and fresh fruit. Does he miss his favourite foods and drinks? 'Well, a really good coffee, maybe!' he says.

*squat – a squat is a home with squatters in it. A squatter lives in somebody else's home, without permission, and without paying any money. You can do this in the UK, until the home owner tells you to leave.

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

- What do we want from life? A
- 1 How does he travel? ___
 - 2 What about food? ___
 - 3 How does he do it? ___
 - 4 What does he do all day? ___

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

- 1 How is Paul Cortez's lifestyle 'alternative'?

- 2 What city does he live in?

- 3 How does he feel about having no money?

- 4 What does he dislike about riding a bicycle?

- 5 What activities does Paul do?

- 6 Where does Paul get his food?

Build your vocabulary

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

against the rules aren't allowed to
is supposed are allowed supposed

- 1 We're _____ wear jewellery at school.
- 2 It's _____ to wear jewellery at school.
- 3 You aren't _____ to eat in class.
- 4 He _____ to wear a tie to school.
- 5 We _____ to use a mobile phone here.
- 6 We _____ supposed to make calls.

Language point: Capital letters and punctuation

1 ★ Choose the correct words.

Keiko is Japanese / japanese.

- 1 Their favourite group is *black eyed peas* / *Black Eyed Peas*.
- 2 Hes / He's got a cat.
- 3 It's / Its eyes are blue.
- 4 I'm into music art and, reading / music, art and reading.
- 5 We went to Spain / spain last summer.
- 6 do / Do you like hip hop music?
- 7 I want to learn Spanish Japanese and French / Spanish, Japanese and French.
- 8 She is Australian / australian.

2 ★★ Rewrite the sentences using capital letters and punctuation.

my name is aliya and ive got a lot of comics books and magazines

My name is Aliya and I've got a lot of comics, books and magazines.

1 im really into them i also like playing my brother yerassyls computer games he doesnt mind

2 we like art reading and playing football were into music too

3 weve got about 100 cds theyre on shelves in our bedroom

TASK

3 ★★ Read the information about Nursultan and complete the description.



Name: Nursultan

Age: 14

Description: quiet, friendly

Likes: football ✓, volleyball ✓, shopping ✗

Habits: plays football and reads manga comics

Buys: football magazines

Wants to meet: somebody aged 14–16

Speaks: Kazakh, Russian and English

Wants to learn: German and how to play the guitar

My friend's name is Nursultan and ¹_____ fourteen years old. Nursultan is ²_____, but friendly. ³_____ football and volleyball, but he ⁴_____ shopping. He often ⁵_____ football and ⁶_____ manga comics, and he spends his money on ⁷_____. He wants to chat with ⁸_____ 14–16, and he speaks ⁹_____. He wants to ¹⁰_____ German and how to ¹¹_____.

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

Technology: Production stages

1 Match the raw materials 1–7 with the definitions a–g.

- | | |
|----------|--|
| 1 ore | a a yellow or white material you find on a beach |
| 2 fleece | b it's usually green, sometimes with flowers |
| 3 plant | c the coat of some animals, e.g. sheep |
| 4 tree | d the liquid from plants |
| 5 oil | e many of these make a forest |
| 6 sand | f a rock with metal in it |
| 7 sap | g a black liquid we take from the ground |

2 Label the pictures with the basic materials in the box.

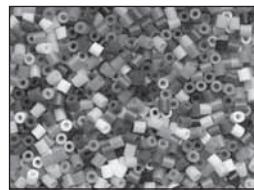
cotton glass metal paper plastic rubber wool



1 _____



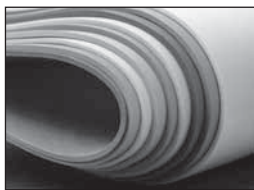
2 _____



3 _____



4 _____



5 _____



6 _____

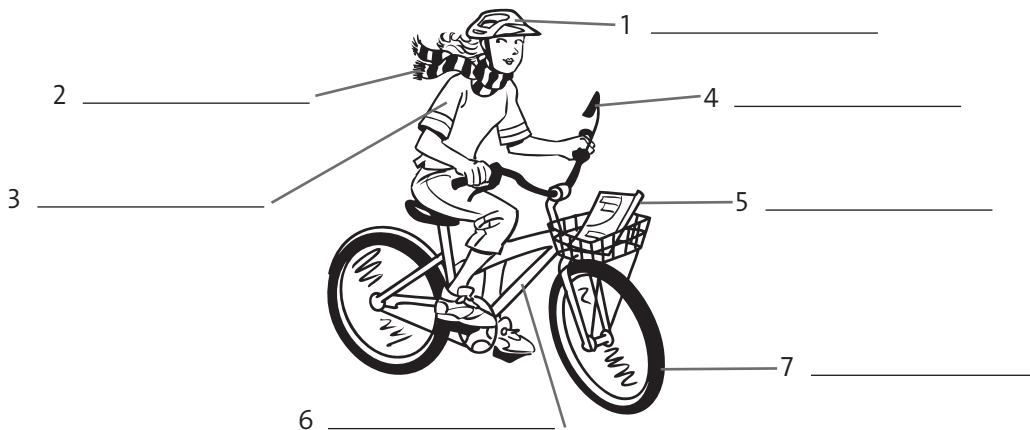


7 _____

3 Complete the sentences with the raw material words in exercise 1.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| 1 Glass is made from _____. | 5 Many types of metal are found in an _____. |
| 2 Plastic is made from _____. | 6 Cotton is made from a _____. |
| 3 Paper is made from a _____. | 7 Rubber is made from the _____ of some tropical plants. |
| 4 Wool is made from _____. | |

4 Label the finished products with the basic material words in exercise 2.

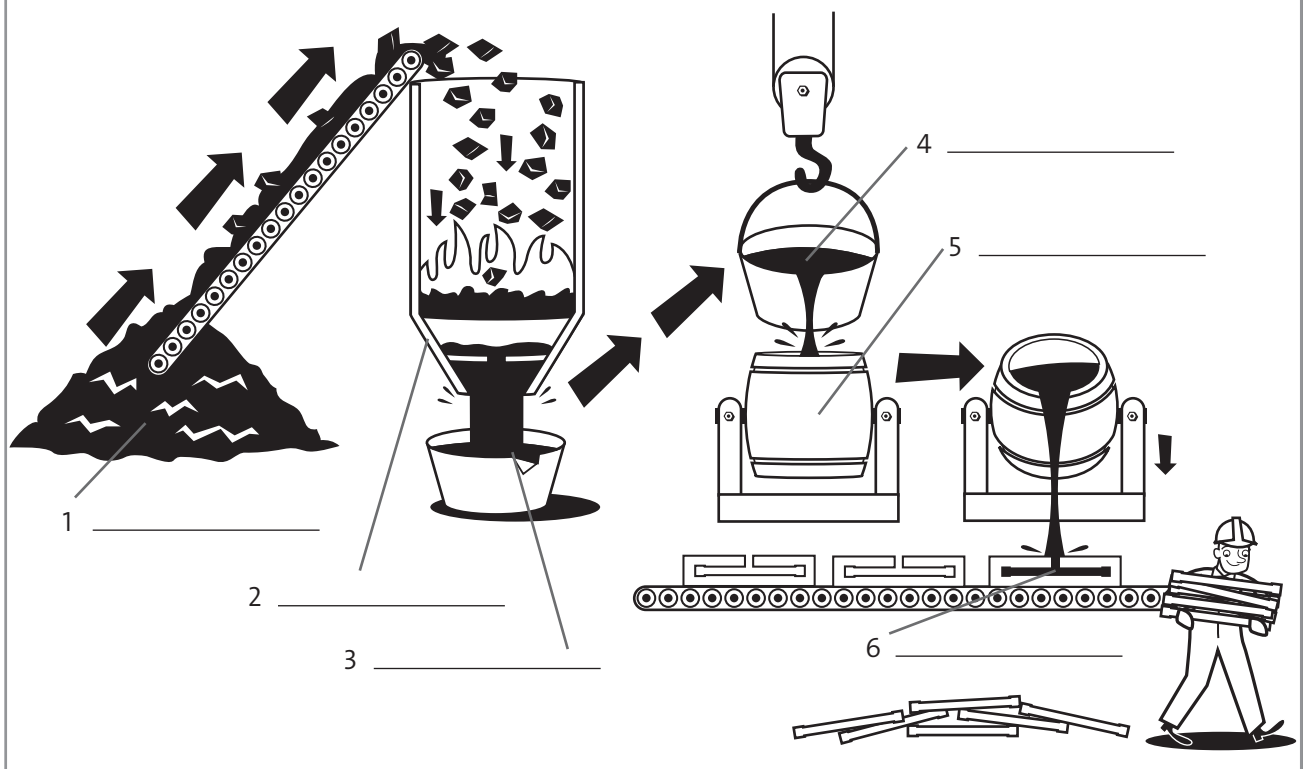


- 5 Read the text quickly. Does it describe the production stages for metal, plastic or paper? _____

Iron and steel

We don't often use materials in their raw state. We change the raw materials to make the things we use every day. The plastic in our water bottles and mobile phones comes from oil. The paper in books comes from trees, and the metal we use comes from a rock called an ore.

How do we get the metal for the girl's bike? We find iron in a rock called iron ore. We put the iron ore in a very big oven called a blast furnace. When the furnace is very hot, the metal in the ore changes into a liquid and comes out of the rock. The melted iron then goes into a different oven called a steel furnace. In this oven we make a metal called steel. It is stronger than iron. Next we put the liquid steel into a mould. A mould gives the steel a shape. For the bike we need a mould that makes tube shapes. When it is cold, we have the frame for the bike. This is the finished product.



- 6 Label the diagram above with the words in the box.

blast furnace iron ore melted iron pour into moulds put liquid into second oven steel furnace

- 7 Read the text again and write *True* or *False* for sentences 1–6. Correct the false sentences.

- 1 We usually change the raw materials before we use them. _____
- 2 Iron ore is a rock with metal in it. _____
- 3 The furnace doesn't need to be very hot. _____
- 4 There are three ovens in this process. _____
- 5 Iron is stronger than steel. _____
- 6 We use moulds to make the shapes we need. _____

- 8 Do some research on the internet or in an encyclopaedia. Find out and then describe how we make plastic bottles.

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

■ □ □ □ I need to try this again.

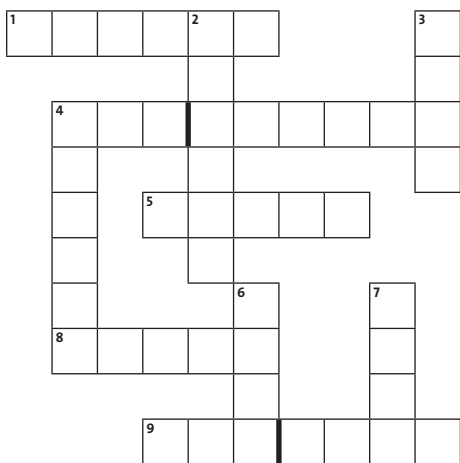
■ ■ ■ □ I am happy with this.

■ ■ □ □ I could do this better.

■ ■ ■ ■ I can do this very well.

VOCABULARY ■ Everyday objects

1 Complete the crossword.



Across

- 1 Can I use your _____ phone to make a call?
- 4 I use my _____ to listen to my music.
- 5 I haven't got any _____, so I can't go shopping.
- 8 Keep your money safe in a _____.
- 9 Don't forget your _____. You don't want to pay for a full-price bus ticket.

Down

- 2 I really want a _____, so I can surf the internet when I go out.
- 3 You need a student ID _____ to get cheap tickets to this show.
- 4 You aren't allowed to wear _____ on your face at school.
- 6 I haven't got my _____, so I can't open the door.
- 7 I've got two _____ for my school books – a small, old one, and a big, new one.

I can talk about my possessions.

MY EVALUATION □ □ □ □

READING ■ People's possessions

2 Match sentence halves 1–6 with a–f.

- 1 At my school, _____
- 2 In the UK, most children _____
- 3 At school, I _____
- 4 We aren't _____
- 5 Are you _____
- 6 Is wearing jewellery _____

- a allowed to have mobile phones at school.
- b allowed at your school?
- c we aren't supposed to wear make-up.
- d allowed to wear your own clothes to school?
- e are supposed to have swimming lessons at school.
- f am supposed to wear a special uniform.

I can talk about school rules.

MY EVALUATION □ □ □ □

LANGUAGE FOCUS ■ Present simple: affirmative and negative

3 Make present simple sentences.

- 1 I / not go / cycling

- 2 my brother / study / French and German

- 3 he / not play / the guitar

- 4 we / not carry / our mobile phones to school

- 5 my sister / finish / her homework before dinner

- 6 my dog / not like / swimming

I can talk about habits and facts.

MY EVALUATION □ □ □ □

VOCABULARY ■ Free-time activities

4 Complete the sentences with the correct form of a suitable verb.

- 1 We _____ the internet at a café. It's too expensive! ✗
- 2 Amir _____ swimming at the weekends. ✓
- 3 Anton _____ his friends after school. ✓
- 4 _____ (Sofia) photos on her mobile phone ?
- 5 I _____ my guitar. I find it boring. ✗
- 6 _____ (your parents) to the radio ?
- 7 My sister _____ postcards. She's got 150! ✓
- 8 Alex _____ films at the cinema in the town centre. ✗

I can talk about my free time.

MY EVALUATION ○○○○

LANGUAGE FOCUS ■ Present simple: questions

5 Choose the correct words then answer the questions.

- 1 Do / Are you study French at school?

- 2 Kuanysh listens to / Does Kuanysh listen to the radio?

- 3 Do / Does your mum surf the internet in the evening?

- 4 Does your dad like / likes coffee?

- 5 Do / Does your friends play tennis?

- 6 Do / Does you watch a lot of DVDs?

I can ask and answer about free-time activities.

MY EVALUATION ○○○○

SPEAKING ■ Asking for and giving opinions

6 Complete the dialogues.

- 1 **Anna** Don't you _____ these trousers?
Marat Not much.
- 2 **Tom** Do you like swimming?
Amy It's _____, I suppose.
- 3 **Emily** I love reading.
Josh I can't _____ it.
- 4 **Adam** I love this shop. _____ do you reckon?
Sam It's not bad.
- 5 **Aru** Do you like this song?
Peter No, I'm not very _____ on it.

I can ask for and give opinions.

MY EVALUATION ○○○○

WRITING ■ An internet profile

7 Complete the internet profile with the words in the box.

prefer mind mad really keen
into fan

• Lenka • 15 years old • Russia

✉ Message 📧 Add to friends

About me

Hi, I'm Lenka and I'm from Moscow in Russia. I've got blue eyes and long, blonde hair.

Likes and dislikes

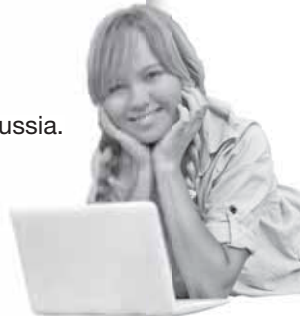
I'm ¹_____ films, especially animated ones. I'm a big ²_____ of the film directors Tim Burton and Henry Selick. I'm not ³_____ about listening to the radio, but I use my MP3 player all the time.

My free time

I'm very ⁴_____ on surfing the internet. I've got my own website and blog, and I'm ⁵_____ into it. I spend hours on the internet every day! I ⁶_____ using my laptop, because my brother always uses our desktop computer at home.

Requests

I want to meet someone of a similar age to me. I don't ⁷_____ where you're from, but I want to practise my English, please.

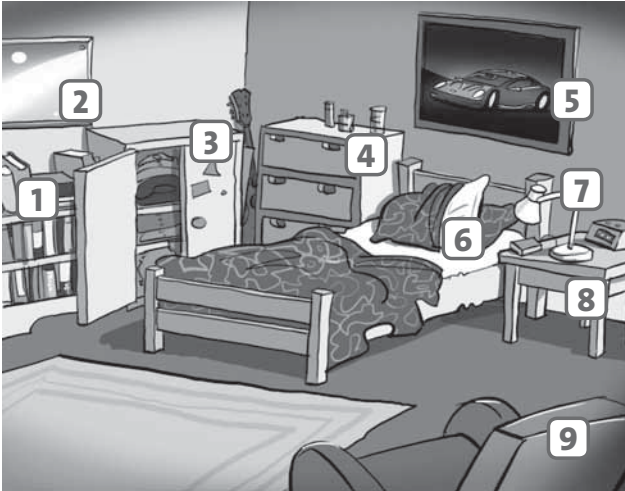


I can write about my likes and dislikes.

MY EVALUATION ○○○○

VOCABULARY ■ At home

- 1 ★ Look at the picture. Write the correct numbers.



bookcase 1 picture ____
 bed ____ mirror ____
 chest of drawers ____ table ____
 cupboard ____ lamp ____
 chair ____

- 2 ★★ Do the *Furniture quiz*. Use the words in the box.

bath sofa desk microwave wardrobe
 shower washing machine

Furniture quiz: What is it?

This is in the bathroom. You wash your hair in it. Water comes down on your head.

shower

- You keep your clothes in this. _____
- You sit on this with your family and watch TV. _____
- When your clothes are dirty, you wash them in this. _____
- This is in the kitchen. You can cook your favourite food in it very quickly. _____
- This is a table. You do your homework on it. _____
- You put a lot of water in this and then wash your body. _____

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

dining room bathroom ~~living room~~
 bedrooms kitchen



Holiday flat

Come and stay in this beautiful flat next to the sea in Bournemouth! There's a big living room with a very comfortable sofa – you can sit on this and watch DVDs, read or relax.

There's also a wonderful ¹ _____ – it's got a new microwave and a washing machine, too. Cook a meal for all your family in here!

The flat has got a nice ² _____ with big windows. You can eat dinner and look at the beach.

There are two big ³ _____ – they're both very quiet and you can sleep well here. Next to these two rooms there's an excellent ⁴ _____ with a big bath and a hot shower.

Contact us for more information.

- 4 ★★★ Write sentences to describe your bedroom. What furniture is there, and where is it? Use the prepositions in the box.

behind between in front of near
 next to on under

There's a big wardrobe. It's next to my bed.

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

1 ★ Complete the table with *is, are or am*, and the *-ing* form of the verbs.

Subject	be	-ing form
Affirmative		
I	<u>am</u>	<u>working.</u> (work)
You / We / They	1 _____	<u>sitting.</u> (sit)
He / She / It	2 _____	_____ (play)
		_____ (do)
		_____ (read)
		_____ (give)
		_____ (stop)
		_____ (swim)
		_____ (cry)
		_____ (listen)
		_____ (change)
		_____ (make)
Negative		
I	3 _____ not	
You / We / They	4 _____ n't	
He / She / It	5 _____ n't	

2 ★★ What are the people doing? Complete the sentences using the present continuous form of the verbs in the box.

study surf sleep have wash
read watch



My family is in the kitchen. They 're having breakfast.

- I'm at my desk. I _____ for my exam tomorrow.
- Kanat is on the sofa in the living room. He _____ TV.
- My grandfather is in the bedroom. He _____ the newspaper.
- Maxim and Yerden are on the computer. They _____ the internet.
- My sister is in the bathroom. She _____ her hands and face.
- My grandmother is in bed. She _____.

3 ★★ Write affirmative and negative sentences using the present continuous.

Oraz / not work on the computer / play a game
Oraz isn't working on the computer.

He's playing a game.

1 Anna / not read her book / look out of the window

2 you / not listen to the teacher / talk

3 I / send a text on my mobile phone / not make a call

4 Lena / not sit in her chair / run to the door

5 we / read a magazine / not do our homework

6 Berik and Samal / eat some biscuits / not study

4 ★★★ Choose six of your favourite photos. Write one positive and one negative sentence about each one. What are the people doing / not doing?

In my favourite photo of my parents they're swimming in the sea. They aren't lying on the beach.

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

1 ★ Choose the correct words.

They always **take** / clear out the rubbish at the weekend.

- 1 My brother often **tidies** / **does** the washing-up after dinner.
- 2 My mum usually **cleans** / **makes** the floor in the kitchen.
- 3 Do you ever **take** / **do** the dog for a walk?
- 4 Oleg sometimes **makes** / **cleans** his bed in the morning.
- 5 You never **make** / **tidy** your room.
- 6 I always **do** / **clear** the table after dinner.

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

do clear tidy do take make clean



My sister likes helping at home. She always **makes** her bed before school.

- 1 Can you _____ the table, please?
- 2 My friend Yerkin usually _____ out the rubbish.
- 3 After lunch, they always _____ the washing-up.
- 4 My cousin is very lazy and he never _____ his room.
- 5 We need to _____ the floor. It's really dirty!
- 6 My brother never _____ the ironing or vacuuming.

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

~~your bed~~ the shopping your room
the vacuuming the car the washing-up
the ironing

Pete Can I have £5 to go out, Mum?

Mum £5? You're joking! You don't help around the house at all. You never make **your bed**, or tidy ¹_____. I can't do ²_____ in there, because there are clothes and magazines on the floor!

Pete Okay, okay, I'm going. What else do you want me to do?

Mum If you want £5, you can do ³_____ after lunch, and you can clean ⁴_____ before Dad goes to the supermarket to do ⁵_____.

Pete All that for £5? All right then. But Mum ...

Mum Yes?

Pete Can you do ⁶_____? I want to wear my new shirt to go out!

4 ★★ Who usually helps around the house in your family? Is anyone doing anything now? Which jobs do people like / dislike? Write sentences. Use some of the words in the box.

regular activities	sometimes, usually, never
activities now	now, at the moment
likes and dislikes	prefers, likes, hates + -ing form

My sister and I sometimes help with the shopping.

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

Present continuous: questions

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

are aren't am is 'm not is doing

Questions			
be	Subject	-ing form	Other words
Am	I		
1 _____	you	2 _____	the ironing?
3 _____	she		
Short answers			
Affirmative			
Yes, I am. / Yes, you are. / Yes, she ⁴ _____.			
Negative			
No, I ⁵ _____. / No, you ⁶ _____. / No, she isn't.			

2 ★★ Look at the picture. Write questions using the present continuous. Then write answers.



what / Ben / listen to

What is Ben listening to?

He's listening to the radio.

1 where / Kelly and Ben / sit

2 what / Kelly / wear

3 they / watch TV

4 Kelly / write / a text message

3 ★★★ Make present continuous questions about the picture in exercise 2. Then write answers.

1 Is _____?

2 Who _____?

3 Are _____?

4 What _____?

Present simple and present continuous

4 ★★ Complete the sentences using the present simple or present continuous form of the verbs.

Damir makes (make) his bed every morning.

Ruslan and Aizere are clearing (clear) the table now.

1 When _____ Natasha normally _____ (tidy) her room?

2 Anna _____ (do) her homework at the moment, so she can't come out.

3 They always _____ (walk) to school at 8.00.

4 Are you _____ (have) lunch now?

5 ★★★ Write questions using the present simple or present continuous. Then write true answers.

what / you / usually do / on Saturday afternoon

What do you usually do on Saturday afternoon?

I often go shopping or sometimes I play tennis.

1 what / you / do / now

2 what / your mum / usually do / at the weekend

3 what / your best friend / do / at the moment

4 where / you / usually do / your homework

Language point: *and, but, because*

1 ★ Choose the correct words.

They love the painting, **because** / **but** they don't like the mirror.

- 1 In the dining room there's a chest of drawers **and** / **but** a big cupboard.
- 2 We like the sofa **because** / **but** it's very comfortable.
- 3 The bedroom is small, **because** / **but** it's got everything we need.
- 4 There are two chairs **and** / **but** a table in the room.
- 5 I'm not watching TV **and** / **because** there aren't any good programmes today.
- 6 I haven't got a TV in my bedroom, **but** / **and** we've got a big TV in the living room.
- 7 I like the kitchen **because** / **but** it's got big windows.

2 ★★ Write sentences with *and, but* or *because*.

There's a nice sofa in our living room. We've got a big TV, too.

There's a nice sofa in our living room and we've got a big TV, too.

- 1 He's going to bed now. He's tired.

- 2 I often tidy my room. I never do the washing-up.

- 3 At school we study history. We learn French.

- 4 We always get up early. School starts at 8.00.

- 5 I really want that picture. I haven't got any money.

○ TASK

3 ★★ Complete the information about Miley Cyrus with the words in the box.

microwave beds mother shower
clothes films drink living

On tour with Miley Cyrus

When *Hannah Montana* star Miley Cyrus goes on tour she travels in a big, pink tour bus. You can do everything on the bus – eat, drink, sleep and have a shower.

The first room you walk into is a big, modern ¹_____ room with a table and two comfortable brown sofas. Miley always travels with her family, and at the moment her ²_____ is doing some work at the table.

The next room is the bedroom, with comfortable ³_____. At night Miley can watch her favourite ⁴_____ because there's a TV next to her bed. There's also an enormous wardrobe with a lot of Miley's ⁵_____, ready for her next show.

The kitchen is quite small, but it's got everything – a fridge, a ⁶_____ and things for making coffee. There's also a cool bathroom with a ⁷_____ and a big mirror – perfect for the modern star on tour!



4 ★★★ Imagine your favourite pop star or sports star has got a tour bus. Write a description of the tour bus. Use the text in exercise 3 to help you.

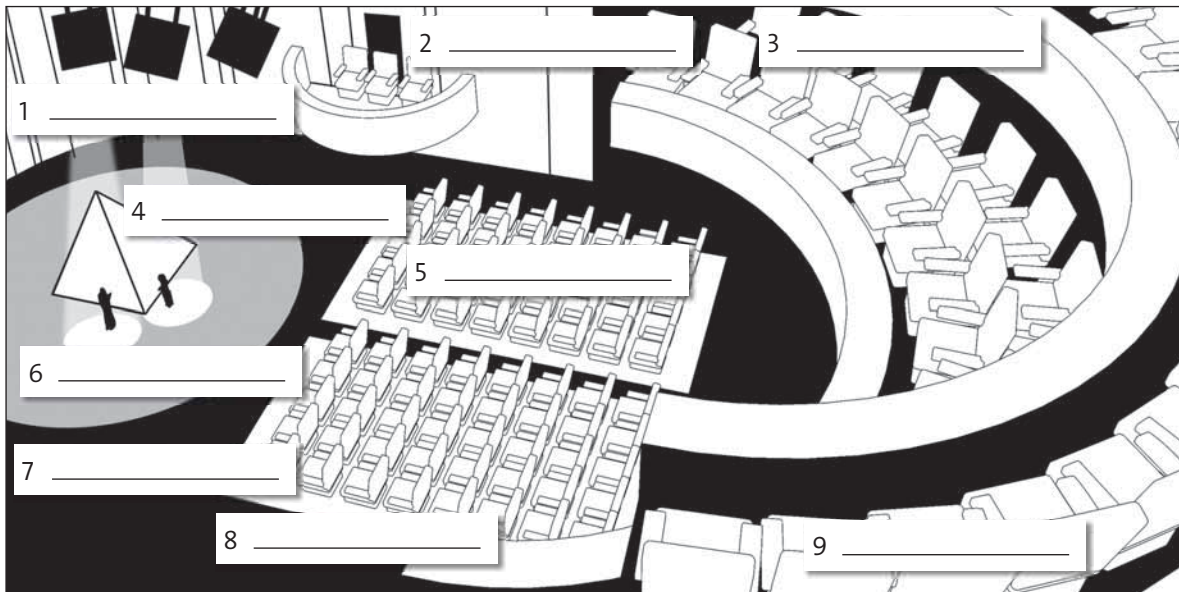
Language and literature: Theatre shapes

1 Complete the sentences with the words in the box. Check your answers in a dictionary.

actors audience box circle gods lights scenery seat stage stalls

- 1 The _____ are the people who watch the play.
- 2 A _____ is what the audience sit on.
- 3 The _____ are the highest seats in the theatre.
- 4 The _____ are the people in the play.
- 5 The _____ is where the actors stand.
- 6 A _____ is a special place to sit next to the stage.
- 7 The _____ are seats in front of the stage.
- 8 The _____ is painted to show a place, for example, a forest.
- 9 The _____ are seats over the stalls.
- 10 The stage _____ point at the stage and give light.

2 Label the picture with nine of the words in exercise 1.



3 Match the adjectives 1–5 with the shapes a–e.

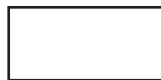
1 circular

a



2 rectangular

b



3 semi-circular

c



4 square

d



5 triangular

e



4 Find things in the picture in exercise 2 which are the following shapes.

1 circular _____

2 rectangular _____

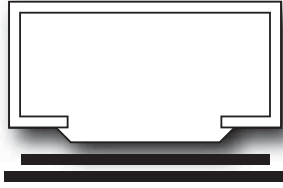
3 semi-circular _____

4 square _____

5 triangular _____

5 Read the text and match the periods in history in the box with a theatre shape 1–5.

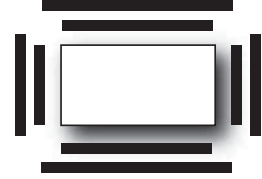
Ancient Greece Ancient Rome the middle ages late sixteenth century modern times



1 _____



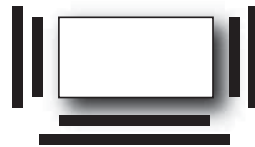
2 _____



3 _____



4 _____



5 _____

The changing shape of theatres

Ancient Greek theatres were built on hills. They were semi-circular. The audience had seats on the hill. They looked down at the stage to see the actors.

In Ancient Rome there was a circular theatre. The audience watched the action from all directions. Today we use this type of theatre to watch football matches.

In the middle ages the streets and squares were often the theatre. There was a rectangular stage and the audience stood on all sides of the stage. At the beginning of the sixteenth century, the theatre was a courtyard in an inn. Later that century the new theatres were buildings. The buildings were square like a courtyard. There were two or three balconies with seats. The audience stood in front of the stage or sat in balconies on three sides of the stage.

In a modern theatre, the audience is in front of the stage and scenery. They sit in rows. There are balconies with seats. The highest balcony is called 'the gods'. Some people can sit near to the stage in boxes.

6 Find words in the text which mean ...

- 1 a sixteenth-century restaurant/bar/hotel.

- 2 something that's smaller than a mountain and often covered in grass. _____
- 3 lines of seats in a theatre. _____
- 4 a space in the centre of a sixteenth-century building where you could leave your horse.

7 Read the text again and write *True* or *False* for sentences 1–6.

- 1 The seats in an Ancient Greek theatre were above the stage. _____
- 2 We use the shape of Ancient Roman theatres in modern times. _____
- 3 The audience had seats in the theatre in the middle ages. _____
- 4 Late sixteenth-century theatres had the shape of an inn. _____
- 5 There was space to sit and stand in the late sixteenth century. _____
- 6 In modern theatres all of the audience has a seat. _____

8 Design a theatre for the twenty-first century. Draw a picture and write a few sentences describing the stage and where the audience sit (or stand).

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 ■ At home

1 Match sentence halves 1–6 with a–f.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------|
| 1 I can't read my book, because | _____ |
| 2 We've got a shower in our bathroom, | _____ |
| 3 I've got a desk in my room, so | _____ |
| 4 We normally sit on the sofa | _____ |
| 5 Have you got a chest of | _____ |
| 6 We only eat in the dining room | _____ |
- a but we haven't got a bath.
 b drawers in your bedroom?
 c the lamp next to my bed isn't working.
 d when we have a special meal with visitors.
 e to watch TV.
 f I can do my homework there.

I can describe the position of objects.

MY EVALUATION

READING ■ Seeing stars

2 Complete the description of a celebrity's home with the words in the box.

view traditional balcony windows holiday home

This lovely house is our celebrity's ¹_____, not his full-time residence. He comes here two or three times a year for a short break, to see friends, swim, go sailing or fishing. The ²_____ of the sea from the house is magnificent. The main bedroom has enormous ³_____, so you can look down to the house's beautiful private beach. The house is over 100 years old and is very ⁴_____. There is a large ⁵_____ outside the living room, and it is famous for the parties which they have there.

I can understand adverts and postcards.

MY EVALUATION

LANGUAGE FOCUS ■ Present continuous: affirmative and negative

3 Complete the sentences with the present continuous affirmative (✓) or negative (X) form of the verbs in the box.

chat go make meet watch finish

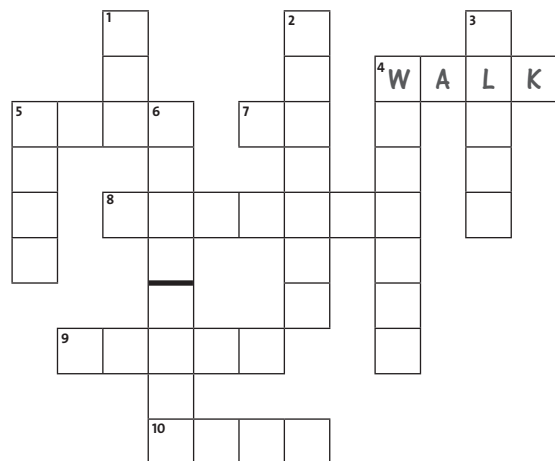
- 1 They _____ to the museum at the moment. ✓
- 2 We _____ a film on TV. X
- 3 He _____ to his friends on the internet. ✓
- 4 I _____ Sara today. X
- 5 Miley Cyrus _____ her new TV show today. X
- 6 I _____ my homework now. ✓

I can describe what is happening.

MY EVALUATION

VOCABULARY ■ Housework

4 Complete the crossword.



Across

- 4 I'm taking the dog for a _____ now.
- 5 I don't _____ my room very often.
- 7 How often do you _____ the shopping?
- 8 Can you take the _____ out now, please? It smells bad!
- 9 Please clean the _____ in the bathroom.
- 10 Does your sister _____ her bed every day?

Down

- 1 I usually make my _____ after I get up.
- 2 I'm doing the _____ at the moment, so you can wear your shirt tonight.
- 3 How often do you _____ the table after dinner?
- 4 Dan never does the _____-up!
- 5 We _____ the dog out to the park every afternoon.
- 6 Go and tidy _____ now!

I can talk about helping at home.

MY EVALUATION

SPEAKING ■ Making requests and compromises**6 Choose the correct words.**

Dad Hello, Millie.

Millie Hi, Dad.

Dad Can you ¹tidy / make the living room, please? All your things are ²on / up the sofa.

Millie Yes, ³in / at a minute. I'm busy at the ⁴hour / moment.

Dad Come ⁵off / on, Millie. It's important!

Millie But I'm ⁶doing / having my homework now.

Dad Millie! You ⁷need / make to tidy the living room now!

Millie Please, Dad! Is it ⁸right / OK if I do it later?

Dad I ⁹suppose / want so, but don't forget to ¹⁰make / do it before you go to bed.

Millie OK, Dad!

I can make requests and compromises.

MY EVALUATION

LANGUAGE FOCUS ■ Present simple and present continuous**5 Complete the sentences. Use the present simple or the present continuous form of the verbs.**

do not wear arrive talk not go have

- 1 She _____ her homework at the moment.
- 2 I _____ to school on Sundays.
- 3 What time _____ they _____ dinner on Mondays?
- 4 It's very hot. We _____ jackets today.
- 5 They always _____ home at six o'clock.
- 6 You're on the phone again! _____ you _____ to Yevgeniy?

I can contrast present actions with routines.

MY EVALUATION

WRITING ■ A perfect place to live**7 Complete the sentences with *and*, *but* or *because*.**

- 1 There are photos on the wall, _____ no paintings _____ my dad is a keen photographer.
- 2 Our sofa is quite small _____ it's old, _____ it's very comfortable.
- 3 I love these windows _____ there is a great view of the sea, _____ I spend a lot of time looking out of them.
- 4 Our living room is modern _____ it's got a fantastic new TV, _____ I think it's a boring room.
- 5 I like my room _____ it's my favourite colour, _____ I want a bigger one.

I can describe my ideal home.

MY EVALUATION

VOCABULARY ■ Adjectives: feelings and events

1 ★ Find six more adjectives.

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

cute _____

2 ★★ Complete the adjectives in the sentences.

My sister is naughty. She doesn't listen to Mum.

- 1 Irina is u_____ because Eldar isn't talking to her.
- 2 The baby was sleeping. She was very c_____.
- 3 I'm sometimes l_____ at weekends when I don't meet my friends.
- 4 Tolkyn often wins prizes. She's very l_____.
- 5 Nurlan's n_____ because he's got an exam tomorrow.
- 6 I can't sleep after horror films, because I find them very s_____!

3 ★★ Look at the picture and complete the text with the words in the box.

cute lonely lucky naughty nervous
scary upset



This is a photo of my sister Lucy's sixth birthday party. She's the girl crying. She was upset because her friend, Harry, pulled her hair. He was always very ¹_____.

Also, Lucy was frightened of the clown – she thought he was ²_____.

Our cousin, Daniel, is at the back. He was feeling ³_____ because nobody played with him. He was ⁴_____ too because he doesn't like meeting new people.

That's me in the front. I look really ⁵_____ in that dress! I was the ⁶_____ one that day – I had a great time.

4 ★★★ Think about important events from your childhood. Who was: nervous / upset / lucky / naughty / lonely? What was: scary / cute? Write sentences.

I was very nervous on my 8th birthday.

My first day at school was quite scary.

1 _____

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____

5 _____

- 1 ★ Complete the tables with *was, were, wasn't* or *weren't*.

	Subject	<i>was(n't) / were(n't)</i>	Other words
Affirmative	I / He / She You / We / They	<u>was</u> 1 _____	at the party.
Negative	I / He / She You / We / They	2 _____ 3 _____	naughty. very angry. at home.

Questions			Answers
(Question word)	<i>was / were</i>	Subject + other words	(Yes / No) + subject + <i>was(n't) / were(n't)</i>
	4 _____	Jamie late?	Yes, he ⁵ _____. No, he ⁶ _____. _____
	7 _____	they happy?	Yes, they ⁸ _____. No, they ⁹ _____. _____
Who	¹⁰ _____	upset last night?	Frances was upset. _____
What	¹¹ _____	their names?	Their names were Dan and Sal. _____

- 2 ★ Choose the correct words.

I was / were tired last night.

- The men **was** / were angry.
- The party **wasn't** / didn't was fun.
- Was** the film / The film **was** interesting?
No, it **not** / wasn't.
- Where **were** you / you **were** born?
- Were** / was the girls nervous?
No, they **weren't** / wasn't.
- Who **was** your favourite teacher / your favourite teacher **was**?

- 3 ★★ Write sentences in the past.

Nurlan is my best friend.

Nurlan was my best friend.

- That film is really scary!

- My baby brothers are naughty at bedtime.

- Is Aigerim at school today? No, she isn't.

- I'm not happy about moving house.

- Who is the owner of that bike?

- Are Assel and Ivana friends? Yes, they are.

- 4 ★★ Order the words to make sentences and questions with *was* and *were*.

the / at / was / party / Bakhyt / ?

Was Bakhyt at the party?

1 were / my / doctors / grandparents

2 at / yesterday / Mikhail / school / wasn't

3 May / fourteen / 1st / Roza / on / was

4 late / you / were / school / for / ?

5 good / tennis / they / very / at / weren't

6 your / school / a student / at this / sister / was / ?

- 5 ★★★ Your friend lost her bag and shoes yesterday. Look at the information about them. Use the prompts to make questions and short answers.

bag	shoes
big red new	green old size 40

bag / green

Was the bag green?

No, it wasn't.

shoes / size 40

Were the shoes size 40?

Yes, they were.

1 bag / new
_____?

2 bag / old
_____?

3 shoes / red
_____?

4 bag / small
_____?

5 shoes / green
_____?

6 shoes / new
_____?

1 ★ Look at the pictures and choose the correct verbs. Then write the past simple form.



get / have married
got



1 grow / go to school



2 move / do an exam



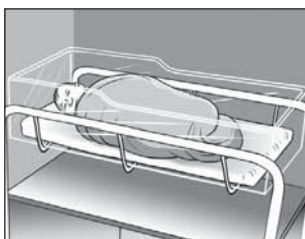
3 leave / win a competition



4 have / leave home



5 buy / be a house



6 be / get born



7 leave / become school

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

go be leave become get move

Angelina Jolie was born on 4th June 1975.

- Her family _____ to Los Angeles when Jolie was 11.
- She _____ to an acting school for three years.
- When she was 16, she _____ home for the first time.
- She _____ really famous with the film *Girl, Interrupted* in 1999.
- She _____ married to two different men before she met Brad Pitt.

3 ★★ Look at the table. What did Jack do? Write affirmative sentences.

graduate ✓	buy a house ✓
leave home ✓	get married ✓
get a job ✓	have a child ✓

He graduated.

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

4 ★★★ Write six sentences about the life of your grandparents, or an old person you know. Use verbs from exercises 1–3 and the expressions in the box.

in 1977 / 1994 when he / she was ...
at the age of ... from ... to ... for ... years

My grandmother was born in 1958. From 1963 to 1972, she went to school. At the age of 14, she ...

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

Past simple

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

did left started like start didn't
did when

	Subject	Past form	Other words
Affirmative	I / You / He / She / We / They	<u>started</u> liked 1 _____	school.
Negative	I / You / He / She / We / They	2 _____ start 3 _____ leave	school.

(Question word)	did	Subject	Verb	Other words	Answers
	Did	you	like	school?	Yes, I 4 _____ No, I didn't.
5 _____	6 _____	he	7 _____	school?	He started school in 2005.

2 ★★ Write affirmative and negative past simple sentences and questions.

he / become / a professional

He became a professional.

He didn't become a professional.

Did he become a professional?

1 you / win / a computer

2 they / buy / a house

3 Nastya / do / the exam

4 Daniyar and Bota / get married

3 ★★★ Write questions about Florence Nightingale, a famous nurse from 19th-century England. Then write answers for the questions. Use the information.

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 not go to school | 4 go to help soldiers |
| 2 become a nurse | 5 not get married |
| 3 go to Turkey | 6 die 1910 |



be born 1820

When was she born? She was born in 1820.

- 1 Did _____.
- 2 What _____.
- 3 Where _____.
- 4 Why _____.
- 5 Did _____.
- 6 When _____.

Time expressions and ago

4 ★★ Write sentences using the past simple and ago in the correct place.

a year / I start / a new school

A year ago I started a new school.

1 we / move / to a big house / three years

2 two days / my mum / get / a new job

3 six weeks / Mariya / buy / a mobile phone

4 my brother / leave school / two years

5 half an hour / I / have lunch

6 we / go to the USA / six months

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

The text is about ...

- a memory competitions.
- b where animals put their food.
- c human and animal memories.



The best memory

Who's got the best memory: humans or animals? It's an interesting question.

Several years ago, a group of scientists tested the photographic memory of young chimpanzees. They showed chimpanzees and humans a computer screen with numbers on it. When the numbers disappeared, the chimpanzees could remember the position of the numbers. In fact they were better at this than the humans.

Their experiments showed that a bird called Clark's nutcracker had a fantastic memory, too. The scientists watched the birds for months. The birds hid thousands of seeds over an area of about twenty square kilometres. Six months later the birds found nearly all of the seeds from memory. Humans were far less successful at this type of activity.

However, humans can do something that animals can't do. We can decide how we want to memorize things. In the scientists' memory experiments, humans used different techniques to memorize objects. Some imagined pictures of the objects, and some said the words to themselves again and again. Humans wrote lists and trained their brains not to forget important information. Animals can't do that!



2 ★★ Read the text again. Complete the sentences.

Scientists tested chimpanzees and humans.

- 1 The _____ did better in the number tests.
- 2 Clark's nutcrackers have got very good _____.
- 3 Clark's nutcrackers _____ their seeds.
- 4 The birds _____ nearly all of the seeds.
- 5 We write lists so we don't _____ things.

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

What ability did the scientists test?

They tested memory.

- 1 What could the chimpanzees remember?

- 2 How many seeds did the birds hide?

- 3 How big was the area that the birds used?

- 4 When did the birds return to look for the seeds?

- 5 What can humans do that animals can't?

Build your vocabulary

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

memorize memory photographic
~~from memory~~ recited remember

I can tell you my friends' birthdays from memory.

- 1 My grandma is 85, but she still has a fantastic _____.
- 2 Did you _____ to bring my CD? Great, thanks.
- 3 The teacher gave us some vocabulary to _____ for homework.
- 4 I've got a _____ memory. I can read a list of words and remember them all!
- 5 Yesterday Tomiris _____ a really long poem in class.

Language point: *there was, there were*



1 ★ Read the email and choose the correct words.

Hi Dauren!

We had a brilliant weekend in London. I went there with Mum and Tina on the train. There **was / were** great museums, and **was / there** was a lot to see. **It / There** was great!

First, we went to the Natural History Museum. There **was / were** a giant dinosaur near the entrance. **Were there / There were** lots of small children too, and **they / there** were really noisy! After that, we went shopping in Kensington Market. There **was / were** some fantastic clothes. I got a new pair of jeans.

How was your weekend?

Love
Lottie x

2 ★★ Match questions 1–6 with answers a–f.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------|
| 1 How many people were there? | _____ f |
| 2 How was the museum? | _____ |
| 3 Was there any music? | _____ |
| 4 Were there many people? | _____ |
| 5 Were your friends at the party? | _____ |
| 6 Was there any food? | _____ |
- a It was really interesting.
b No, there wasn't. Tim ate it before we arrived!
c No, they weren't. It was really boring!
d Yes, there was. My brother was the DJ.
e No, there weren't.
f There were about twelve, I think.

○ TASK

3 ★★ Complete the email using the past simple form of the verbs in the box.

have get up be fly eat play visit be enjoy be go

Hi Aruzhan,

I **visited** my cousins in Monte Carlo last weekend. First, there **1** _____ a party at their flat on Friday night. There **2** _____ lots of interesting people there. Then, we **3** _____ quite late on Saturday. We **4** _____ breakfast in a street café. After that, we **5** _____ volleyball on the beach. Later, we **6** _____ out to a nightclub. Finally, I **7** _____ back home on Sunday afternoon.

I **8** _____ a great time! I **9** _____ seeing my cousins – it **10** _____ a lot of fun.

Love, Laura



4 ★★★ Write an email to a friend about a good weekend. Use the words in the box or your own ideas. Don't forget to include time linkers in your email.

play	football / computer games / tennis
go	shopping / camping / to the cinema / to the beach
buy	new jeans / DVDs / a mobile phone
see	a film / a football match / a show

Reading for pleasure: Traditional stories and fairy stories

1 Match the people and creatures 1–13 with the definitions a–m.

- | | |
|--------------|--|
| 1 prince | a a daughter of a king and a queen |
| 2 fairy | b the leader of a town or city |
| 3 mayor | c a person who plays a pipe |
| 4 witch | d a son of a king and a queen |
| 5 princess | e people who trade (buy or sell things) |
| 6 king | f a soldier who fights on a horse |
| 7 dwarves | g a ruler of a country (a man) |
| 8 dragon | h a person who hunts animals for food or sport |
| 9 queen | i a small creature with magical powers |
| 10 merchants | j a scary animal that breathes fire |
| 11 knight | k an evil woman with magical powers |
| 12 hunter | l a ruler of a country (a woman) |
| 13 piper | m very small people |

2 Complete the stories with the words in exercise 1. Use some words more than once.

Sleeping Beauty

Sleeping Beauty is a story about a ¹p_____. The ²k_____ and ³q_____ love their daughter but a ⁴w_____ hates her. She uses evil magic to kill Sleeping Beauty but a good ⁵f_____ reverses the magic. All the people in the palace go to sleep for a hundred years. Then a handsome ⁶p_____ comes and kisses her and she wakes up.

George and the Dragon

A ¹d_____ is eating all the people in a town. The ²k_____ gives his daughter to the ³d_____. George is a ⁴k_____. When George hears about the ⁵d_____, he comes and kills it.

Snow White

Snow White is also a story about a ⁷p_____. The evil ⁸q_____ is jealous of her beauty and wants to kill her. A ⁹h_____ takes her into the forest but he doesn't kill her. She lives in the forest with seven ¹⁰d_____.

The Piper of Hamelin

Hamelin is a city in Germany. There are lots of rats. The ¹⁶m_____ are very unhappy. They can't trade because the rats are eating everything. They ask a ¹⁷p_____ to kill the rats and they say they will give him gold. He plays music on his pipe and the rats jump in a river. But the ¹⁸m_____ don't give the gold to the man. So he plays his pipe again and takes all of their children.

3 Read the text. Which stories in exercise 2 are fairy stories and which are folk stories?

There are two types of traditional story.

Fairy stories: These stories have magic and there are elves and fairies and animals that can speak.

Folk stories: These stories are usually about things that happened in the past. They explain strange or interesting things that happened.

- 1 Sleeping Beauty _____
- 2 Snow White _____
- 3 George and the Dragon _____
- 4 The Piper of Hamelin _____

4 Read the text. Is it a fairy story or a folk story?

Dick Whittington

Once upon a time there was a poor boy called Dick Whittington. One day he went to London to find a job.

London was a big city and Dick was tired. He went to sleep on the steps of a big house. Mr Fitzwarren lived in the house. He was a very rich merchant but he was also a good man. He gave Dick a job in the kitchen.

Dick had a little bedroom and there were a lot of rats in his room. Dick bought a cat. The cat chased the rats and Dick was very happy.

One day Mr Fitzwarren sent one of his ships to Africa to trade. All of his servants sent something to trade for gold. Dick sent his cat.

There was a cook in the kitchen who was horrible. He was very unkind to Dick so Dick decided to leave London. Then he heard the church bells. They said, 'Don't leave, Dick! You will be Lord Mayor of London.' So Dick went back to Mr Fitzwarren's house.

The ship came back and Dick was a rich man. The King of Barbary had a palace with lots of rats. He bought the cat for a lot of gold. The cat killed all of the rats.

Dick married Mr Fitzwarren's daughter. He became a merchant and he was Lord Mayor of London three times.

5 Read the story again. Then answer the questions.

- 1 Why did Dick go to London?

- 2 How did he meet Mr Fitzwarren?

- 3 Where did Dick work in Mr Fitzwarren's house?

- 4 What was the problem with Dick's bedroom?

- 5 What was Dick's answer to the problem?

- 6 Why did Dick send his cat on the ship?

- 7 Why did Dick leave Mr Fitzwarren's house?

- 8 Why did Dick go back to the house?

- 9 Why did the King of Barbary buy the cat?

6 Think about your favourite fairy or folk story when you were a small child. Then answer these questions.

- 1 Who are the good people in the story?

- 2 Who are the bad people in the story?

- 3 Where do they live?

- 4 What do the bad people do?

- 5 What do the good people do?

- 6 What happens at the end of the story?

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 ■ Adjectives: feelings and events

1 Write the adjectives to describe the people or situations.

- 1 a horror film s_____
- 2 a child that doesn't do what his parents say n_____
- 3 a student before an exam n_____
- 4 the winner of a £1 million prize l_____
- 5 someone with no friends l_____
- 6 a baby animal sleeping c_____
- 7 a small child with broken toys u_____

I can describe feelings and events.

MY EVALUATION

LANGUAGE FOCUS ■ was, were

3 Complete the text with the correct form of *was* or *were*.

It ¹ _____ the night of my fourteenth birthday party. There ² _____ nice things to eat, and the music at the party ³ _____ great. But my friends ⁴ _____ there. Where ⁵ _____ they? I ⁶ _____ happy. ⁷ _____ there a problem? Then I heard a noise outside. What ⁸ _____ it? I looked out of the window. My friends ⁹ _____ in the garden! Soon there ¹⁰ _____ a lot of people at the party. It ¹¹ _____ a great evening!

I can talk about past events in my life.

MY EVALUATION

READING ■ Remember this!

2 Choose the correct words to complete the sentences.

- 1 I can say all of my friends' mobile phone numbers **from** / **on** memory.
- 2 Dinara tries to **memory** / **memorize** new English words every day.
- 3 I've got a terrible **memory** / **memorize** – I forget everything!
- 4 My **photographic** / **picture** memory is excellent. I have a picture in my head of where I saw things.
- 5 We **photographed** / **recited** our irregular verbs in English. We remembered them all!
- 6 Can you **memorize** / **remember** the house you grew up in?

I can understand a text about people with good memories.

MY EVALUATION

VOCABULARY ■ Milestones

4 Complete the text with the words in the box.

left become up get married job had born became

Johnny Depp was ¹ _____ in Kentucky, but he grew ² _____ in Florida. He ³ _____ school when he was only 15, because he wanted to ⁴ _____ a rock star. He got ⁵ _____ when he was 20 years old, but got divorced two years later. He got his first acting ⁶ _____ with the help of actor Nick Cage, and he ⁷ _____ rich and famous after working on *Edward Scissorhands* and the *Pirates of the Caribbean* films. He met his partner Vanessa Paradis in France. They ⁸ _____ children together in 1999 and 2002, but they didn't ⁹ _____ married.

I can talk about important life events.

MY EVALUATION

LANGUAGE FOCUS ■ Past simple

- 5 Complete the sentences using the past simple form of the verbs in the box.

have graduate not be born leave
buy do get start



- 1 When did she graduate from university?
- 2 She _____ school in 1980 and left in 1992.
- 3 _____ Dias _____ home two years ago?
- 4 My uncle _____ a house in Aktobe.
- 5 _____ he _____ the exam?
- 6 They _____ a baby last year.
- 7 You _____ in 1993.
- 8 My parents met in 1987 and they _____ married two years later.

I can talk about past events.

MY EVALUATION ○○○○

SPEAKING ■ Your weekend

- 6 Match questions 1–6 with answers a–f.

- 1 How was your weekend? _____
- 2 When did you last play basketball? _____
- 3 Where did you go at the weekend? _____
- 4 I went to my friend's house last night. What about you? _____
- 5 Who's that girl in the photo? _____
- 6 When did you go home? _____

- a When the shops closed – about 6 p.m.
- b We went to Almaty.
- c Oh, I watched a film at home.
- d I don't know, maybe three weeks ago.
- e It looks like Raushan.
- f Not bad, thanks.

I can talk about experiences in the past.

MY EVALUATION ○○○○

WRITING ■ A past event

- 7 Order the words to make sentences. Then number the sentences 1–5 to make a story.



- a into / lunch / I / then / meet / for / town / to / went / him
- _____
- _____

- b came / we / very / finally / late / home
- _____
- _____

- c the / film / after / saw / at / we / a / cinema / that
- _____
- _____

- d phone / Talgat / call / I / from / first / my / got / friend / a
- _____
- _____

- e day / had / lovely / Saturday / last / I / a
- _____
- _____

I can describe an event in the past.

MY EVALUATION ○○○○

VOCABULARY ■ Prepositions: movement

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



- 1 Chris Bromham jumped c
 2 Chad Hindeby swam _____
 3 Iris Alvarez jumped _____
 4 Michael Johnson ran _____
 5 Takao Arayama climbed _____
 6 Joseph Kittinger fell _____

- a through the air for 31,000 metres in the world's highest skydive.
 b up Mount Everest when he was 70 years old.
 c over 18 big red buses on his motorbike.
 d into the sea from an 18-metre rock.
 e across the sea from England to France in 7 hours and 17 minutes.
 f around a 400-metre track in 43.18 seconds.

2 ★★ Choose the correct answers.

I always cycle slowly so I don't fall _____ my bike.

- a up b down c **off** d around
 1 At the moment they're driving _____ Europe.
 a across b up c down d off
 2 She's very good at winter sports. She can ski _____ that mountain in three minutes.
 a through b down c out of d under
 3 Aru climbed _____ the tree to get an apple.
 a off b under c around d up
 4 Last year Nurbol jumped _____ a plane at 1,000 metres.
 a out of b around c up d through
 5 In July we cycled _____ the mountains in Italy.
 a off b through c under d out of

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

climb down run into cycle through
 sail around fall off run around
 swim across

For their next holiday they want to cycle through the north of Germany.

- 1 After the goal the footballers began to _____ the stadium.
 2 Be careful! Don't _____ that chair and break your leg.
 3 It's very hot today! Let's _____ the sea and cool down!
 4 It's impossible to _____ the Atlantic!
 5 If you really love the sea, why don't you _____ the world?
 6 We need to _____ the mountain now because it's getting dark.
- 4 ★★★ Write sentences about what you want to do when you're older. Use the words in the boxes and your own ideas.

drive across ski down climb up
 cycle across jump out of walk under

Africa the United States Australia
 the Caspian Sea Khan Tengri
 a plane Mount Fuji the Sahara Desert
 a big waterfall

When I'm older, I want to drive across the
United States.

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

1 Complete the table with the words in the box.

wasn't was were weren't

	Subject	was(n't) / were(n't)	-ing form
Affirmative	I / He / She / It	was	sleeping. studying. travelling. dancing. working.
	You / We / They	1 _____	
Negative	I / He / She / It	2 _____	
	You / We / They	3 _____	

2 ★ Complete the sentences with *was*, *were*, *wasn't* or *weren't*.

We were having dinner at eight o'clock last night. We had chicken and chips.

- In this photo we _____ visiting Mexico City.
- Mukhtar _____ reading a magazine in class. He was studying.
- Look at this holiday video of my sister. She _____ swimming in a lake.
- You weren't listening to the teacher. You _____ looking at your mobile phone.
- I _____ wearing a sweater yesterday because it was very hot.
- They _____ cycling through Poland in June. They were driving.

3 ★★ Write affirmative or negative sentences using the past continuous.

I / walk / across the park / yesterday
I was walking across the park yesterday.

- Yenlik / play / football / an hour ago

- they / climb down / the mountain / at seven o'clock yesterday evening

- she / not ski / this time last Saturday

- Gulfiya and Yerbol / swim / half an hour ago

- it / not rain / this afternoon

- you / sail / at this time last Sunday

4 ★★ Complete the text using the past continuous form of the verbs in the box.

not listen have sail not study
watch relax cycle not do



Last week my friends and I weren't studying at school and we ¹ _____ to our teacher. We ² _____ fun on an adventure holiday! Ian and Tom ³ _____ down a mountain on their bikes, and I ⁴ _____ across a lake. But my twin sister Nadia ⁵ _____ exciting things. She ⁶ _____ in her room at the hotel with her friends and they ⁷ _____ TV!

5 ★★★ Write about your last birthday. Write one affirmative and one negative sentence for each time.

7.30 a.m. 11.00 a.m. 1.00 p.m. 4.00 p.m.
8.00 p.m. midnight

At 7.30 a.m. I wasn't sleeping. I was opening a birthday card from my parents.

1 ★ Label the photos.



sea



1



2



3



4



5



6



7

2 ★★ Read the definitions. Complete the words.

This is a big place with a lot of trees.

forest

- 1 This is a lot of water in one place.
s _____
- 2 This is a place at the top and bottom of the world. p _____
- 3 These are very high hills. m _____
- 4 This is a long line of water that goes down to the sea. r _____
- 5 This is a very dry place with a lot of sand and rocks. d _____
- 6 This is where water comes down from a very high place. f _____
- 7 This is a very big sea. o _____

3 ★★ Do the *Geography quiz*. Choose the correct answers to complete the sentences.

Geography quiz



Lake Victoria is the largest lake in _____

- a Africa b North America
c Europe d Asia

- 1 Between India and Nepal there are some very high mountains. They are called the _____.
a Tatra b Pyrenees c Himalayas
d Urals
- 2 The North Pole is at the top of the world. It's in _____.
a the Arctic b the Antarctic c Asia
d Australia
- 3 The longest river in the world is the _____.
a Thames b Mississippi c Zambezi
d Nile
- 4 The world's biggest hot desert is very dry. It's called the _____.
a Sahara b Kalahari c Gobi d Atacama
- 5 At the highest falls in the world the water comes down 979 metres. This place is in _____.
a France b Egypt c Australia
d Venezuela.
- 6 The North Atlantic Ocean is between _____.
a Australia and Asia
b Europe and Antarctica
c Europe and America d Africa and India

4 ★★★ Write about places that you or your family visited or saw on TV. Use the words in exercises 1–3 and past time expressions.

In 2010, my grandparents went to the Balkan mountains.

A week ago, I saw a TV programme about the Muyunkum desert.

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

Past continuous: questions

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

was were what was weren't were was

Questions				Answers
(Question word)	was / were	Subject	-ing form	
	Was	Lara	sleeping?	Yes, she ¹ _____. / No, she wasn't.
	² _____	Mum and Dad	talking?	Yes, they were. / No, they ³ _____.
⁴ _____	was	Harry	reading?	He ⁵ _____ reading a comic.
Where	were	you	going?	We ⁶ _____ going to school.

2 ★★ Write past continuous questions.

where / Arman / go / last night

Where was Arman going last night?

- 1 they / have / lunch / two o'clock

- 2 who / Mariyam / talk to

- 3 what / we / do / in class last week

- 4 it / rain / yesterday afternoon

- 5 why / you / climb up / that big rock

- 6 Pavel / eat / dinner / 8 p.m.

3 ★★★ Mike is at a police station. There was a murder last night, and the police think Mike did it. Write three past continuous *yes / no* questions and three question-word questions for the police to ask him. Write answers for Mike.

What were you doing at 10 p.m.?

I was having dinner with my girlfriend.

- 1 _____

- 2 _____

- 3 _____

- 4 _____

- 5 _____

- 6 _____

Past simple and past continuous

4 ★★ Complete the sentences using the past simple or past continuous form of the verbs.

1 was climbing (climb) up the mountain when I found (find) a camera.

- 1 They _____ (swim) across the river when the boat _____ (arrive).
- 2 Anara _____ (have) a bad accident when she _____ (ski) down a mountain in the Urals.
- 3 _____ Ablai _____ (listen) when the teacher _____ (ask) him a question?
- 4 We _____ (stop) at the Great Wall when we _____ (travel) through China.
- 5 You _____ (not look) at the road when you _____ (fall off) your mountain bike.
- 6 _____ you _____ (drive) when the storm _____ (start) ?

5 ★★★ Write sentences about a holiday you had, or invent one. Use the past simple and the past continuous.

While we were cycling through New Orleans,
we saw the carnival.

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



- 1 ★ Read the text and choose the correct answers.
- Where did Ewan and Charley begin their trip?
a South Africa b France c Libya d Scotland
 - Where did they finish?
a South Africa b Italy c Kenya d Scotland

An incredible trip

- A** A few years ago *Star Wars* actor Ewan McGregor and his daredevil friend, Charley Boorman, began an incredible trip from the UK to South Africa by motorbike. They started in Scotland in May and drove through 18 countries to arrive in Cape Town in August. They made a TV programme called *Long Way Down* with their cameraman, Claudio.
- B** First Ewan and Charley drove down through the UK and into France. Then they went across France and through the mountains into Italy. From there, they sailed across the sea to Africa and their adventures really began!
- C** In Libya, they were driving across the desert when a terrible sandstorm started. And in Kenya they carried their motorbikes over a big river.
- D** But the most dangerous situation was in South Africa. Charley was performing stunts on his motorbike to some spectators when he hit Claudio, the cameraman. Claudio was filming when the accident happened, and he fell off his motorbike into the road. At first he didn't move, but then he stood up. The accident really hurt Claudio, but he was very brave, and continued working.
- E** When Ewan and Charley arrived in Cape Town, thousands of spectators and tourists were cheering for them. It was an incredible trip, but they arrived safely.

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

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------|
| A dangerous incident | D |
| 1 A happy end | _____ |
| 2 Driving and sailing | _____ |
| 3 Two continents by motorbike | _____ |
| 4 Adventures in Africa | _____ |

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

When did Ewan and Charley start their trip?

They started their trip in May.

- How many countries does the text mention?

- When did they finish their trip?

- Where did they go after France?

- Where were Ewan and Charley driving when they saw the sandstorm?

- What was Claudio doing when he fell off his motorbike?

- Who was waiting for them in Cape Town?

- 4 ★★ Complete the sentences with information from the text. Use one or two words.

- They used _____ to make their trip.
- They spent four _____ making the trip.
- They came through _____ between France and Italy.
- They carried their bikes over a river in _____.
- In South Africa, Claudio had _____.

Build your vocabulary

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

daredevils daring spectacular
stunts heroes

You need a special bike to do stunts.

- My friends Bibigul and Alen are real _____. They jumped out of a plane last year!
- Gulnaz is frightened of heights, so it was very _____ of her to climb that mountain.
- Lots of people love daredevils, but I think the real _____ are doctors.
- The view from the top of the falls was _____.

Language point: when, while, as soon as

1 ★ Choose the correct words.

He saw a big fish **when** / **while** he was swimming across the lake.

- 1 My dad was waiting for me at the station **when** / **while** I arrived.
- 2 I kissed my grandmother **as soon as** / **while** she opened the door.
- 3 We were standing at the bus stop **when** / **while** it started to rain.
- 4 Elena fell over **as soon as** / **while** she was playing tennis.
- 5 There's a terrible car accident! Phone the police **as soon as** / **when** you can!
- 6 **While** / **As soon as** we were exploring the mountain, we saw a bear!

2 ★★ Match sentence halves 1–6 with a–f. Choose the correct word in brackets to join the sentences.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1 I was running to school ... | <u> d </u> |
| 2 We opened the letter ... | <u> </u> |
| 3 We took some photos of tigers... | <u> </u> |
| 4 They were playing tennis ... | <u> </u> |
| 5 I saw an amazing rescue ... | <u> </u> |
| 6 She phoned the police ... | <u> </u> |
- a she saw the boy fall through the ice. (while / as soon as)
 b they lost the ball. (when / while)
 c we were travelling through India. (while / as soon as)
 d I met my best friend. (**when**) / while
 e it arrived. (while / as soon as)
 f I was watching the news on TV. (while / as soon as)

TASK

3 ★★★ Read these notes for a postcard. Number the paragraphs in the correct order.

- Yesterday morning I was sailing in a small boat with my friend Jodie, when suddenly she stood up. I fell into the sea and it was very cold!
- See you soon, Isabel
- 1 Hi, Rosie! How are you?
- Then I ran up the beach to our hotel and I put on some dry clothes. I felt much better after that, but I was upset about the camera.
- I'm on the Isle of Wight with my class for the weekend. We're learning to sail with an instructor called Danny.
- As soon as Danny saw me, he came to rescue me. I was lucky because he was very near the boat when the accident happened. But while he was helping me, I dropped my camera into the water and I lost all my photos!

4 ★★★ Use the notes to write a postcard. Use the text in exercise 3 to help you.

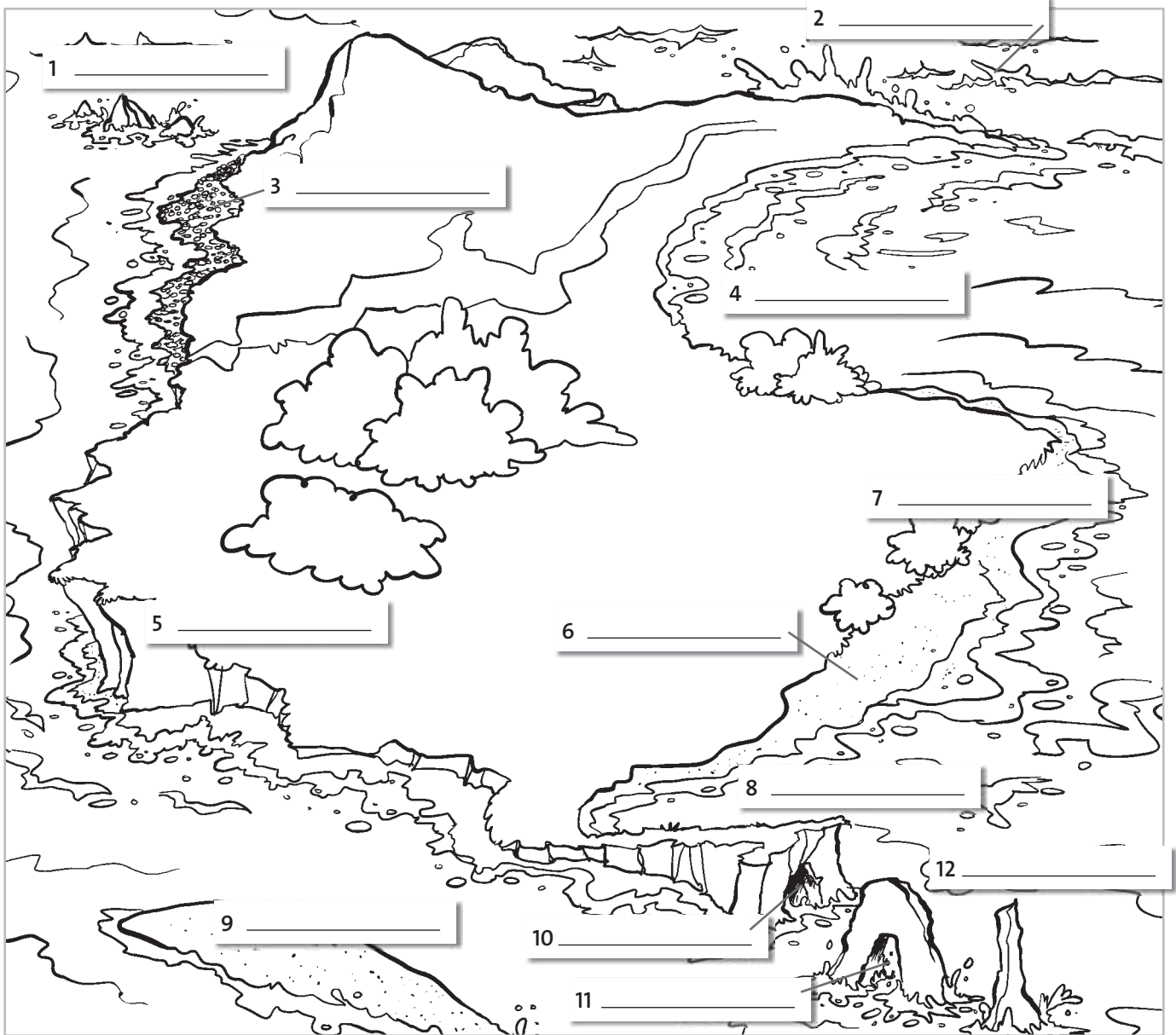
Postcard to: Jake from Ben
Trip to: the French Alps with class for one week
Learning to: ski
Instructor: Sylvie
Problem 1: yesterday / ski down mountain / fall over
Rescue: as soon as / Sylvie / see me / ski across to me
Problem 2: while / help me / fall over again / break new sunglasses
After: go to café / feel better / be upset about sunglasses



Natural science: Marine erosion

1 Label the picture with the words in the box.

arch bar bay beach cave cliff headland pebbles rocks sand stack waves



2 Match 1–7 with a–g to make sentences.

- 1 The coastline
- 2 Erosion
- 3 Deposition
- 4 Soft rocks
- 5 Hard rocks
- 6 Cracks
- 7 A band of rock

- a is when the sea attacks the coast and cuts into it.
- b is where the sea meets the coast.
- c are the lines and holes you can see in rocks.
- d are easy for the sea to cut into.
- e is a section of rock which is the same type of rock.
- f is when the sea drops the material (e.g. sand) it is carrying.
- g are difficult for the sea to cut into.

3 Read Parts 1 and 2 of the text on the right and answer the questions.

- 1 Which type of wave causes erosion?

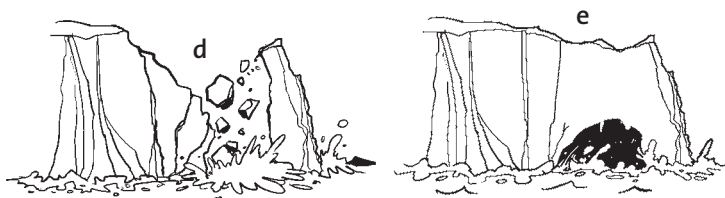
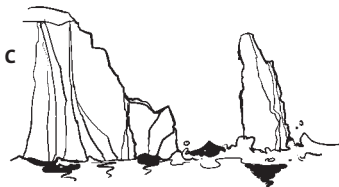
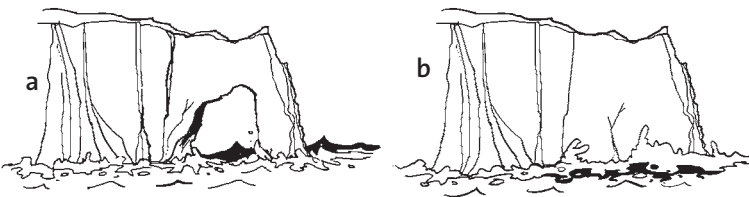
- 2 Which type of wave causes deposition?

4 Read the text again. Then answer the questions.

- 1 What things cause mountains to change?
_____, _____ and _____
- 2 What do destructive waves carry?
_____ and _____
- 3 What happens to the materials produced by the destructive waves?

- 4 Do constructive waves carry material a long way? _____
- 5 What do constructive waves help to make?
_____ and _____
- 6 Which type of rock erodes faster, soft or hard rock? _____
- 7 Where do you often find headlands or bays?

5 Read Part 3 of the text. Then put the pictures a–e in the correct order.



1 2 3 4 5

Changing landscapes

Part 1: Erosion and deposition

We think of a mountain as something that never changes. And yet it is constantly changing. The wind, the cold and water are cutting and shaping it every day. All around us the land is slowly changing. Erosion is cutting away the land in one place but deposition is building new land in a different place.

The process of marine erosion and deposition happens because of the action of the sea on rocks. Destructive waves are strong waves that attack the coast. They cause erosion and they transport material. The waves throw sand and pebbles at the cliffs. This breaks up the land into more rocks, pebbles and sand. Then the sea carries this material away. Constructive waves are weaker and can't carry the material far. They deposit the material in a different place. In this way bars and beaches are formed.

Part 2: Headlands and bays

Bands of soft rock erode more quickly than bands of hard rock. This leaves sections of land going out into the sea. When there are bands of hard rock and soft rock, we often find headlands and bays.

Part 3: Caves, arches and stacks

When the sea attacks the side of the headland, cracks appear in the cliff. The cracks get bigger and make a cave. When the cave goes through the headland, we have an arch. When the top of the arch falls, we have a stack.

6 Find information about the coastline around Britain or the USA. Use the internet or the library to help you. Then write about the coastline. Answer questions 1–3.

- 1 Where can you find a famous example of: an arch, a stack, a bay, a headland, a cave, cliffs?
- 2 What are they called?
- 3 Do people visit them? Why? Why not?

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 ■ Prepositions: movement

1 Complete the dialogue with the words in the box.

through let's across down idea off
don't looks around climb

Jan Hey Kris, look at this 'Daredevil Adventures' holiday brochure!

Kris Daredevil Adventures? That sounds fun. What activities have they got?

Jan Well, you have lots of choices. You can ¹ _____ up mountains, then ski ² _____ them again.

Kris Skiing is too expensive. ³ _____ see the brochure. Ooh, this ⁴ _____ fantastic. You can go camping and cycle ⁵ _____ the forest.

Jan Hmm, I'm not so good at cycling. I always fall ⁶ _____ my bike!

Kris OK, no cycling. Why ⁷ _____ we try their 'Water Week' instead? You can sail ⁸ _____ these beautiful Greek islands, and swim ⁹ _____ a lake, too.

Jan That's a great ¹⁰ _____. Shall we book it now? It's cheaper than the skiing week.

Kris Yes, why not?

I can make and respond to suggestions.

MY EVALUATION

READING ■ Daredevils

2 Replace the underlined words with the words in the box.

daring daredevils stunt spectacular
heroes

1 In this amazing and difficult physical performance, the motorcyclist jumps over 15 cars. _____

2 The stunt was amazing to watch.

3 Only people who love doing frightening things would try to jump off this high cliff into the sea. _____

4 The people I admire in my life are my parents. _____

5 To ski down some of the highest mountains, you have to be very ready to do things which you are frightened of. _____

I can read about the history of a famous place.

MY EVALUATION

LANGUAGE FOCUS ■ Past continuous: affirmative and negative

3 Complete the sentences using the past continuous.

1 I _____ (not eat) breakfast at 8.00 this morning. I _____ (walk) to school.

2 We _____ (not climb) up a mountain on Friday. We _____ (relax) on the beach.

3 Akbota _____ (swim) across the lake at 6 a.m. She _____ (not sleep).

4 You _____ (not listen) to me. You _____ (look) out of the window.

5 They _____ (read) magazines. They _____ (not tidy) their bedroom.

6 I _____ (not play) football last Saturday. I _____ (visit) my cousins in Temirtau.

I can describe what was happening at a past event.

MY EVALUATION

VOCABULARY ■ Geographical features

4 Complete the geographical features.

I live in Cumbria, a really beautiful part of northern England. The landscape is wild and there are lots of hills and ¹m _____ that you can climb. Locally, we call them 'fells'. Between them, there are deep ²v _____. After millions of years, these filled with water, and ³l _____ were formed. The area is famous for these, and it's very popular with tourists. They like walking through the trees in the ⁴f _____ and climbing up the fells. We also have many ⁵r _____, and some of these have lovely ⁶f _____ where the water drops down the hillside. Cumbria is near the North ⁷s _____, and there are some popular beaches.

I can talk about places in the world.

MY EVALUATION

LANGUAGE FOCUS ■ Past continuous: questions

5 Make past continuous questions and answers.

1 what / you / do / last night at 11 / ?
I / sleep

2 Bakhtiyar and Assylbek / play / tennis / last night / ?
No, ...

3 where / you / work / last summer / ?
I / help / at my parents' shop

4 Bulat / win / the race before the accident / ?
Yes, ...

Past simple and past continuous

6 Choose the correct words.

1 He **cycled** / **was cycling** down the mountain when he **fell** / **was falling** off his bike.

- They **drove** / **were driving** through Turkey when they **had** / **were having** an accident.
- Ilyas **broke** / **was breaking** his leg when we **skied** / **were skiing** in Austria.
- We **travelled** / **were travelling** on a train when he **heard** / **was hearing** the news.

I can invent a story about a world trip.

MY EVALUATION

SPEAKING ■ Expressing interest

7 Choose the correct words.

Clara Where did you take these photos?

Ulan In Rome. This man was cycling on a tightrope.

Clara You're **'laughing / kidding!** Why was he doing that?

Ulan There was a show in the street.

Clara **²Right / Really?** It looks dangerous.

Ulan Yes, it was **³amazing / amazed.**

Clara It's a great photo. **⁴Good / Well done!**

Ulan And here's a nice picture of Yernur. I got an extra copy for you.

Clara Wow, that's really **⁵exciting / kind of** you. Thanks, Ulan.

I can talk about amazing experiences.

MY EVALUATION

WRITING ■ A narrative text

8 Match 1–4 with a–d. Then number them in order to describe a rescue.

1 As soon as the accident happened, _____

2 Mansur wants to go skiing again, as soon as _____

3 When they arrived to help us _____

4 We were having an adventure holiday when _____

a my brother Mansur fell and broke his leg.

b I called the mountain rescue service.

c his leg is better! He's a real daredevil.

d we were cold and Mansur was in a lot of pain.

I can write about a rescue.

MY EVALUATION

VOCABULARY Skills and people

1 ★ Write the nouns for these verbs.

- paint painter
- 1 compose _____
- 2 write _____
- 3 play _____
- 4 dance _____
- 5 win _____
- 6 program _____
- 7 sing _____
- 8 cook _____

2 ★★ Complete the sentences with the correct form of words in exercise 1.



Samat Smakov plays football.

- 1 Leona Lewis _____ pop songs.
- 2 Agatha Christie was a crime _____.
- 3 Mikhail Baryshnikov is a ballet _____ from Russia.
- 4 Bach was a _____.
- 5 Michelangelo was a _____.

3 ★★ Order the words to make sentences.

There is one extra word in each sentence.

songs in English and Spanish / wins / Shakira / sings

Shakira sings songs in English and Spanish.

- 1 Serena Williams / a lot of / tennis matches / writes / wins

- 2 programs / Bill Gates / computers / dancers

- 3 romantic books / writes / paints / Danielle Steel

- 4 music / cooks / Andrew Lloyd Webber / composes

- 5 Gerhard Richter / sings / paints / pictures

- 6 cooks / Gordon Ramsey / amazing food / plays

- 7 sings / Placido Domingo / in operas / dances

4 ★★★ Write sentences about famous people or your friends with the words in exercise 1. Write two sentences for each person, one with the noun form and one with the verb form of each word.

My friend Didar is a very good cook.

He cooks fantastic food for us.

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

Ability: *can* and *could*

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

can't could play can could can
couldn't can

Present	✓	I <i>can</i> sing.
	✗	He ¹ _____ play tennis.
	?	² _____ they dance? Yes, they ³ _____. / No, they can't.
Past	✓	She ⁴ _____ sing.
	✗	We couldn't ⁵ _____ tennis.
	?	⁶ _____ they dance? Yes, they could. / No, they ⁷ _____.

2 ★★ Choose the correct words.

I don't can / can't / no can sing.

- 1 I can / could / canned paint when I was six.
- 2 We not can / can't / don't can cook.
- 3 Gulzhan can speaks / speak / speaking English.
- 4 He could / could to / coulds dance.
- 5 She didn't could / could no / couldn't swim.
- 6 Kairat can to / can / cans play tennis.

3 ★★ Study the table. Write affirmative and negative sentences about the past and the present.

	Past	Present
I	dance when I was little ✗	write Japanese ✗
you		speak German ✓
he		play tennis ✗
she	paint pictures when she was four ✓	
we	cook when we were children ✗	
they		program a computer ✓

I couldn't dance when I was little.

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

4 ★★★ Make sentences with *can* / *can't*, *could* / *couldn't* and some of the words in the boxes.

People
I My mum / dad My friend (name) My grandparents
Verbs
sing cook run dance drive swim play speak
Other words
the guitar 5 km very well a car French tennis great food
Time expressions
now last year in 1995 when he / she was young

I couldn't drive a car when I was young.

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

Questions with *How ...?*

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

tall strict often far much many

- 1 How far can you swim? _____ f
- 2 _____ CDs have you got? _____
- 3 _____ are your parents? _____
- 4 _____ is your brother? _____
- 5 _____ water do you drink? _____
- 6 _____ do you go shopping? _____

- a I drink a litre of water every day.
- b He's one metre seventy-five.
- c They aren't very strict.
- d one or two times a month.
- e I've got about 200.
- f I can swim one kilometre.

1 ★ Find six more pairs of adjectives with opposite meanings.



artistic - practical _____

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

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

light aggressive artistic fast heavy
intelligent rare

Horses can run at about fifty kilometres an hour. They're quite fast.

- 1 Dolphins are very _____. They can do a lot of clever things.
- 2 Blue whales are really _____. They weigh about 150,000 kilogrammes.
- 3 Some people are _____. They can paint beautiful pictures.
- 4 There are only a few tigers in the world now. They're very _____.
- 5 Monkeys aren't _____. They don't often fight.
- 6 Most birds are small and _____, so they can fly easily.

3 ★★ Look at the pictures. Write affirmative and negative sentences with the adjectives.



tigers / fast / slow

Tigers are fast.

They aren't slow.



1 dogs / wild / domesticated



2 dolphins / aggressive / peaceful



3 blue whales / light / heavy



4 chimpanzees / stupid / intelligent



5 rabbits / rare / common

4 ★★★ Write sentences about animals. Use adjectives from exercises 1–3 and *not very*, *quite*, *very* and *really*. Give a reason for your description.

Cats are very common. A lot of people have got a cat.

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

Comparative and superlative adjectives

1 ★ Choose the correct words to complete the table.

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
light	<u>lighter</u> than	the ¹ _____
big	² _____ than	the biggest
heavy	heavier ³ _____	⁴ _____
intelligent	⁵ _____ than	the most intelligent
good	⁶ _____ than	⁷ _____ best
bad	worse than	⁸ _____

lighter / lightest

- lightest / most light
- biger / bigger
- than / that
- a heaviest / the heaviest
- intelligenter / more intelligent
- better / more better
- more / the
- the worse / the worst

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

than dangerous most more bigger
 the tallest best

- Dogs are bigger than cats.
- Giraffes are the _____ animals in the world.
 - Elephants aren't longer _____ blue whales.
 - Humans are _____ common than tigers.
 - Have chimpanzees got the _____ memory?
 - Dolphins aren't _____ noisiest animals in the sea.
 - Gorillas aren't the _____ aggressive animals.
 - Are humans the most _____ animals in the world?

3 ★★ Write sentences using comparative or superlative adjectives.

cats / light / lions

Cats are lighter than lions.

- humans / intelligent / gorillas

- blue whales / big / animals in the world

- monkeys / heavy / spiders

- tigers / dangerous / zebras

- pandas / rare / animals

4 ★★★ Write three comparative and three superlative sentences about yourself and your family. Use the words in the box.

heavy good intelligent artistic bad
 practical dangerous

My dad is a lot heavier than my brother, and a bit heavier than my mum.

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

should and must

5 ★★ Complete the sentences. Use *must* / *mustn't* or *should* / *shouldn't* and the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

You should take (take) a break. You look tired.

I mustn't be (be) late. It's my English exam!

- Inna _____ (stay) up so late at night.
- In the UK, you _____ (drive) on the left side of the road.
- You _____ (clean) your teeth more often. They're yellow!
- We _____ (protect) wild animals if we want them to survive.
- You _____ (smoke) here. It's against the law.
- You _____ (buy) that CD. It's great!

Learning at home



In Britain some families feel that learning at home is better than going to school. Home-schooled children can choose when they want to learn. Does this sound more enjoyable than school?

Adrian is a science prodigy and he wants to start university by the age of fourteen. He finds school lessons easier than most children, but making friends more difficult.

At home, he can spend more time on his favourite subjects and is preparing to take many of his exams early. Does he ever take a break? 'Yes,' he says, 'I don't study subjects I'm not interested in.'



Holly's parents weren't happy with the local school, so they made a decision to teach her at home. Her favourite subject is history and she often goes to museums to study. 'I couldn't do that before,' she says. 'This is more interesting than school was.' Her parents are always happy to help her.

Adrian and Holly love learning at home, but some people think that studying at school is more useful because it trains you for adult life. It teaches you to be with people you don't like, but it can also help you to make friends. Are these things more important than lessons? What do you think?

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

The writer of the text ...

- a thinks that home-schooling is wrong.
- b says home-schooling is better for everyone.
- c asks the reader to decide if home-schooling is a good idea.

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

- 1 Some British children don't _____ *c*
- 2 Home-schooled children have more _____
- 3 Adrian isn't very good at _____
- 4 Science lessons at school are _____
- 5 Holly's parents chose to _____
- 6 School can help you to learn _____

- a making new friends.
- b how to make friends.
- c go to school.
- d very easy for Adrian.
- e choice about the subjects they learn.
- f teach her at home.

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

likes university school learns
subject parents

In Britain, people can learn at home or at _____ *school* _____.

- 1 Adrian wants to start _____ when he's 14.
- 2 He only studies things that he _____.
- 3 History is Holly's favourite _____.

- 4 She _____ at home and in museums.
- 5 Holly's _____ help her when she needs something.

4 ★★★ Write sentences about your experiences of school. What are / were the good and bad things? How is learning at home different? Use the words in the box to help you.

could(n't) can('t) socialize learn study
interesting enjoyable parents subject

*At my last school, I couldn't study French, _____
but now I can study three languages.*

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

Build your vocabulary

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

make take start make break

Some children find it very difficult to _____ *make* _____ friends.

- 1 We _____ our exams last summer.
- 2 Edward's exam results _____ the record for high marks last year.
- 3 I want to _____ university soon.
- 4 You need to _____ a decision about the subjects you want to study.

Language point: time expressions

1 ★ Choose the correct words.

Swimmer Michael Phelps was born **in** / **on** 1985.

- 1 TV chef Jamie Oliver worked at his parents' restaurant **during** / **for** eight years before he went to catering college.
- 2 Lady Gaga's first album came out **in** / **on** August 19th 2008.
- 3 Actress Emma Watson was famous **by** / **for** the age of eleven.
- 4 Mozart started composing music at five years old. A year **late** / **later**, he played concerts around Europe.
- 5 Cristiano Ronaldo is **now** / **for** the highest-paid footballer in the world.
- 6 Bill Gates started programming computers **in** / **by** High School.

2 ★★ Complete the sentences with the correct time expressions.

Michael Jackson was born on 29th August 1958.

- 1 Jackson was a famous singer and dancer _____ the time he was ten years old.
- 2 He performed with his brothers in The Jackson Five _____ twenty years.
- 3 He became famous as a solo artist with his *Off the Wall* album _____ 1979.
- 4 Three years _____, he made his most successful album, *Thriller*.
- 5 _____ 25th June 2009, Michael Jackson died at home.



TASK



**Who's the mystery person?
Read and find out!**

This person was born in London in 1989. He grew up and went to school there. He became interested ¹ _____ by the age of five, and first appeared on TV in ² _____. His life changed in 2001, when his ³ _____ appeared in cinemas. This was the first in a series of films which earned him a lot of money. He also won several awards for ⁴ _____. In his free time he ⁵ _____ the guitar. He's most ⁶ _____ his role as Harry Potter, but many people know his ⁷ _____ and dramas, too. Who is he? He's ⁸ _____.

3 ★★ Read the information and complete the text. Use one, two or three words.

From: London

Early life: interested in acting from age of five

Career: first TV job 1999; first big film 2001; several Best Actor awards

Plays: guitar

Famous for: Harry Potter role; plays and TV dramas

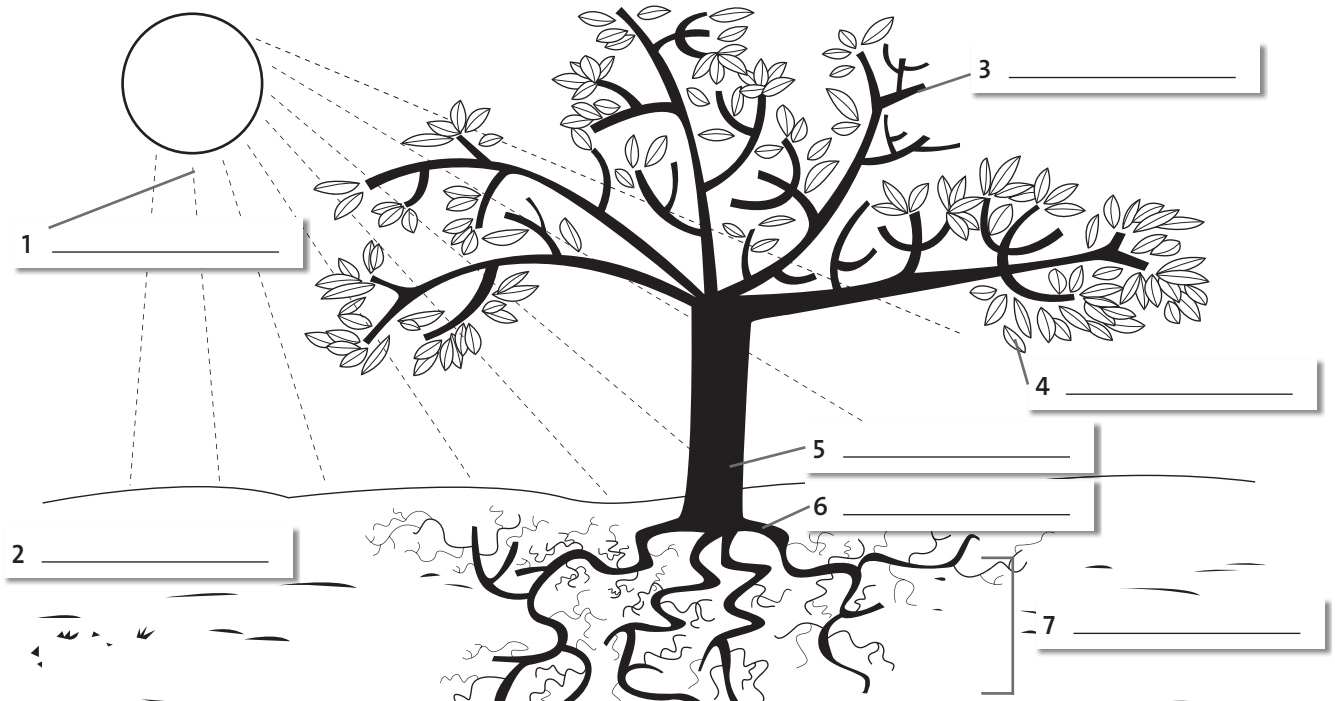
4 ★★★ Write a biography of a famous person. Put the information into three paragraphs:

- 1 Where was the person born? Where did he / she grow up?
- 2 What is the person good at / interested in? What special things did he / she do?
- 3 What is the person famous for? Who is he / she?

Natural science: Adapting to the climate

1 Label the picture with the words in the box.

branch ground leaves light root root system trunk



2 Match the adjectives 1–7 with their opposites a–g.

- | | |
|-----------|----------|
| 1 wet | a deep |
| 2 high | b low |
| 3 light | c light |
| 4 heavy | d short |
| 5 shallow | e dry |
| 6 long | f narrow |
| 7 wide | g dark |

3 Complete the sentences with the pairs of adjectives in exercise 2.

- 1 On the moon, one side is _____ and the other side is _____.
- 2 A thousand kilograms is _____ and a gram is _____.
- 3 The Amazon River is very _____. In comparison the River Thames is quite _____.
- 4 A desert is very _____. In comparison a rainforest is very _____.
- 5 The kite was caught in a really _____ branch. Luckily, there was a _____ branch so I could climb up the tree.
- 6 I can't swim so I don't like _____ water. I prefer _____ water where I can put my feet on the bottom.
- 7 The streets in old towns are often very _____ but in modern towns they are often very _____ with space for cars.

4 Which adjectives from exercise 2 do you use to talk about these things?

- 1 a river _____, _____,
_____, _____,

- 2 the weather _____,

- 3 how much something weighs
_____, _____
- 4 a mountain _____
- 5 night and day _____,

5 Read the text. Which of these things isn't a problem for rainforest plants: water, light or temperature? _____

Plants adapting to the environment

There are thousands of different plants and they grow in many different places all over the world. Plants grow in hot deserts and under ice and snow. Plants from dry places look very different to plants from wet places. The highest tree ever measured was an Australian eucalyptus. Its highest branch was 132 metres above the ground. There is a plant in Africa that lives in a dry environment. It has a root system more than 100 metres long.

In a tropical rainforest it rains nearly every day. This means that plants can grow quickly. In fact, there are so many plants that low to the ground it is quite dark. So, plants and trees grow higher to find more light. But there's a problem. If a tree has lots of water, it doesn't need a deep root system. If the top of a tree is heavy from the rain, and the root system is shallow, the tree might fall over.

Plants in the tropical rainforest have adapted to these problems. The root systems are wide to provide a good support for the tree. The leaves on some plants have a special cup shape. This helps the rain run off quickly and stops the tree getting heavy with water. Many plants grow very high to get more sunlight. Others have big leaves to help the plants get more light. Some plants grow on tall trees so they are closer to the light.

6 Read the text again. Then choose the correct answers.

- 1 Plants have different shapes because ...
 - a there are lots of them.
 - b of their environment.
- 2 The African plant in the text has a problem with ...
 - a water.
 - b temperature.
- 3 Rainforests are ...
 - a wet.
 - b dry.
- 4 There are so many plants in the rainforest that ...
 - a light is a problem.
 - b water is a problem.
- 5 A lot of rain means that a tree has ...
 - a a deep root system.
 - b a shallow root system.
- 6 Rain is a problem because ...
 - a it makes the trees heavy.
 - b it makes the leaves light.
- 7 In a tropical rainforest, trees need ...
 - a a narrow base.
 - b a wide base.
- 8 Some plants have big leaves to ...
 - a help the water run off quickly.
 - b to get more light.

7 Use the internet or the library to find out about plants in the desert or in the Arctic. Answer the questions.

- 1 What problems do the plants have with light, temperature and water?

- 2 How have the plants adapted to these problems?

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 ■ Skills and people

1 Complete the text with the words in the box.

anything writer wrote painted lot don't

Leonardo da Vinci (1452–1519) is world famous as a wonderful painter. He ¹_____ the most famous picture in the world, the Mona Lisa, around 1505. Many people know a ²_____ about his artwork, but they ³_____ know much about the other things he could do. He was also a brilliant inventor, scientist and a ⁴_____, too. He ⁵_____ all of his thoughts in his notebooks, and we still have some of these today. They contain ideas for a helicopter, solar power, a calculator and a military tank. Da Vinci also studied science, but I don't know ⁶_____ about his writings on this subject.

I can say how much I know about a person.

MY EVALUATION

READING ■ Whizz-kids

2 Match 1–6 with a–f.

- 1 Some child prodigies don't _____
- 2 I talk to my parents before I make _____
- 3 We take all of our _____
- 4 Usain Bolt broke the _____
- 5 Child prodigies often start _____
- 6 It's easier to make _____

- a exams in June.
- b university very early.
- c world record for running 100m.
- d take a break from their studies at all.
- e friends if you don't move schools a lot.
- f big decisions.

I can understand a text about child prodigies.

MY EVALUATION

LANGUAGE FOCUS ■ Ability: *can* and *could*

3 Complete the sentences with *can*, *can't*, *could* and *couldn't*.

- 1 When I was two weeks old, I _____ talk.
- 2 He _____ play football now.
- 3 My dog _____ run when it was young, but it's too old now!
- 4 Elephants _____ fly.
- 5 We _____ choose how we memorize things.
- 6 A hundred years ago we _____ chat on the internet!

Questions with *How ... ?*

4 Write questions with words and phrases in the boxes. Then match questions 1–5 with answers a–e.

How strict How much money How long
How old How far

was are can did is

you run you spend on that bag
Adeliya when she got married
a blue whale your parents

- 1 How strict are your parents? _____ d
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____

- a About €100! It was too much!
- b She was twenty-seven.
- c It's about 25 metres long.
- d They're not strict at all.
- e Not very far at all – about 1 kilometre.

I can talk about past and present abilities.

MY EVALUATION

VOCABULARY ■ Adjectives: qualities

5 Complete the sentences with the opposite adjectives.

My brother is artistic,

he isn't practical.

1 Tigers aren't domesticated,

2 My computer desk isn't light,

3 Dogs are common,

4 That joke wasn't intelligent,

5 My favourite songs are slow,

6 Most fish aren't aggressive,

I can describe the qualities of things.

MY EVALUATION ○○○○

LANGUAGE FOCUS ■ Comparative and superlative adjectives

6 Complete the sentences. Use the comparative or superlative forms of the adjectives and *than* or *the*.

1 African elephants are _____ (big) Indian elephants.

2 Cats are more _____ (common) tigers.

3 I'm _____ (fast) runner at school.

4 Galymzhan can swim _____ (far) Madiyar.

5 My room is a lot _____ (tidy) my sister's room.

6 These are _____ (expensive) shoes in the shop!

I can use comparative and superlative adjectives.

MY EVALUATION ○○○○

SPEAKING ■ Choosing a present

7 Number the dialogue in the correct order.

- Harry Good idea! Who's it by? Is it by Goya?
- Harry Well, I don't know anything about art. But I think this other one's better.
- Harry Definitely. The first one's a bit dark.
- Harry Dan, is this by Goya?
- Rachel I'm not sure. Let's ask Dan. He's into art.
- Rachel Look at these posters. I like this one. We should buy it for Mandy's birthday.
- Rachel Do you think so?
- Dan Yes. I know a bit about his work.

I can compare ideas for a present.

MY EVALUATION ○○○○

WRITING ■ Biographies

8 Complete the biography with the words in the box.

now later on for by in

Leonardo DiCaprio was born ¹ _____ November 11th 1974, to a German mother and an Italian American father. His parents were divorced ² _____ the time Leo was a year old. He grew up in Los Angeles, USA, and ³ _____ 1990, aged just 16, he got his first TV acting job. Two years ⁴ _____, he acted in his first film, *This Boy's Life*. DiCaprio worked as a film actor ⁵ _____ just five years before becoming a superstar, when he played Jack Dawson in *Titanic*. The film won 11 Oscars, and is one of the most successful movies of all time. He is ⁶ _____ a big celebrity, and works as an actor, a film producer, and for many charities.



I can write a biography of a person.

MY EVALUATION ○○○○

VOCABULARY ■ Time and numbers

1 ★ Write the numbers as words.

4,000,000,000

four billion

4 6,000,000

1 7th October

5 $\frac{1}{2}$

2 0

6 $\frac{1}{4}$

3 3,958

7 802

2 ★★ Correct the words in bold in the sentences.

There are a hundred years in a decade.
century

1 There are twelve **weeks** in a year.

2 There are fifty-two **days** in a year.

3 There are ten **minutes** in a decade.

4 There are usually 365 **centuries** in a year.

5 There are twenty-four **minutes** in a day.

6 There are ten years in a **millennium**.

7 There are sixty **seconds** in an hour.

8 There are sixty **months** in a minute.

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

a quarter a decade a half a century
 a couple a few a dozen

Rebecca Was your mum born in the 1960s?

Amy No, in the 1970s. **A decade** later.

1 James Cut the chocolate cake into four pieces.

Freddie Yes, we can have _____ each.

2 Jay What's 50% as a fraction?

Batyr It's _____.

3 Katie How many eggs do we need?

Max We need two boxes of six eggs, so that's _____ eggs.

4 Roza Did your dad go to London for a week?

Altai No, only for _____ days.

5 Charlie I bought _____ of apples to eat.

Jack Great. That's one for me and one for you.

6 Rita My great grandfather was born in 1906.

Paula Wow, that's over _____ ago.

4 ★★★ Complete the text with time and number words.

People think Aborigines started living in Australia more than forty **thousand years** ago.

The English explorer Captain Cook visited Australia in the eighteenth ¹_____.

Australia is enormous and it takes fifty hours to drive non-stop from Sydney to Perth.

That's more than two ²_____! It takes five ³_____ to fly from Sydney to Perth.

There are around twenty-one ⁴_____ people in Australia. The hottest ⁵_____ in Australia are

December, January and February. There was a big party in Sydney on 31st December

1999, to celebrate the new ⁶_____.

In 2000, Sydney was the home of the Olympic Games for two ⁷_____.

1 ★ Choose the correct words to complete the table.

Affirmative		
I / you / he / she / it / we / they	will (full form) 'll (short form)	³ _____ late. study tonight.
Negative		
I / you / he / she / it / we / they	¹ _____ (full form) ² _____ (short form)	⁴ _____ tennis. see that film.
Questions and answers		
⁵ _____ Mikhail be there?	Yes, he will. / No, he won't.	
When will you be 16?	I ⁶ _____ be 16 next May.	

'll / 's

- 1 don't will / will not
- 2 won't / wont
- 3 to be / be
- 4 play / playing
- 5 Does / Will
- 6 'll / 'm

2 ★★ Write questions with *will*. Then match questions 1–6 with answers a–f.

- 1 the next American president / be / a woman?
Will the next American president be a woman? b
 - 2 who / be / the best racing driver / next year

 - 3 Brazil / win / the next football World Cup

 - 4 what / children / study / in the future

 - 5 Lady Gaga / have / a number one record
next year

 - 6 where / people / live / in the next
millennium

- a I think it'll be computer programming.
b No, I reckon it'll be a man again.
c Yes, I bet she will. She's a great singer.
d Lewis Hamilton, maybe.
e I don't know. Maybe in houses under the sea!
f Yes, I'm pretty sure they will.

3 ★★ Choose the correct words.

Venus Williams will **winning** / **win** / to win this match.

- 1 Don't worry! Your teacher **not will** / **don't will** / **won't** be angry.
- 2 Mike **buys** / **will to buy** / **will buy** a new car next year.
- 3 I think it **will** / **wills** / **doesn't** rain later.
- 4 **You will** / **Will you** / **Do you** travel a lot in the future?
- 5 I'm feeling ill. I am **not** / **don't** / **won't** go to the party tomorrow.
- 6 Will you be there tomorrow? Yes, I'll / I **will** / **will**.

4 ★★★ Make guesses about the future with the words in the boxes and your own ideas. Use *will* and *won't*.

I reckon that I bet that
I'm pretty sure that I imagine that

get married win lose move to visit
have a baby become write buy

Actors and celebrities

I bet that Katie Holmes
and Tom Cruise won't have
another baby.

Sports stars and teams

Pop stars and
musicians

People you know



- 1 ★ Find five more pairs of personality adjectives with opposite meanings.



- outgoing - shy 3 _____
 1 _____ 4 _____
 2 _____ 5 _____

- 2 ★★ Complete the sentences with suitable personality adjectives.

A shy person is someone who feels nervous when they meet new people.

- 1 A _____ person is someone who always smiles at people and says hello.
- 2 An _____ person is someone who doesn't have many original ideas.
- 3 An _____ person is someone who wants to get a good job in the future.
- 4 A _____ person is someone who is good at making things with their hands.
- 5 A _____ person doesn't like giving things to other people.
- 6 An _____ person is someone who gets angry when they have to wait for a long time.
- 7 A _____ person is someone who often feels sad and angry.
- 8 A _____ person is someone who thinks about the bad things in the world.
- 9 An _____ person is someone who is relaxed and doesn't often get angry.

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

moody serious positive shy
 ambitious generous friendly

What's your personality?

Gaziza, 13

I think I'm a serious person. At school I study hard and I always do my homework. I'm also ¹ _____ – I want to be a doctor in the future. My teachers sometimes think I'm ² _____, because I don't ask many questions and I don't like talking in front of the class. But I'm very ³ _____ with the girls at school and we always laugh and chat in the morning.



Rees, 14

Everybody says I'm a very ⁴ _____ person – I always give my friends nice presents and I buy flowers for my mum on her birthday. I don't like negative people. I always try to see the good things in the world because I want to be a ⁵ _____ person. But I'm not happy all the time! My dad says I'm ⁶ _____ because I sometimes feel bad when I get up, but after breakfast I'm happy again!



- 4 ★★★ Write sentences about two people you know. Use adjectives to describe their personality.

My teacher is really patient with everybody.

He's also very positive and he always says 'Well done!'

- 1 _____

 2 _____

First conditional

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

will see tell 'll if arrives miss rains won't

	<i>If</i>	Present tense +,	Future tense
✓	<i>If</i>	I see Julieta,	I'll ¹ _____ her the news.
✗	<i>If</i>	it ² _____,	we won't have a picnic.
?	<i>If</i>	Mike arrives late,	³ _____ he miss the bus?
	Future tense	<i>If</i>	Present tense
✓	I ⁴ _____ tell Julieta the news	<i>if</i>	I ⁵ _____ her.
✗	We ⁶ _____ have a picnic	<i>if</i>	it rains.
?	Will Mike ⁷ _____ the bus	<i>if</i>	he ⁸ _____ late?

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

If you don't go (not go) to bed, you'll be tired.

- If Maksat phones you, what _____ (you / say) to him?
- Dana _____ (be) cross if we're late for her party.
- What will you do if you _____ (not pass) your exams?
- If I _____ (see) the new Black Eyed Peas CD in the shops, I'll buy it.
- Aisulu _____ (not become) a famous singer if she doesn't practise!
- If they train every day, they _____ (win) the match.
- If it _____ (snow) today, we won't go for a walk.
- I won't talk to Bakytzhan if he _____ (be) moody again today.

- 3 ★★★ Complete the sentences with your ideas. Use the first conditional.

If we all study very hard, we'll do well in our exams.

- I'll phone my best friend today if _____
- My dad won't give me any money if _____
- If I don't tidy my room this evening, _____
- If my favourite team wins the match, _____
- Will you still love me if _____
- She won't pass her exams if _____

Expressing probability

- 4 ★★ Rewrite the sentences. Put the words in brackets in the correct place.

I'll see you in an hour or two. (probably)

I'll probably see you in an hour or two.

- Usain Bolt will continue to be the fastest runner for a long time. (probably)
- We won't have time to go to the museum. (definitely)
- If the weather is terrible, we won't visit the seaside. (probably)
- I'll be ill if we don't stop soon. (probably)
- If there isn't enough food, the tourists will complain. (definitely)

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

The text is about ...

- a the fact that many sports stars have lots of good luck.
- b the beliefs that sports stars have about what will give them good or bad luck.
- c the fact that successful sports people are more superstitious than other people.

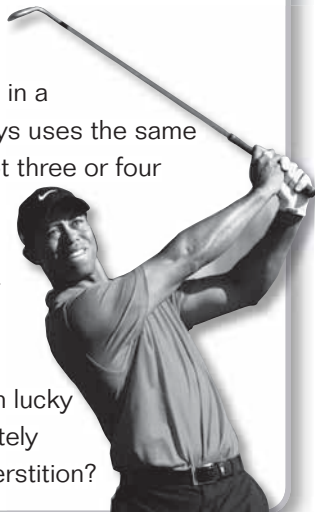
Sports stars and their superstitions

If you think about famous sports stars, you'll see that they sometimes wear special clothes for important matches. For example, the American golfer Tiger Woods always wears red and black clothes for the last game of a tournament. Why do people do this? They're superstitious, of course. Some players have the fear that if they don't wear their 'lucky' clothes, they won't be so successful.

Many footballers are famous for their superstitions. Spanish star Fernando Torres believes the number three will bring him good fortune. Before a match he always puts out three football shirts and three pairs of shorts, socks and boots. He doesn't wear all three while he is playing, however!

Superstitions are important in tennis too. When the Croatian tennis champion Goran Ivanisevic played at Wimbledon he always ate the same dinner at the same restaurant every night, and finished the meal with ice cream. And when American tennis star Serena Williams plays in a tournament, she always uses the same shower. She's also got three or four lucky dresses.

What do you think? Will special clothes or rituals bring luck and prosperity? If your favourite team puts on lucky shorts, will they definitely win, or is it just a superstition?



2 ★★ Read the text again. Write the person.

Who ...

... puts out more than one shirt before a match?

Fernando Torres

- 1 ... always wears clothes in a special colour?

- 2 ... went to the same restaurant every night?

- 3 ... thinks the number three is lucky?

- 4 ... goes in the same shower?

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

What will you see if you look carefully at your favourite sports stars?

They sometimes wear special clothes for important matches.

- 1 When does Tiger Woods wear red and black clothes?

- 2 Why do players sometimes wear special things?

- 3 What does Fernando Torres put out before a match?

- 4 Which stars have got a superstition that is not related to clothes?

Build your vocabulary

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

lucky superstition superstitious fear

- In the UK people say that a black cat is lucky.
- 1 My little sister has a _____ of the dark, so she sleeps with the light on.
 - 2 Many sports stars are very _____ about the clothes they wear.
 - 3 I've got a _____: I always use the same pen in my exams.

1 ★ Choose the correct words.

Everybody understand / understands the questions in the survey.

- 1 Most people **believe** / **believes** that children will be taller in the next century.
- 2 Everybody **has** / **have** got an opinion about the future.
- 3 One or two people **want** / **wants** to visit a different planet.
- 4 Some people **think** / **thinks** that there will be more deserts in the future.
- 5 Nobody **know** / **knows** the answer to the problem.
- 6 More than half of us **is** / **are** very worried about the future.
- 7 A lot of people **believe** / **believes** we will soon have holidays in space.

Language point: Expressing quantity

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

of nobody some of us most
everybody people or

Most people think the population will be much bigger.

- 1 _____ believes there will be environmental problems.
- 2 One _____ two students enjoy reading newspaper articles about the future.
- 3 _____ thinks the future will be exactly the same as now.
- 4 Most _____ the class talk to their friends about the future of the planet.
- 5 _____ watch programmes about wild animals.
- 6 Most _____ are worried about the future for tigers.

○ TASK

3 ★★ Read the information and complete the email. Use *will* in the sentences.

Everybody thinks: *Big Brother* / become / less popular

Half of us reckon: we / get / more / TV / channels

Most people say: there / be / more sport on TV

Some boys think: there / be / a lot more football

One or two people think: we / probably / have / better programmes for teenagers

The rest of us say: there / be / lots more adverts!

Everybody says: children / definitely / watch / more TV in the future

4 ★★★ Imagine you and your friends talked about the future of pop music, film or sports stars. Write an email. Use the text in exercise 3 to help you.

Hi, Becky!

How's your new school? Do you like your teachers?

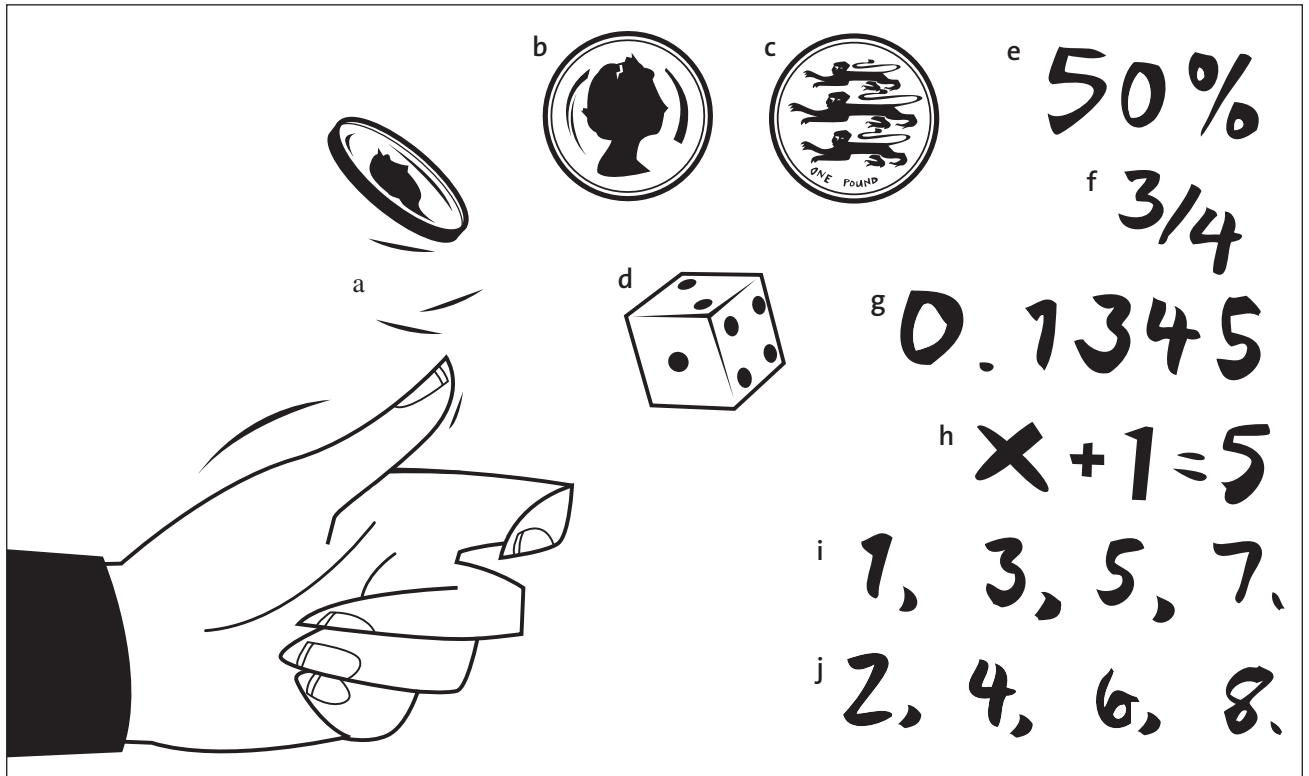
After class yesterday we went to the park with our friends – Cassie, Kate, James, Jack and all the others. There were eight of us. We started chatting about the future of TV programmes and we talked for more than an hour! **Everybody thinks that Big Brother will become less popular.**

Kate and I prefer *The X Factor*. It's much more exciting! Half of us reckon that ¹_____. Most people say that ²_____. And some boys think that ³_____. Oh, dear! I hate football! ⁴_____ better programmes for teenagers. But I'm not sure about this. The rest of us say ⁵_____ – how boring! Everybody says ⁶_____ more TV in the future. What do you think?

Love,
Liza

Maths: Talking about probability

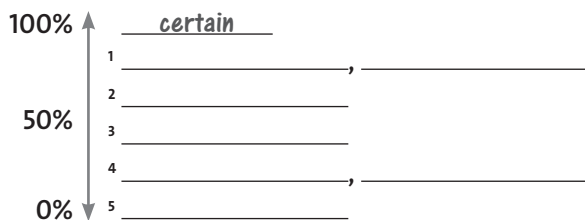
1 Match the words 1–10 with the pictures a–j.



- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| 1 a fraction <input type="checkbox"/> | 5 to toss a coin <input type="checkbox"/> | 9 per cent <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 an equation <input type="checkbox"/> | 6 heads <input type="checkbox"/> | 10 a die (<i>plural dice</i>) <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 odd numbers <input type="checkbox"/> | 7 tails <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| 4 even numbers <input type="checkbox"/> | 8 decimal <input type="checkbox"/> | |

2 Put the words in the box on the line.

~~certain~~ even chance likely improbable
 impossible possible probable unlikely



3 What do you think about these things happening? Use the words in exercise 2.

- 1 You toss a coin and get heads.

- 2 Tomorrow you've got three arms.

- 3 New Year's Day is 1st January next year.

- 4 It will be cold in January. _____
- 5 The next cat you see will be white.

- 6 Pigs will fly. _____
- 7 You pass your next English test.

- 8 Real Madrid wins the next European Cup.

- 9 There are green men on Mars.

- 10 Tomorrow will be sunny. _____

- 4 Read the text. Why do words like *unlikely* and *probable* cause problems for people?
-
-

Talking about probability

When we make predictions, we say how probable a thing is. Probability is saying how likely (probable) something is to happen (the outcome). Probability can be used to predict the result when throwing a die or tossing a coin. We can say we think it is likely or unlikely to rain tomorrow. We can say it is impossible for pigs to fly. We can say we are certain to pass an exam.

But there is a problem. Words like *unlikely* and *probable* can mean different things to different people. Their meaning is not fixed. We might not be sure of what the person means. So, we need to be clearer when we talk about an outcome.

Mathematicians wanted to make how we talk about probability more scientific. They used numbers. They decided that the probability of an outcome can be between 0 (impossible) and 1 (certain). It can be a fraction, decimal or percentage. So an even chance can be expressed as $\frac{1}{2}$, 0.5 or 50%.

- 5 Read the text again and answer the questions.

- 1 When we make a prediction, are we always certain about the outcome?

- 2 How did scientists make talking about probability more scientific?

- 3 In what ways can mathematicians express probability?

- 6 Read the text. Then do the problems.

A French mathematician (Laplace) made this equation:

$$\text{probability} = \frac{\text{the number of ways the outcome can happen}}{\text{the total number of possible outcomes}}$$

When we throw a die, there are six possible outcomes: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6. There are three ways of getting an even number: 2, 4, 6.

The probability of getting an even number is the number of ways of getting an even number divided by total number of possible outcomes = $\frac{3}{6}$. Or we can say $\frac{1}{2}$, 0.5 or 50%.

- 1 Imagine you write the months of the year on twelve pieces of paper and put them in a bag. Then you think of a month and, without looking, take a piece of paper from the bag. What is the probability that you pick the month you thought of?

a $\frac{1}{6}$ b $\frac{1}{12}$ c $\frac{4}{12}$

- 2 If you write the letters of the word *millionaire* on eleven different pieces of paper and put them in a bag, what is the probability that you will take out a letter *i*? (Remember: How many letters are there in total? How many letters *i* are there?) Write the equation.

Choosing a letter *i* = _____

- 7 Work in groups of four. Write the letters of the word *millionaire* on separate pieces of paper and put them in a bag. Each person takes out a piece of paper twenty-five times. (Put the paper back each time.) This will make a total of 100. Keep a record of your results. Is it close to your answer in exercise 6?



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.

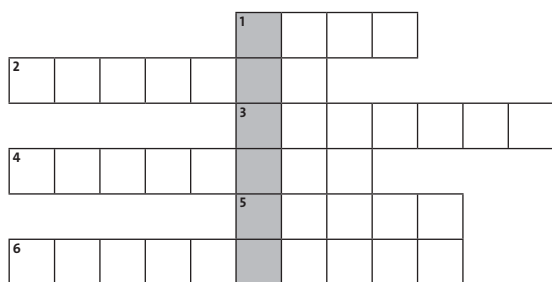
I can do this very well.

VOCABULARY ■ Time and numbers

1 Complete the number and time words. What is the hidden word?

- 1 seven _____ = one week
- 2 sixty _____ in an hour
- 3 one hundred years in a _____
- 4 2013 = two _____ and thirteen
- 5 twelve = a _____
- 6 18th

The hidden word is _____.



I can use a wide variety of numbers and times.

MY EVALUATION

READING ■ Superstitions

2 Choose the correct words.

- 1 Kamilla was very **fortune** / **lucky** to win the lottery.
- 2 I have a big **fear** / **superstition** of spiders. I really hate them!
- 3 Do you believe that the number thirteen is **superstitious** / **unlucky**?
- 4 There are lots of **superstitious** / **superstitions** about weddings.
- 5 I'm not at all **superstitious** / **superstition**. I think we make our own luck.

I can understand a text about numbers.

MY EVALUATION

LANGUAGE FOCUS ■ will, won't

3 Complete the sentences with 'll / will (✓) or won't (✗) and the verbs in the box.

climb be rain eat read spend

- 1 We _____ on holiday in Mexico next month. ✓
- 2 I _____ magazines on the beach all day. ✗
- 3 Mariya _____ a lot of Mexican food. ✓
- 4 Zhomart _____ a lot of money. ✓
- 5 It _____ tomorrow. ✗
- 6 Kaiser and Anna _____ up a mountain. ✗

I can make predictions using will and won't.

MY EVALUATION

VOCABULARY ■ Adjectives: characteristics

4 Replace the underlined adjectives with their opposites.

- 1 Nina isn't very shy. She's always nervous about new social situations. _____
- 2 My uncle is a very patient driver. He never waits for anyone. _____
- 3 Madina is totally ambitious. She doesn't care what job she gets. _____
- 4 My little sister is a bit easy-going when she's tired. Watch out! _____
- 5 Gabit isn't very arrogant about his achievements. He never stops talking about them! _____
- 6 My Dad is really serious. He's always telling jokes. _____

I can talk about people's personality.

MY EVALUATION

LANGUAGE FOCUS ■ First conditional

5 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs.

- 1 If we _____ (do) our homework, the teacher _____ (be) happy.
- 2 If you _____ (not listen), you _____ (not understand) the question.
- 3 He _____ (study) English if he _____ (visit) Australia.
- 4 You _____ (not pass) the exam if you _____ (not study) every day.
- 5 _____ (we / play) tennis tomorrow if it _____ (be) sunny?
- 6 If it _____ (rain) tomorrow, where _____ (we / go)?

I can talk about conditions and their results.

MY EVALUATION

SPEAKING ■ A future survey

6 Choose the correct words.

- Cara** It's Sophie's birthday party next week. I think ¹it'll be / it's great.
- Jack** Yeah, I ²agree / am agree. Sophie's parties are always brilliant. ³Are / Do you think she'll invite you?
- Cara** Yes, definitely. We're best friends. What ⁴for / about you? Do you want to go?
- Jack** If she invites you, she'll probably ask me.
- Cara** Oh, why's ⁵that / it, Jack?
- Jack** Because she thinks we're going out together!
- Cara** Really? Who told her that? Let ⁶I / me think. Was it you?
- Jack** Er ... Sorry Cara. If I go to the party, I'll see Fran, and I really like her.
- Cara** Yeah, but she won't talk to you, if she thinks we're going out!
- Jack** Oh! I didn't think of that!

I can speak about the future.

MY EVALUATION

WRITING ■ A report on a survey

7 Match sentence halves 1–6 with a–f.



- 1 We've got our exams next year. Nobody _____
 - 2 We all hate homework, but most _____
 - 3 More than _____
 - 4 We all like shopping, but a _____
 - 5 One or two people _____
 - 6 School ends in two weeks, and everybody _____
- a half of the students in my class are boys.
 b lot of us can't afford it!
 c want to become doctors in the future.
 d is really excited about summer.
 e thinks that school will be easier.
 f of us do it on time.

I can write a report about a survey.

MY EVALUATION

VOCABULARY ■ People in sport

1 ★ Correct the words.



referee
champion



1 champion
 j_____



2 supporter
 t_____



3 finalist
 r_____



4 captain
 s_____



5 manager
 l_____

2 ★★ Complete the sentences.

loser sponsor ~~champion~~ referee
 journalist trainer supporter

The winner of a sports competition is the
champion.

- A _____ is a company which gives money to a sports team.
- A _____ works for a newspaper, magazine or TV company.
- When you want a team or sports person to win, you're a _____.
- When you don't win a game, you're the _____.
- A _____ controls the game and makes sure all the players follow the rules.
- A _____ teaches sports people or teams to do their sport better.

3 ★★★ Do the *Famous people in sport* quiz. Choose the correct answers.

Famous people in sport

David Beckham was _____ of the English football team from 2000 to 2006.

a sponsor b captain c supporter

1 Roger Federer was a _____ at the 2008 Wimbledon Tennis Championship.

a finalist b supporter c referee

2 Runner Usain Bolt has a _____ who organizes his training and competitions.

a champion b manager c journalist

3 When Roman Abramovich bought Chelsea Football Club, he became its _____.

a captain b trainer c owner

4 For many years, the Williams sisters' father was their tennis _____.

a trainer b finalist c champion

5 The sports clothes company Reebok is a big _____ of many sports.

a trainer b manager c sponsor

4 ★★★ Complete the sports report with words from exercises 1–3.

It's half-time here in the cup final and the score is 2-2. A.C City were ¹ _____s last year too, but they were the ² _____s. Can they win this time? The other team, Thorpe United, are having an amazing season. About 30,000 of their ³ _____ are here today, cheering them on. Thorpe's ⁴ _____, Jimmy Jones, bought some great new players last year. But where did all the money come from? Several sports ⁵ _____s reported recently that maybe Thorpe got a new ⁶ _____ last month, the Russian millionaire Igor Poliakov. Nobody is sure, but the team is certainly a lot richer than it was before.

Imperatives

1 ★★ Give advice to a football player. Make affirmative and negative imperatives.

get buy listen watch eat go have

Have a quiet evening tonight.

Don't buy any junk food.

- _____ some pasta for dinner.
- _____ to bed too late.
- _____ Romanov. You can learn a lot from him.
- _____ to the team captain.
- _____ angry with the referee.

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

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

send 's aren't 'm play not

Affirmative				
Subject	be	going to	Verb	
I	'm	going to	swim.	
he / she / it	' _____			
we / you / they	're			
Negative				
Subject	be			
I	'm			an email.
he / she / it	isn't			
we / you / they	' _____		get up.	

3 ★★ Order the words to make sentences. There is one extra word in each sentence.

owner / to / the / look / going / for / are / a / new / manager / is

The owner is going to look for a new manager.

- I'm / to / don't / tomorrow / going / play / not / football / _____
- team / has / the / have / going / to / new / sponsors / is _____
- not / we / going / to / the / match / watch / aren't / tennis _____

4 he / be / aren't / going / to / the / captain next / year / isn't _____

5 play / basketball / aren't / the / to / you / going / in / not / team _____

6 to / pay / are / competition / the / going / sponsors / be / for / the _____

will* and *be going to

4 ★★ Complete the sentences using the correct form of the verbs for predictions and plans. Use *will* and *be going to*.

I think she'll win (win) the championship next year.

We aren't going to watch (not watch) the game on TV.

- I _____ (speak) to the journalist now.
- Maybe the manager _____ (be) angry.
- The finalists _____ (practise) before the match.
- I think you _____ (find) a new sponsor.
- Maybe he _____ (not buy) any players.
- She _____ (go) to bed early tonight.

5 ★★ Write about your plans and predictions for the future. Use *will* and *be going to* and the ideas in the box.

	Ideas	Time expressions
Plans	see friends / dentist take exam / test visit cousins / museum / Paris	next Tuesday / week / month / year in May / October on Wednesday at half past eight tonight
Predictions	celebrities your ambitions technology / computers	one day in the future after school / university

I'm going to visit my cousins next week.

I think I'll be famous one day.

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

VOCABULARY ■ Compound nouns: sports

1 ★ Use the words in the boxes to label the pictures.

golf cycling skiing rugby football
tennis swimming table tennis

stadium player trophy fan match
champion team instructor



football stadium

1 _____



2 _____



3 _____



4 _____



5 _____



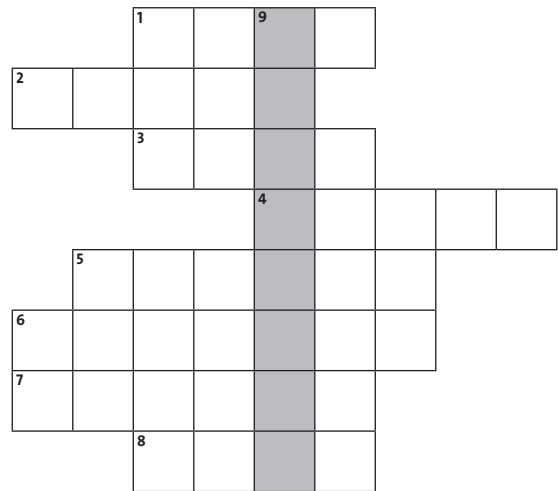
6 _____



7 _____

2 ★★ Complete the crossword.

- 1 a competition where the fastest person wins
- 2 a place where you play football or rugby
- 3 a group of players
- 4 a sports game between two players or groups of players
- 5 the winners of a tournament get this
- 6 a large building where people come to see sports events
- 7 the time of year when you play a sport
- 8 the people who support a group of players
- 9 a sports person who wins big competitions



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

team trophy tournament competition
instructor match season

The FIFA World Cup is a trophy made of gold.

- 1 There are normally five players on court for each basketball _____.
- 2 My team is going to play a rugby _____ today.
- 3 I won a _____ in a magazine. I got tickets for a football match.
- 4 My skiing _____ teaches me every day.
- 5 The football _____ is from August until May.
- 6 There are a lot of matches in a tennis _____.

4 Write a sports quiz. Use some of the compound nouns from exercises 1–3 and the words in the box. Can you find the answers on the internet?

largest longest most expensive best
oldest most successful fastest

What's the largest football stadium in Kazakhstan?

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

be going to: questions

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

aren't he am he 's going are

(Question word)	be	Subject	going to	Verb
Where When	Am	I	going to	swim?
	Is	1 _____		play?
	2 _____	they		read? eat?

Answers

Yes, he is. / No, 3 _____ isn't.
 Yes, they are. / No, they 4 _____.
 You're 5 _____ to swim at 5pm.
 He 6 _____ going to play at the stadium.

2 ★★ Write questions with *be going to*. Then write the answers.

they / lose ✗

Are they going to lose? No, they aren't.

1 where / you / practise (at the athletics stadium)

2 we / watch / the match ✓

3 what time / it / start (at two o'clock)

4 who / she / support (Bayern Munich)

5 they / sponsor / the team ✗

6 you / buy / a ticket ✓

7 when / he / play (on Tuesday)

3 ★★★ Rafael Nadal is going to play in a tennis match tomorrow. Write interview questions using *be going to*.



Are you going to eat a big meal before the match?

- 1 Are _____?
- 2 Is _____?
- 3 Are _____?
- 4 When _____?
- 5 What _____?
- 6 Where _____?

Present continuous for future arrangements

4 ★★ Complete the dialogue about future arrangements using the present continuous.

Jenny What are you doing (you / do) this summer?

Matt 1 _____ (I / not do) anything special. What about you?

Jenny 2 _____ (we / fly) to London to watch a tennis tournament with our English cousins.

Matt 3 _____ (you / meet) them there?

Jenny Yes. 4 _____ (we / spend) a week with them, then 5 _____ (we / go) to the seaside.

Indefinite pronouns

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

someone anyone anything
 something somewhere someone

Can you answer the phone? Someone 's calling.

- 1 Our manager wants to buy new players, but we can't afford _____ good!
- 2 We need _____ to play football. The park is too full of people.
- 3 _____ stole the tournament trophy. We don't know who did it.
- 4 Did you win _____ important last year?
 No, we haven't got any trophies.
- 5 Gallagher has _____ special that makes him a champion.



A rising star of table tennis

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

The text is about ...

- 1 how sport can change your life.
- 2 how to improve at table tennis.
- 3 one player's plans and ambitions.

A Damien Short grew up in a poor part of London, where there was a lot of crime and other problems. But today Damien is a champion and he competes in international tournaments. So what happened to change his situation? He became very good at table tennis! Sporting talent is in Damien's family. His brother is a motorbike racing champion!

B Now Damien trains at the National Table Tennis Academy in Nottingham, and he plays for the British team. His big ambition is to win a gold medal at the next Olympics. 'I know I'll do well there,' he says. 'I'm going to work hard every day, to make sure I'll be in great condition for the games.'

C Damien's training is already very intensive. Next week, he's playing against the Indian national team. And later this year, he's going on a training tour of China, the world's top table tennis nation. 'China will be amazing,' says Damien. 'Millions of people support the national team, and the crowds at tournaments are enormous. The atmosphere is really exciting for the competitors. This trip will be a big learning experience for me.'

D Damien says that kids should play more sport. 'Have a go at something new,' he suggests. 'You've got nothing to lose, and you never know – it could change your life!'

2 ★★ Read the text again. Match questions 1–3 with three of the paragraphs A–D.

- 1 What is Damien going to do next? C
- 2 What advice has he got for people? _____
- 3 How did sport change Damien's life? _____

3 ★★ Read the text again. Correct the sentences.

Damien lived in a rich part of London.

Damien lived in a poor part of London.

1 He organizes international tournaments.

2 Damien does his training in London.

3 His biggest aim is to win the world championship.

4 Damien will train four times a week.

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

Did Damien grow up in a nice place?

No, he didn't. It was poor and there was a lot of crime and other problems.

1 Why did things change for Damien?

2 Why does Damien live in Nottingham now?

3 What does he want to do at the next Olympics?

4 What is special about China?

Build your vocabulary

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

have a go racing atmosphere
competed situation support

Which football team do you support ?
Tobol Kostanay – they're fantastic!

1 Our team is in a terrible _____.
We lost all our games last month.

2 _____ at basketball! Maybe you'll like it.

3 Elmira was a professional player and she _____ in international competitions.

4 It's match-point in the tennis final, and the _____ here is very exciting.

5 I don't like motor _____. It's boring!

Language point: Layout and language in a formal letter

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

12 Althorp Road 14th November
James Goodwin Manager
Sir or Madam

2 ★★ Correct mistakes a–i in the letter.

- a Dear _____
- b _____
- c _____
- d _____
- e _____
- f _____
- g _____
- h _____
- i _____

12 Althorp Road
Bristol, England

1 _____

(a) Dears ² _____,

I am the manager of an athletics club in Bristol, England. The name of the club is Star Athletes. I am (b) write to you because we are planning a tournament and we are looking for sponsors.

The tournament will take place (c) on April. Teams and fans from four countries (d) going to be in Bristol for this event and I think that it (e) will to be good publicity for your company.

Please (f) contacting me if you are interested in sponsoring us, or if you (g) needs any more information.

I look forward to (h) hear from you.

(i) Your faithfully
3 _____,

4 _____

TASK

3 ★★ You are going to write a formal letter to a photographer. Your letter should have a paragraph for each of the notes a–c. Number them in the order you should include them in your letter.

- a Please contact me.
- b Captain / club name. Looking for a photographer to take pictures of cycling team for new club brochure.
- c Club will send brochure to a lot of schools / good publicity.

4 ★★★ Write the letter to the photographer. Use the writing guide and the information in exercise 3.

Hotwheels Cycling Team
Greenbank Road
Exeter, England
28th March

Dear Sir or Madam,

Paragraph 1:

Paragraph 2:

Paragraph 3:

Yours faithfully,

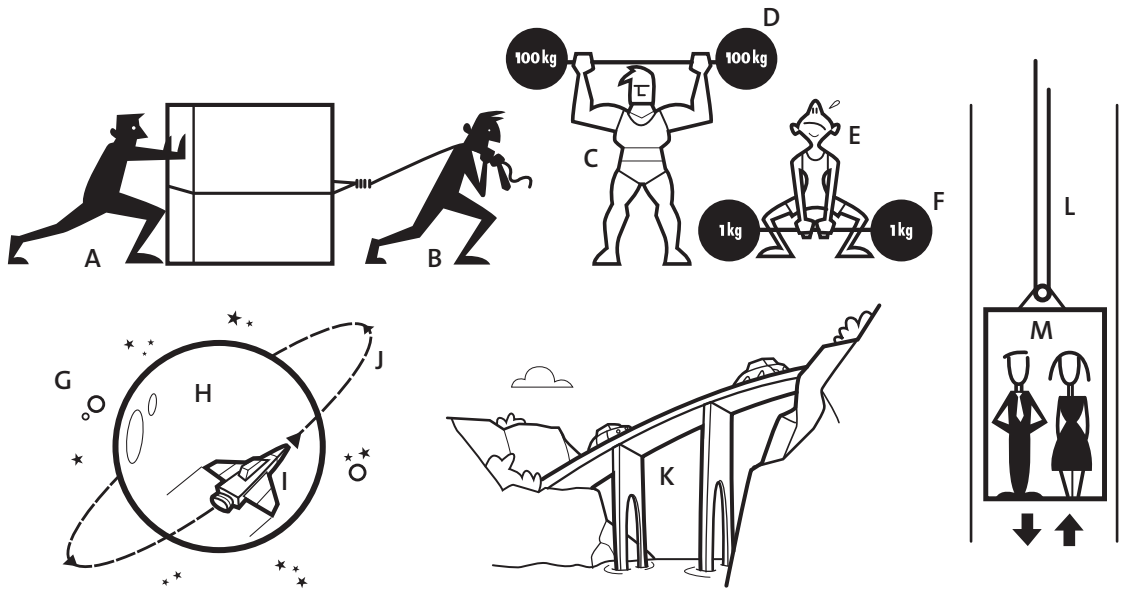
Rachel Brown

Captain

Natural science: Weight, mass and gravity

1 Match the words 1–13 with the pictures a–m.

- 1 CABLE 3 lift 5 orbit 7 pull 9 space 11 strong 13 weak
 2 HEAVY 4 light 6 planet 8 push 10 spacecraft 12 support



2 What part of speech is each word in exercise 1?

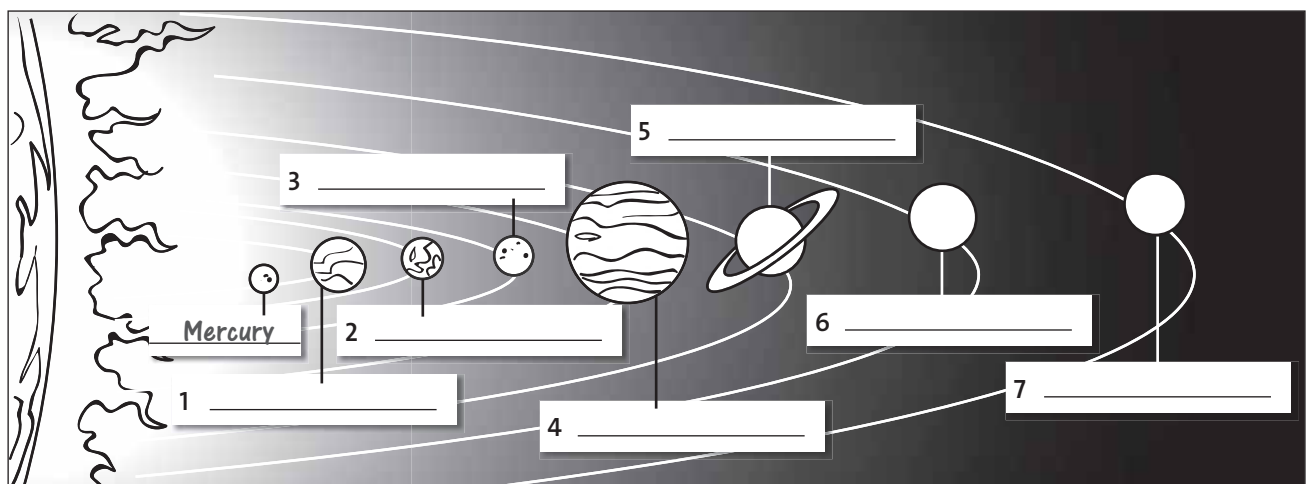
- 1 noun cable
 2 adjective _____
 3 verb _____

3 Here's an easy way to remember the order of the planets in the solar system. Take the first letter of each word and that's the first letter of the planet.

My Very Energetic Mother Just Served Us Nachos.

Now label the planets with the words in the box.

Earth Jupiter Mars Mercury Neptune Saturn Uranus Venus



4 Read the four sections of text. Which is a force: gravity, weight, weightlessness or mass? _____

Force

A force can be push or pull. When you push open a door, you use a force.
When you pull open a door, you use a force.

Gravity and weight

Gravity is the pulling force that holds us all down on the Earth's surface. The force of gravity gives us our weight: it makes us feel heavy. Everything has a gravitational pull towards everything else; even two people attract each other. The bigger the object, the larger the pull, so the pull of the Earth is much more than the tiny pulls we have on each other. When we sit on a chair, gravity is pulling us down, but the chair is pushing up against us. Take the chair away and the pushing force disappears, and gravity pulls us onto the ground.

Weightlessness

When there is no pushing force, gravity makes us fall freely. If we are in a lift and the cable breaks, the lift falls freely, and so do we. With nothing under us, we feel no weight. For a second, we feel weightless. When we are in orbit in space, we are falling towards the Earth but very slowly. We feel no support from our spacecraft because it is also falling towards the Earth. We feel weightless.

Mass

Weight = mass x gravity ($w = mg$).
Mass is measured in kilograms (kg). An elephant's mass (5,000 kg) never changes, but its weight can change because of gravity. When gravity is weaker, objects are lighter. Weight is measured in Newtons (N).
On Earth $1 \text{ kg} = 9.8 \text{ N}$.
So, the elephant weighs $5,000 \text{ kg} \times 9.8 \text{ N} = 49,000 \text{ N}$.
On the Moon a kilo weighs 1.6 N. So, the elephant weighs $5,000 \text{ kg} \times 1.6 \text{ N} = 8,000 \text{ N}$. The elephant is lighter on the Moon.

5 Read the text again and write *True* or *False* for sentences 1–8. Correct the false sentences.

- 1 A force can make things move. _____
- 2 Gravity gets weaker when an object has more mass. _____
- 3 We feel weight because something is under our feet. _____
- 4 We are falling when we are in orbit around the Earth. _____
- 5 We measure mass in Newtons. _____
- 6 If you increase the mass of an object, it will weigh more. _____
- 7 An object's mass changes depending on the planet. _____
- 8 An elephant weighs more on Earth than it does on the Moon. _____

6 Do some research on the internet or in an encyclopaedia. Find out the gravity on the planets below and calculate your weight on each. Where are you the heaviest? Where are you the lightest?

	my mass (in kilograms)	gravity	my weight (in Newtons)
Earth			
Jupiter			
Mars			
Mercury			
Neptune			
Saturn			
Uranus			
Venus			

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 ■ People in sport

1 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

referee journalist sponsor's players
finalists supporters

- 1 Make some shirts with the _____ name on them.
- 2 The _____ are the same two teams as last year.
- 3 Players shouldn't argue with the _____!
- 4 The manager has bought some new _____ for next season.
- 5 The _____ cheered loudly when Rooney scored a goal.
- 6 Ask the _____ to organize an interview for Saturday's newspaper.

I can make suggestions about sport.

MY EVALUATION

LANGUAGE FOCUS ■ *be going to*

3 Write affirmative ✓ and negative ✗ sentences with *be going to*.

1 Raoul / play / in a big tournament next week ✓

2 we / get / tickets for the final ✗

3 they / do / some training today ✓

4 Alfie / find / a sponsor for the team ✗

5 I / have / a rest from competitions ✓

6 Rio Ferdinand / move / to a new team next season ✗

READING ■ Women in sports

2 Match sentence halves 1–6 with a–f.

- 1 I'd love to have _____
- 2 The atmosphere at _____
- 3 I don't normally support _____
- 4 How often do you compete _____
- 5 Ferrari are in the lead but _____
- 6 I really love watching _____

- a motorbike racing. How about you?
- b this driver, but he's performing brilliantly.
- c the situation will probably change.
- d a go at driving a Formula 1 car.
- e in international races?
- f big races is very exciting.

I can understand an interview.

MY EVALUATION

will and be going to

4 Complete the sentences.

1 He _____ (watch) the match at 1 o'clock.

2 He believes they _____ (win) tomorrow.

3 They _____ (play) the game on Sunday at 2.30.

4 I think you _____ (feel) better in the morning.

5 Maybe I _____ (not need) a new sponsor.

6 She _____ (not talk) to the journalist today because she's busy.

I can talk about plans and predictions.

MY EVALUATION

VOCABULARY ■ Compound nouns: sports

5 Match 1–6 with a–f.

- 1 Wimbledon
- 2 September to May
- 3 The Giro d'Italia
- 4 The FIFA World Cup
- 5 Usain Bolt
- 6 The Los Angeles Lakers

- a football trophy
- b basketball team
- c athletic champion
- d cycling race
- e rugby season
- f tennis tournament

I can talk about sport.

MY EVALUATION

LANGUAGE FOCUS ■ be going to: questions

6 Write questions and short answers with *be going to*.

- 1 Saltanat / leave the party (yes)

- 2 you / have a holiday this year (no)

- 3 Togzhan and Olga / play tennis next week (yes)

- 4 you / support the same team next year (no)

- 5 Saule / try skiing (yes)

- 6 we / play a match tomorrow (no)

Present continuous for future arrangements

7 Choose the correct words.

- 1 I **'m seeing** / **'m see** my friend tomorrow.
- 2 Are you **going** / **go** to Shymkent this year?
- 3 They **aren't** / **don't** inviting many people.
- 4 We're **stay** / **staying** at home this Christmas.
- 5 He's **coming** / **going to coming** home now.

I can talk about future arrangements.

MY EVALUATION

SPEAKING ■ Making plans and arrangements

8 Read the dialogue and choose the correct words.

- Sam** Hi Dan. Are you doing ¹**something** / **anything** on Saturday?
- Dan** Oh, hi Sam. No, ²**anything** / **nothing** special. What ³**are** / **do** you up to?
- Sam** ⁴**I'm going** / **I'll go** to a football match, if you're ⁵**interesting** / **interested**.
- Dan** Great. I'd love to come! Is it on ⁶**anywhere** / **anything** local?
- Sam** Yes, it's at the City Stadium at 2 p.m.
- Dan** ⁷**Do** / **Shall** I meet you outside?
- Sam** Yeah, great. See ⁸**you** / **us** then.

I can invite a friend to a sports event.

MY EVALUATION

WRITING ■ A formal letter

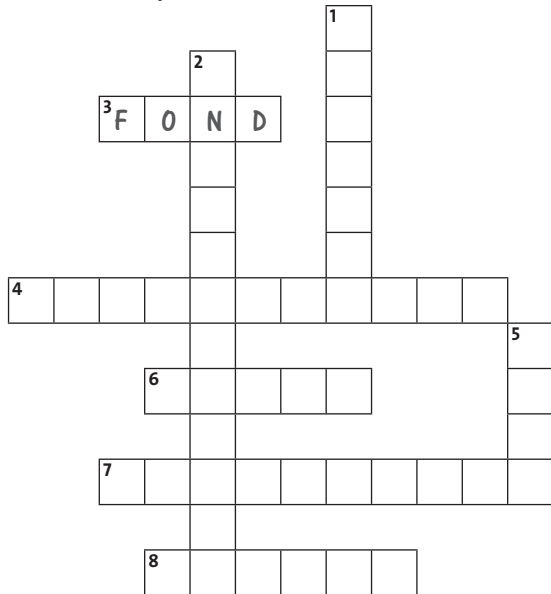
9 Number the items in the correct order for a formal letter.

- Yours faithfully
- Address
- We will need ...
- Your name
- Dear Sir / Madam
- Your position (manager, etc.)
- I am writing to ...
- I look forward to hearing from you.

I can write a letter to ask for sponsors.

MY EVALUATION

1 ★ Complete the crossword.

**Across**

- 3 Dinmukhamed is fond of animals, so he wants to become a farmer.
- 4 Anuar is really _____ about his exams next week.
- 6 I'm not very _____ about climbing this mountain because I don't like high places.
- 7 We're all _____ in IT and website design, so we're going to start an after-school computer club.
- 8 Are you _____ of spiders?

Down

- 1 I'm not _____ about this English test. It'll be easy!
- 2 Assel is very _____ about the skiing trip. She really wants to go.
- 5 Iskander's really _____ at swimming. He trains every day.

2 ★★ Write the correct prepositions.

- scared of means you are frightened of something
- 1 enthusiastic _____ is similar to interested _____
- 2 bad _____ is the opposite of good _____
- 3 stressed out _____ = worried _____
- 4 keen _____ means you really like something

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

enthusiastic of interested stressed
worried at in

Penfriend page

My name's Ethan and I'm interested in finding a penfriend. I'm 15 and I live in Sheffield in the north of England. My family are very fond ¹ _____ travelling, and we've been to Spain, Portugal, Russia and France. Next year, we're going to Italy.

I'm really ² _____ about studying languages. I speak Spanish, French and German, although I'm not very good ³ _____ German. I want to practise my language with my new penfriend – I'm not really ⁴ _____ about making mistakes.

Everybody in my family loves football and our favourite team is Sheffield United. We're all a bit ⁵ _____ out about the club's future now, because they've had a terrible season.

What about you? Are you interested ⁶ _____ football, or any other sports? What do you like doing?

Write soon!

Ethan

4 ★★★ Write sentences about your likes, dislikes, fears and worries. Use adjectives from exercises 1–3.

I'm good at swimming and basketball, but I'm not very good at running or football.

I'm a bit scared of ...

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

Modifiers

1 ★★ Order the words to make sentences.

not / swimming / fond / very / I'm / of

I'm not very fond of swimming.

1 really / Petra / is / driving / about / her / out / test / stressed

2 in / Leo / interested / is / science / or / not / maths / very

3 of / spiders / I'm / or / insects / not / fond / at / all

4 we're / exams / our / summer / worried / very / about

5 good / is / skiing / at / quite / Ugo

6 India / scared / to / is / of / alone / Aiman / travelling / a / bit

Present perfect: affirmative and negative

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

visited has he eaten haven't †
seen hasn't

	Subject	have	Past participle and other words
✓	I / you / we / they	have	played volleyball before.
	he / she / it	2 _____	5 _____ three films this week.
x	I / you / we / they	3 _____	6 _____ Paris.
	1 _____ / she / it	4 _____	been on a helicopter. 7 _____ sushi.

3 ★★ Write the past participle forms of the irregular verbs.

- | | | | |
|---------|-------------|----------|-------|
| be | <u>been</u> | 6 buy | _____ |
| 1 do | _____ | 7 drive | _____ |
| 2 eat | _____ | 8 give | _____ |
| 3 go | _____ | 9 see | _____ |
| 4 speak | _____ | 10 take | _____ |
| 5 win | _____ | 11 write | _____ |

4 ★★ Complete the sentences using the present perfect affirmative and negative form of the verbs.

You 've bought (buy) a new CD, but you haven't listened (not listen) to it.

- I _____ (not visit) the Taj Mahal in India, but I _____ (study) its history at school.
- My mum _____ (cook) snails, but I _____ (not eat) them.
- He _____ (see) most of the Harry Potter films, but he _____ (not watch) the last one.
- Banu and Yerlan _____ (learn) some Japanese, but they _____ (not speak) to any Japanese people.
- Gani _____ (not touch) any big spiders, but he _____ (read) a lot of books about them.
- We _____ (write) some new songs, but we _____ (not play) them at a concert.
- I _____ (win) a skiing competition, but I _____ (not do) any snowboarding.

5 ★★★ Complete the text using the present perfect affirmative and negative of the verbs in the box.

not win play do write
not see travel

Fact file: Tennis player Yulia Putintseva

Yulia Putintseva was born on 7th January 1995. v She 's done a lot of exciting things in her life! She ¹_____ tennis in tournaments all over the world. She ²_____ to many different countries, like Italy, Spain, Australia, the USA, France, Sweden and Japan.



A lot of journalists ³_____ newspaper articles about her, because she's a young Kazakh champion. Yulia ⁴_____ a big tournament yet, but everybody thinks she will one day.

Many people in Kazakhstan are excited about Yulia. This is because they ⁵_____ such a talented female Kazakh champion at Wimbledon since Yaroslava Shvedova. Yulia is also very popular abroad – she's got a fan group called the Yulia Army.

1 ★ Complete the words.

My little brother found a knife and now he's got a cut on his finger.

- 1 Be careful with that hot food from the microwave. Don't b_____ your hand.
- 2 Ivana has b_____ her arm again. She went to hospital to get it put in a plaster.
- 3 I fell off a rock in the mountains and now I've got this big black b_____ on my leg.
- 4 Those animals are dangerous because they can b_____ you.
- 5 He can't play rugby this weekend because he's got a really bad knee i_____.
- 6 Oh, no! I think I've s_____ my ankle.

2 ★★ Choose the correct answers.

She walked into a chair and now she's got a big blue and green _____ on her leg.

- a burn **b bruise** c bite d cut

- 1 Oh, no! I've _____ my finger with the knife.
a cut b bitten c sprained d burnt
- 2 He's been on the beach for hours and he's _____ his face.
a bruised b burnt c injured d broken
- 3 That dog is very dangerous. It has _____ two people.
a broken b burnt c sprained d bitten
- 4 The best player in their team can't play because he's _____.
a broken b cut c injured d bitten
- 5 She's been in hospital for five weeks because she's _____ her leg.
a bitten b broken c bruised d sprained
- 6 Zhandos has got a nasty ankle _____.
a injure b bruised c injury d sprained

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

bitten sprained injured bruised **cut**
burn broken

The window was broken, so Joe was very careful. He didn't want to cut his hand.

- 1 He's _____ one of his teeth with a tennis racket. He needs to go to the dentist.
- 2 A lot of people were _____ in the train crash. They had terrible cuts and bruises.
- 3 She's fallen off her bike and she's _____ her arm. It's black and blue.
- 4 Wait! Don't eat the soup – it's very hot. You don't want to _____ your mouth.
- 5 A big insect has _____ my leg. It really hurts.
- 6 I fell and I _____ my ankle while I was playing rugby.

4 ★★ Complete the postcard with the correct words.

Dear Meruyert,

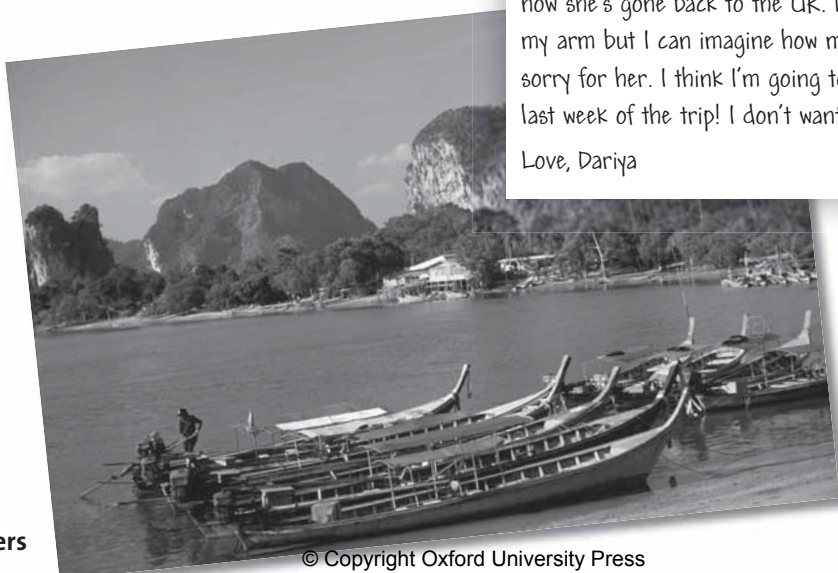
I'm in Thailand on an adventure holiday. It's beautiful here, but I'm having a terrible time!

The weather is very hot and I've burnt my nose in the sun. There are also a lot of really big mosquitoes and I've got a ¹_____ on my arm.

I walked into a tree yesterday! I've ²_____ my face under my eye – it's all green and black! And this morning I broke a glass bottle and I've got a big ³_____ on my hand!

Last week one of the girls in our group fell while we were climbing a mountain. She ⁴_____ her arm and now she's gone back to the UK. I've never ⁵_____ my arm but I can imagine how much it hurts. I feel very sorry for her. I think I'm going to stay in my tent for the last week of the trip! I don't want another ⁶_____!

Love, Dariya



1 ★ Choose the correct words to complete the table.

(Question word)	have	Subject	Past participle and other words
(Where) (What)	Have	you	1 ___ that film?
	2 ___	Josh	been to Moscow?
	have	3 ___	gone?
	4 ___	Lisle	done with my money?

Answers

Yes, I ⁵ ____. / No, I haven't.
 Yes, he has. / No, he ⁶ ____.
 They've ⁷ ____ home.
⁸ ____ spent it all!

(Have) / has

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------|
| 1 seen / saw | 5 has / have |
| 2 Has / Have | 6 have / hasn't |
| 3 he / they | 7 been / gone |
| 4 has / have | 8 She / She's |

2 ★★ Write questions with *have* or *has*. Then match questions 1–6 with answers a–f.

- 1 you / hear / the new Jay-Z CD
Have you heard the new Jay-Z CD? b
- 2 you / bruise / your finger

- 3 your brother / do / anything dangerous

- 4 we / finish / the lesson

- 5 your dad / sprain / his ankle

- 6 Michaela / ever / do / anything really frightening

- a Yes, I have. My friend closed the door on it!
- b Yes, I have. It's excellent.
- c No, she hasn't. She prefers relaxing things.
- d No, he hasn't. He's broken it.
- e Yes, he has. He's climbed an active volcano!
- f No, we haven't. There are five more minutes.

3 ★★ Write questions using *have* / *has* and *ever*.

she / see / a shark

Has she ever seen a shark?

- 1 you / break / your arm

- 2 they / sleep / outside in a storm

- 3 she / climb / a big mountain

- 4 you / meet / a pop star

- 5 he / play / rugby

- 6 we / watch / this programme before

4 ★★★ Write questions using *have* / *has* and *ever*. Then write short answers. Use the words in the boxes or your own ideas.

your mum dad sister brother
best friend teacher parents

see break burn visit climb
be play meet

Has your mum ever been on a roller coaster?

Yes, she has.

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



The best roller coasters by Clara Brookes

I've been on twenty-five roller coasters in eight different countries. Why am I so enthusiastic about them? That's easy – they're fast and exciting! I've never found a ride which I'm frightened of.

I think the scariest roller coaster that I've tried is *Oblivion* at Alton Towers in the UK. You get into a special car and it climbs up to the top of the roller coaster. You stop for three seconds, and then you go down nearly sixty metres. You get a real feeling that you're going to die. I've taken about fifty photos of *Oblivion*.

My sister's been on it once, but she refused to go again – she was terrified of it. And my mum won't try the rides at all. She says they feel really unpleasant – I think she's a bit phobic about them. So I normally go on the roller coasters with my friends.

The roller coaster that I've visited the most is *Furius Baco* in Port Aventura, Spain. I've had three family holidays near Port Aventura, and we've been there many times. You travel from 0 to 135 kilometres an hour in 3.5 seconds, and your body feels really weird. You go upside down and look up at the sky – you can lose your money if you aren't careful.

The biggest and fastest roller coasters in the world are in the USA and Japan. I've asked my mum and dad about taking holidays there, but they think my love of roller coasters is ridiculous!

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

Clara describes roller coasters in ...

- a Japan and Spain.
- b Spain and the UK.
- c the UK and Japan.

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

Clara has been on roller coasters in _____ countries.

- a five **b eight** c twenty-five

- 1 At the top of *Oblivion* you _____ for a few seconds.
a fall b stop c climb
- 2 Clara's sister thought *Oblivion* was very _____.
a fast b exciting c scary
- 3 Clara's mum is _____ roller coasters.
a good at b keen on c frightened of
- 4 On *Furius Baco* your _____ feels very strange.
a hair b neck c body
- 5 Your speed on *Furius Baco* _____.
a changes very fast
b is always 135 kilometres an hour
c is very weird
- 6 Clara's parents think that _____.
a roller coasters are dangerous
b Clara is a bit crazy to like roller coasters
c the USA and Japan are ridiculous

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

Why does Clara like roller coasters?

She likes them because they're fast and exciting.

- 1 Where is *Oblivion*?

- 2 How many photos has Clara taken of *Oblivion*?

- 3 How fast do you go on *Furius Baco*?

- 4 How many times has Clara stayed near Port Aventura?

- 5 Has Clara been to the largest roller coasters in the world?

Build your vocabulary

4 ★★ Complete the sentences with words from the text in exercise 1.

I'm ¹p_____ about heights. I haven't been higher than the second floor of a building for about ten years. If I do, I get a very ²u_____ sensation that I'm going to fall. My legs don't work properly, and my head feels ³w_____, then I start to feel very sick. I know it sounds a bit ⁴r_____, but for me, the fear is very ⁵r_____. I feel stressed out about it, so I'm going to see a doctor.

Language point: so and because

1 ★ Complete the sentences with *so* or *because*.

I have a phobia of heights, so I've never been mountain climbing.

- 1 I know Akhan will win this match _____ he's really good at tennis.
- 2 Dilnaz loves roller coasters, _____ she's enthusiastic about going to Alton Towers.
- 3 Kuat's skin burns easily, _____ he's not interested in a beach holiday.
- 4 We need to go to hospital _____ Nina's broken her ankle.
- 5 Samal has spent all her money on CDs, _____ she can't afford to come out.
- 6 I'm stressed out _____ I've lost my mobile phone.

2 ★★ Order the words to make a short email.

going / Hi / it / Stefan / ? / how's

Hi Stefan, how's it going?

1 heard / you / have / ? / Arturo / from

2 hospital / he's / in / had / because / an / he's / accident

3 fell / he / hit / head / off / and / his / his / bike

4 they're / remember / so / he / anything / doing / some / couldn't / tests

5 soon / write / news / I'll / with / more

6 love / see / Gulnara / you

TASK

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

so heard see back because been
so going guess interviewed

Hi Emil,

How's it going? I'm fine, but I've got some news. Have you ¹ _____ from Peter this week? ² _____ what? He's ³ _____ on TV! It rained a lot here last week and ⁴ _____ the river got very high yesterday. Some people were in their cars in the water. They were very scared ⁵ _____ they couldn't get out. Peter rescued a woman and her baby, ⁶ _____ now he's a hero! Lots of journalists have ⁷ _____ him and he's been on the TV news. Wow!

Write ⁸ _____ soon, Emil, and tell me your news.

⁹ _____ you,

Love Ingrid.



4 ★★★ Use the notes to write an email. Use the text in exercise 3 to help you.

- People: Charlie, writing to Claire, about Alice
- Situation: Alice / climb up a tree / fall off
- Problems: break leg / cut head
- Help: phone the police
- Now: in hospital until Sunday

Reading for pleasure: The modern novel

1 Match the type of novel 1–7 with the books a–g.

- 1 crime and mystery
- 2 horror
- 3 spy
- 4 fantasy
- 5 adventure
- 6 romance
- 7 science fiction



2 Complete a student's description of a book with the words in the box.

author chapters characters ending fantasy setting title

'HARRY POTTER AND THE GOBLET OF FIRE' IS THE ¹ _____ OF MY FAVOURITE BOOK. IT'S ABOUT MAGIC AND WIZARDS SO IT'S A ² _____ BOOK. THE ³ _____ IS JK ROWLING. THERE ARE THREE MAIN ⁴ _____: HARRY, RON AND HERMIONE. HARRY IS REALLY NICE. RON IS VERY FUNNY AND HERMIONE IS VERY CLEVER. THE ⁵ _____ FOR THE BOOK IS A SCHOOL FOR WIZARDS CALLED HOGWARTS. HARRY IS A WIZARD AND HE HAS LOTS OF ADVENTURES. HIS ENEMY IS CALLED VOLDEMORT. HE IS EVIL AND HE WANTS TO KILL HARRY. THE ⁶ _____ OF THE BOOK IS VERY EXCITING. THE ONLY PROBLEM IS THAT IT IS A LONG BOOK. IT HAS THIRTY-SEVEN ⁷ _____!

3 Put these adjectives in the correct column of the table.

beautiful clever disappointed dull evil exciting famous frightening
funny horrible mean miserable nice rich sad strange ugly

Positive	Negative

- 4 Read the summaries of two books. What types of novel are they?

BOOK 1 _____

BOOK 2 _____

Frankenstein

The author of *Frankenstein* is Mary Shelley. The main character is Victor Frankenstein. The story is about a monster that he creates and the setting is his laboratory. He is a very clever scientist and he thinks he has found the secret of life. He takes parts from dead people and builds a new 'man'. At the beginning, the new man is beautiful but as time passes he becomes a monster. The monster is very big and frightening and everyone runs away from him – even Frankenstein himself!

The monster is like an enormous baby who needs love. But nobody gives him love, and soon he learns to hate. And, because he is very strong, the next thing he learns is how to kill.

A Dubious Legacy

The author of *A Dubious Legacy* is Mary Wesley. The main characters are Henry Tilson and his wife, Margaret. In 1944 Henry brings his new wife home to his farmhouse in the English countryside. Margaret isn't very nice and she tries to make Henry's life miserable. 'Poor Henry!' say his friends. 'What a terrible life he has!' But Henry is not sad or disappointed. He enjoys life and he has a lot of fun.

This is a story about love and marriage, and the things people will do to get what they want.

- 5 Read the summaries again. Then answer the questions.

BOOK 1

- 1 What is Victor Frankenstein?

- 2 How does he build the new man?

- 3 Why are people frightened of the monster?

- 4 What does the monster need?

- 5 What does he learn?

BOOK 2

- 6 Where do Henry and Margaret live?

- 7 Why are Henry's friends worried?

- 8 Is Henry unhappy?

- 6 Think of a book you know and make notes about it under these headings.

- title
- author
- type of novel
- setting
- main characters (and adjectives to describe them)
- what the story is about
- ending

- 7 Write a summary of the book. Use your notes in exercise 6 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 ■ Feelings

1 Match sentence halves 1–6 with a–f.

- 1 Are you any good _____
- 2 I'm really fond _____
- 3 We're really bad _____
- 4 Oraz is enthusiastic _____
- 5 Are you interested _____
- 6 Aslan is scared _____

- a in learning Japanese?
- b about the trip. He can't wait to go.
- c of spiders. He really hates them!
- d at football. We lose every game!
- e of Indian food, but my family hate it.
- f at chess? I can't play it at all!

I can explain how I feel about activities.

MY EVALUATION

LANGUAGE FOCUS ■ Present perfect: affirmative and negative

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

- 1 I _____ (sprain) my ankle, but I _____ (not break) it.
- 2 My brother _____ (burn) his fingers. What should he do?
- 3 I _____ (have) problems with this bike, but I _____ (not fall) off it!
- 4 Daryn _____ (never / write) a letter to a celebrity.
- 5 Adrian and Alua _____ (have) a car accident, but they're OK.
- 6 Oh no! My dog _____ (bite) my cousin!

I can talk about experiences.

MY EVALUATION

READING ■ Arachnophobia

2 Choose the correct words.

- 1 Was that a **real / really** accident on TV, or was it part of a film?
- 2 Inkar is very **phobia / phobic** about small spaces.
- 3 Tim Burton's films are all quite **stranger / weird**.
- 4 Don't be **ridiculous / ridicule!** We can't stay here all night.
- 5 There's a very **pleasant / unpleasant** smell in the kitchen. I think the fish we bought last week has gone bad.

I can talk about fears and phobias.

MY EVALUATION

VOCABULARY ■ Injuries

4 Complete the sentences with the correct past participle.

- 1 I've c_____ my finger with this knife.
- 2 Aizere has b_____ her eye in a fight!
- 3 Boris has s_____ his ankle, but he hasn't b_____ it.
- 4 Have you b_____ your skin in the sun?
- 5 How many players have i_____ themselves this season?
- 6 A mosquito has b_____ me all over my legs!

I can talk about injuries I've had.

MY EVALUATION

LANGUAGE FOCUS ■ Present perfect: questions

5 Write questions and short answers.

1 you / ever / break your leg (Yes)

2 Inzhu / see / the latest *Twilight* film (No)

3 Ilyas / try / riding a motorbike (No)

4 your parents / ever / travel / to Moscow (Yes)

5 you / eat / Greek food before (No)

6 Tolkyn / do / her homework (Yes)

I can ask about people's experiences and react to their answers.

MY EVALUATION

SPEAKING ■ Helping with problems

6 Match questions 1–5 with answers a–e.

1 What's wrong, Nurlan? _____

2 How did that happen? _____

3 Have you washed them? _____

4 Have you cut your arms? _____

5 Have you phoned your mum? _____

a No, I haven't. Can you get me some water?

b I've cut my hands and knees.

c Yes, I have. She's coming home from work now.

d No, I haven't. But maybe I've bruised them.

e I was playing tennis and I fell over.

I can help someone with an injury.

MY EVALUATION

WRITING ■ Emails

7 Write two sentences to link the events, one with *so* and one with *because*.



I've broken my leg / we're going to hospital

I've broken my leg, so we're going to hospital.

We're going to hospital because I've broken my leg.

1 we're finishing the tennis match / one of the players is injured

We're _____

One _____

2 I was too tired / I fell when I was skiing

I fell _____

I was _____

3 I've written a letter of complaint / I thought the food was terrible

I've _____

I thought _____

I can describe an accident.

MY EVALUATION

Nicholas Nickleby – Charles Dickens

- 1 Before you read the first extract, complete the paragraph with the words below.

better boarding dies like travels
uncle

Nicholas Nickleby's father ¹_____ young and leaves the family without any money. They have a rich ²_____ in London and they ask him for help. But he is cold-hearted and doesn't ³_____ Nicholas. So he finds 19-year-old Nicholas a job teaching at a ⁴_____ school in Yorkshire and Nicholas thinks his life will get ⁵_____. He ⁶_____ to Yorkshire with the owner of the school, Mr Squeers.

- 2 Read the first extract. Choose the correct words.

- The school **looks / doesn't look** very nice.
- Mrs Squeers **is / isn't** friendly to Nicholas.
- Mr Squeers asks about the **animals / boys** first.
- Mr and Mrs Squeers talk about **food / money**.
- Nicholas eats a **lot of / little** food.

- 3 Work with a partner. Read the questions and discuss possible answers.

- What sort of character is Mrs Squeers?
- What do you think the boarding school is like?

- 4 Now read the second extract. Write *true* or *false*.

- Mr and Mrs Squeers are often kind to the boys.

- Mr Squeers hits the boys a lot. _____
- The boys have to study hard. _____
- Smike is an older boy who doesn't look well.

- Nicholas talks to Smike angrily. _____
- Smike feels that he has no hope for the future.

- 5 Discuss the questions with a partner. Compare your ideas with the rest of the class.

- How do you think the boys at the school feel?
- What do you think will happen to Smike?

- 6 Imagine you are a student at Dotheboys Hall school. Write a letter to your parents telling them what it is like. Write 100–150 words.

Include this information:

- what the building is like; describe where you sleep and what you usually eat
- what you have to do during the day
- how Mr and Mrs Squeers treat you
- what you want your parents to do

1 In the evening of the second day, they arrived in Yorkshire. There was snow everywhere, and in front of them was a long, low building with dark windows. It looked cold and unpleasant. This was the school – Dotheboys Hall.

Inside Mrs Squeers was waiting for them. She looked at Nicholas coldly, then turned to her husband.

'How is my Squeery?' she said.

'Very well, my love,' replied Squeers. 'How are the cows and the other animals?'

'Very well.'

'And the boys?' asked Squeers.

'Oh, they're well, too,' replied Mrs Squeers quickly in a hard voice.

After that, they talked about parents who paid their debts to the school and parents who couldn't pay. Then Mrs Squeers put a cold supper on the table for her husband – and for Nicholas. Squeers ate and drank a lot: Nicholas had only a little. Then they all went to bed.

2 If Nicholas's first night at Dotheboys Hall was bad, the next day was worse. He soon saw that Mr and Mrs Squeers loved making the boys there suffer. Squeers beat them hard and often. He read their letters from home himself, telling them that their parents didn't love them and didn't want them back. The boys had no real lessons, but did jobs for Squeers in the school and its garden all day.

They were especially cruel to one boy – Smike. He was taller and older than the other boys at the school – perhaps 18 or 19. His clothes were old and too small for him and he looked ill.

At the end of his first day, Nicholas found Smike working in the kitchen. He saw in the boy's eyes that he was afraid.

'Don't be afraid of me,' said Nicholas kindly.

'Oh, my poor heart will break, living here,' Smike cried.

'No, it won't. There's always hope.'

'Not for me,' replied Smike. 'I've got no family or friends.'



From *Nicholas Nickleby*, Oxford Dominoes.

1 Read the first extract. Answer the questions.

- 1 Where does Robinson Crusoe live at first?
- 2 Where does he begin to sail to?
- 3 What happens for 12 days at sea?
- 4 What does he climb into with his friends?
- 5 Where does he find himself in the end?

2 Read the first extract again. Put the events A–G in the correct order 1–7.

- A ___ Three men fall into the sea and die.
- B ___ Crusoe and some friends get in a boat.
- C ___ While at sea, there is very bad weather.
- D ___ Crusoe loses his friends in the water.
- E ___ Robinson Crusoe leaves his easy life in Brazil.
- F ___ Crusoe arrives alone on a beach.
- G ___ A sailor sees land, but the ship hits sand.

3 Work with a partner. Read the questions and discuss possible answers.

- 1 What sort of place has Robinson Crusoe reached?
- 2 How does he find food there?
- 3 Where does he sleep?
- 4 Do you think he meets any people there?

4 Now read the second extract. Complete the sentences with one word.

- 1 All the other people on the ship are _____.
- 2 On the first night, Robinson Crusoe sleeps in a _____.
- 3 He makes a home in front of a small _____.
- 4 He puts his food in a place he calls the _____.
- 5 He is worried about wild _____ and _____.
- 6 He makes a _____ around the front of the tent.

5 Discuss the question with a partner. Compare your ideas with the rest of the class.

Do you think Robinson Crusoe meets any wild animals or people? If yes, what do you think they are like?

6 Robinson Crusoe saves some paper and a pencil from the ship. Write his diary for the first three days after he arrives on the island. Write 100–150 words.

Include:

- how he arrives on the island and how he feels about being there alone.
- how he tries to find food and water and how he begins to make a home.
- how he begins to explore the island and all the different things that he finds there.

1 I stayed in Brazil and worked hard for some years. By then I was rich ... but also bored. One day some friends came to me and said, 'We're going to Africa to do business. Why don't you come with us? We'll all be rich after this journey!'

How stupid I was! I had an easy, comfortable life in Brazil, but, of course, I agreed. And so, in 1659, I went to sea again.

At first, all went well, but then there was a terrible storm. For twelve days the wind and the rain didn't stop. We lost three men in the sea, and soon the ship had holes in its sides. 'We're all going to die this time,' I said to myself. Then one morning one of the sailors saw land, but the next minute our ship hit some sand just under the sea. The ship could not move and we were really in danger now. The sea was trying to break the ship into pieces, and we had very little time. Quickly, we put a boat into the sea and got off the ship. But the sea was very rough and our little boat could not live for long in that wild water.



Half an hour later the angry sea turned our boat over and we were all in the water. I looked round for my friends, but I could see nobody. I was alone. That day I was lucky, and the sea carried me to the shore. I could not see the land, only mountains of water all around me. Then, suddenly, I felt the ground under my feet. Another mountain of water came, pushed me up the beach, and I fell on the wet sand.

2 At first I was very thankful to be alive. Slowly, I got to my feet and went higher up the shore. From there, I looked out to sea. I could see our ship, but it was wrecked and there was nobody near it. There was nobody in the water. All my friends were dead. I was alive, but in a strange wild country, with no food, no water, and no gun.

It was dark now and I was tired. I was afraid to sleep on the shore. Perhaps there were wild animals there. So I went up a tree and I stayed there all night.

After a few days, I found a little cave in the side of a hill. In front of it, there was a good place to make a home. So, I used the rope, and pieces of wood, and after a lot of hard work I had a very fine tent. The cave at the back of my tent was a good place to keep my food, and so I called it my 'kitchen'. That night, I went to sleep in my new home.

The next day I thought about the possible dangers on the island. Were there wild animals, and perhaps wild people too, on my island? I didn't know, but I was very afraid. So I decided to build a very strong fence. I cut down young trees and put them in the ground, in a half-circle around the front of my tent.

1 Before you read the first extract, complete the paragraph with the words below.

enemies families fight man
marry masks party

Romeo and Juliet is a play about two important _____¹ called the Capulets and the Montagues, who live in Verona. They are _____² and they often _____³. One day, the Capulets have a _____⁴ and Lord Capulet invites Paris who wants to _____⁵ his daughter, Juliet. However, a young _____⁶ called Romeo, and his friend Mercutio, come to the party, too. They wear _____⁷ so nobody knows they are Montagues.

2 Read the first extract. Write *true* or *false*.

- 1 Lady Capulet knows the men who arrive. _____
- 2 Lord Capulet wants to dance. _____
- 3 Juliet dances with Romeo. _____
- 4 Tybalt wants to talk to Romeo. _____
- 5 The Prince of Verona told the two families to stop fighting. _____
- 6 Romeo doesn't say anything to Juliet. _____
- 7 Romeo thinks Juliet is very good-looking. _____

3 Work with a partner. Read the questions and discuss possible answers.

- 1 What do Romeo and Juliet learn next?
- 2 How do they feel about it?

4 Read the second extract. Complete the sentences with one word.

- 1 Juliet needs to go and see her _____.
- 2 Juliet's father is an _____ of Romeo's father.
- 3 Romeo thinks that he can _____ see Juliet again.
- 4 Juliet wants to know if Romeo has a _____.
- 5 Juliet feels very surprised and unhappy when she learns that Romeo is a _____.

5 Discuss the question with a partner. Compare your ideas with the rest of the class.

What do you think happens next in the story?

6 Imagine that Romeo writes to a magazine problem page about what has happened. Write the letter from him and then write a reply to it. Write 100–150 words.

Include in Romeo's letter:

- how he comes from an important family
- how his family is the enemy of another family
- how he has met a girl that he loves, but he has learnt that she comes from the enemy family

In your reply:

- give him advice about what to do. For example, he should talk to his parents about the problem.

1 Lady Capulet Who are those men who've just come in? I can't see their faces, because they are wearing masks.

Lord Capulet I don't know who they are. It doesn't matter. They look friendly. What a wonderful party! Oh, why can't I be young again? Shall we dance?

Lady Capulet Dance? Don't be stupid, Capulet. You're too old! You haven't danced for twenty years. Come and sit down for a while.

They sit down.

Mercutio Don't you want to dance, Romeo?

Romeo No, I don't, Mercutio. You can dance if you want. I'll wait here.

Mercutio leaves, and starts dancing.

Romeo *(He sees Juliet, who is dancing with Paris.)* What a beautiful girl! Who is she? I must meet her! When she stops dancing, I'll go and talk to her.

Tybalt Uncle Capulet! That man is a Montague!

Lord Capulet Which man?

Tybalt The man who came in a few minutes ago. Over there – the man who's wearing a mask. I know his voice. His name is Romeo, and he's a Montague. I'm going to kill him!

Lord Capulet No, Tybalt! The Capulets and the Montagues must not fight any more. The Prince of Verona told us to stop fighting. Don't you remember? Romeo is a good man, and you mustn't hurt him. Do you understand?

Tybalt All right, uncle. But I'm very angry. He was wrong to come here. *(He leaves.)*

Romeo *(To Juliet)* I don't know your name. I saw you just a few minutes ago. I want to talk to you, but I don't know what to say.

Juliet You don't have to say anything.

Romeo I've never seen anyone as beautiful as you.

Juliet But I don't know you! *(Laughing)*

The Nurse enters.

2 Nurse Juliet! Where are you? Oh, there you are. Your mother wants you. Come with me, my dear.

Romeo *(To the Nurse)* Who is her mother?

Nurse Her mother is the lady of the house, and married to Lord Capulet.

Romeo This is terrible! Lord Capulet is my father's enemy. I love Juliet, but we can never meet again!

Juliet *(Watching Romeo leave)* Nurse, what's that young man's name? Over there, the one who's leaving. If he has a wife, I'll die unmarried.

Nurse His name is Romeo, and he's a Montague, the only son of your family's great enemy.

Juliet My only love, a hated Montague!

From *Romeo and Juliet*, Oxford Bookworms.
Retold by Alistair McCallum

- 1 Read the first extract. Write **true** or **false**. Correct the false sentences.
 - 1 Emma's friend is married. _____
 - 2 Emma's father is happy about her matchmaking. _____
 - 3 Emma enjoys finding a husband or wife for her friends. _____
 - 4 Mr Knightley thinks Mr Weston and Miss Taylor married because of Emma. _____
 - 5 Emma thinks a good matchmaker knows people's true feelings before the people themselves. _____

- 2 Emma invites a group of her father's friends to the house. A young woman comes, too. What do you think happens?

- 3 Read the second extract. Choose the correct words.
 - 1 Harriet Smith **has / doesn't have** a lot of friends and family.
 - 2 Harriet **is / isn't** very good-looking.
 - 3 Emma **talks / complains** to Harriet about her friends the Martins.
 - 4 Emma thinks a **farmer / clergyman** would be a good husband for Harriet.
 - 5 Emma wants Harriet to like Mr **Martin / Elton**.
 - 6 Emma **is / isn't** confident that her plan is going well.

- 4 Read the second extract again. Answer the questions.
 - 1 What is Harriet's character?
 - 2 What happens when Emma and Harriet are walking?
 - 3 How does Emma begin to matchmake Harriet and Mr Elton?
 - 4 What does Mr Elton begin to do?

- 5 Discuss these questions with a partner.
 - 1 Is it a good idea for Emma to try to matchmake other people? Why / Why not?
 - 2 What can go wrong when somebody tries to matchmake two people?

- 6 Write a report about Emma and her character. Write 100–150 words. Include this information:
 - Who she is, where she lives, who her friends are.
 - What she likes doing.
 - Positive things about her character and examples of these things.
 - Possible negative things about her character and examples of these.
 - What you think about Emma and if you would like to be her friend.

From *Emma*, Oxford Dominoes. Retold by Barbara Mackay.

- 1 'Poor Emma,' said her father. 'She misses Miss Taylor very much.'

'Of course Emma misses her friend,' said Mr Knightley, 'but I'm sure she is happy that Miss Taylor has married.'

'Yes, I am,' said Emma smiling. 'And don't forget that they married because of me. I decided it four years ago when you all said that Mr Weston didn't want to marry again.'



- 'Oh, dear,' said Mr Woodhouse. 'Please don't matchmake any more, Emma. Things always happen as you say they will.'
- 'But, Papa, I love matchmaking,' replied Emma, laughing.
- 'Mr Weston married Miss Taylor because he loves her and she loves him, not because he met her through you,' said Mr Knightley, shaking his head.
- 'But, Mr Knightley,' she said. 'I knew how they felt before they knew it themselves. That is the secret of a good matchmaker!'

- 2 Emma sometimes asked a group of her father's friends to spend the evening at Hartfield. On one of these evenings Emma felt very excited. A young woman of seventeen was coming to the party. She had no friends or family but she was very beautiful. Her name was Harriet Smith.

Emma was interested in Harriet and they spent the evening talking. Harriet was not very clever, but she was friendly, kind, and had beautiful blue eyes. When Harriet and her father's friends left, Emma made a plan. She wanted to teach Harriet, to be her friend, and to introduce her to the important people in Highbury.

Emma started to spend a lot of time with Harriet and she soon knew all about her. Harriet told her about her friends, the Martins. She often stayed with them on their farm, and she liked Mr Robert Martin very much.

One day while the young women were out walking, they met Mr Martin. Emma saw at once that Harriet liked him a lot, and she was very unhappy about it. A farmer was not the right husband for beautiful Harriet! Emma decided to be Harriet's matchmaker.

Emma soon thought of the right person for Harriet. It was Mr Elton – a handsome young clergyman with a comfortable home who needed a wife. Emma started work at once. She spoke to Harriet about Mr Elton and to Mr Elton about Harriet, and planned lots of ways for them to meet.

Mr Elton started to visit Hartfield often, and Emma was sure that her plan was working well.

Present simple: affirmative and negative

Affirmative	Negative
I play tennis. You play tennis.	I don't play tennis. You don't play tennis.
He plays tennis. She plays tennis. It plays tennis.	He doesn't play tennis. She doesn't play tennis. It doesn't play tennis.
We play tennis. You play tennis. They play tennis.	We don't play tennis. You don't play tennis. They don't play tennis.

Present simple: <i>he / she / it</i> + verb + <i>s</i> – spelling rules		
Most verbs:	add -s	needs wears changes wants
Verbs ending in a consonant + -y:	drop the -y and add -ies	carries studies tidies marries
Verbs ending in -o, -ch, -sh, -x and -ss:	add -es.	goes watches washes fixes misses

In spoken and informal written English contracted forms *don't* and *doesn't* are usually used.

Use

We use the present simple: to describe things which happen regularly or all the time.

I ride my bike to school every day.
It's cold in winter.

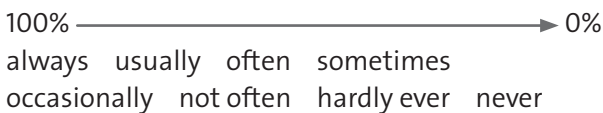
to describe permanent situations.

We live in a nice town.

to give opinions.

I don't like reggae.

Adverbs of frequency



Uses

Adverbs of frequency describe how often something happens.

He is **often** late for school.

Have you **usually** got your ID card with you?

They don't **often** go to the cinema.

I've **always** got my mobile phone with me.

Position of adverbs of frequency		
Affirmative	<i>be</i>	after the verb
	<i>have got</i>	between <i>have</i> and <i>got</i>
	other verbs	before the verb
Negative	<i>be</i>	after the verb
	<i>have got</i>	between <i>have</i> and <i>got</i>
	other verbs	between <i>don't / doesn't</i> and the verb
Questions	<i>be</i>	after the subject
	<i>have got</i>	between the subject and <i>got</i>
	other verbs	before the verb

Present simple: questions

Questions	Short answers	
	Affirmative	Negative
Do I play football?	Yes, I do.	No, I don't.
Do you play football?	Yes, you do.	No, you don't.
Does he play football?	Yes, he does.	No, he doesn't.
Does she play football?	Yes, she does.	No, she doesn't.
Does it play football?	Yes, it does.	No, it doesn't.
Do we play football?	Yes, we do.	No, we don't.
Do you play football?	Yes, you do.	No, you don't.
Do they play football?	Yes, they do.	No, they don't.

Interrogative pronouns (*Who, What, When, etc.*) go before *do / does*.

What do you like?

Present continuous: affirmative and negative

Affirmative	Negative
I'm chatting.	I'm not chatting.
You're chatting.	You aren't chatting.
He's chatting.	He isn't chatting.
She's chatting.	She isn't chatting.
It's chatting.	It isn't chatting.
We're chatting.	We aren't chatting.
You're chatting.	You aren't chatting.
They're chatting.	They aren't chatting.

The affirmative form of the present continuous is made with the verb *be* and the *-ing* form of the verb.

The negative form is made with the verb *be + not* and the *-ing* form of the verb.

Note that in spoken and informal written English contracted forms are used.

Present continuous: questions

Questions	Short answers	
	Affirmative	Negative
Am I studying?	Yes, I am.	No, I'm not.
Are you studying?	Yes, you are.	No, you aren't.
Is he studying?	Yes, he is.	No, he isn't.
Is she studying?	Yes, she is.	No, she isn't.
Is it studying?	Yes, it is.	No, it isn't.
Are we studying?	Yes, we are.	No, we aren't.
Are you studying?	Yes, you are.	No, you aren't.
Are they studying?	Yes, they are.	No, they aren't.

The question form is made by inverting the verb *be* and the *-ing* form.

Short answers are made with the verb *be* only, without the *-ing* form of the main verb.

Don't use contractions in positive short answers.

Yes, I am. NOT ~~Yes, I'm.~~

Yes, she is. NOT ~~Yes, she's.~~

Yes, we are. NOT ~~Yes, we're.~~

Question words go before the verb *be*.

What are you making for lunch?

Why is he cleaning the floor now?

Present simple and present continuous

Use

The present continuous is used to talk about an action in progress. Time expressions like *now* or *at the moment* are often used with the present continuous.

Where's Karl now? He's making his bed.

They're doing their homework at the moment.

The present simple is used to talk about routine or repeated action. We often use adverbs of frequency like *always*, *often* or *usually* with the present simple.

He has a shower every morning.

We usually do the washing-up after dinner.

Note that there are some verbs (stative verbs) which are not normally used in the continuous form, because they describe states which remain true, not actions in progress. These include:

understand, know, think, like, love, hate and *want*.

I like your new sofa.

NOT ~~I'm liking your new sofa.~~

Do you want a coffee?

NOT ~~Are you wanting a coffee?~~

Present continuous: affirmative and negative

1 Write the *-ing* form of these verbs.

- carry carrying
 1 study _____
 2 make _____
 3 tidy _____
 4 run _____
 5 clean _____
 6 write _____
 7 swim _____
 8 have _____

2 Complete the sentences with the present continuous form of the verbs in brackets.

My brother is tidying (tidy) his bedroom.

- 1 You _____ (not use) the new microwave.
 2 Sanzhar _____ (sit) on a chair next to the window.
 3 Arystan and Daulet _____ (not make) dinner now.
 4 We _____ (do) the washing-up now.
 5 I _____ (eat) lunch in a café near the school.
 6 Assel _____ (not clean) the floor at the moment.

3 Rewrite the sentences using the negative form.

We're reading a magazine.

We aren't reading a magazine.

- 1 They're doing the washing-up.

 2 He's spending a lot of money at the shops.

 3 I'm tidying the kitchen.

 4 You're listening to me.

 5 Marta is having a shower.

 6 We're watching TV.

Present continuous: questions

4 Write questions using the present continuous. Then complete the short answers.

your brother / sit / under the tree
Is your brother sitting under the tree?

Yes, he is.

1 we / write / in Russian

No, _____.

2 they / buy / a new bookcase

Yes, _____.

3 you / use / the washing machine

Yes, _____.

4 she / play / near the house

No, _____.

Present simple and present continuous

5 Choose the correct words.

Where's Daniela? She is making / makes breakfast in the kitchen.

- 1 My teacher is going / goes to Italy every summer.
 2 I'm very busy at the moment. I 'm doing / do the ironing.
 3 Come in and sit down. We 're watching / watch a great film.
 4 They 're cleaning / clean the house on Saturday mornings.
 5 Askar isn't playing / doesn't play football every day.

6 Complete the letter with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

Hi, Aigul! How are you? I 'm having
 (have) a fantastic holiday in France and we
 1 _____ (stay) in a nice new hotel. It's
 really hot today and I 2 _____ (sit)
 under a big tree at the moment!
 We 3 _____ (visit) the same village
 every year and we usually 4 _____ (go)
 to the same restaurant every night! My dad
 always 5 _____ (have) traditional
 French food for dinner, but I 6 _____
 (not like) it – I prefer pizza!
 What 7 _____ (you / do) now?
 See you soon,
 Isabel

was, were

Was and *were* are the past simple forms of the verb *to be*.

Affirmative	Negative
I was nervous.	I wasn't nervous.
You were nervous.	You weren't nervous.
He / She / It was nervous.	He / She / It wasn't nervous.
We / You / They were nervous.	We / You / They weren't nervous.

The negative forms of *was* and *were* are *was not* and *were not*. However, in spoken and informal written English, we use the contracted forms. **Rustam wasn't at home.** NOT ~~Rustam no was at home.~~

Questions	Short answers
Was I nervous?	Yes, I was. / No, I wasn't.
Were you nervous?	Yes, you were. / No, you weren't.
Was he / she / it nervous?	Yes, he / she / it / was. No, he / she / it wasn't.
Were / we / you / they nervous?	Yes, we / you / they were. / No, they / we / you / weren't.

Question words go before *was / were*.
Where were you? NOT ~~Where you were?~~

there was, there were

There was and *there were* are the past simple forms of *there is* and *there are*.

There was some food on the table.

There were twenty students in the class.

The negative forms are *there wasn't* and *there weren't*.

There wasn't any money. There weren't any oranges.

Make the question form by inverting *was / were* and *there*.

Was there anything to eat?

NOT ~~There was anything to eat?~~

Were there a lot of people?

NOT ~~There were a lot of people?~~

It is common to use the contracted form in negative short answers.

Yes, there was. / No, there weren't.

Use

Use *there was* and *there were* to describe what existed in the past.

There were two houses here. There was a big museum.

Past simple

Affirmative	
Regular	Irregular
I / You started school.	I / You left school.
He / She / It started school.	He / She / It left school.
We / You / They started school.	We / You / They left school.

Make the affirmative form of past simple regular verbs by adding *-d* or *-ed* to the base form.

He closed the door.

Irregular verbs each have a different past simple form. (See page 104.)

Pavel ate all of the sandwiches.

Remember: Each verb in the past simple has only one form.

Our parents got married in 1982. I got married in 2009, and my sister got married two years later.

Negative	
Regular	Irregular
I / You didn't start school.	I / You didn't leave school.
He / She / It didn't start school.	He / She / It didn't leave school.
We / You / They didn't start school.	We / You / They didn't leave school.

Questions			
	Regular	Irregular	Answers
	Did I / you start school?	Did I / you leave school?	I / you started / left school.
When	did he / she / it start school?	did he / she / it leave school?	He / She / It started / left school in ...
Why	did we / you / they start school?	did we / you / they leave school?	We / you / they started / left school because ...

The question form is made with the auxiliary verb *did* plus the base form.

Where did they get married? NOT ~~Where they got married?~~

Use

Use the past simple to describe events which happened at a specific time in the past.

I bought my first house in 2007.

Time expressions and ago

Use *ago* with periods of time such as *two years*, to say how far in the past an event happened.

I last played football two months ago. (= two months before now)

Past simple: affirmative, negative and questions

1 Complete the text with the past simple form of the verbs.

not have become leave not move not
buy get graduate have

My parents got married in 2003. They ¹ _____ a house because they ² _____ a lot of money. A year later my dad ³ _____ from university. My parents ⁴ _____ two children, me and my sister, Aisha. Three years ago Aisha ⁵ _____ school and ⁶ _____ a nurse. But she ⁷ _____ into her own flat. She's happy at home!

2 Complete the questions with the past simple form of the verbs. Then complete the short answers.

Did he spend (spend) a lot of money today?

Yes, he did.

1 _____ they _____ (get up) at six o'clock?

Yes, _____.

2 _____ you _____ (enjoy) the party?

No, _____.

3 _____ she _____ (have) a sister?

Yes, _____.

4 _____ I _____ (send) you an email?

No, _____.

3 Order the words to make questions.

graduate / when / you / did

When did you graduate?

1 buy / she / the house / did / why

2 have / you / how many / did / children

3 did / what / he / at school / do / ?

4 the / competition / did / they / how / win

5 that / coat / did / you / where / buy

was, were

4 Complete the sentences and questions with *was, were, wasn't* and *weren't*.

I wasn't in the kitchen. I was in my bedroom.

1 The concert _____ fun. It wasn't boring.

2 The children weren't friendly. They _____ horrible.

3 _____ she your teacher? No, she _____.

4 My sister _____ at the party. She was at work.

5 We were at the same school, but we _____ in the same class.

6 Where _____ you yesterday?
We _____ at home.

there was, there were

5 Complete the sentences with *there was, there wasn't, there were* and *there weren't*.

There were a lot of people at my party. ✓

1 _____ any music in the CD player. ✗

2 _____ a lot of money on the table. ✓

3 _____ any good programmes on TV. ✗

4 _____ some pasta for dinner. ✓

5 _____ any chips. ✗

6 _____ two books in my bag. ✓

Time expressions and ago

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

a new house / I / two weeks / buy / ago

I bought a new house two weeks ago.

1 Gani / ago / home / three / leave / months

2 we / a scary film / ago / see / two days

3 get / ago / married / sister / a year / my

4 two / I / weeks / graduate / ago

5 a month / we / school / ago / start

6 finish / ago / the / ten / film / minutes

Past continuous: affirmative and negative

Affirmative	Negative
I was running.	I wasn't running.
You were running.	You weren't running.
He was running.	He wasn't running.
She was running.	She wasn't running.
It was running.	It wasn't running.
We were running.	We weren't running.
You were running.	You weren't running.
They were running.	They weren't running.

The affirmative form of the past continuous is made with *was* or *were* after the subject. This is followed by the *-ing* form of the main verb. The negative form is made by putting *not* between *was* or *were* and the *-ing* form of the main verb. Note that in spoken and informal written English, the contracted forms *wasn't* and *weren't* are used.

Past continuous: questions

Questions	Short answers	
	Affirmative	Negative
Was I walking?	Yes, I was.	No, I wasn't.
Were you walking?	Yes, you were.	No, you weren't.
Was he walking?	Yes, he was.	No, he wasn't.
Was she walking?	Yes, she was.	No, she wasn't.
Was it walking?	Yes, it was.	No, it wasn't.
Were we walking?	Yes, we were.	No, we weren't.
Were you walking?	Yes, you were.	No, you weren't.
Were they walking?	Yes, they were.	No, they weren't.

The question form is made by putting *was* or *were* before the subject at the beginning of the question. Short answers are made with the subject and *was* or *were*, without the *-ing* form of the main verb. Question words go before *was* or *were*.

What were you doing in the mountains?

Why was she climbing up the tree?

Use

Use the past continuous to talk about actions in progress at a point in the past. We often use expressions to show the point of time, such as *at* (+ time) or *when* (+ a past simple action).

It was raining at ten o'clock yesterday.

What were they doing on Saturday afternoon?

You weren't listening to the teacher when she asked the question.

Past simple and past continuous

Use

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

She was cycling down the mountain when she fell off her bike.

We use the past continuous for the longer action in progress (*was cycling*). We use the past simple (*fell off*) for the shorter action which interrupts the longer one.

We often use *when* before the past simple and *while* before the past continuous.

They were travelling across Antarctica when they saw penguins.

They saw penguins while they were travelling across Antarctica.

Past continuous: affirmative and negative

1 Complete the sentences with *was, wasn't, were* or *weren't*.

We were listening to music on our MP3 player. ✓

- 1 It _____ raining again this afternoon. ✓
- 2 She _____ talking to Aru on the phone. ✗
- 3 You _____ walking to school. ✗
- 4 He _____ driving across Europe on holiday. ✓
- 5 They _____ sailing around the Mediterranean. ✗

2 Complete the sentences with the past continuous form of these verbs.

cycle not talk have not rain
not study watch not wear

Yesterday afternoon ...

Azamat was watching a film on TV.

- 1 Anna and Banu _____ through the park on their bikes.
- 2 Bulat _____ a coat.
- 3 I _____ lunch with my parents.
- 4 It _____ – it was sunny.
- 5 We _____ because it was a holiday!
- 6 I _____ to Saule, because she was asleep.

Past continuous: questions

3 Write questions using the past continuous.

what / you / do / yesterday

What were you doing yesterday?

- 1 why / your sister / carry / a big bag

- 2 Nurbol / play / in the basketball match

- 3 your friends / walk / near the river

- 4 what / they / talk about

- 5 where / the train / go

- 6 who / you / talk to

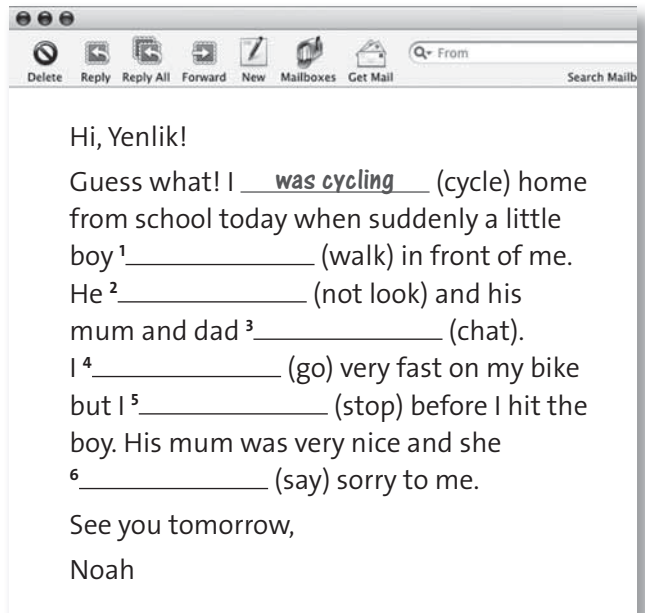
Past simple and past continuous

4 Choose the correct words.

When Emma arrived / was arriving at the airport, her mother waited / was waiting for her.

- 1 It **started** / **was starting** to snow while we **watched** / **were watching** the match.
- 2 The tourists **drove** / **were driving** across the desert when they **had** / **were having** an accident.
- 3 I **saw** / **was seeing** a famous actor near the theatre. He **wore** / **was wearing** sunglasses.
- 4 Tomiko **met** / **was meeting** a Japanese boy while she **travelled** / **was travelling** across Australia.
- 5 We **were skiing** / **skied** down the mountain when Tom **was falling** / **fell** over.
- 6 You **didn't wear** / **weren't wearing** a cycle helmet when you **arrived** / **were arriving** home.
- 7 Altai and Katya **arrived** / **were arriving** while we **watched** / **were watching** TV.

5 Complete the email using the past simple or past continuous form of the verbs.



Ability: can and could

Affirmative	Negative
I / You can dance.	I / You can't dance.
He / She / It can dance.	He / She / It can't dance.
We / You / They can dance.	We / You / They can't dance.
Questions	Short answers
Can Mariya dance?	Yes, she can. / No, she can't.

Affirmative	Negative
I / You could sing.	I / You couldn't sing.
He / She / It could sing.	He / She / It couldn't sing.
We / You / They could sing.	We / You / They couldn't sing.
Questions	Short answers
Could they sing?	Yes, they could. / No, they couldn't.

Can and *could* each have only one form. They do not change with different subjects.

I can play tennis. He can play tennis.

NOT ~~*He cans play tennis.*~~ OR ~~*He can plays tennis.*~~

We use *can / could* + the base form of the main verb.

You can speak Italian. NOT ~~*You can to speak Italian.*~~

She could play the piano.

NOT ~~*She could to play the piano.*~~

The negative forms of *can* and *could* are *can not* and *could not*. However, in spoken and informal written English, the contracted forms *can't* and *couldn't* are usually used.

Amina can't dive. NOT ~~*Amina doesn't can dive.*~~

We couldn't go out. NOT ~~*We didn't can go out.*~~

As with *can* and *could*, the main verb takes the base form.

We can't cook. NOT ~~*We can't to cook.*~~

They couldn't play tennis.

NOT ~~*They couldn't to play tennis.*~~

Use

Can and *could* describe the ability to do something.

I can swim.

She could read when she was three.

Can describes the ability to do something in the present.

Now I can dance flamenco.

Could describes the ability to do something in the past.

He could sing in Russian when he was little.

Questions with How ... ?

To make questions with *how*, use *how* + *often*, *much / many* or an adjective.

How often do they go swimming?

How much money do you spend?

How long is her hair?

Use

We use questions with *how* when we want to know the frequency, measurement or quantity of something.

How much water do you drink?

How many brothers and sisters have you got?

How far can you run?

How strict are your teachers?

We only use *often* with *how* to ask about frequency.

How often do you go shopping?

NOT ~~*How usually / sometimes / rarely do you go shopping?*~~

Comparative and superlative adjectives

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
Most one-syllable adjectives	add <i>-er</i> fast – faster	add <i>-est</i> wild – wildest
One syllable with one vowel and ending in one consonant	double consonant and add <i>-er</i> big – bigger	double consonant and add <i>-est</i> fat – fattest
One syllable ending in <i>-e</i>	add <i>-r</i> rare – rarer	add <i>-st</i> large – largest
Adjectives of two or more syllables ending in <i>-y</i>	remove <i>-y</i> and add <i>-ier</i> heavy – heavier	remove <i>-y</i> and add <i>-iest</i> happy – happiest
All other adjectives of two or more syllables	put <i>more</i> before adjective artistic – more artistic	put <i>most</i> before adjective practical – most practical
Irregular	good – better bad – worse	good – best bad – worst

Use

Use comparative adjectives to compare two objects or people, or two groups of objects or people.

Aisulu is taller than Adilzhan.

Use superlative adjectives to say that a person, object or group of people or objects, has the greatest amount of a characteristic, compared to everything else in that group.

Blue whales are the biggest animals in the world.

Ability: can and could

- 1 Complete the sentences with *can*, *can't*, *could*, *couldn't* and the correct form of the verb.

When I was three months old I couldn't walk (walk).

- Mukhtar is very intelligent. He _____ (speak) five languages.
- Eldar and I watched a Japanese film last night, but we _____ (understand) it.
- My grandma was very good at music. She _____ (play) the piano and sing.
- I can use a computer, but I _____ (program) one.
- Yeren and Zhormat are brilliant cooks – they _____ (make) really tasty food.

- 2 Choose the correct words.

Henry ~~didn't could~~ / couldn't speak French two years ago.

- The girls can play / to play chess.
- I can / could ride a horse when I was three.
- We ~~don't can~~ / can't swim across the lake.
- Gulshat can / cans compose music.
- My brother ~~couldn't to ski~~ / ski on holiday last year.

Questions with How ... ?

- 3 Read the answers. Then complete the questions with *how* and the words in the box.

much far many friendly strict often tall

How tall are you?

I'm one metre seventy.

- _____ apples do you eat every day? One or two.
- _____ does he play basketball? Three times a week.
- _____ is your teacher? Not very. He's usually friendly.
- _____ can you run? About a kilometre.
- _____ pasta is there? There's enough for two people.
- _____ is your cat? Not very. Sometimes, he bites people!

Comparative and superlative adjectives

- 4 Complete the table with the comparative and superlative forms of the adjectives.

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
big	<u>bigger</u>	<u>the biggest</u>
bad		
far		
heavy		
intelligent		
large		
light		
peaceful		
unhappy		

- 5 Complete the text with the comparative or superlative forms of the adjectives.

I've got three really good friends – Dilnaz, Inzhu and Lena. Dilnaz is older (old) than us – she's fifteen and we're all fourteen. Lena is the ¹ _____ (young) – she had her fourteenth birthday last week. Inzhu is the ² _____ (tall) – she's one metre eighty-five! I'm one metre sixty, but Dilnaz is ³ _____ (short) than me – she's only one metre fifty.

The ⁴ _____ (intelligent) person is definitely Dilnaz. But Lena is ⁵ _____ (artistic) than Dilnaz. She can paint really good pictures. Inzhu is the ⁶ _____ (funny) person I know. I'm ⁷ _____ (quiet) than all of them, but we always have fun!

- 6 Write sentences with comparative and superlative adjectives.

my dad / artistic / person in our family

My dad is the most artistic person in our family.

1 cats / slow / tigers

2 elephants / rare / dogs

3 humans / intelligent / animals in the world

4 I / practical / my sister

5 you / good / singer in the class

will and won't

Affirmative	Negative
I'll buy a house.	I won't buy a house.
You'll buy a house.	You won't buy a house.
He'll buy a house.	He won't buy a house.
She'll buy a house.	She won't buy a house.
It'll buy a house.	It won't buy a house.
We'll buy a house.	We won't buy a house.
You'll buy a house.	You won't buy a house.
They'll buy a house.	They won't buy a house.

The affirmative form is made with *will* + the base form.

Assylbek will be fifteen next month.

Note that in spoken and informal written English the contracted form 'll is usually used after a subject pronoun.

The negative form is made with *won't (will not)* + the base form.

Bota won't be late. NOT ~~*Bota won't to be late.*~~

Note that in spoken and informal written English contracted forms are used.

I'll become a doctor one day. They won't be famous.

Questions	Short answers	
	Affirmative	Negative
Will I understand?	Yes, I will.	No, I won't.
Will you understand?	Yes, you will.	No, you won't.
Will he understand?	Yes, he will.	No, he won't.
Will she understand?	Yes, she will.	No, she won't.
Will it understand?	Yes, it will.	No, it won't.
Will we understand?	Yes, we will.	No, we won't.
Will you understand?	Yes, you will.	No, you won't.
Will they understand?	Yes, they will.	No, they won't.

Don't use the contracted form in positive short answers.

Will Shokan be there? Yes, he will. NOT ~~*Yes, he'll.*~~

Question words go at the beginning of the question, before *will*.

What will people eat in the future?

NOT ~~*People will eat what in the future?*~~

Use

Use *will* and *won't* to make predictions about the future.

She'll win the tennis match tomorrow.

We won't move to a different house.

First conditional

Action	Result
If I walk slowly,	I'll arrive late.
If you walk slowly,	you'll arrive late.
If he runs quickly,	he'll arrive at two o'clock.
If she runs quickly,	she'll arrive at two o'clock.
If it runs quickly,	it'll arrive at two o'clock.
If we go by car,	we'll arrive early.
If you go by car,	you'll arrive early.
If they go by car,	they'll arrive early.

The first conditional is formed with *if* + present simple clause, + *will* clause.

If you come to town, I'll meet you.

Conditional sentences can start with the action: *If you learn English, you'll understand American films.* or with the result:

You'll understand American films if you learn English.

We can use the negative form in the action, the result, or both parts of the sentence.

If I don't leave now, I won't meet Amir at the station.

Make first conditional questions with *will* in front of the subject in the result clause.

Will you help me if I give you some money?

NOT ~~*Do you help me ...?*~~

If I give you some money, will you help me?

NOT ~~*If I will give you ...*~~

Use

Use the first conditional to predict the result of an action.

We use it to talk about things that we think might happen in the future, and things we think are possible.

Expressing probability

Use the adverbs *probably* or *definitely* to say how likely you think an event is to happen.

She'll definitely win the game.

I disagree! I think she'll probably lose.

In the affirmative form, adverbs go after the verb *will*. In the negative form, adverbs go before the verb *won't*.

Mikhail will definitely be in the team.

NOT ~~*Vinnie definitely will be in the team.*~~

Mariyam probably won't play today.

NOT ~~*Mariyam won't probably play today.*~~

will and won't

1 Complete the sentences with *will* or *won't* and the verbs in the box.

be not give win leave work not use

I think you 'll work in a TV studio.

- 1 He _____ you a birthday present because he isn't very generous.
- 2 When _____ you _____ home?
- 3 They _____ that new computer because it's very complicated.
- 4 I'm sure she _____ a pop star when she's older.
- 5 _____ our team _____ the match tomorrow?

2 Complete the sentences with *will* and *won't* and the verb in brackets.

You won't lose (not lose) the match tomorrow. You 'll win (win)!

- 1 Sholpan _____ (love) this film. She _____ (not think) it's boring.
- 2 In 2040 children _____ (learn) Mandarin. They _____ (not study) English.
- 3 I think I _____ (be) a teacher. I _____ (not become) a doctor.
- 4 People _____ (not go) to a different planet in the next millennium. They _____ (live) here.
- 5 I'm pretty sure that we _____ (visit) New York next year. But we _____ (not stay) in a hotel.

3 Order the words to make questions.

it / tomorrow / rain / will

Will it rain tomorrow?

- 1 go / to / when / university / you / will

- 2 one / day / we / be / will / famous

- 3 they / will / on / where / holiday / go

- 4 what / do / she / will / tonight

- 5 the / will / match / win / they

- 6 at / will / party / the / be / Roza

First conditional

4 Choose the correct words.

If they don't come / won't come now, we are / 'll be late again.

- 1 He **won't read / don't read** his poem in class tomorrow if he **feels / 'll feel** shy.
- 2 If it **will rain / rains** on Monday, we **go / 'll go** to the café.
- 3 **Will you / Do you** answer this survey if I **help / 'll help** you with the questions?
- 4 If you're / 'll be very positive, you **do / 'll do** well at school.
- 5 I **give / 'll give** you that new book if you **tidy / 'll tidy** your bedroom.

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

If I buy (buy) that magazine, I 'll read (read) the horoscopes first.

- 1 They _____ (not go) on holiday if they _____ (get) a new car.
- 2 If he _____ (become) a professional footballer, will he _____ (move) to a different town?
- 3 She _____ (not study) maths if she _____ (go) to university.
- 4 If you _____ (find) some money, _____ (be) very happy!
- 5 If we _____ (go) to the party, _____ (see) Aisha and Chris.

Expressing probability

6 Complete the sentences with *will* or *won't* and *probably* or *definitely* in the correct order, to match the probabilities in brackets.

Maral definitely won't study Chemistry. She hates it! (0%)

I 'll probably be late tonight. My bus isn't here. (60%)

- 1 I _____ come out, because I don't feel very well. (20%)
- 2 My mum _____ be angry if I'm late! (100%)
- 3 We _____ go shopping on Saturday. I'm not sure. (70%)
- 4 We _____ fly so much in the future. It's so bad for the environment. (0%)

Imperatives

Affirmative imperatives use the base form of the verb.

Do your homework. NOT *To do your homework.*

The form is the same, if the instruction is for one person or more than one.

Aru, do the washing up! Aru and Umit, tidy your rooms!

Negative imperatives use *don't* + the base form.

Don't forget to phone me!

NOT *No forget to phone me!*

This includes the verb *be*, but this is the only time we use *don't* before the verb *be*.

Don't be late!

In imperative sentences we don't use the subject pronoun.

Come here! NOT *You come here!*

Don't eat in here. NOT *You don't eat in here.*

Use

We use imperatives to give an instruction or order to do or not to do something, and to give advice.

Talk to the manager. Don't listen to him.

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 / She's / It's going to win.	He / She / It isn't going to win.
We're / You're / They're going to win.	We / You / They aren't going to win.

Use

be going to is used to talk about a definite plan to do (or not do) something in the future.

We're going to buy a house.

She isn't going to watch the match.

will and be going to

Use

be going to is used to talk about definite future plans which we have decided. *will* is used to talk about predictions for the future, our ideas and expectations, and things which are not certain.

Plan: **He's going to meet his friends at the football stadium.**

Prediction: **Maybe my team will lose.**

be going to: questions

Questions			Answers
	Am	I	Yes, you are. / No, you aren't.
	Is	he / she / it	Yes, he / she / it is. / No, he / she / it isn't.
	Are	we / you / they	Yes, we / you / they are. / No, we / you / they aren't.
Where	is	she	She's going to sleep in her room.
What	are	we	You're going to eat pizza.

We don't use short forms for positive short answers. **Is he playing today? Yes, he is.** NOT *Yes, he's.*

Present continuous for future arrangements

Use

The present continuous is used to describe future events we have decided and fixed.

I'm meeting my friends this evening.

NOT *I will meet my friends this evening.*

They're moving to Mongolia in July.

NOT *They move to Mongolia in July.*

The present continuous is often used with a time expression.

We're getting married next month / tomorrow.

Indefinite pronouns

We normally use indefinite pronouns with *some-* in positive sentences, and indefinite pronouns with *any-* in negative sentences and questions.

Is anyone here really good at tennis? Yes, someone in my class is school champion.

What did you do last weekend?

I didn't do anything special OR Nothing special.

NOT *What did you do last weekend? Anything.*

Use

We use an indefinite pronoun when we don't know, or it's not important, which place, person or thing we are talking about.

Someone left their coat here. I don't know who.

Daniyal's gone somewhere. I'm not sure where.

Imperatives

1 Match the verbs in A to the words in B. Write affirmative and negative imperative sentences.

A	B
listen	to your teacher
not forget	late for school
do	your English
not be	your homework now
practise	to take your keys

Listen to your teacher.

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

be going to

2 Write sentences using *be going to*.

I / race / next year
I'm going to race next year.

- 1 Ivan / not talk / to us

- 2 they / play / rugby

- 3 Dad / drive / to the train station

- 4 we / not meet / them

- 5 she / go shopping

- 6 they / not watch TV

will and be going to

3 Complete the sentences using the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

Plan
We 're going to meet (meet) the finalists.

- 1 I _____ (buy) a new bike.
- 2 She _____ (contact) the journalist.
- 3 They _____ (watch) TV.

Prediction

- 4 I think they _____ (be) late.
- 5 Maybe you _____ (get) a new trainer.
- 6 He _____ (not be) late.

be going to: questions

4 Write questions using *be going to*. Then write short answers.

she / meet / him ✗
Is she going to meet him? No, she isn't.

- 1 you / be / late ✓

- 2 he / watch / a film ✗

- 3 we / practise / today ✗

- 4 they / start / at two o'clock ✓

- 5 Eva / do / her homework ✓

Present continuous for future arrangements

5 Complete the dialogues using the present continuous form of the verbs in the box.

study do play go not do meet

- Amy What are you doing on Monday?
Sam I ¹ _____ tennis.
Dan ² _____ we _____ to the cinema tonight?
Rob Yes. We ³ _____ at seven o'clock.
Sue Are you ⁴ _____ this evening?
Ana No, I feel ill. I ⁵ _____ anything this evening.

Indefinite pronouns

6 Complete the sentences with the correct indefinite pronouns.

- The England manager hasn't got anything to say about the team's terrible performance.
- 1 Does _____ here know how to play rugby?
 - 2 We've got _____ new to play our matches. It's a big park near the town centre.
 - 3 _____ happened to Liverpool last season. They played really badly.
 - 4 I don't think there's _____ wrong with Kaiser. He doesn't look injured.

Modifiers

Modifiers come after the verb *be*. We use them to describe the adjective.

I'm quite good at chess.

Samat isn't very keen on learning languages.

Present perfect: affirmative and negative

Affirmative	Negative
I have played.	I haven't played.
You have played.	You haven't played.
He has played.	He hasn't played.
She has played.	She hasn't played.
It has played.	It hasn't played.
We have played.	We haven't played.
You have played.	You haven't played.
They have played.	They haven't played.

Note that in spoken and informal written English contracted forms are usually used.

I've had lunch.

He's been to Spain.

Use

Use the present perfect to describe an experience in our lives before now.

I have never touched a snake. (so I don't know what they feel like)

Use the present perfect to describe news or a change in a situation.

She has broken her arm. (so she can't play tennis at the moment)

Don't use the present perfect to say exactly when a past action happened. In this case use the past simple.

I went to Karagandy last week.

NOT *I have been to Karagandy last week.*

Use *ever* and *never* with the present perfect to ask and talk about experiences. *Ever* and *never* come before the past participle.

Have you ever been to Greece? (= at any time in your life)

He has never eaten Chinese food. (= not at any time in his life)

Never means 'not ever'.

I haven't ever done that. (= I've never done that.)

We normally use *ever* with questions, and *never* with positive verbs.

He has never seen the sea.

NOT *He hasn't never seen the sea.*

Present perfect: questions

Questions	Short answers	
	Affirmative	Negative
Have I won?	Yes, I have.	No, I haven't.
Have you won?	Yes, you have.	No, you haven't.
Has he won?	Yes, he has.	No, he hasn't.
Has she won?	Yes, she has.	No, she hasn't.
Has it won?	Yes, it has.	No, it hasn't.
Have we won?	Yes, we have.	No, we haven't.
Have you won?	Yes, you have.	No, you haven't.
Have they won?	Yes, they have.	No, they haven't.

Question words go before the verb *have*.

What have you done? NOT ~~*What you've done?*~~

Where has she been? NOT ~~*Where she's been?*~~

so and because

Use *so* to give a reason and *because* to explain a result. Use a comma before *so*, but not before *because*.

I was ill, so I didn't go to school.

I wasn't at school because I was ill.

Modifiers

- 1 Write sentences which are true for you. Use the modifiers in the box.

not at all a bit quite very really

my family / interested in / extreme sports

My family aren't at all interested in extreme sports.

- 1 I / good at maths

- 2 my best friend / scared of spiders

- 3 I / worried about / the future

- 4 my friends / keen on / football

Present perfect: affirmative and negative

- 2 Write the past participles.

want wanted

- 1 break _____
- 2 bite _____
- 3 drive _____
- 4 fall _____
- 5 do _____
- 6 swim _____
- 7 learn _____
- 8 speak _____

- 3 Choose the correct words.

We haven't / hasn't been to South America.

- 1 Talgat **have** / **has** bruised his arm.
- 2 You **haven't** / **hasn't** seen this film.
- 3 I've / 's driven my uncle's car.
- 4 She **haven't** / **hasn't** eaten Japanese food.
- 5 They 've / has played tennis.
- 6 Aidana **hasn't** / **haven't** cut her hand.

- 4 Complete the sentences using the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

We 've played (play) rugby, but we haven't watched (not watch) a professional match.

- 1 He _____ (do) all his homework, but he _____ (not finish) reading his book.
- 2 I _____ (not buy) any clothes, but I _____ (see) some nice trousers.
- 3 My sister _____ (cook) a cake, but she _____ (not eat) it.

- 4 Our cat _____ (fall) out of the tree, but it _____ (not break) its leg.
- 5 I _____ (watch) volleyball on TV, but I _____ (not play) it.
- 6 She _____ (write) a postcard, but she _____ (send) it yet.

Present perfect: questions

- 5 Order the words to make questions.

Disneyland / you / to / been / ever / have

Have you ever been to Disneyland?

- 1 she / ever / has / any / music / composed

- 2 dog / the / eaten / dinner / its / has

- 3 country / in / they / lived / another / have

- 4 tennis / has / he / won / tournament / a / ever

- 5 we / have / watched / Shrek / this / DVD

- 6 you / touched / a / snake / ever / have

- 6 Write questions and short answers using the present perfect.

she / ever / break her arm ✓

Has she ever broken her arm?

Yes, she has.

- 1 they / ever / meet / a famous actor ✓

- 2 he / swim / across a lake ✗

- 3 we / ever / eat / Chinese food ✗

- 4 you / give / your mother a present ✓

- 5 she / bruise / her shoulder ✗

- 6 Gulnara / visit / the USA ✓

2 3.40 Listen and repeat the sentences.

- 1 We'll go out tomorrow.
- 2 I'll see you later.
- 3 She'll become a teacher.
- 4 You'll marry someone famous.
- 5 He'll write a book.
- 6 It'll be a good party.

Unit 7: Recognizing contractions

1 3.41 Listen to the sentences. You will hear the contractions and the long forms.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 I've got a new job. | I have got a new job. |
| 2 She's nervous about the exam. | She is nervous about the exam. |
| 3 That's fantastic! | That is fantastic! |
| 4 He's got a new MP3 player. | He has got a new MP3 player. |
| 5 What's your name? | What is your name? |
| 6 That one's better. | That one is better. |
| 7 Who's the song by? | Who is the song by? |
| 8 They're going to move to Toledo. | They are going to move to Toledo. |
| 9 When's your birthday? | When is your birthday? |
| 10 You're the winner. | You are the winner. |

2 3.42 Listen to the sentences. Do you hear the contraction or the long form? Circle the correct words.

That's / That is our new teacher.

- 1 What's / What is it called?
- 2 You are / You're going to be late again.
- 3 It has / It's got three bedrooms.
- 4 They are / They're two years old.
- 5 Who's / Who is the captain of the football team?
- 6 Which one's / one is yours?
- 7 When's / When is the party?
- 8 She's / She is really intelligent.
- 9 We have / We've got tickets for a basketball game.

3 3.43 Listen and check your answers. Then listen again and repeat.

4 Rewrite the sentences with contracted forms. Then count the syllables.

She is at home. She's at home. 3

- 1 Peter is feeling ill. _____
- 2 Bill has got a dog. _____
- 3 What is happening? _____
- 4 Maggie is my sister. _____
- 5 Where is your flat? _____
- 6 They are great. _____

Unit 8: /ɪ/ and /i:/

1 3.44 Listen to words with the /ɪ/ and /i:/ sounds.

/ɪ/	/i:/
bin	cheap
bitten	eat
building	feel
give	leave
injure	meet
live	seat
swim	see

2 Put the words in the correct box.

fish clean meal river hit teach
wind speak need sink

/ɪ/	/i:/
fish	clean
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

3 3.45 Listen and check your answers. Then listen again and repeat.

4 Look again at the words in exercises 1 and 2. What different ways of spelling the /ɪ/ and /i:/ sounds can you find?

/ɪ/ i (bin) _____
/i:/ _____

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

Starter Unit / Бастауыш модуль /
Вступительный модуль

aunt (n) /ɑ:nt/	апай, жеңге	тетя
book (n) /bʊk/	кітап	книга
brother (n) /'brʌðə(r)/	аға, іні	брат
child (n) /tʃaɪld/	бала	ребенок
class (n) /kla:s/	сынып	класс
cousin (n) /'kʌzn/	немере аға немесе әпке (іні, қарындас)	двоюродный брат или сестра
daughter (n) /'dɔ:tə(r)/	қыз	дочь
difficult (adj) /'dɪfɪkəlt/	күрделі, қиын	сложный
English (n) /'ɪŋɡlɪʃ/	ағылшын тілі	английский язык
exam (n) /ɪg'zæm/	өмітхан	экзамен
exercise (n) /'eksəsaɪz/	жаттығу	упражнение
family (n) /'fæməli/	отбасы	семья
fan (n) /fæn/	желдеткіш	вентилятор
father (n) /'fɑ:ðə(r)/	әке	отец
French (n) /frenʃ/	француз тілі	французский язык
friend (n) /frend/	дос	друг
geography (n) /dʒi'ɒɡrəfi/	жағрапия	география
good (adj) /ɡʊd/	жақсы	хороший
granddaughter (n) /'grændɔ:tə(r)/	немере қыз, жиен қыз	внучка
grandfather (n) /'grænfɑ:ðə(r)/	ата	дедушка
grandmother (n) /'grænmʌðə(r)/	әже	бабушка
grandparent (n) /'grænpəreənt/	ата-әже	бабушка или дедушка
grandson (n) /'grænsʌn/	немере	внук
gymnasium (n) /dʒɪm'neɪziəm/	гимназия	гимназия
history (n) /'hɪstri/	тарих	история
homework (n) /'həʊmwɜ:k/	үй тапсырмасы	домашнее задание
husband (n) /'hʌzbənd/	жұбайы, ері	муж
ICT (n) /,aɪ,'si:'ti:/	АКТ	ИКТ
interesting (adj) /'ɪntrəstɪŋ/	қызық	интересный
laboratory (n) /lə'bɒrətəri/	зертхана	лаборатория
maths (n) /mæθs/	математика	математика
mother (n) /'mʌðə(r)/	ана	мать
music (n) /'mju:zɪk/	музыка	музыка
neat (adj) /ni:t/	ұқыпты, жинақы	аккуратный
nephew (n) /'nefju:/	жиен	племянник
nice (adj) /naɪs/	сүйкімді, тартымды, аяулы	милый, хороший
niece (n) /ni:s/	қарындас, сіңлі, жиен	племянница
note (n) /nəʊt/	ескертпе	заметка
parent (n) /'peərənt/	ата-ана	родитель
partner (n) /'pɑ:tnə(r)/	серіктес	партнер
PE (n) /,pi:'i:/	дене шынықтыру	физкультура
room (n) /ru:m/	бөлме	комната
science (n) /'saɪəns/	ғылым	наука
sister (n) /'sɪstə(r)/	апа, әпке	сестра
son (n) /sʌn/	ұлы	сын
strict (adj) /strikt/	қатаң	строгий
teacher (n) /'ti:tʃə(r)/	мұғалім	учитель
topic (n) /'tɒpɪk/	тақырып	тема
twin (n) /twɪn/	егіз	близнец
wife (n) /waɪf/	әйелі, жары, зайыбы	жена
writing (n) /'raɪtɪŋ/	жазу барысында	процесс написания

Unit 1 / 1-ші модуль / Модуль 1

against the rules to /ə'ɡenst ðə ,ru:lz tə/	ережеге қарсы (бірдеңе істеу)	против правил (делать что-то)
allowed to /ə'laʊd tə/	рұқсат етілген, ерік берілген	позволено
always (adv) /'ɔ:lweɪz/	әрқашан	всегда
arrive (v) /ə'raɪv/	келу	прибывать
bag (n) /bæg/	сөмке	сумка
blog (n) /blɒɡ/	блог	блог
bothered (about) (adj) /'bɒðəd/	мазасызданған	обеспокоенный (о)
bowl (n) /bəʊl/	тостаған	чаша
bus pass (n) /'bʌs ,pɑ:s/	автобуста жүру билеті	проездной билет на автобус
call (v) /kɔ:l/	телефон соғу	звонить
camel (n) /'kæm/	түйе	верблюд
careful (n) /'keəfl/	ұқыпты, мұқият	аккуратный, тщательный
clothes (n) /kloʊðz/	киім	одежда

collect things (v) /kə'lekt θɪŋz/ заттарды жинау
собира́ть вещи

disorganized (adj) /dɪs'ɔ:gənəɪzd/
ұйымдастырылмаған неорганизованный

go cycling (v) /,gəʊ 'saɪklɪŋ/ велосипед тебу кататься
на велосипеде

go shopping (v) /,gəʊ 'ʃɒpɪŋ/ сатып алу үшін бару
ходить за покупками

go swimming (v) /,gəʊ 'swɪmɪŋ/ жүзуге бару пойти
поплавать

go to the cinema (v) /,gəʊ tə ðə 'sɪnəmə/ киноға бару
ходить в кино

goat (n) /gəʊt/ ешкі коза

group (n) /gru:p/ топ группа

hardly ever (adv) /,hɑ:dli 'evə(r)/ бәлкім, бір кездері
едва ли когда-нибудь, почти никогда

ID card (n) /,aɪ 'di: ,kɑ:d/ сәйкестендіру карточкасы,
жеке куәлік идентификационная карточка,
удостоверение личности

Japanese (adj) /dʒæpə'ni:z/ жапондық японский

jewellery (n) /'dʒu:əlri/ зергерлік бұйымдар
ювелирные изделия

keen (on) (adj) /'ki:n (,ɒn)/ айналысу (бір нәрсемен)
увлекающийся (чем-нибудь)

keep (v) /ki:p/ ұстау держать

key ring (n) /'ki: ,rɪŋ/ кілт сақина брелок

keys (n) /ki:z/ кілттер ключи

laptop (n) /'læptɒp/ ноутбук ноутбук

library card (n) /'laɪbrəri ,kɑ:d/ кітапханалық
карточка библиотечная карточка

listen to music (v) /,lɪsn tə 'mju:zɪk/ музыка тыңдау
слушать музыку

mad (about) (adj) /'mæd (ə ,baʊt)/ бір нәрсені өте
жақсы көру быть помешанным (на)

magazine (n) /'mægə'zi:n/ журнал журнал

make-up (n) /'meɪk ,ʌp/ макияж макияж

manga (n) /'mæŋgə/ манга манга

meet friends (v) /,mi:t 'freɪnz/ достармен кездесу
встречаться с друзьями

memory (n) /'meməri/ ес, жады память, воспоминание

metal detector (n) /'metl dɪ ,tektə(r)/
металлодетектор металлодетектор

mobile phone (n) /,məʊbaɪl 'fəʊn/ ұялы телефон
мобильный телефон

monastery (n) /'mɒnəstri/ монастырь монастырь

money (n) /'mʌni/ ақша деньги

monk (n) /mɒŋk/ монах монах

mp3 player (n) /,em ,pi: 'θri: ,pleɪə(r)/ MP3-плеер
MP3-плеер

never (adv) /'nevə(r)/ ешқашан никогда

novel (n) /'nɒvl/ роман роман

often (adv) /'ɒfn, 'ɒftən/ жиі часто

organized (adj) /'ɔ:gənəɪzd/ ұйымдастырылған
организованный

play computer games (v) /,pleɪ kəm'pjʊ:tə ,geɪmz/
компьютерлік ойындарды ойнау играть в
компьютерные игры

play in a band (v) /,pleɪ ,ɪn ə 'bænd/ музыкалық топта
ойнау играть в музыкальной группе

play sport (v) /,pleɪ 'spɔ:t/ спортпен айналысу
заниматься спортом

possession (n) /pə'zeʃn/ иелік, меншік владение

purse (n) /pɜ:s/ әмиян кошелек

read magazines and books (v) /,ri:d mægə'zi:nz ənd 'bʊks/
журналдар мен кітаптар оқу читать журналы и книги

reckon (v) /'rekən/ есептесу, санасу считается

robes (n) /rəʊbz/ киімдер одежды

sandals (n) /'sændlz/ жеңіл аяқ киім сандалии

sensible (adj) /'sensəbl/ ақылға қонымды, салмақты
здоровомыслящий, практичный

sentimental (adj) /sentɪ'mentl/ сентименталды,
қылықты сентиментальный, чувствительный

sometimes (adv) /'sʌmtaɪmz/ кейде иногда

study (v) /'stʌdi/ оқу учить

sunglasses (n) /'sʌŋglɑ:sɪz/ күннен қорғайтын (қара)
көзілдірік солнцезащитные очки

supposed to /sə'pəʊst tə/ болжау (бір нәрсе істеу
үшін), жобалау предполагать (что-либо делать)

surf the internet (v) /,sɜ:f ði 'ɪntənət/ интернетте
отыру, интернетті шарлау сидеть в интернете,
бороздить интернет

take photos (v) /,teɪk 'fəʊtəʊz/ суретке түсіру делать
фотографии

tent (n) /tent/ шатыр палатка

ticket (n) /'tɪkɪt/ билет билет

tie (n) /taɪ/ галстук галстук

trendy (adj) /'trendi/ сәнді модный

umbrella (n) /ʌm'brelə/ қолшатыр зонтик

usually (adv) /'ju:ʊəli/ әдетте обычно

wallet (n) /'wɒlɪt/ әмиян бумажник

watch (n) /wɒtʃ/ қол сағат часы

watch TV (v) /,wɒtʃ ,ti: 'vi:/ теледидар қарау
смотреть телевизор

Unit 2 / 2- ші модуль / Модуль 2

amazing (adj) /ə'meɪzɪŋ/ таңғажайып, таңғаларлық
удивительный

argue (v) /'ɑ:gju:/ дауласу, таласу, айтысу спорить

armchair (n) /'ɑ:m'tʃeə(r)/ кресло кресло

balcony (n) /'bælkəni/ балкон балкон

bath (n) /bɑ:θ/ ванна бөлмесі ванная

bed (n) /bed/ кереует кровать

behind (prep) /brɪ'haɪnd/ артында позади

between (prep) /brɪ'twi:n/ арасында между

bookcase (n) /'bʊkkeɪs/ кітап шкафы книжный шкаф

breakfast (n) /'brekfəst/ таңғы ас завтрак

busy (adj) /'bɪzi/ жұмысбасты занятой

cathedral (n) /kə'ti:drəl/ шіркеу собор

celebrity (n) /sə'leɪbrəti/ атақты адам, даңқтылық
знаменитость

chair (n) /tʃeə(r)/ орындық стул

chest of drawers (n) /tʃest əv 'drɔ:z/ тартпалы шкаф
комода

clean the car (v) /,kli:n ðə 'kɑ:(r)/ машинаны тазалау
чистить машину

clean the floor (v) /,kli:n ðə 'flɔ:(r)/ еден жуу мыть пол

clear the table (v) /,kliə ðə 'teɪbl/ үстелдің үстін жинау
убирать со стола

climb (v) /klaɪm/ өрмелеп шығу взбираться

convertible (n) /kən'vɜ:təbl/ кабриолет кабриолет

cry (v) /kraɪ/ жылау плакать

cupboard (n) /'kʌpbɔ:d/ ыдыс шкафы шкаф для посуды

describe (v) /dɪ'skraɪb/ суреттеу описывать

desk (n) /desk/ үстел стол

dinner (n) /'dɪnə(r)/ кешкі ас ужин

do the ironing (v) /,du: ði 'aɪəɪnɪŋ/ киім үтіктеу гладить
одежду

do the shopping (v) /,du: ðə 'ʃɒpɪŋ/ сатып алу делать
покупки

do the vacuuming (v) /,du: ðə 'vækjuəɪmɪŋ/ шаң
сорғыту пылесосить

do the washing-up (v) /,du: ðə ,wɒʃɪŋ 'ʌp/ ыдыс жуу
мыть посуду

furniture (n) /'fɜ:niʃə(r)/ жиһаз мебель

glass (adj) /glɑ:s/ әйнек, шыны стеклянный

help (v) /help/ көмектесу, жәрдемдесу помогать

holiday home (n) /'hɒlədeɪ ,həʊm/ демалыс үйі дом
отдыха

ideal (adj) /aɪ'di:əl/ мінсіз идеальный

in front of (prep) /,ɪn 'frʌnt əv/ алдында перед

lamp (n) /læmp/ шам лампа

living room (n) /'lɪvɪŋ ,ru:m/ төр бөлме гостиная

look (v) /lʊk/ қарау смотреть

lunch (n) /lʌnʃ/ түскі ас обед

make your bed (v) /,meɪk ,jɔ: 'bed/ төсекті жинау
заправлять кровать

microwave (n) /'maɪkrəweɪv/ қысқа толқынды пеш
микроволновая печь

mirror (n) /'mɪrə(r)/ айна зеркала
modern (adj) /'mɒdn/ заманауи современный
near (prep) /nɪə(r)/ жақын маңда, қасында около, возле, вблизи
next to (prep) /'neks,tu:,tə/ жанында, қасында, рядом с
on (prep) /ɒn/ үстінде, үстіне, на
outside (prep) /aʊt'saɪd/ тыс, тысқары, сыртында вне, за пределами
phone (v) /fəʊn/ телефон соғу, телефон шалу звонить
picture (n) /'pɪktʃə(r)/ сурет, фотография картина, рисунок, фотография
questionnaire (n) /kwɛstʃənə(r)/ сауалнама анкета
rain (v) /reɪn/ жаңбыр дождь
run around (v) /rʌn ə'raʊnd/ олай-бұлай жүгіру, сенімсіз болу бесцельно бегать туда-сюда, быть нерешительным
sea (n) /si:/ теңіз море
shower (n) /'ʃaʊə(r)/ себезгі душ
sleep (v) /sli:p/ ұйықтау спать
sofa (n) /'səʊfə/ диван диван
suppose (v) /sə'pəʊz/ болжау предполагать
swim (v) /swɪm/ жүзу плавать
table (n) /'teɪbl/ үстел стол
take out the rubbish (v) /,teɪk aʊt də 'rʌbɪʃ/ қоқыс шығару выносить мусор
take the dog for a walk (v) /,teɪk ðə 'dɒg fər ə ,wɔ:k/ итті қыдырту выводить собаку на прогулку
tidy/clean your room (v) /,tɪdi:,kli:n ,jɔ: 'ru:m/ өз бөлмесін жинау убирать в своей комнате
tour (n) /tuə(r)/ тур тур
under (prep) /'ʌndə(r)/ астында под
view (n) /vju:/ түр, көрініс вид
wardrobe (n) /'wɔ:drəʊb/ көйлек-көншек шкафы платяной шкаф
wash (v) /wɒʃ/ жуу, кір жуу мыть, стирать
washing machine (n) /'wɒʃɪŋ mə,'ʃi:n/ кір жуғыш машина стиральная машина
window (n) /'wɪndəʊ/ терезе окно
write (v) /raɪt/ жазу писать

Unit 3 / 3-ші модуль / Модуль 3

adopt (v) /ə'dɒpt/ асырап алу принимать, усыновлять
after (that) (adv) /,ɑ:ftə '(ðæt)/ артынан, кейін, соңынан, соң после (этого)
afternoon (n) /,ɑ:ftə'nu:n/ түстен кейінгі уақыт послеобеденное время
angry (adj) /'æŋgrɪ/ ашулы, ызалы сердитый, разгневанный
baby (n) /'beɪbi/ сәби ребенок
be born (v) /,bi 'bɔ:n/ дүниеге келу, туу, туылу родиться
become a professional (v) /bɪ,kʌm ə prə'feʃənl/ кәсіби болу стать профессионалом
become rich (v) /bɪ,kʌm 'rɪʃ/ бай болу, баю стать богатым
boring (adj) /'bɔ:ɪŋ/ қызықсыз, жалықтыратын скучный, надоедливый
buy a house (v) /,baɪ ə 'haʊs/ үй сатып алу купить дом
camera (n) /'kæməɾə/ фотоаппарат фотоаппарат
celebrate (v) /'seləbreɪt/ тойлау праздновать
ceremony (n) /'serəməni/ рәсім, салтанат церемония
cute (adj) /kjʊ:t/ сүйкімді, тартымды милый, симпатичный
day (n) /deɪ/ күн день
dentist (n) /'dentɪst/ тіс дәрігері стоматолог
do an exam (v) /,du: ən ɪg'zæm/ емтихан тапсыру сдавать экзамен
draw (v) /drɔ:/ сурет салу, тарту рисовать, тянуть
dream (n) /dri:m/ ұйқы, арман сон, мечта
evening (n) /'i:vnɪŋ/ кеш вечер

finally (adv) /'faɪnəli/ ең соңында, ақыр аяғында в конце концов
first (adj) /fɜ:st/ бірінші первый
forget (v) /fə'get/ ұмыту, естен шығару забывать
from memory /frəm 'meməri/ есінен из памяти
funny (adj) /'fʌni/ күлкілі смешной
get a job (v) /,get ə 'dʒɒb/ жұмысқа орналасу устроиться на работу
get married (v) /,get 'mæɪrɪd/ күйеуге шығу, тұрмысқа шығу; үйлену выйти замуж, жениться
graduate from university (v) /,grædʒueɪt frəm ju:nɪ'vɜ:səti/ университетті бітіру заканчивать университет
great (adj) /greɪt/ ұлы великий
grow up (v) /,grəʊ 'ʌp/ өсу, ересек болу вырастать, становиться взрослым
handball (n) /'hændbɔ:l/ гандбол гандбол
have a child (v) /,hæv ə 'tʃaɪld/ балалы болу иметь ребенка
helicopter (n) /'helɪkɒptə(r)/ тікұшақ вертолёт
human (adj) /'hju:mən/ адами, гуманитарлық человеческий, гуманитарный
immediately (adv) /ɪ'mi:diətli/ кідірмей, тез незамедлительно
joke (n) /dʒəʊk/ қалжың, әзіл шутка
last (adv) /lɑ:st/ соңында в конце
learn to drive (v) /,lɜ:n tə 'draɪv/ машина айдап үйрену учиться водить машину
leave home (v) /,li:v 'həʊm/ үйден кету уходить из дома
leave school (v) /,li:v 'sku:l/ мектептен кету уходить из школы
lucky (adj) /'lʌki/ жолы болғыш, сәтті удачливый
meal (n) /mi:l/ тамақ еда
medical school (n) /'medɪkl ,sku:l/ медициналық мектеп медицинская школа
memorable (adj) /'memərəbl/ есте қаларлық, ұмытылмас, естелік памятный
memorized (v) /'meməraɪzd/ есте сақтау, жадында ұстау запомнил
morning (n) /'mɔ:nɪŋ/ таң утро
move to another country (v) /,mu:v tu ənəðə 'kʌntri/ басқа елге көшу переезжать в другую страну
naughty (adj) /'nɔ:ti/ ерке, қыңыр капризный, непослушный
nervous (adj) /'nɜ:vəs/ ашушаң, күйгелек нервный, беспокоящийся
pack (n) /pæk/ пакет, қаптама, орауыш пакет, упаковка
party (n) /'pɑ:ti/ партия, сауық кеш партия, вечеринка
photographic memory (n) /fəʊtə,græfɪk 'meməri/ фотографиялық ес фотографическая память
playing card (n) /'pleɪɪŋ ,kɑ:d/ ойын картасы игральная карта
remember (v) /rɪ'membə(r)/ есте сақтау, ұмытпау помнить
repeat (v) /rɪ'pi:t/ қайталау повторять
scary (adj) /'skeəri/ сескеншек, сұмдық, қорқынышты пугливый, жуткий
start a company (v) /,stɑ:t ə 'kʌmpəni/ компанияны құру основывать компанию
strange (adj) /streɪndʒ/ оғаш, оғаш көріну странный
teddy bear (n) /'tedi ,beə(r)/ жұмсақ қонжық плюшевый медвежонок
then (adv) /ðen/ онда, олай болса, тогда, затем
toy (n) /tɔɪ/ ойыншық игрушка
train (v) /treɪn/ оқыту, үйрету, жаттықтыру обучать, тренировать
upset (adj) /ʌp'set/ ренжіген расстроенный
visit (n) /'vɪzɪt/ бару, қатынасу посещение, визит
wake up (v) /,weɪk 'ʌp/ ояну просыпаться
win a competition (v) /,wɪn ə kɒmpə'tɪʃn/ жарыста жеңу побеждать в соревновании

Unit 4 / 4-ші модуль / Модуль 4

across (prep) /ə'krɒs/ қарама-қарсы жағында на противоположной стороне

as soon as (adv) /əz 'su:ɪn əz/ істеген, келген бойда как только

back (n) /bæk/ арқа спина

base jumping (n) /'beɪs ʤʌmpɪŋ/ бейс-джампинг (биік жерден парашютпен секіру: биік ғимарат, мұнара, көпір, құздан) бейс-джампинг (прыжки с парашютом с неподвижного объекта: высотного здания, башни, моста, скалы)

beach (n) /bi:tʃ/ жағажай пляж

brave (adj) /breɪv/ батыл, ержүрек храбрый

cheer (v) /tʃiə(r)/ рухтандыру, шапалақтау ободрять, апплодировать

climb (v) /klaɪm/ өрмелеп шығу взбираться

coal (n) /kəʊl/ көмір уголь

cook (v) /kʊk/ тамақ дайындау готовить пищу

copy (v) /'kɒpi/ көшіру копировать

crash (v) /kræʃ/ сындыру разбивать

crowd (n) /kraʊd/ жиын, тобыр толпа

cycle (v) /'saɪkl/ велосипед тебу ездить на велосипеде

dangerous (adj) /'deɪŋdʒərəs/ қауіпті опасный

dare (v) /deə(r)/ батылдану осмеливаться

daredevil (n) /'deədevl/ тентек, ержүрек сорвиголова, смельчак

desert (n) /'dezət/ шөл дала пустыня

dive (v) /daɪv/ сүңгу, суға секіру нырять, погружаться в воду

diver (n) /'daɪvə(r)/ сүңгігіш, сүңгуір ныряльщик, водолаз

diving board (n) /'daɪvɪŋ ,bɔ:d/ суға секіру тұғыры трамплин для прыжков в воду

down (prep) /daʊn/ төмен, төмен қарай вниз

egg (n) /eg/ жұмыртқа яйцо

expect (v) /ɪk'spekt/ күту ожидать

fall (v) /fɔ:l/ құлау падать

falls (n) /fɔ:lz/ сарқырама водопад

fly (v) /flaɪ/ ұшу летать

forest (n) /'fɒrɪst/ орман лес

glove (n) /glɒv/ қолғап перчатка

goggles (n) /'gɒglz/ қорғаныш көзілдірік защитные очки

happen (v) /'hæpən/ болу случаться, происходить

helmet (n) /'helmt/ шлем, каска шлем, каска

into (prep) /'ɪntu:, 'ɪntə/ (-да, -де, -та, -те) жалғаулары в

jump (v) /ʤʌmp/ секіру прыгать

kind (adj) /kaɪnd/ мейірімді добрый

lake (n) /leɪk/ көл озеро

litre (n) /'li:tə(r)/ литр литр

meet (v) /mi:t/ қарсы алу встречать

mountains (n) /'maʊntɪnz/ таулар горы

ocean (n) /'əʊʃn/ мұхит океан

off (prep) /ɒf/ (-дан, -ден, -нан; -нен; -тан; -тен) жалғаулары от, с

over (prep) /'əʊvə(r)/ жоғары; жоғарыда; үстінде над, через

parachute (n) /'pærəʃu:t/ парашют парашют

piranha (n) /'pɪrɑ:nə/ бөрібалықтар пиранья

pole (n) /pəʊl/ полюс, бағана, полюс, столб, шест

practise (v) /'præktɪs/ дағдылану, машықтану, жаттығу практиковать, упражняться

pyramid (n) /'pɪrəməɪd/ пирамида пирамида

rescue (n) /'reskjʊ:/ құтқару спасение

river (n) /'rɪvə(r)/ өзен река

rock (n) /rɒk/ жартас, құз скала

rope (n) /rəʊp/ жіп веревка

sail (v) /seɪl/ желкенін көтеріп жүру ходить под парусами

shark (n) /ʃɑ:k/ акула акула

site (n) /saɪt/ жер телімі, сайт участок, сайт

skateboard (n) /'skeɪtbɔ:d/ скейтборд скейтборд

skis (n) /ski:z/ шаңғы лыжи

stairs (n) /steəz/ баспалдақ лестница

stand (v) /stænd/ тұру стоять

stunt (n) /stʌnt/ каскадер трюгі, каскадер каскадерский трюк, каскадер

surfboard (n) /'sɜ:fbo:d/ сёрфингке арналған тақтай доска для сёрфинга

surfer (n) /'sɜ:fə(r)/ сёрфер сёрфер

swim (v) /swɪm/ жүзу плавать

swimming shorts (n) /'swɪmɪŋ ,ʃɔ:ts/ шомылуға арналған шолақ шалбар купальные шорты

through (prep) /θru:/ арқылы, соң, кейін через

tightrope (n) /'taɪtrəʊp/ керілген арқан натянутый канат

towards (prep) /tə'wɔ:dz/ -ға; -ге; -қа; -ке; + қарай, таман к (prep)

trick (n) /trɪk/ трюк трюк

under (prep) /'ʌndə(r)/ астында, түбінде под

up (prep) /ʌp/ жоғары; жоғары қарай вверх

valley (n) /'vælɪ/ алқап долина

walk (v) /wɔ:k/ жаяу жүру ходить пешком

wave (n) /weɪv/ толқын волна

Well done! (exc) /,wel 'dʌn/ жарайсың! Молодец!

You're kidding! (exc) /,jɔ: 'kɪdɪŋ/ Сен әзілдеп тұрсың ба? Ты что, шутишь?

Unit 5 / 5-ші модуль / Модуль 5

act (v) /ækt/ әрекет ету действовать

actor (n) /'æktə(r)/ актер актер

aggressive (adj) /ə'gresɪv/ агрессивті агрессивный

artistic (adj) /ɑ:tɪstɪk/ көркем художественный

bear (n) /beə(r)/ аю медведь

beautiful (adj) /'bjʊ:tɪfl/ әдемі красивый

break a record (v) /,breɪk ə 'rekɔ:d/ рекордты жаңғырту побить рекорд

brush your teeth (v) /,brʌʃ ,jɔ: 'ti:θ/ тіс тазарту чистить зубы

butterfly (n) /'bʌtəflaɪ/ көбелек бабочка

cello (n) /'tʃeləʊ/ виолончель виолончель

chemistry (n) /'kemɪstri/ химия химия

common (adj) /'kɒmən/ жалпы, әдеттегі общий, обычный

compete (v) /kəm'pi:t/ жарысу соревноваться

competition (n) /kəm'pɪtɪʃn/ жарыс, сайыс соревнование

competitor (n) /kəm'petɪtə(r)/ бәсекелес, жарысқа қатысушы конкурент, участник соревнований

compose (v) /kəm'pəʊz/ құру, құрастыру составлять

composer (n) /kəm'pəʊzə(r)/ композитор композитор

conference (n) /'kɒnfərəns/ конференция конференция

cook (n) /kʊk/ аспаз повар

dance (n) /dɑ:ns/ би танец

dance (v) /dɑ:ns/ билеу танцевать

dancer (n) /'dɑ:nsə(r)/ биші танцовщик, танцовщица

decision (n) /dɪ'sɪʃn/ шешім решение

destruction (n) /dɪ'strʌkʃn/ ойран разрушение

detective (n) /dɪ'tektɪv/ детектив детектив

dog (n) /dɒg/ ит собака

dolphin (n) /'dɒlfɪn/ дельфин дельфин

domesticated (adj) /də'mestɪkətɪd/ қолға үйретілген одомашненный

elephant (n) /'elɪfənt/ піл слон

encourage (v) /ɪn'kʌrɪdʒ/ ынталандыру поощрять

enemy (n) /'enəmi/ жау враг

environmental (adj) /ɪnvaɪrə'nmentl/ экологиялық, табиғатты қорғайтын экологический, природоохранный

far (adj) /fɑ:(r)/ алыс дальний

fast (adj) /fɑ:st/ тез, жылдам быстрый

fish (n) /fɪʃ/ балық рыба

fluently (adv) /'flu:əntli/ жүгіртіп, шапшаң бегло

fly (n) /flaɪ/ шыбын муха

football player (n) /'fʊtbɔ:l ,pleɪə(r)/ футболшы футболист

frog (n) /frɒg/ бақа лягушка

global warming (n) /ˌɡləʊbl 'wɔːmɪŋ/ жаһандық жылу
глобальное потепление

hard (adv) /hɑːd/ ауыр, қиын тяжело, трудно

hear (v) /hiə(r)/ есту слышать

heavy (adj) /'hevi/ ауыр тяжелый

however (adv) /'haʊ'evə(r)/ бірақ, дегенмен однако,
тем не менее

hunt (v) /hʌnt/ аң аулау охотиться

imagine (v) /ɪ'mædʒɪn/ елестету, қиялдау
воображать, представлять себе

intelligent (adj) /ɪn'telɪdʒənt/ ақылды умный

invent (v) /ɪn'vent/ ойлап шығару изобретать

inventor (v) /ɪn'ventə(r)/ өнертапқыш изобретатель

karate (n) /kə'reɪti/ карате карате

king (n) /kɪŋ/ патша король

light (adj) /laɪt/ жарық, ашық, светлый, легкий

make a decision (v) /,meɪk ə dɪ'sɪʒən/ шешім қабылдау
принимать решение

make friends (v) /,meɪk 'frendz/ дос табу приобретать
друзей

monkey (n) /'mʌŋki/ маймыл обезьяна

noisy (adj) /'nɔɪzi/ шулы шумный

octopus (n) /'ɒktəpəs/ сегізаяқ осьминог

paint (v) /peɪnt/ бояу красить, рисовать красками

painter (n) /'peɪntə(r)/ суретші художник

parrot (n) /'pærət/ тотықұс попугай

peaceful (adj) /'piːsfl/ бейбітшіл, тыныш мирный

pig (n) /pɪɡ/ шошқа свинья

polio (n) /'pəʊliəʊ/ полиомелит полиомиелит

poster (n) /'pəʊstə(r)/ плакат плакат

practical (adj) /'præktɪkl/ практикалық практический

prince (n) /prɪns/ ханзада принц

prodigy (n) /'prɒdʒɪ/ дарынды адам одарённый
человек

programme (v) /'prəʊgræm/ бағдарлама жасау
программировать

programmer (n) /'prəʊgræmə(r)/ бағдарламашы
программист

queen (n) /kwiːn/ ханшайым королева

rare (adj) /reə(r)/ сирек редкий

ride a bike (v) /,raɪd ə 'baɪk/ велосипед тебу ездить
на велосипеде

shout (v) /ʃaʊt/ айқайлау кричать

sing (v) /sɪŋ/ ән айту петь

singer (n) /'sɪŋə(r)/ әнші певец/певица

slow (adj) /sləʊ/ жай, баяу, ақырын медленно

solar energy (n) /,səʊləɪ 'enəʒɪ/ күн энергиясы
солнечная энергия

spell (v) /spel/ әріптеп айту писать или произносить
по буквам

start university (v) /,stɑːt juːnɪ'vɜːsəti/ университетте
оқуды бастау начинать учёбу в университете

stupid (adj) /'stjuːpɪd/ ақылсыз глупый

table tennis (n) /'teɪbl ,tenɪs/ үстел теннисі
настольный теннис

take a break (v) /,teɪk ə 'breɪk/ үзіліс жасау делать
перерыв

take an exam (v) /,teɪk ən ɪɡ'zæm/ емтихан тапсыру
сдавать экзамен

talent (n) /'tælənt/ дарын талант

teenager (n) /'tiːneɪdʒə(r)/ жасөспірім, жеткіншек
подросток

though (adv) /ðəʊ/ алайда, әйтсе де хотя

translate (v) /træns'leɪt/ аудару переводить

translation (n) /træns'leɪʃn/ аударма перевод

translator (n) /træns'leɪtə(r)/ аудармашы переводчик

underwater (adv) /ʌndə'wɔːtə(r)/ судың астында под
водой

whale (n) /weɪl/ кит кит

wild (adj) /waɪld/ жабайы дикий

win (v) /wɪn/ жеңу побеждать

winner (n) /'wɪnə(r)/ жеңімпаз победитель

writer (n) /'raɪtə(r)/ жазушы писатель

Unit 6 / 6- шы модуль / Модуль 6

a few (det) /ə 'fjuː/ бірнеше несколько

agree (with sb) (v) /ə'ɡriː/ келісу соглашаться (с кем-
либо)

ambitious (adj) /æm'bɪʃəs/ атаққұмар честолюбивый

approximate (adj) /ə'prɒksɪmət/ шамамен
приблизительный

arrogant (adj) /'ærəɡənt/ тәкаппар высокомерный

average (adj) /'ævərɪdʒ/ орта, орташа средний

bet (v) /bet/ бәстесу, бәс тігу держать пари, спорить

billion (n) /'bɪljən/ миллиард миллиард

button (n) /'bʌtn/ батырма кнопка

century (n) /'sentʃəri/ ғасыр, жүз жылдық век,
столетие

couple (n) /'kʌpl/ жұп пара

creative (adj) /kri'eɪtɪv/ шығармашылық,
шығармашыл адам творческий

death (n) /deθ/ өлім смерть

decade (n) /'dekeɪd/ он жылдық десятилетие

definitely (adv) /'defɪnətli/ айқын, дәл определенно,
точно

disagree (with sb) (v) /dɪsə'ɡriː/ келіспеу быть не
согласным (с кем-либо)

dozen (n) /'dɒzn/ он екі дюжина

easy-going (adj) /,iːzi 'ɡəʊɪŋ/ уайымсыз, жайбарақат
беззаботный

everybody (pron) /'evrɪbɒdi/ барлық, бәрі все

exist (v) /ɪɡ'zɪst/ бар болу, күнелту существовать

fear (n) /fiə(r)/ қорқыныш страх

fortune (n) /'fɔːtʃuːn/ бақ, сәттілік удача, богатство

friendly (adj) /'frendli/ достық, жылы шырайлы
дружеский, дружелюбный

generous (adj) /'dʒenərəs/ жомарт щедрый

half (n) /hɑːf/ жарты половина

helpful (adj) /'helpfl/ пайдалы, көмектесуге дайын
полезный, готовый помочь

hour (n) /'aʊə(r)/ сағат час

hundred (n) /'hʌndrəd/ жүз сто

Iceland (n) /'aɪslənd/ Исландия Исландия

impatient (adj) /ɪm'peɪjnt/ шыдамсыз нетерпеливый

Ireland (n) /'aɪələnd/ Ирландия Ирландия

key (n) /kiː/ кілт ключ

kilometre (n) /'kɪləmiːtə(r), kɪ'lɒmɪtə(r)/ километр
километр

Korea (n) /kə'riə/ Корея Корея

Last Supper (n) /,lɑːst 'sʌpə(r)/ құпия кездесу Тайная
вечеря

marathon (n) /'mærəθən/ марафон марафон

mean (adj) /miːn/ орташа, сараң посредственный,
скупоп

millennium (n) /mɪ'leniəm/ мың жылдық тысячелетие

millimetre (n) /'mɪlɪmiːtə(r)/ миллиметр миллиметр

million (n) /'mɪljən/ миллион миллион

minute (n) /'mɪnɪt/ минут минута

modest (adj) /'mɒdɪst/ кішіпейіл, қарапайым
скромный

month (n) /mʌnθ/ ай месяц

moody (adj) /'muːdi/ қабағы қатыңқы с изменчивым
настроением, угрюмый

negative (adj) /'negətɪv/ жағымсыз, нашар
отрицательный

nobody (pron) /'nəʊbɒdi/ ешкім никто

nought (n) /nɔːt/ дым, ештеңе ничто, ноль

outgoing (adj) /aʊt'ɡəʊɪŋ/ көпшіл адам общительный

patient (adj) /'peɪjnt/ шыдамды, төзімді терпеливый

planet (n) /'plænit/ ғаламшар, планета планета

positive (adj) /'pɒzətɪv/ жақсы; оң; оңды; оңтайлы
положительный

prosperity (n) /prɒ'sperəti/ гүлдену, өркендеу,
амандық, саулық процветание, благополучие

quarter (n) /'kwɔːtə(r)/ ширек, тоқсан четверть

Russia (n) /'rʌʃə/ Ресей Россия

second (n) /'sekənd/ екінші второй

serious (adj) /'sɪəriəs/ байсалды, байыпты
серьезный
shy (adj) /ʃaɪ/ кішіпейіл, ұялшақ скромный,
застенчивый
space travel (n) /'speɪs ˌtrævl/ ғарыш саяхаты
космические путешествия
superstition (n) /suːpə'stɪʃn/ ырым суеверие
superstitious (adj) /suːpə'stɪʃəs/ ырымшыл
суеверный
thousand (n) /'θaʊznd/ мың тысяча
triskaidekaphobia (n) /trɪskaɪdekeɪ'fəʊbiə/
трискайдекафобия, он үш санынан қорқу
трискайдекафобия, боязнь числа тринадцать
Turkey (n) /'tɜːki/ Түркия Турция
unambitious (adj) /ʌn'æm'bɪʃəs/ атаққұмар емес
нечестолюбивый
unfriendly (adj) /ʌn'frendli/ қырын қабақты
недружелюбный
unhelpful (adj) /ʌn'hɛlpfʊl/ пайдасыз бесполезный
unimaginative (adj) /ʌnɪ'mædʒɪnətɪv/ қиялдан
айырылған лишённый воображения
unlucky (adj) /ʌn'lʌki/ сәтсіз, жолы болмайтын
адам неудачливый
week (n) /wiːk/ апта неделя
year (n) /jɪə(r)/ жыл год

Unit 7 / 7-ші модуль / Модуль 7

accept (v) /ək'sept/ қабылдау принимать
athletics (n) /æθ'letɪks/ спортпен шұғылданду,
атлетика занятия спортом, атлетика
atmosphere (n) /'ætməsfɪə(r)/ атмосфера атмосфера
basketball (n) /'bɑːskɪtbɔːl/ баскетбол баскетбол
captain (n) /'kæptɪn/ капитан капитан
champion (n) /'tʃæmpɪən/ чемпион чемпион
contact (v) /'kɒntækt/ байланысу, қарым-қатынас
жасау контактировать, связываться
court (n) /kɔːt/ аула, сот двор, суд
cycling (n) /'saɪklɪŋ/ велосипед тебу езда на
велосипеде
disabled (adj) /dɪs'eɪbld/ жарамсыз, істен шыққан,
жұмыс істемейтін неполноценный из-за увечья или
болезни, вышедший из строя, неработающий
fewer (adj) /'fjuːə(r)/ аз, кем меньше
finalist (n) /'faɪnəlɪst/ финалға қатысушы финалист
find (v) /faɪnd/ табу находить
football (n) /'fʊtbɔːl/ футбол футбол
formal (adj) /'fɔːml/ ресми официальный
Formula 1, Formula 3 (n) /,fɔːmjələ 'wʌn, ,fɔːmjələ 'θriː/
1-формула, 3-формула Формула 1, Формула 3
have a go at (v) /'hæv ə ,gəʊ ət/ көру, тырысу
пробовать (что-либо), пробовать силы (на чем-либо)
informal (adj) /ɪn'fɔːml/ бейресми неофициальный
instructor (n) /ɪn'strʌktə(r)/ нұсқаушы инструктор
journalist (n) /'dʒɜːnəlɪst/ журналист журналист
kart (n) /kɑːt/ карт карт
look forward (to doing sth) (v) /,lʊk 'fɔːwəd/
(бір нәрсе істеу) с нетерпением ожидать (делать что-
либо)
loser (n) /'luːzə(r)/ жолы болмаған адам
проигравший, неудачник
manager (n) /'mænɪdʒə(r)/ менеджер менеджер
match (n) /mætʃ/ матч матч
motocross (n) /'mɒtəkrɒs/ мотокросс мотокросс
off-road (adj) /ɒf 'rəʊd/ жол талғамайтын көлік
внедорожник
owner (n) /'əʊnə(r)/ ие, билеуші владелец
pitch (n) /pɪtʃ/ алаң, лақтыру, шайыр площадка,
бросок, смола
plan (v) /plæn/ жоспарлау планировать
player (n) /'pleɪə(r)/ ойыншы игрок
race (n) /reɪs/ жарыс, бәйге гонки, скачки
racing (v) /'reɪsɪŋ/ жарысқа немесе бәйгеге қатысу
участвовать в гонках или скачках
rally car (n) /'ræli ,kɑː(r)/ раллиге арналған жеңіл
көлік раллийный легковой автомобиль

referee (n) /refə'riː/ сот, төреші судья
rugby (n) /'rʌɡbi/ регби регби
running (n) /'rʌnɪŋ/ жүгіру бег
season (n) /'siːzn/ маусым сезон
shoe (n) /ʃuː/ туфли туфля
situation (n) /sɪ'tʃuː'eɪʃn/ жағдаят, жағдай ситуация,
положение
skiing (n) /'skiːɪŋ/ шаңғы спорты лыжный спорт
smoke (v) /sməʊk/ шылым шегу курить
sponsor (n) /'spɒnsə(r)/ демеуші спонсор
stadium (n) /'steɪdiəm/ стадион стадион
support (v) /sə'pɔːt/ қолдау поддерживать
supporter (n) /sə'pɔːtə(r)/ жақтаушы, қолдаушы,
демеуші сторонник, спонсор
team (n) /tiːm/ команда команда
tennis (n) /'tenɪs/ теннис теннис
tournament (n) /'tʊənmənt/ турнир турнир
trainer (n) /'treɪnə(r)/ жаттықтырушы тренер
trophy (n) /'trɒfi/ олжа трофей
TV reporter (n) /,tiː 'viː rɪːpɔːtə(r)/ тележурналист
тележурналист
Yours faithfully /,jɔːz 'feɪθfəli/ Құрметпен С
уважением

Unit 8 / 8-ші модуль / Модуль 8

ambulance (n) /'æmbjələns/ жедел жәрдем скорая
помощь
ankle (n) /'æŋkl/ тобық лодыжка
arachnophobia (n) /ə'ræknə'fəʊbiə/ арахнофобия
арахнофобия
arm (n) /ɑːm/ қол рука
bad (at) (adj) /'bæd (,æt, ət)/ қабілетсіз неспособный (к
чему-либо)
banana (n) /bə'nɑːnə/ банан банан
bite (n) /baɪt/ тістеу, шағу укус
bone (n) /bəʊn/ сүйек кость
broken (past part) /'brəʊkən/ сынған сломанный
bruise (v) /bruːz/ ауырты, көзін көгерту ушибить,
поставить синяк
builder (n) /'bɪldə(r)/ құрылысшы строитель
burn (v) /bɜːn/ өртеу, жағу жечь
burnt (past part) /bɜːnt/ жағылған сожжен
chess (n) /tʃes/ шахмат шахматы
claustrophobia (n) /kloːstrə'fəʊbiə/ клаустрофобия
клаустрофобия
construction worker (n) /kən'strʌkʃn ,wɜːkə(r)/
жұмысшы құрылысшы рабочий-строитель
curry (n) /'kʌrɪ/ карри карри
cut (past part) /kʌt/ кесілген порезан
cut (v) /kʌt/ кесу резать
danger (n) /'deɪndʒə(r)/ қауіптілік опасность
dark (n) /dɑːk/ қараңғылық темнота
diary (n) /'daɪəri/ күнделік дневник
documentary (n) /'dɒkjʊ'mentri/ деректі фильм
документальный фильм
elbow (n) /'elbəʊ/ шынтақ локоть
enthusiastic (about) (adj) /ɪnθjuːzɪ'æstɪk/ қатты
масаттану в восторге (от чего-либо)
exotic (adj) /ɪg'zɒtɪk/ экзотикалық экзотический
exposure therapy (n) /ɪk'spəʊə ,θɪəri/ экспозициялық
терпаия экспозиционная терапия
fall down / over (v) /,fɔːl 'daʊn, 'əʊvə(r)/ құлау, сүріну
падать / опрокидываться, спотыкаться
farming (n) /'fɑːmɪŋ/ ауыл шаруашылығы сельское
хозяйство
finger (n) /'fɪŋɡə(r)/ саусақ палец
firefighter (n) /'faɪəfaɪtə(r)/ өрт сөндіруші пожарный
fishing (n) /'fɪʃɪŋ/ балық аулау рыбная ловля
fond (of) (adj) /'fɒnd (əv)/ ұнату, жақсы көру
увлекаться
foot (n) /fʊt/ аяқ, фут нога, фут
frightened (of) (adj) /'fraɪtnd (əv)/ қорыққан,
қорқынышты испугавшийся (чего-либо)
Guess what! (exc) /,ges 'wɒt/ Және білесің бе? И
знаешь, что?

hand (n) /hænd/ қол рука
happy (about) (adj) /'hæpi (ə,baʊt)/ бақытты счастлив (из-за чего-либо)
head (n) /hed/ бас голова
hide (v) /haɪd/ тығылу, жасырыну прятать, прятаться
hospital (n) /'hɒspɪtl/ аурухана больница
How's it going? /həʊz, ɪt 'gəʊɪŋ/ Қалың қалай? Как дела?
hurry (v) /'hʌrɪ/ асығу спешить
illegal (adj) /ɪ'li:gl/ заңсыз незаконный
in public (adv) /ɪn 'pʌblɪk/ адамдардың көзінше на людях
injure (v) /ɪ'nʃʊə(r)/ жарақаттау травмировать
injury (n) /ɪ'nʃʊəri/ жарақат травма
insect (n) /ɪ'nsekt/ жәндік насекомое
interested (in) (adj) /ɪ'ntrəstɪd (ɪn)/ мүдделі, құштар заинтересован (в чем-либо)
kick (v) /kɪk/ аяқпен тебу ударять ногой
knee (n) /ni:/ тізе колено
land (v) /lænd/ жерге қону, жерге түсу приземляться
leg (n) /leg/ аяқ нога
move (v) /mu:v/ қозғалу, жылжу двигаться, перемещаться
neck (n) /nek/ мойын шея
need (v) /ni:d/ мұқтаж болу, талап етілу иметь надобность, требоваться
neither (adv) /'ni:ðə(r), 'ni:ðə(r)/ екеуінің біреуі де емес ни один из двух
nose (n) /nəʊz/ мұрын нос
paramedic (n) /'pærə'medɪk/ парамедик парамедик
phobic (adj) /'fəʊbɪk/ фобиялық фобический
pilot (n) /'paɪlət/ пилот пилот
plastic (adj) /'plæstɪk/ пластик пластик
police officer (n) /'pə'li:s, 'ɒfɪsə(r)/ полиция полицейский
president (n) /'prezɪdənt/ президент президент
racing driver (n) /'reɪsɪŋ, 'draɪvə(r)/ автошабандоз автогонщик
real (adj) /'ri:əl/ шын, нақты, шынайы действительный, реальный
ridiculous (adj) /rɪ'dɪkjələs/ күлкілі, қисынсыз смешной, нелепый
risk (n) /rɪsk/ тәуекел, қауіп-қатер риск
roller coaster (n) /'rəʊlə, kəʊstə(r)/ америкалық төбешіктер американские горки
save (v) /seɪv/ сақтау сохранять
scared (of) (adj) /'skeəd (əv)/ қорыққан испуганный (чем-либо)
score (v) /skɔ:(r)/ гол соғу, есеп жүргізу забивать гол, вести счёт очков
scorpion (n) /'skɔ:pɪən/ құршаян скорпион
See you! /'si: ju:/ Кездескенше! До встречи!
send (v) /send/ жіберу, жөнелту отправлять
series (n) /'siəri:z/ серия серия
shoulder (n) /'ʃəʊldə(r)/ иық плечо
side (n) /saɪd/ тарап, жақ сторона
snake (n) /sneɪk/ жылан змея
specialist (n) /'speʃəlɪst/ маман специалист
spicy (adj) /'spɑ:si/ ащы острый, пряный
spider (n) /'spaɪdə(r)/ өрмекші паук
sprain (v) /spreɪn/ созу, тарту растягивать
storm (n) /stɔ:m/ боран, дауыл буря, шторм
stressed-out (about) (adj) /,strest 'aʊt/ көңілсіз, қапаланған расстроенный (чем-то)
stunt man / woman (n) /'stʌnt, mæn, wʊmən/ каскадер каскадёр
terrified (of) (adj) /'terɪfaɪd (əv)/ қатты қорқу в ужасе (от чего-либо)
throw (v) /θrəʊ/ лақтыру, тастау бросать
thunderstorm (n) /'θʌndə'stɔ:m/ найзағай гроза
toe (n) /təʊ/ бармақ палец на ноге
touch (v) /tʌʃ/ ұстау, қозғау трогать
unpleasant (adj) /ʌn'pleznt/ жағымсыз неприятный
volcano (n) /vɒl'keɪnəʊ/ жанартау вулкан

weird (adj) /wɪəd/ ақылға қонбайтын, оғаш странный
What's wrong? /,wɒts 'rɒŋ/ Не болды? Что не так?
worried (about) (adj) /'wʌrɪd (ə,baʊt)/ мазасызданған обеспокоенный (чем-либо)
wrist (n) /rɪst/ білек запястье

Unit 9 / 9-шы модуль / Модуль 9

advertisement (n) /əd'vɜ:tɪsmənt/ жарнама реклама
beard (n) /bɪəd/ сақал борода
belong (v) /bɪ'lɒŋ/ тиесілі болу принадлежать
canoe (n) /kə'nu: / каноэ каноэ
clan (n) /klæn/ рулық қауым, әулет клан
Countess (n) /'kaʊntəs/ графиня графиня
diamond (n) /'daɪəmənd/ алмаз алмаз
feather (n) /'feðə(r)/ қауырсын перо
fort (n) /fɔ:t/ бекініс, қамал форт
hairy (adj) /'heəri/ түкті волосатый
hit (v) /hɪt/ соғу, ұру ударить
liar (n) /'laɪə(r)/ өтірікші лгун
maple (n) /'meɪpl/ үйеңкі клен
moccasin (n) /'mɒkəsɪn/ мокасін мокасін
news editor (n) /'nju:z 'edɪtə(r)/ жаңалықтар редакторы редактор новостей
plateau (n) /'plætəʊ/ жон, үстірт, шоқы плато
plot (n) /plɒt/ желі сюжет
prisoner (n) /'prɪznə(r)/ тұтқын заключенный
reporter (n) /rɪ'pɔ:tə(r)/ тілші корреспондент
shoulder (n) /'ʃəʊldə(r)/ иық плечо
soft (adj) /sɒft/ жұмсақ мягкий
spirit (n) /'spɪrɪt/ рух дух
spiritual (adj) /'spɪrɪtʃuəl/ рухани духовный
steal (v) /sti:l/ ұрлау воровать, красть
tomahawk (n) /'tɒməhɔ:k/ томагавк, айбалта томагавк
totem (n) /'təʊtəm/ киетек, тотем тотем
tribe (n) /traɪb/ тайпа племя

Communication / Қарым-қатынас жасау / Общение

Unit 1 / 1- ші модуль / Модуль 1

drama (n) /'dra:mə/ драма драма
horse riding (n) /'hɔ:s, 'raɪdɪŋ/ атпен жүру, салт жүріс верховая езда
judo (n) /'dʒu:dəʊ/ дзюдо дзюдо
scuba diving (n) /'sku:bə, 'daɪvɪŋ/ су астында жүзу подводное плавание

Unit 2 / 2- ші модуль / Модуль 2

orange (n) /'ɒrɪndʒ/ апельсин апельсин
sink (n) /sɪŋk/ бақалшақ раковина

Unit 3 / 3- ші модуль / Модуль 3

crisp (n) /krɪsp/ қытырлақ чипсы
snack (n) /snæk/ тіскебасар закуска

Unit 4 / 4- ші модуль / Модуль 4

crossing (n) /'krɒsɪŋ/ қиылыс перекресток
light (n) /laɪt/ жарық свет
pedestrian (n) /pə'destrɪən/ жаяу жүргінші пешеход
secondary (adj) /'sekəndrɪ/ екінші дәрежедегі, қосымша второстепенный, вспомогательный
stop (n) /stɒp/ тоқтау, аялдама остановка
straight on (adv) /,streɪt 'ɒn/ тікелей, тура напрямую
youth (n) /ju:θ/ жастар молодежь

Unit 5 / 5- ші модуль / Модуль 5

ballet (n) /'bæleɪ/ балет балет
front (n) /frʌnt/ фронт, алдыңғы жағы фронт, передняя сторона
middle (n) /'mɪdl/ орта середина

musical (n) /'mju:zɪkl/ мюзикл мюзикл
play (n) /pleɪ/ пьеса пьеса
row (n) /rəʊ/ қатар ряд
show (n) /ʃəʊ/ шоу шоу
ticket (n) /'tɪkɪt/ билет билет

Unit 6 / 6- шы модуль / Модуль 6

cost (v) /kɒst/ тұру (ақшалай баға) стоить
price (n) /praɪs/ баға цена

Unit 7 / 7- ші модуль / Модуль 7

draw (n) /drɔ:/ тең түсу, тең ойын ничья
goal (n) /gəʊl/ гол, қақпа, нысана гол, ворота, цель
lose (v) /lu:z/ жеңілу, жоғалту проиграть, потерять
nil (n) /nɪl/ нөл ноль

Unit 8 / 8- ші модуль / Модуль 8

aspirin (n) /'æsprɪn/ аспирин аспирин
bandage (n) /'bændɪdʒ/ бинт бинт
plaster (n) /'plɑ:stə(r)/ жабыстырғыш пластырь

Curriculum Extra / Қосымша оқыту курсы / Связь с другими предметами

Unit 1 / 1- ші модуль / Модуль 1

advertising (n) /'ædvɪtaɪzɪŋ/ жарнама реклама
attractive (adj) /ə'træktɪv/ тартымды привлекательный
basic (adj) /'beɪsɪk/ негізгі базовый
brand (n) /brænd/ марка, бренд марка, бренд
cheap (adj) /tʃi:p/ арзан дешевый
company (n) /'kʌmpəni/ компания компания
designer label (n) /dɪ'zaɪnə ,leɪbl/ дизайнерлік затбелгі
дизайнерская этикетка
essential (adj) /ɪ'senʃl/ елеулі, маңызды
существенный, весьма важный
food (n) /fu:d/ тамақ, ас еда
glasses (n) /'glɑ:sɪz/ көзілдірік очки
non-essential (adj) /,nɒn ɪ'senʃl/ маңызсыз
несущественный
similar (adj) /'sɪmələ(r)/ ұқсас подобный
trainers (n) /'treɪnəz/ кроссовка кроссовки

Unit 2 / 2- ші модуль / Модуль 2

attack (n) /ə'tæk/ шабуыл атака
forever (adv) /fə'revə(r)/ мәңгі-бақи навсегда
grow (v) /grəʊ/ өсу расти
journey (n) /'dʒɜ:ni/ сахат путешествие
metaphor (n) /'metəfə(r)/ метафора, теңеу метафора
poem (n) /'pəʊm/ өлең, тақпақ, поэма стихотворение,
поэма
rhyme (v) /raɪm/ ұйқастыру рифмовать
road (n) /rəʊd/ жол дорога
safe (adj) /seɪf/ қауіпсіз безопасный
syllable (n) /'sɪləbl/ буын слог
tunnel (n) /'tʌnl/ туннель, үңгіртау туннель
verse (n) /vɜ:s/ өлең жолы стихотворная строка

Unit 3 / 3- ші модуль / Модуль 3

bird (n) /bɜ:d/ құс птица
colourful (adj) /'kʌləfʊl/ бояу, көркем красочный
folk story (n) /'fəʊk ,stɔ:ri/ халық ертегісі народная
сказка
jungle (n) /'dʒʌŋgl/ джунгли джунгли
lost (adj) /lɒst/ жоғалған потерянный
moral (n) /'mɒrəl/ мораль, өнеге мораль
narrator (n) /nə'reɪtə(r)/ әңгіме айтушы рассказчик
net (n) /net/ тор сеть
recognize (v) /'rekəgnaɪz/ мойындау признавать

Unit 4 / 4- ші модуль / Модуль 4

cause (v) /kɔ:z/ себеп болу быть причиной
course (n) /kɔ:s/ курс курс
erosion (n) /ɪ'təʊn/ эрозия, жара эрозия

estuary (n) /'esʃʊəri/ эстуарий эстуарий
flat (adj) /flæt/ жайпақ (төрелке), жазық (жер)
плоский
meander (n) /mi'ændə(r)/ меандра меандра
mouth (n) /maʊθ/ саға, ауыз устье, рот
salty (adj) /'sɔ:ltɪ, 'sɒl-/ тұздалған соленый
source (n) /sɔ:s/ көз, дереккөз исток, источник
steep (adj) /sti:p/ тік, қатты крутой
valley (n) /'væli/ алап, алқап долина
waterfall (n) /'wɔ:təfɔ:l/ сарқырама водопад
wide (adj) /waɪd/ кең широкий

Unit 5 / 5- ші модуль / Модуль 5

adapt (v) /ə'dæpt/ бейімдеу приспособлять,
адаптировать
appearance (n) /ə'pɪərəns/ сырт келбеті внешний вид
arctic fox (n) /,ɑ:ktɪk 'fɒks/ ақтүлкі песец
arctic tern (n) /,ɑ:ktɪk 'tɜ:n/ полярлық бізтұмсық
шағала полярная крачка
breed (v) /bri:d/ төл беру, өсіру давать приплод,
разводить
cobra (n) /'kəʊbrə/ әбжылан кобра
feed (v) /fi:d/ тамақ беру, асырау подавать, кормить
grey whale (n) /,greɪ 'weɪl/ сұр кит серый кит
habitat (n) /'hæbɪtæt/ тіршілік ортасы среда обитания
migrate (v) /maɪ'greɪt/ көшу мигрировать
migration (n) /maɪ'greɪʃn/ көші-қон миграция
phenomenon (n) /fə'nɒmɪnən/ құбылыс, феномен
явление, феномен
salmon (n) /'sælmən/ албырт, арқан балық лосось,
сёмга
substance (n) /'sʌbstəns/ зат, нәрсе вещество
venom (n) /'venəm/ у яд

Unit 6 / 6- шы модуль / Модуль 6

chart (n) /tʃɑ:t/ сұлба, диаграмма схема, диаграмма
chocolate bar (n) /'tʃɒklət ,bɑ:(r)/ шоколад бөлігі
плитка шоколада
data (n) /'deɪtə/ деректер данные
fruit (n) /fru:t/ жеміс фрукт
healthy (adj) /'helθi/ сау здоровый
record (v) /rɪ'kɔ:d/ жазу записывать
result (n) /rɪ'zʌlt/ нәтиже результат
survey (n) /'sɜ:veɪ/ сұрау, жауап алу опрос

Unit 7 / 7- ші модуль / Модуль 7

calculate (v) /'kælkjəleɪt/ есептеу рассчитывать
circuit (n) /'sɜ:ktɪt/ тізбек цепь
equation (n) /ɪ'kwɪeɪʃn/ теңдеу, теңестіру уравнение
lap (n) /læp/ орам, раунд, етек виток, раунд, подол
speed (n) /spi:d/ жылдамдық скорость
speedway (n) /'spi:dweɪ/ жылдамдық магистралі
скоростная магистраль

Unit 8 / 8- ші модуль / Модуль 8

afraid (adj) /ə'freɪd/ қорқып, үркіп испуганный,
боящийся
castle (n) /'kɑ:sl/ қорған, бекініс замок
coach (n) /kəʊtʃ/ жаттықтырушы тренер
cottage (n) /'kɒtɪdʒ/ ауылдағы үй деревенский дом
description (n) /drɪ'skɪpʃn/ сипаттама описание
dialogue (n) /'daɪələg/ диалог диалог
dressed (adj) /drest/ киінген одетый
face (n) /feɪs/ бет лицо
go back (v) /,gəʊ 'bæk/ қайту возвращаться
howl (v) /haʊl/ ұлу выть
laugh (v) /lɑ:f/ күлу смеяться
narration (n) /nə'reɪʃn/ әңгіме, хикая повествование
narrow (adj) /'nærəʊ/ тар узкий
no longer (adv) /,nəʊ 'lɒŋgə(r)/ ендігәрі больше не
pull (v) /pʊl/ тарту тянуть
roar (v) /rɔ:(r)/ ақыру, ырылдау реветь, рычать
silent (adj) /'saɪlənt/ тұйық, сөйлемейтін молчаливый
suddenly (adv) /'sʌdnli/ кенеттен внезапно
taxi (n) /'tæksi/ такси такси

train (n) /treɪn/ поезд поезд
wolf (n) /wʊlf/ қасқыр волк

My country / Менің елім / Моя страна

Unit 1 / 1- ші модуль / Модуль 1

a few /ə'fju:/ бір қатар, бірнеше несколько (с исчисляемыми существительными)
a little /ə'lɪtl/ бірнеше, бірсыпыра, біршама несколько (с неисчисляемыми существительными)
all /ɔ:l/ барлық все
app /ap/ қосымша, тіркеме приложение
both /bəʊθ/ екеу, екі оба
chat /tʃat/ чат чат
email /'i:meɪl/ электронды пошта электронная почта
emoji /i'məʊdʒi/ көңіл-күйді білдіретін символдар символы для передачи настроения
many /'meni/ көп, біршама много (с исчисляемыми существительными)
message /'mesɪdʒ/ хабарлама сообщение
much /mʌtʃ/ сан алуан много (с неисчисляемыми существительными)
other /'ʌðə(r)/ басқа другой
smartphone /'smɑ:tfəʊn/ смартфон смартфон
tablet /'tɑblət/ планшет планшет
website /'websaɪt/ веб-сайт веб-сайт

Unit 2 / 2- ші модуль / Модуль 2

cooking /'kʊkɪŋ/ тамақ дайындау приготовление пищи
cycling /'saɪklɪŋ/ велоспорт велоспорт
dancing /'dɑ:nsɪŋ/ би танцы
enough /ɪ'naʊf/ жеткілікті достаточно
fishing /'fɪʃɪŋ/ балық аулау рыбалка
hiking /'haɪkɪŋ/ серуендеу пешеходная прогулка
need /ni:d/ қажеттілік необходимость
painting /'peɪntɪŋ/ көркем сурет, сурет өнері живопись
reading /'ri:dn̩/ оқу чтение
recipe /'resəpi/ рецепт рецепт
shopping /'ʃɒpɪŋ/ дүкен аралау шоппинг, посещение магазинов
singing /'sɪŋɪŋ/ өн айту пение
skiing /'ski:ɪŋ/ шаңғы спорты лыжный спорт
swimming /'swɪmɪŋ/ жүзу плавание
too /tu:/ ол (да), мен (де), тым тоже, слишком

Unit 3 / 3- ші модуль / Модуль 3

blouse /blaʊz/ жейде, блузка блузка, кофточка
coat /kəʊt/ пальто пальто
comfortable /'kʌmfətbəl/ ыңғайлы удобный
cotton /'kɒtn/ мақта хлопок
dress /dres/ көйлек платье
jacket /'dʒækɪt/ күрте куртка
jeans /dʒi:nz/ джинсы джинсы
hat /hat/ қалпақ шляпа
leather /'ledə(r)/ тері кожа
round /raʊnd/ дөңгелек круглый
shoes /ʃu:z/ туфли туфли
shorts /ʃɔ:ts/ қысқа шалбар шорты
silk /sɪlk/ жібек шелк
skirt /skɜ:t/ белдемше юбка
square /skweə(r)/ шаршы квадратный
T-shirt /'ti:ʃɜ:t/ футболка футболка
trousers /'traʊzəz/ шалбар брюки

Unit 4 / 4- ші модуль / Модуль 4

rafting /'ra:ftɪŋ/ рафтинг рафтинг
say /seɪ/ айту, сөйлеу говорить
tell /tel/ айту, сөйлеу говорить, рассказывать
trekking /'trekɪŋ/ тау туризмі горный туризм

Unit 5 / 5- ші модуль / Модуль 5

adventure /əd'ventʃə(r)/ күтпеген жағдай, оқиға приключение

annoyed /ə'noɪd/ ашулы раздражённый
annoying /ə'noɪɪŋ/ қоздыратын, беймаза раздражающий, надоедливый
bored /bɔ:d/ ішпыстыратын, жалықтыратын скучающий
boring /'bɔ:ɪŋ/ жалықтыратын, зеріктіретін скучный
comedy /'kɒmədi/ комедия комедия
excited /ɪk'saɪtɪd/ абыржулы возбужденный
exciting /ɪk'saɪtɪŋ/ әсерлі, тартымды, еліктіретін захватывающий, волнующий
fantasy /'fæntəsi/ фантазия фэнтези, фантазия
interested /'ɪntərəstɪd/ мүдделі заинтересованный
interesting /'ɪntərəstɪŋ/ қызық, қызықты интересный
musical /'mju:zɪkl/ музыкалық музыкальный
romance /rəʊ'mɑns/ романтика, махаббат оқиғасы романтика, любовная история
science fiction /,saɪəns 'fɪkʃn/ ғылыми фантастика научная фантастика
terrified /'terfaɪd/ зәресі ұшқан до смерти перепуганный
terrifying /'kɒz.mə'terɪfaɪɪŋ/ қорқытатын устрашающий
thriller /'θrɪlə(r)/ триллер триллер
western /'westən/ вестерн вестерн
where /weə(r)/ қайда где
which /wɪtʃ/ ол который
who /hu:/ кім кто
worried /'wɒrɪd/ мазасызданған обеспокоенный
worrying /'wɒrɪɪŋ/ мазасыздандыратын вызывающий беспокойство

Unit 6 / 6- шы модуль / Модуль 6

astronaut /'astrənɔ:t/ астронавт, ғарышкер астронавт, космонавт
by /baɪ/ арқылы посредством (чегө-лібо)
cosmodrome /kɒzmə'drəʊm/ космодром космодром
galaxy /'galæksi/ галактика галактика
gravity /'gravəti/ гравитация гравитация
launch /lɔ:ntʃ/ іске қосу, ұшыру запуск
moon /mu:n/ ай луна
planet /'plænɪt/ планета, ғаламшар планета
satellite /'satələɪt/ спутник, серік спутник
spacecraft /'speɪskra:ft/ ғарыш аппараты космический аппарат
star /stɑ:(r)/ жұлдыз звезда
sun /sʌn/ күн солнце
with /wɪð/ -дан; -ден; -нан; -нен; -тан; -тен; -мен; -пен с

Unit 7 / 7- ші модуль / Модуль 7

education /,edʒu'keɪʃn/ білім образование
habit /'hæbɪt/ әдет привычка
happiness /'hæpɪnəs/ бақыт счастье
health /helθ/ денсаулық здоровье
hope /həʊp/ үміт надежда
humour /'hju:mə(r)/ әзіл-оспақ юмор
idea /aɪ'dɪə/ идея идея
lifestyle /'laɪfstɑɪl/ өмір салты образ жизни
luck /lʌk/ бақ, сәт, сәттілік удача

Unit 8 / 8- ші модуль / Модуль 8

advice /əd'vaɪs/ кеңес совет
carefully /'keəfəli/ мұқият тщательно
for /fɔ:(r)/ үшін для
gate /geɪt/ қақпа ворота
happily /'hæpɪli/ бақытты счастливо
merchant /'mɜ:tʃənt/ көпес купец
nearby /,nɪə'baɪ/ жақын жерде, жақын маңда, жанында поблизости
outside /,aʊt'saɪd/ тыс, тысқары, сыртында за пределами
seed /si:d/ дән семя
since /sɪns/ содан бастап с, с тех пор, как
slowly /'sləʊli/ жай, ақырын, баяу медленно

Starter unit

Asking about families

Have you got any brothers and sisters?
 What's your father's name?
 Have you got a favourite uncle or aunt?
 Where's your mother from?
 How old is your grandfather?

Talking about schoolwork

Have we got maths homework today?
 When's the geography exam?
 Can I look at your history notes?
 Who's your ICT teacher?
 What time's the next English class?

Unit 1

Asking for and giving opinions

What do you reckon?
 Don't you like it?
 I can't stand ...
 It's OK, I suppose.
 Not much.
 I'm not very keen on ...
 I think it's really nice.

Expressing likes and dislikes

I'm really into ...
 I'm (not) mad about ...
 I'm a big fan of ...
 I like/love/enjoy/prefer/hate ...
 I don't mind ...
 I'm not too bothered about ...

Unit 2

Finding things

Where's the ... ?	It's next to ...
Where are the ...?	They're in front of ...
Is there a ...?	No, there isn't.
	Yes, there's one ...

Making requests and compromises

Can you (tidy your room), please?	I'll do it in (ten minutes).
Is it OK if I do it later?	I'm busy at the moment.
	I suppose so, but don't forget to do it!

Describing a place

It's a (modern flat), near the centre of town.
 It's got three large bedrooms ...
 You can see (the Nur-Astana Mosque) from it.
 There's a (DVD player) next to the (TV).
 My favourite room is the (living room).
 I like being in this room because ...

Unit 3

Talking about an experience

How was your weekend?	It was great.
What about you?	I ...
When did you last (play basketball)?	(A month) ago.
Was it good?	Yes, it was.

Linking events

First, ...
 Then ...
 At (+ time), ...
 After that, ...
 Finally, ...

Unit 4

Making and responding to suggestions

Why don't we (jump into the river)?	Yes, it looks (exciting).
Let's (cycle across Scotland).	Yes, that's a (good) idea.
	No, it's too (scary).
	No, that sounds (boring).

Expressing interest

Oh! That's amazing!
 Really?
 You're kidding!
 Well done!
 That's (very kind) of you.

Linking events

The (rescue) happened while (we were on holiday).
 When they (reached the dog), they (put it in the boat).
 After a few (minutes), we saw (the dog again).
 As soon as they (saw the dog), they (swam out to it).

Unit 5

Expressing knowledge

I don't know much about ...
 I know a lot about ...
 I don't know anything about ...
 I know a bit about ...

Choosing a present

He's into art.
 Who's it by?
 This one's better. I like it.
 The other one's a bit (boring).

Writing a biography

She was born in (1775).
 In total she (wrote six novels).
 Her most famous (books) are ...
 Her life changed when she ...

Unit 6

Making predictions

I reckon (that) ...	I bet (that) ...
I imagine (that) ...	I'm pretty sure (that) ...

Asking for and giving opinions

What about you?	Why's that?
I agree/disagree with you.	Do you think ...?
I think it'll ...	Let me think.

Expressing quantity

(More than) half of the people said ...
 Nobody / Everybody thinks that ...
 One or two people like ...
 Most / Some / A lot of us want to ...

Unit 7

Making plans

What are you up to?
 Are you doing anything this evening?
 ... if you're interested.
 No, nothing special.
 Shall I meet you outside?
 It's on at ... (+ time)

Writing formal letters

Dear Sir or Madam,
 I am writing to you because ...
 Please contact me ...
 I look forward to hearing from you.
 Yours faithfully, ...

Unit 8

Reacting

Really?
 I have!
 Haven't you?
 That's amazing!
 So have I!
 Neither have I!

Helping someone

What's wrong?
 Are you OK?
 How did that happen?
 Maybe you need to ...

Writing emails

How's it going?
 Have you heard from (Amy)?
 Guess what!
 Write back soon.
 See you, ...