Family

Vocabulary

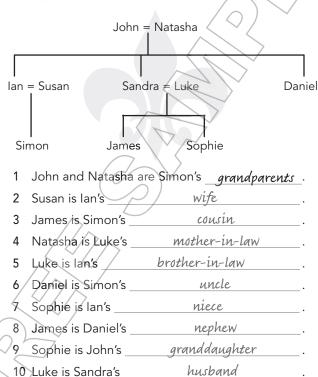
Read the clues on the right and complete the puzzle. Which word appears in the shaded column?

15	е	n	i	0	r	c	i	⁹ t	i	Z	е	n
			2 _m	i	d	d	L	е				
						³ a	9	е	d			
⁴ a	d	0	L	e	S	C	е	n	C	e		
							⁵ <i>b</i>	a	Ь	γ		
				60	l	d	a	9	e			
							⁷ d	е	a	t	h	
						⁸ b	i	r	t	h		

2 Use words from the puzzle to complete the sentences.

- birth of our new We're celebrating the ___ sister.
- 2 I was very sad at the <u>death</u> of my aunt.
- Adolescence is a difficult time for many people. They aren't children, but they aren't adults either.
- 4 When you're sitting on the bus, you should always offer your seat to a senior citizen.
- It's important to look after your parents in their old age .

Complete the sentences.



- 1 He's 72. He's a senior citizen
- 2&3 She's 55. She's a <u>middle-aged</u> woman.
 - the period of life when you change from being a child to being a young adult
 - 5 a very young child who can't talk or walk
 - the stage of life when you are 70, for example
 - the opposite of life
 - the beginning of life
 - teenager

Match the halves to make sentences.

- I've got a stepfather because
- My aunt is 50 and 2 single because
- e 3 She's my niece because
- Paul is an only child because
 - 5 I come from a one-parent family because
- b 6 Peter is my cousin's partner, not her husband, because
- Samuel is divorced 7 because

- a his parents didn't want any more children.
- b they don't want to get married at the moment.
- c my parents got divorced and I live with my mum.
- d my mum got married again.
- she's my sister Elizabeth's daughter.
- he separated from his wife legally last year.
- she never wants to get married.

VOCABULARY EXTENSION =

Complete the definitions with the words in the box.

graduate • infant • orphan • pensioner toddler • tween • twin

- twin has a sister or brother with the same birth date.
- 2 An <u>orphan</u> is a child with no parents.
- 3 When you finish university you are a <u>graduate</u>.
- After you retire, you become a __pensioner__ and get money from the government.
- toddler is a child between two and four.
- An *infant* is a child in its first year.
- tween is a child who is not yet a teenager (about 10-12 years old).

1 Look at the photo. Why do you think Ella is angry with her sister? Read the blog quickly to check your answer.

- because she shares the same room
- because she never leaves her alone
- because she borrows her clothes



Ella's bloc

BLOG ABOUT ME SEARCH

Hi everyone!

Generally speaking I'm enjoying life as a teenager, but there are times when it really gets me down. It's great that my parents are giving me a bit more independence. I have a really good group of friends and I see them two or three times a week. We go swimming every weekend, too. That's the good part. But one part of my life is definitely getting worse – and that's my relationship with my younger sister, Hanna. It is becoming an absolute nightmare. She's two years younger than me, but she wants to do exactly the same things as I do. That means she wants to have the same hairstyle as I have, she copies my clothes, she even wears the same make-up as me. And sometimes she makes me furious because she borrows my clothes without asking. I hate it. In fact, while I'm writing this blog I can see her from my room. She's in the back garden and she's wearing my white T-shirt and jeans, which are now really dirty because she's lying on her back in the grass. My parents know about this because I always tell them, but they don't understand. They think it's fine. They say my sister's younger than me so I need to be kind to her. But they're my clothes and it's my room. It's private!

I also have an older brother, Jimmy, who is really great. He goes to a different school because he's older, but he always helps me with my homework if it's difficult. My laptop sometimes breaks and he repairs it for me. He loves playing computer games and he often lets me play, too. We get on very well. Hanna never goes into his room or takes his things. I know she doesn't want his clothes. But she doesn't even go in there to borrow a pen or some paper – or play a computer game while he's out. Why me???

2 Read the blog again and choose the best answers.

- Ella is quite happy at the moment because ...
 - (a) she's got more freedom than before.
 - b she likes going out with her family.
 - c/she's getting on well with her schoolwork.
- 2 Ella's sister wants ...
 - a to use Ella's laptop all the time.
 - (b) to look just like Ella.
 - c to copy all Ella's work.

- 3 Ella gets angry because ...
 - (a) her parents always agree with her sister.
 - b she has to share a room with her sister.
 - c her parents don't buy her new clothes.
- 4 Ella's brother is ...
 - a unkind to her sister.
 - (b) good with computers.
 - c away at university a lot.
- 5 Which would be the best title for the blog?
 - a My brother's amazing!
 - b My parents don't understand me!
 - (c) My sister's annoying!

- 💇 - CRITICAL THINKING 💻

Which of these statements are good (G) and which bad (B) advice for Ella?

- Shout at your sister so she doesn't do it again.
- G /(B)
- Borrow some of her clothes and throw them away.
- G/(B)

G/(B)

- 3 Tell your parents every time she takes something.
 - Talk to her and say she can borrow some things, but not others.
- Put a lock on your door so no one can go in.
- G/(B)
- Give her some of your old clothes.
- (G)/ B

- Offer her style advice.

Match the underlined words in the blog with the definitions.

- 1 makes me upset <u>gets me down</u>
- 2 very angry furious
- 3 a big problem absolute nightmare
- 4 uses something that belongs to someone else, then gives it back later _____borrows
- 5 fixes something broken <u>repairs</u>

5 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words or phrases from 4.

- 1 If I get bad results in a test it <u>gets me down</u>.
- 2 I've got to rewrite an essay for the teacher. It's an absolute nightmare.
- 3 My mum was <u>furious</u> when Dad crashed
- 4 When I dropped my mobile phone on the floor, it was impossible to <u>repair</u> it.
- 5 I don't like to <u>borrow</u> money from friends.

O Grammar in context

1	Read the uses (a-d) for the present simple and present continuous. Decide if they are uses for the present simple (S) or present continuous (C).	1 \	te questions using the prompts below. Where/you/live?
	a actions that are happening now or temporary situations S/C		Where do you live?
	b regular habits and routines S/C		Where/your mother/work?
	c things that are generally true S/C	=	Where does your mother work?
	d with verbs like love, hate, know, understand \$\(\) C	3	you/have/a best friend/at the moment?
	And the second second	-	Do you have a best friend at the moment?
2	Match the sentences with the uses from 1.	4 \	your friend/speak English/well?
	1 She's lying on the grass at the momenta_	-	Does your friend speak English well?
	 2 My laptop sometimes breaks. 3 I see my friends three times a week. b 		
	4 She makes me furious.		you/do/your homework/at the moment?
	5 She's wearing my T-shirt and jeans.	-	Are you doing your homework at the moment?
	6 I have a really good group of friends.	6 \	What/sports/you/do?
	7 He loves playing computer games. <u>d</u>	_	What sports do you do?
	8 We go swimming every weekend. <u>b</u>	7 \	What/your friend/read/at the moment?
5^3	STUDY SKILLS	_	What is your friend reading at the moment?
اللي-ا		8 \	Who/you/usually/sit next to/in English lessons?
	When you have a problem with grammar, where can you find help?	,	Who do you usually sit next to in English lessons?
	STUDY SKILLS ➤ page 84	/-	Tyria vo you various our rious so in English teasonis.
	1 1 1 1 P	GR GR	RAMMAR CHALLENGE
3	Complete the dialogues with the present simple or the present continuous form of the verbs given.		nd and correct the mistakes. Two of e sentences are correct.
	1 A: Why has he got his hand up?	1	Are you writting your essay at the moment?
	B: He <u>wants</u> (want) the teacher to as	k	writing
	him. Heknows (know) the answer.	2	She doesn't have her books with her today?
	2 A: Why are you		Does she have
	studying (study)?	3	Do you studying for your exam now?
	B: I've got an exam tomorrow.		Are you studying
	3 A: How do you prepare for exams?	4	Why are you and Joe walking to school today?
	B: I (read) my notes and then	1 _	correct
	write (write) questions for myself	5	Do your brother plays in the basketball team?
	4 A: Who 's singing (sing) downstairs?	,	Does your brother play
	B: That's my sister. She's good, isn't she?	0	My cousin studies at this school.
	5 A: Bonjour, Mademoiselle.	7	My sister and I are having two bikes at the moment
	B: Sorry, I don't speak (not speak) French.	,	have
	6 A: What's that smell? Is it pizza?	8	A: What do you do now?
	B: Yes. My dad 's cooking (cook) dinner.	Ü	B: Histen to my MP3 player.
			are you doing, I'm listening
		9	Does your parents work at the hospital?
	B: She <u>finishes</u> (finish) work late on		Do your parents work
	Thursdays:	10	I am loving listening to music.
	8 A: Can I speak to the director?		I love
	B: No. He 's speaking (speak) to someone	Э.	
	~ \		

Developing vocabulary and listening

1	Write the noun form of these words.	Q VOCABULARY EXTENSION
	1 concentrate (v)concentration	5 We can add the suffixes -er, -or, -ist to yerbs or
	2 describe (v)description	nouns to make nouns that describe people. We usually add -er and -or to verbs and -ist to
	3 argue (v) argument	nouns. Write the nouns for these words.
	4 independent (adj)independence	Use your dictionary if necessary.
	5 discuss (v)discussion	1 art <u>artist</u>
	6 improve (v)improvement	2 sing <u>singer</u>
		3 drive <u>driver</u>
	7 retire (v) <u>retirement</u>	4 invent inventor
	8 move (v)	5 science scientist
	9 adolescent (adj) <u>adolescence</u>	6 economy economist
	10 inform (v)information	
	11 different (adj)	7 teach <u>teacher</u>
	12 confident (adj)	8 play player
2	Match some of the words in 1 with these	9 photograph photographer
2	definitions. Write the correct form of the word.	10 direct director
	1 facts about someone or something	11 write writer
	<u>information</u>	12 build builder
	2 make something betterimprove	6 Complete the sentences with the words from 5.
	3 something that makes one thing not the same as	1 He always wins at tennis. He's a very good
	another <u>difference</u>	player
	4 a bad disagreement with someone	2 Steven Spielberg is a very famous film
	<u>argument</u>	director .
	5 talk about something with others	3 Albert Einstein was a great scientist
	6 young, growing into an adult <u>adolescent</u>	4 Is your dad a taxi <u>driver</u> ?
2	0.04 Harmon to the smalless William had	5 I hate that <u>singer</u> . All her songs
3	in someone's life are they talking about?	are the same.
	a moving to a different town	6 I'd like to be aneconomist one day
	b moving away from home	I love studying finance and markets.
	c moving to another country	7 It was his job to create new things. He was an
4	01 Listen to the speakers again. Match eacl	
	person (1-4) to a statement (a-h).	8 She asks us lots of questions. She's a really good
	1 Anna b	teacher
	2 Ethan	9 I like that photographer He takes reall
	3 Alex	good photographs.
	4 Grace d g	10 He writes really good books for teenagers.
	a sees their parents regularly	He's a
	b lives closer to their friends now	11 He's my favourite artist
	c would prefer a bigger place	He paints beautiful pictures of the countryside.
/	d doesn't get so tired now e does better work now	12 I called a builder when there wa
	f doesn't like housework	a problem with the roof of my house.
)_	g works in the evening	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
	h has a big family	
>		

O Grammar in context

1 Complete the sentences with the correct article.

a/an • a/an • 0 (no article) • the • the

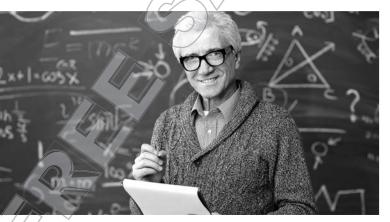
- 1 Now I live in __a_ flat.
- 2 I was having a lot of arguments with my parents about __0_ politics.
- 3 I'm <u>a</u> restaurant manager.
- 4 The flat's a bit small.
- 5 I recently moved into my own flat near <u>the</u> beach.

2 Match the rules with the sentences from 1.

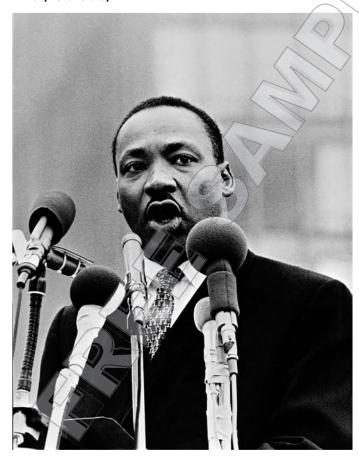
- a We use no article when we talk about things in general. 2
- b We use *the* to talk about a specific person or thing or previously mentioned person or thing. ___4_
- c We use a/an to talk about a singular, countable person or thing for the first time, or to say that the person or thing is one of a number of people or things. __1_
- d We use *the* to talk about someone or something that is unique. __5_
- e We use *a/an* to say what somebody's profession is. ___3__

3 Complete the sentences with a/an or the.

- 1 <u>The</u> teacher in the photo looks very clever.
- 2 My brother has got __a_ new mobile phone!
- 3 What's <u>the</u> title of that song?
- 4 He works for <u>an</u> organisation that helps people.
- 5 The boy behind you is Paul's cousin.
- 6 What's on TV? Can you pass <u>the</u> remote control?
- 7 She's single. She hasn't got __a_ husband.
- 8 I have <u>an</u> idea! Why don't we go out tomorrow?
- 9 Alex is <u>the</u> name of my nephew.
- 10 My stepfather is __a_ builder.
- 11 He is the director of the film we saw yesterday.
- 12 My sister wants to be an economist.
- 13 Have you got __a new hat? I haven't seen it before.
- 14 The coat you are wearing looks very warm.



4 Complete the famous quotes with a/an, the or 0 (no article).



- 1 'I have __a_ dream.' Martin Luther King
- 2 'The Earth goes round the Sun.' Copernicus
- 3 'I paint <u>0</u> objects as I think them, not as I see them.' *Pablo Picasso*
- 4 'To be or not to be, that is <u>the</u> question.' William Shakespeare
- 5 '_0 | Imagination/imagination is more important than _0 | knowledge.' Albert Einstein
- 6 'Nothing is more responsible for <u>the</u> good old days than <u>a</u> bad memory.' Franklin Pierce Adams
- 7 '<u>The</u> Only/only problem with common sense is that it is not very common.' *Voltaire*
- 8 '_ 0 Life/life is a dream.' Calderón de la Barca

GRAMMAR CHALLENGE ——

5 Cross out the extra word in the sentences.

- 1 I love the Italian food.
- 2 The English people I am know are really nice.
- 3 We are go to the shopping centre on Saturdays.
- 4 All you need is the love.
- 5 Is the food in this restaurant is good?
- 6 Does your brother is enjoy pop music?
- 7 Where do are you going now?
- 8 The vegetarians don't eat meat.
- 9 We don't not like the new restaurant.

Developing speaking

1	02 Listen to the dialogue.Tick (✓) the correct information.	
	1 The girl's name is Marie.	
	2 The girl has two sisters.	
	3 She sees her sister, Jenny, every month.	
	4 The girl usually does her homework with	
	a friend.	
	5 The boy plays a lot of computer games.	
	6 The girl watches films on television.	
2	Put the words in order to find questions from the dialogue. Add question marks.	
	1 a your what's name	
	What's your name?	
	4 b often you how see them do	
	How often do you see them?	
	6 c like games computer you do	
	Do you like computer games?	
	2 d any you sisters got or brothers have	
	Have you got any brothers or sisters?	
	3 e they school to do your go	<
	Do they go to your school?	
	5 f you what evenings in do the do	
	f you what evenings in do the do What do you do in the evenings?	
3	What do you do in the evenings? O 2 Put the questions from 2 in the order the boy asks them in the dialogue. Listen and check.	
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- B: Not really. I prefer football.
 (5) d
 A: At the moment, I go twice a week in the evenings.
 B: (6) f
 A: I usually just go shopping with my mates.
 B: (7) c
 A: They're really good and not too expensive.
- 5 @ 03 Read the questions and underline the words you think are stressed. Listen and check.
 - 1 What do you do?
 - 2 Where do you live?
 - 3 What sports do you like?
 - 4 Where does your dad work?
 - 5 How do you travel to school?
- 6 Look at the photo and write your answers to the questions in your notebook. If you're not sure of something, use I think and/or I imagine.

Students' own answers



- 1 Who can you see in the picture?
- 2 Where are they?
- 3 What are they doing?
- 4 How do you think they are feeling? Why?
- - 1 a mum and a dad, two young children and their grandmother and an uncle 2 at the parents' home 3 having a meal together, dinner or lunch 4 I think they're enjoying the meal because they're smiling. I imagine they're happy because they're spending time together.
- 8 Now look at the second photo and answer the same questions.

Students' own answers



Developing writing

Read this student's paragraph plan and email. Then put the email in the order of the paragraph plan.



Paragraph plan

Informal email giving personal information

Paragraph 1: Basic personal information Paragraph 2: Information about my family

Paragraph 3: Hobbies

Paragraph 4: Favourite subject(s) at school

Paragraph 5: Asking for a reply



Anyway • Best wishes • © • Hi • I'm

Best wishes 1 We often finish emails with this phrase.

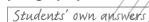
We can use this to show how we're feeling

We use this to change the subject.

We use contractions like this in an informal email. Ιm

We usually start informal emails with this word.

Look at this personal information/Imagine that you are this person. Write an informal email using the paragraph plan and the email in 1 as a model.



Paragraph plan

Paragraph 1: Mariela, 14, Buenos Aires, Argentina

Paragraph 2: Mother and father, two sisters. One sister 21, other 19. Both at university. Go out with them at weekend.

Paragraph 3: Main hobby – cinema (Italian films). Go often. Also like books.

Paragraph 4: Favourite subject - geography. Good teacher. Also history.

Paragraph 5: Ask for a reply



In my free time, I like doing sport with my friends. We play all types of sport - football, basketball, tennis. We aren't very good, but we enjoy ourselves @.

I also enjoy reading and watching TV.







I live with my mum and my little brother. His name is Tom and he's only nine years old. My mum is an artist. She does illustrations for books and magazines. She's very good and she loves her job! My parents are divorced and I don't see my father very often.





Anyway, it's time to do my homework. Write back soon and tell me about yourself.

Best wishes





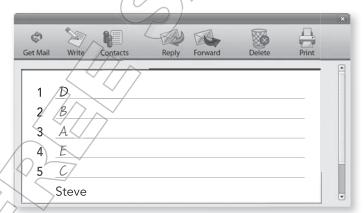
Hi!

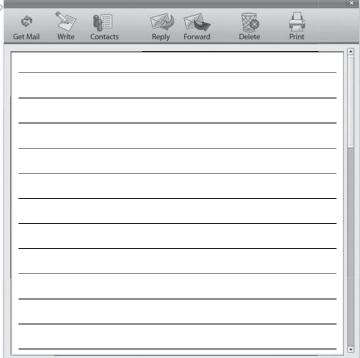
I'm Steve. I'm 15 and I'm from Portsmouth in England. Let me tell you about myself.





At school my favourite subject is English. At the moment we're studying American literature and I'm really enjoying it. I also like studying art. My mum helps me with that, of course!





STUDY SKILLS -

When you finish writing, what do you need to check? STUDY SKILLS ➤ page 84

Grammar

1 Complete the sentences with the present simple form of the verbs given.

- 1 Elizabeth <u>watches</u> (watch) the news twice a day.
- 2 My friends _____don't read __ (not read) magazines.
- 3 Sunny weather <u>makes</u> (make) me feel happy.
- 4 A: _______ it _______ (rain) a lot in your country?
 - B: Yes, it does
- 5 My brother usually <u>studies</u> (study) in his bedroom.
- 6 _____ you ____ see ____ (see) friends every weekend?
- 7 I ___don't think __ (not think) that's a good idea.
- 8 How often ______ do ____ your grandparents visit (visit) you?

2 Complete the dialogue with the present continuous form of these verbs.

- Katie: Why (a) ____ are ___ you _putting _your books in your bag? The lesson (b) __is beginning _now.
- Lucy: I (c) 'm not staying because I have a doctor's appointment.
- Katie: Where's the teacher anyway?
- Lucy: He (d) <u>'s coming</u> now. He's walking slowly because he (e) <u>'s carrying</u> the laptop and some dictionaries.

3 Complete the text with a/an, the or 0.

I've got (a) _a_ sister called Polly. My sister loves

(b) _0_ Italian food. She's got (c) _an_ Italian friend who has (d) _a_ restaurant. (e) The restaurant is near our house. We went to (f) the restaurant last week. We had (g) _a_ lovely waiter. I'd like to be (h) _a_ waiter. It's (i) _a_ good job. I think (j) the tips are good at their restaurant, too!

Vocabulary

1 Who are these people in a family?

- 1 the brother of your father ____uncle
- 2 the brother of your husband or wife brother-in-law
- 3 your father's new wife <u>stepmother</u>
- 4 your sister's daughter ______niece
- 5 the man a woman is married to husband
- 6 the father of your father grandfather
- 7 the daughter of your aunt cousin
- 8 a person with no brothers or sisters <u>only child</u>

2 Complete the words to find different life stages.

- 1 <u>b</u> i <u>r</u> t <u>k</u>
- 2 <u>a d 0 l e s c e n c e</u>
- 3 <u>de a t</u> h
- 4/6 h i l d h o o d
- 5 old age

Match the words (1–5) to the definitions (a–e).

- divorced <u>b</u>
- 2 partner __e_
- 3 senior citizen a
- 4 middle-aged man/woman _c_
- 5 single <u>d</u>
- a a person over the age of 65
- b a person who was married, but isn't now
- c a person who is about 50
- d a person who isn't in a relationship
- e a person who is a boyfriend, girlfriend, wife or husband

4 Use the suffixes to make nouns.

8 confident

		-ence • -ment • -ion
1	discuss	discussion
2	different	difference
3	improve	improvement
4	argue	argument
5	inform	information
6	describe	description
7	concentrate	concentration

confidence

Who did it?

Q Vocabulary

1a Find eight crimes in the word search.

S	Н	0	Р	L	ı	F	Т	Ι	Ν	G	G	P	Х	Н	0	U
I	R	Υ	F	C	S	Χ	Z	Υ	R	U	Z	I	Е	L	K	B
Н		Т	K	R	Н	Z	М	Z	Т		Υ	R	С	V	Q	U
I	В	В	Υ	V	A	Y	С	G	T	A	F	A	J	А	Χ	R
G	В	W	W	D	C	Ú	N	G	Н	N	G	С	Т	W	S	G
1	E	0	0	R	1	1	D	Р	E	D	U	Y	М	Ŋ	N	
V	R	Z	J	R	G	G	Q	R	F	A	С	Р	9		E	A
С	Y	Ν	ı	I	G	L	0	Р	T	L	S	1/	G	Α	L	R
F	W	Р	Α	U	J	М	А	Н	Κ	1	T	G/	S	L	Н	Y
K	F	Е	М	Υ	Р	Χ	J	R	V	S	U	R	Κ	Е	0	D
V	D	R	Т	L	Н	С	I	Z	Υ	M	В	Α	W	Ν	Ν	V

1b Write the words from 1a in column A. Put them in alphabetical order.

	A: crimes	B: criminals
1	burglary	burglar
2	fraud	fraudster
3	mugging	mugger /
4	piracy	pirate ///
5	robbery	robber
6	shoplifting	shoplifter
7	theft	thief
8	vandalism	vandal

2 Complete column B with the correct words.

STUDY SKILLS —

Why is it good to guess information about words before you look them up in a dictionary?

STUDY SKILLS ➤ page 84

3 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words from 1 and 2.

- 1 The burglar/thief stole money from our home.
- 2 The police arrested a group of <u>vandals</u> who were breaking shop windows last night.
- 3 A <u>mygger</u> attacked an old woman last night and took her handbag and watch.
- 4 Small shops lose thousands of pounds a year because of _shoplifters/shoplifting_.
- 5 <u>Pirates</u> make thousands of illegal copies of DVDs.

- 6 The <u>thief</u> stole televisions from the shop.
- 7 Criminals made thousands of dollars last month in seven bank robberies .

4 Complete the sentences with these words.

accusing • analysing • arrested • charge investigating • prove • questioned

- 1 The police are <u>investigating</u> a case of robbery.
- 2 They collected evidence and now they are analysing it.
- 3 This morning they <u>arrested</u> a suspect and <u>questioned</u> him for an hour.
- However, they didn't ______ charge _____ him because they can't _____ prove _____ that he was the robber.
- 5 The newspapers are <u>accusing</u> the police of being slow.

5 Complete the sentences with the noun form of the words given.

- 1 The police are still looking for ______ proof____ that their _____ suspect____ committed the crime. (prove, suspect)
- 2 After their <u>analysis</u> of new evidence, the police reopened the <u>investigation</u>. (analyse, investigate)
- Police have got a man at the station on a robbery <u>charge</u>, but he is denying the accusation ____. (charge, accuse)
- 4 Police found a <u>collection</u> of watches in the criminal's car when they made the <u>arrest</u> . (collect, arrest)

Q VOCABULARY EXTENSION —

6 Put the letters in order to find a verb for each crime in 1.

1	blegru	burgle
2	gum	mug
3	mmciot rfadu	commit fraud
4	tripea	pirate
5	bor	rob
6	fitposhl	shoplift
7	least	steal
8	lavanised	vandalise

Reading

1 Look at the photos of two detectives. When do you think they first appeared in books? Read the text quickly and check your answers.

a in the 1920s Poirot

c in the 1960s

b in the 1940s

d in the 1970s Inspector Morse

STUDY SKILLS =

Why is it useful to look at pictures and the title of texts before you read them?

STUDY SKILLS ➤ page 84

Petectives with a difference

Today's article looks at two famous, but quite different, fictional detectives. Who is your favourite?

Perhaps the most famous writer of crime fiction in the world was Agatha Christie. Her little Belgian detective, **Hercule Poirot**, is quite an unforgettable character. Poirot first appeared in 1920 in the book *The Mysterious Affair at Styles*, and then continued to solve crimes in 33 novels, one play and 50 short stories before he died in the book *Curtain* in 1975.



Poirot is memorable for his appearance and he was very vain. He wore smart, fashionable clothes that didn't always look good on his shape and height – he was only one metre 62 centimetres tall and quite overweight. People often compare Poirot with Sherlock Holmes, but their methods of solving crime weren't the same. Holmes was always analysing tiny pieces of evidence. Poirot preferred to look at the psychology of people to find out why people committed crimes. Although Curtain, Christie's final novel about Poirot, was published in 1975, Christie actually wrote the book almost 40 years earlier. She kept the

book in a bank, but didn't publish it until just before her own death in 1976. Today, Poirot is well known to millions of people worldwide because of the TV adaptations of the stories.

Another famous detective is **Inspector Morse**. However, most people know Morse because of the television programme and not the <u>original</u> books by Colin Dexter. Morse was a well-educated man but he failed at university. He was

concerned about spelling and grammar and always corrected mistakes in the police paperwork. Morse was a very intelligent detective and often relied on instinct and memory to solve many of his cases. Unfortunately, his relationships with colleagues weren't very successful. Morse was always a little sad and didn't make friends easily. Dexter published his first book with Morse in 1975 and the detective finally died 24 years later in 1999 after 13 books. They filmed all the books for the TV series, and there were 33 different episodes on TV between 1987 and 2000.

2 Read the article again. Choose the best answers.

- 1 What is important about The Mysterious Affair at Styles?
 - a It was Agatha Christie's first novel.
 - b The book was extremely successful at the time.
 - (c) It is the book where we first meet Poirot.
- 2 What was wrong with Poirot's clothes?
 - a They weren't fashionable.
 - (b) He chose the wrong clothes for his size.
 - c He didn't wear the right clothes for a detective.
- 3 When did Christie publish her final Poirot book?
 - a 1945
 - (b) 1975
 - c 1976
- 4 What did Inspector Morse never do?
 - (a) finish university
 - b remember information about his investigations
 - speak to his colleagues
- 5 How did most people find out about Morse?
 - a They read the books.
 - (b) They watched the TV series.
 - c They heard about him from friends.
- 6 Why did Morse correct paperwork?
 - a He liked to be tidy.
 - (b) He liked words to be correct.
 - c He didn't like the other detectives.

-Ò- CRITICAL THINKING =

3 Read the opinions about detective fiction. Which say that crime fiction isn't a good thing?

- 1 It helps people understand criminal behaviour.
- (2) It makes us accept crime as a normal thing.
- (3) Some people copy things they read in books or see on television.
- 4 It's important to read about crime and maybe we can prevent crimes happening.
- (5) It makes you think the world is dangerous.
- 6 Reading it makes people use their brains more.

4 Match the <u>underlined</u> words in the text with the definitions.

- 1 the first example of something <u>original</u>
- 2 easy to remember because of being special *memorable*
- 3 very worried about your own appearance vain
- 4 a natural feeling or ability in a situation <u>instinct</u>
- 5 a particular way of doing something <u>method</u>

O Grammar in context

1 Complete the grammar rules with these words.

appeared • Did • didn't • was • weren't

- 1 Regular past simple affirmative verb: Poirot first <u>appeared</u> in 1920.
- 2 Past simple negative verb:
- She <u>didn't</u> publish it until 1976.
- 3 Past simple question:
 - _____*Did*____ you watch Morse on TV last night?
- 4 be in past simple affirmative:
 - Morse _____was ___ concerned about spelling.
- 5 be in past simple negative:
 - Their methods <u>weren't</u> the same.

2 Write the past simple form of the irregular verbs in the correct column.

-aught	-ang	-ank
caught	sang	drank
taught		sank
-ew	-oke	-old
drew	broke	sold
threw	spoke	told
-ook	-ought	-ut /
took	bought	cut 🗸
	brought	put
	thought	shut

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

Ronnie Biggs (a) <u>became</u> famous in 1963 for his part in the Great Train Robbery. A gang of criminals (b) <u>state</u> 2.6 million pounds from a train. Biggs (c) <u>didn't have</u> a big part in the crime, but the police (d) <u>caught</u> him and he



(e) <u>went</u> to prison.

Two years later he (f)	escaped	_ to Paris and
1.1 / Hansand / 1.1.		1 1070 1

- (g) changed his appearance. In 1970 he (h) left France. Then, in Australia, he
- (i) warked in a TV studio, but a reporter
- (j) recognised him.
 - become come die fly live allow

Because of this,		<u>flew</u> to Brazil
where he (I)	lived	with his family for many
years. He (m)		_ back to prison in England
in 2001. He (n) $_$	became	very ill in 2009 and 🔾
		to leave prison. He
(p) <u>died</u>	_ in 2013.	

4 Write questions about Ronnie Biggs using the prompts below.

- 1 When/be born?
 - When was he born?
- 2 What crime/commit?
 - What crime did he commit?
- 3 How much/steal?
 - How much did he steal?
- 4 police/catch him?
 - Did the police catch him?
- 5 Why/fly to Brazil?
 - Why did he fly to Brazil?

5 These statements are incorrect. Correct them using the example as a model.

- 1 Ronnie Biggs was born in 1919.
 Ronnie Biggs wasn't born in 1919. He was
 - born in 1929.

2 Ronnie Biggs committed fraud.

- Ronnie Biggs didn't commit fraud.
- He committed a train robbery.
- 3 Biggs stole 2.6 million dollars.
 - Biggs didn't steal 2.6 million dollars.
 - He stole 2.6 million pounds.
- 4 He ran away to Madrid.
 - He didn't run away to Madrid.
 - He ran away to Paris.
- 5 A police officer recognised him in Australia.
 - A police officer didn't recognise him in
 - Australia. A reporter recognised him.

GRAMMAR CHALLENGE

6 Read the text. Find and correct 12 mistakes.

When I was very young some of my, friends taked me to a shop to get the sweets. They hadn't any money so one of them butted some sweets in his pockets, but he didn't paid for them. I liked chocolate bars (and I am still like them now) so I put an bar in my pocket. But the assistant seed me. He call the manager of the shop and he phoned my parents. I did feel terrible. I were only five years old, but I am remember it now and feel very embarrassed.

Developing vocabulary and listening Output Developing vocabu

1 Complete the phrasal verbs with these words.

	come • find • look • look • turn • work						
1	find	out = discover					
2	look	into = investigate					
3	look	for = try to find					
4	turn	up = arrive or appear unexpectedly					
5	come	across = find by accident					
6	work	out = solve a problem by considering					
	the facts						

2 Circle the correct alternative.

- 1 When I lost a contact lens, I <u>looked for</u>/looked into it everywhere.
- 2 The maths problem was really difficult, but after thinking hard, they <u>worked out</u>/came across the answer.
- 3 We called the police, but they didn't <u>turn up/</u> <u>come across</u> until 9 pm.
- 4 I lost my bag last week and someone <u>came across</u>/ <u>looked into</u> it in the park. Unfortunately, it was empty.
- 5 When she <u>looked into/found out</u> that he was lying, it was a terrible shock.
- 6 They can't make a decision about this question yet. They need to <u>look for/(look into)</u> the facts.

Which city is the Rebus series set in?

Edinburgh

4 05 Listen again. Are the statements True (T), False (F) or is the information Not Mentioned (NM)?

T)/F/NM

T/F/(NM)

T/(F)/NM

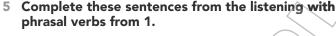
T/(F)/NM

T/(F)/NM

T/F/(NM)

T)/F/NM

- 1 The name of the inspector in the books is lan Rankin. T/F/NM
- 2 We learn some things that visitors to Edinburgh don't know.
- 3 Rebus is popular with his colleagues.
- 4 The inspector is a neat and tidy man.
- 5 Ger Rafferty is a policeman.
- 6 The inspector is a young man.
- 7 Rebus committed some crimes himself in the past.
- 8 The author is writing more books about the inspector.



- 1 I enjoy <u>working out</u> puzzles.
- 2 When you read them you ______find out a lot about the city.
- 3 Rebus _____looks into _____all sorts of crimes.
- 4 He <u>comes across</u> some interesting people while he's <u>looking for</u> thieves and robbers.
- 5 Rafferty turns up in lots of the books.

Q VOCABULARY EXTENSION =

6 Use your dictionary to match these phrasal verbs with *look* with their meanings.

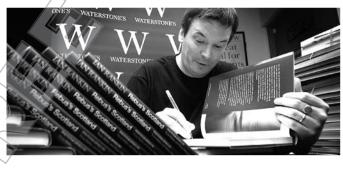
- 1 look after f 4 look forward to b
- 2 look ahead a 5 look out for d
 3 look back e 6 look round c
- a plan what you are going to do in the future
- **b** feel happy or excited that something is going to happen
- c walk around a room, building or place and see what is there
- d look carefully at people or things around you to find a particular person or thing
- e think about a time or event in the past
- f take care of someone or something

7 Complete the sentences with these prepositions.

after • ahead • back • forward • out • round

- 1 Let's look <u>round</u> this museum slowly.

 I think it will be interesting.
- 2 I'm looking <u>forward</u> to the football match tomorrow. I'm really excited about it.
- 3 We need to look <u>ahead</u> and see what problems there could be in the next few years.
- 4 Mum and I are going out now. Look <u>after</u> your little sister until we get back.
- 5 Stop spending your time looking <u>back</u>
 Live your life now and enjoy every moment!
- 6 When you go to the party, look ______ for Helen and Kate because they said they were going, too.



Grammar in context

1 Circle the correct alternative to complete the rule.

We make the past continuous by using the present/(past) of the verb be + present / past participle.

d

a

е

b

Match the sentences (1-5) with the uses (a-e).

- 1 I found out a lot about the city while I was reading the series.
- Rebus met Rafferty in one of the first books and they became friends.
- 3 It was raining heavily in Edinburgh.
- While I was walking round, I was thinking about all the places in the books.
- Rebus retired because he was too old.
- an activity in progress in the past
- a completed action in the past
- two completed actions in the past С
- an activity in progress in the past interrupted by another action
- two activities in the past that were in progress at the same time

Complete the dialogue with the past continuous form of the verbs in the box.

do •	do • feel • have • not feel • sit • talk • visit
Helen:	I rang you at 8 pm last night,
	but there was no answer. What
	(a) you
	doing?
Luke:	My mum and I
	(b) were visiting my
	grandmother in hospital.
Helen:	Why was she in hospital?
Luke:	Yesterday morning she
	(c) wasn't feeling well, so
	we called the doctor and he said that she
	needed to go to hospital.
Helen:	What (d) was she
	doing last night when
	you visited her?
Luke:	She (e) was sitting on
	a chair, not lying in bed. All the patients
	(f) were having dinner
	and they (g) were talking
	and laughing. She looked OK. When my
/4/	mum phoned the hospital this morning,
_	she (h) <u>was feeling</u> much
,) \	hetter

Complete the text with the past simple or past, continuous form of the verbs given.

One Saturday afternoon, a team of police officers
(a) were playing (play) football against
a group of local people in Yorkshire, England. The
police officers (b) were losing (lose) 2-0
when suddenly an officer (c) recognised
(recognise) one of the men who
(d) <u>was playing</u> (play) in the other team.
He (e) (know) that the man was
a criminal. The police officers (f) were looking
(look) for him for several burglaries. The police
officers (g) (stop) playing and
(h) (arrest) the man. Then they
(i) <u>started</u> (start) the match again. In the
end, the police officers (j) (win)
the match 3-2! And the man (k) went
(go) to prison for a long time.

Write questions for these answers.

- What were you doing at 7 pm last night? I was listening to my MP3 player at 7 pm last night.
- What was your family doing at 7 pm? My family was watching a film at 7 pm.
- 3 What did you do after the film? After the film I took the dog out for a walk.
- Were you sleeping at 9 pm? No, I wasn't sleeping at 9 pm.
- 5 What were you doing at 11 pm? At 11 pm I was reading.
- 6 When/What time did you go to sleep? I went to sleep at about 12 pm.

GRAMMAR CHALLENGE =

6 Cross out the ten extra words in the text.

Last night we were watching a film on TV when suddenly we did heard a sound like an explosion. At first we thought that it was came from the TV, but then we realised the noise came from the kitchen.

My dad he thought it was a burglar and so he went to the kitchen to be see if he was right. He was opening the door when that something flew out really fast! Then there did was another sound. We went back to the living room. The lamp was on the floor. In the corner there was a parrot. My family and I we recognised it - it was my neighbour's parrot. The parrot was knocking things onto the floor while it is was flying through our house. We did rang the neighbour and he came to take his parrot back. So we didn't see of what happened in the film we were watching.

That's good news.

Helen:

Developing speaking

1 Co	mplete	the	expressions	with	the	correct words.
------	--------	-----	-------------	------	-----	----------------

- 1 Oh no!
- 2 I'm so sorry.
- 3 It doesn't __matter_.
- Don't warry about it.
- I ____feel ___ terrible.
- 6 Never __mind__.
- 7 That's the <u>last</u> time I <u>ask</u>.
- I'm really, <u>really</u> sorry.
- 9 It's not that important.
- 10 <u>Let</u> me talk to her now.
- 11 I'll make it up to you.
- 12 It's ____ only ___ a T-shirt!

2 1 06 Listen to the dialogue and check your answers. Which four expressions do you not hear?

4 6 9 12

3 Put the expressions from 1 in the correct boxes.

Making apologies	Responding to apologies				
1 2 5 8 10 11	3 4 6 7 9 12				

4 Put the dialogue in the correct order.

- I'll make it up to you. You can borrow my
 - new black top if you like.
- b 1 Mia: You know the T-shirt I lent you yesterday?

Could I have it back? I want to wear it to

the cinema.

c 7 Mia: Thanks. But it doesn't matter. I'll wear

something else.

- d 2 Jo: Oh no! You can't have it now! It's dirty.
- I'm really, really sorry, but I got orange

juice on it yesterday. I wanted to buy you a new one, but I didn't have time.

f 3 Mia: Why? What happened?

g 5 Mia: Never mind. It's just a T-shirt. I've got lots more!

© 07 Which words are stressed in the sentences? Listen and check.

- 1/ I felt awful.
- 2 I'm sø sørry.
- 3 That's the last time I lend you anything.
- 4 Don't worry about it.
- 5 Øh <u>no!</u>

6 Look at the photo and write your answers to the questions in your notebook. If you're not sure of something, use I think and/or I imagine.

Students' own answers



- Who can you see in the photo?
- 2 Where are they?
- What are they doing?
- What do you think of this crime? Why?

> 08 Listen to a student talking about the photo. Complete the text.

\	I think this is in a (a)shop – maybe
	a supermarket, but not a very (b) <u>big</u>
	one. It might be one of those small shops that
	you (c)see on the corner of the street.
	I (d) see a man inside the shop.
	He's (e) <u>middle-aged</u> , maybe around 50, and
	he's wearing a (f)smart suit and tie.
	He's putting something into his (g)inside
	jacket pocket. I think it's a (h)book and
	I imagine he's (i) <u>stealing</u> it. I think this crime
	happens a lot these days. It's very (j)bad
	because sometimes the owners of small shops
	(k)don't earn much money.

Now look at the second photo and answer the same questions.



17

1 Read the blog post by a girl called Sonya. What crime is the blog about?

- a stealing boots from a shop
- (b) stealing a woman's handbag
- c a street fight between two men

Sonya's BLOG

What an amazing day last Saturday! Did you see it in the news? I was shopping with my friend Will and we were walking along the High Street. We were looking in the shop windows because I wanted to buy some new boots for the winter. The street was full of people.

, we heard a loud noise. An old Suddenly woman was shouting. (b) At first idea what was happening. (c) Then we saw the woman on the pavement. She was fighting with a younger woman. The younger woman was trying to take her handbag! But everyone was standing looking at them. No one was helping! (e) Next woman got the bag and started to run away. She was coming straight towards us. Other people moved aside because they were scared. But I was really angry. I put my foot out and she fell over it. (f) Then Will sat on top of her and I called the police.

(g) <u>In the end</u>, the police came and took her away in a car. We gave the woman her bag back and she was very happy. (h) <u>The next day</u>, the story was in the newspaper with a picture of me!



2 Complete the blog post with these words.

at first • but • in the end • next suddenly • the next day • then • then



Imagine that you were waiting for a friend outside a bookshop last Saturday and that you saw the scene on the left inside. Write your blog post. Think about these questions.

Students' own answers

- 1 What were you doing?
 - Who were you with?
- 3 Why were you there?
- 4 What happened?
- 5 What did you do?
- 6 What happened in the end?

Unit 2

Grammar

1 Complete the sentences with the present simple or past simple form of the verbs given.

- 1 | <u>watched</u> (watch) a detective programme and then I went to bed.
- 2 Jack's bike <u>wasn't</u> (not be) outside his house this afternoon.
- 3 I <u>didn't enjoy</u> (not enjoy) the concert last week.
- 4 <u>Do you like</u> (you/like) stories about detectives?
- 5 Where <u>were you</u> (you/be) last night?
- 6 Martha <u>goes</u> (go) to Turkey for a holiday twice a year.

2 Complete the sentences with the present continuous or past continuous form of the verbs.

cook • do • study • tell • walk • watch

- 1 At 3 pm I <u>was studying</u> at school.
- When we saw Rita, my friend and I
 were walking through the park.
- 3 My sister <u>was telling</u> me about her day at school when Mum came home.
- 4 Something smells good. <u>Is</u>
 your mum <u>cooking</u> dinner?
- 5 When Sally arrived we <u>were watching</u> a documentary on television.
- 6 Please be quiet, I 'm doing my homework.

3 Complete the text with the past simple or the past continuous form of the verbs given.

One day, when I (a)was_walking (walk) to				
school, I (b) (see) something				
unusual. A woman (c) was singing (sing)				
and a lot of people (d) were watching (watch)				
her. I (e) <u>didn't recognise</u> (not recognise)				
her, so I continued on my way to school, but				
when I (f) arrived (arrive), nobody				
(g) was (be) there. Half an hour				
later, all the other students (h)				
(come). They (i) were talking (talk) about a				
surprise concert by our music teacher in the street!				

Vocabulary

1 Complete the sentences with the correct words.

- 1 The police arrested a suspect / shaplifter.
- 2 Vandals threw paint all over the director's car.
- 3 The police are collecting evidence for the case.
- 4 The punishment for theft of large amounts of money is usually prison.
- 5 My sister steals my clothes, but that's not really a crime.
- 6 Police suspect those men robbed the bank, but they can't prove anything.

Write words for the definitions. They are all crimes or criminals.

- 1 somebody who steals from houses <u>burglar</u>
- 2 the crime when you trick somebody to get money or something from them ___fraud__
- 3 somebody who attacks another person to steal from them <u>mugger</u>
- 4 the crime of breaking public things <u>vandalism</u>
- 5 the crime of copying software, films, etc. piracy
- 6 the person who steals from a bank <u>robber</u>

3 Complete the text with the correct present simple form of the verbs in the box.

look • look • turn • work

In this story, there is a mysterious theft. A detective

(a) ____looks___ into the crime. She asks lots of questions and she (b) ____works__ out that a man called Ron Carter is the criminal.

She (c) <u>looks</u> for evidence that Carter did it.

She can't find anything, but when she suddenly

(d) <u>turns</u> up at Carter's house, Carter admits he is the thief.

4 Write words for the definitions.

- 1 the period of life when you are a child childhood
- 2 the brother of your husband or wife <u>brother-in-law</u>
- 3 the period of life when you stop working old age
- 4 a child with no brothers or sisters <u>only child</u>
- 5 an old adult <u>senior citizen</u>