

4

Fashion world

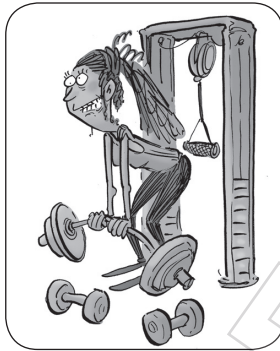
Vocabulary

Style adjectives

1 ★ Look at the pictures and complete the adjectives with vowels.



t _ i _ g h t



1 s p _ _ r t y



2 l _ _ _ s _ _



3 _ _ l d -
f _ _ s h _ _ _ n _ _ d

2 ★ Match 1-9 with a-i to make adjectives.

- | | |
|--------|--------------|
| 1 cas | a) ventional |
| 2 col | b) ractical |
| 3 com | c) dy |
| 4 con | d) forttable |
| 5 fash | e) ual |
| 6 for | f) orous |
| 7 glam | g) ionable |
| 8 imp | h) ourful |
| 9 tren | i) mal |

3 ★ Circle the correct words.

She's very interested in fashion. All her clothes are very **fashionable** / **old-fashioned**.

- Those jeans are too **loose** / **tight**. She needs a bigger size.
- He's very **casual** / **formal**. He even wears a tie at weekends.
- You can walk all day in these shoes. They are really **impractical** / **comfortable**.
- His shirt was covered in big blue, red, green and yellow flowers. It was very **colourful** / **sporty**.
- These shoes are one size too big. They are too **loose** / **tight** for me.

4 ★ Match the descriptions with the words in the box.

casual conventional glamorous
impractical sporty trendy

He works at a gym so he often wears a T-shirt, shorts and trainers.

- _____ *sporty*
- She was wearing a long silk dress and diamond earrings. She looked like a film star. _____
 - My father always wears a suit with a white shirt and a blue tie. He works in a bank. _____
 - She was wearing a long skirt and high heels on her bike. _____
 - She's always very fashionable. Today she's wearing denim shorts with suede ankle boots. _____
 - Adam is the guy in jeans and a pale blue sweater. _____

Phrasal verbs: clothes

- 5 ★ Look at the pictures and order the letters to make phrasal verbs.



tup no
_____ *put on*



1 evig yawa



2 worth yaaw



3 teg toni



4 kate fof



5 upt waya

- 6 ★ Circle the correct words.

I need to go with / **look for** a new top to wear to Jodie's party.

- Why don't you try on / wear out these jeans? I think they would suit you.
- My room is a mess! I need to look for / pick up all these clothes on the floor.

- These boots are so well made that it takes years to wear them out / try them on.
- I'm not sure if the blue shoes go with / look for your black jacket.
- You can ask the shop assistant to pick up / pick out a nice dress if you're not sure what suits you.

- 7 ★ Match the responses a-f with the sentences 1-6.

- It's cold.
 - Do you think this jumper will fit me?
 - It's hot in here.
 - Do you like my jumper?
 - This jumper has got holes in it.
 - I want a cashmere jumper.
- Take your jumper off.
 - Throw it away.
 - Put your jumper on.
 - Try it on.
 - Try to pick one up in the sales.
 - Yes, it goes well with your jeans.

c

- 8 ★ Complete the sentences with the phrasal verbs in the box.

get into give away look for
pick out put away wear out

Let's go shopping. I need to look for a new jacket.

- If you don't like those clothes any more, _____ them _____ .
Charity shops always want clothes to sell.
- Can I _____ some earrings for you to wear with that dress?
- Do you get rid of your clothes when you're bored with them or do you keep them until you _____ them _____ ?
- I will have to buy some bigger clothes. I can't _____ this dress any more.
- There are clothes all over the floor. Can you _____ them _____ ?

Relative clauses

1 ★ Circle the correct words.

Mary Quant was a fashion designer **which** / **who** became famous in the sixties.

- The 1960s was the time **where** / **when** miniskirts first became fashionable.
- The shop **which** / **where** I bought this jacket is in Oxford Street.
- Why don't you wear those shoes **that** / **who** you bought last week?
- Let's go to that museum **who** / **which** has antique clothes.

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

My friend's got a cat which loves watching TV.

- That's the girl _____ smiled at you in the park.
- Do you remember that day _____ we both wore the same clothes?
- Can I see the dress _____ you wore to the party?
- Let's go to that shop _____ you got your jacket.

3 ★ Join the sentences using *who*, *which*, *where* or *when*.

I've got some fashion magazines. They're from the sixties.

I've got some fashion magazines which are from the sixties.

- There's a man outside. He wants to see you.

- There's a shop in town. You can get trainers for £5.

- I can't wait for the summer. We can wear sandals.

- I've got a dress of my grandmother's. It looks great on me.

4 ★ Complete the text using *which*, *who*, *where* or *when*.

A friend of mine ⁽¹⁾ who is studying fashion recently had to design clothes from unusual materials. One material ⁽²⁾ _____ she used was plastic rubbish bags. There were other students on her course ⁽³⁾ _____ made amazing clothes out of newspapers. My friend asked me to wear one of her dresses on the day ⁽⁴⁾ _____ her teachers were coming to see her work. When I arrived, my friend took me to the back ⁽⁵⁾ _____ there was a changing room. I put on the plastic dress ⁽⁶⁾ _____ she had made. I enjoyed the event, but the best bit was ⁽⁷⁾ _____ I took off the dress. It looked great, but it was very hot under those bright lights!

some / any / no compounds

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

affirmative negative questions

- We use compounds with *some* and *no* with _____ verbs.
- We use compounds with *any* with _____ verbs and in _____.

6 ★ Circle the correct words.

I'd like **something** / **someone** to eat. I'm really hungry!

- I think St Petersburg is a city **somewhere** / **someone** in Russia.
- My town is OK, but there's **nothing** / **nowhere** to go in the evenings.
- My best friend is **someone** / **something** from my primary school.
- Do you like to stay **something** / **somewhere** with a pool when you go on holiday?
- You should wear **something** / **somewhere** warm in Moscow in winter.
- There isn't **anyone** / **someone** outside.

7 Complete the dialogue with the correct *some, no* or *any* compounds.

Eva Is there ⁽¹⁾ anywhere to buy a present for my parents?
Kate What sort of thing do you want?
Eva ⁽²⁾ _____ nice for the house, I think.
Kate You can't get ⁽³⁾ _____ nice in this area, but there's a nice shop for kitchen things on Fulham Road. I bought ⁽⁴⁾ _____ there last week.
Eva Really? What was it?
Kate ⁽⁵⁾ _____ very exciting. It was just something cheap and useful.
Eva What?
Kate It was ⁽⁶⁾ _____ to keep food in, in the fridge. A plastic container.
Eva Oh. Have they got ⁽⁷⁾ _____ more interesting than plastic food containers in this shop?
Kate Yes. They've got lovely plates and bowls.

The future

8 Match 1–4 with a–d to make rules.

- 1 We use the **present continuous**
 - 2 We use **be going to**
 - 3 We use **will**
 - 4 We use **might**
- a) to make a future prediction.
 - b) to talk about a definite arrangement in the future.
 - c) to talk about a future possibility.
 - d) to make a future prediction based on present evidence or to talk about a future intention.

9 Circle the correct words.

Lydia Bye, Izzy. I'm leaving now for my interview in London.
Izzy How ⁽¹⁾ **might you get** / **are you getting** to the station?

Lydia Ben said he would drive me, but I'm not sure how ⁽²⁾ **I'm getting** / **I'll get** back home at the end of the day. ⁽³⁾ **I'm getting** / **I might get** the bus.
Izzy I'm not ⁽⁴⁾ **doing** / **going to do** anything this evening. ⁽⁵⁾ **I'll pick** / **I'm picking** you up at the station, if you like.
Lydia Thanks, Izzy! That would be great.
Izzy So what time are you ⁽⁶⁾ **going to arrive** / **arriving**?
Lydia About 5.30 pm.
Izzy OK. ⁽⁷⁾ **I'm going to** / **I'll** be there. And don't worry, ⁽⁸⁾ **I won't be** / **I'm not being** late.

10 Complete the dialogue with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Use the present continuous, *be going to*, *will* or *might*.

Alice Hi Tom! What ⁽¹⁾ are you doing (do) this weekend?
Tom Hi Alice. I ⁽²⁾ _____ (see) an Italian film at Riverside Studios on Saturday. It's called *The Leopard*. Peter and Ellie ⁽³⁾ _____ (come) too.
Alice Have you already bought the tickets?
Tom Yes. Why? Would you like to come too?
Alice I'd love to!
Tom OK. I ⁽⁴⁾ _____ (buy) you a ticket too.
Alice Great. What time does the film start?
Tom Seven.
Alice OK. I'll meet you there. I ⁽⁵⁾ _____ (be) about five minutes late. It depends on the traffic.
Tom No problem.
Alice ⁽⁶⁾ _____ (we all / go) straight home after the film? I know a really nice pizza place near the cinema.
Tom That's a nice idea but I'd better check with Peter and Ellie first. They ⁽⁷⁾ _____ (not want) to go out for a pizza.
Alice OK. We can decide on Saturday. Anyway, I ⁽⁸⁾ _____ (see) you at the cinema at seven o'clock. Bye Tom.
Tom Bye.

Speaking

Giving and responding to compliments

1 ★ Order the words to make sentences.

A great / look / you / .

You look great.

B Oh, thank you!

A dress / fantastic / a / what / .

(1)

B Thanks. I'm really pleased with it.

A really / you / suits / The colour / .

(2)

B Do you really think so?

A new / I / your / And / love / shoes / .

(3)

B I'm glad you like them.

2 ★ You and your friend both have a new item of clothing. Write a dialogue similar to the one in exercise 1.

You Your _____ looks _____.

Friend Do you really _____?

You Yes, it's _____.

Friend Thanks. By the way, _____!

You I'm _____.

Friend Oh, I love it!

You Thanks, I'm _____.



Writing

A comparison

3 ★ Circle the correct linkers of contrast.

Pia is tall and slim, **but** / **while** she doesn't like sport very much.

1 **Although** / **Whereas** she can be very sociable, she also likes spending time on her own.

2 **Although** / **While** Pia is good at art and design, her sister Lucy is much more interested in music.

3 Pia usually wears jeans and a T-shirt, **although** / **whereas** Lucy likes to be really fashionable.

4 ★ Complete the comparative description with the words in the box.

boots old-fashioned glamorous dress accessories whereas markets Although While

My two friends Maxine and Leonie dress quite differently. ⁽¹⁾ _____ I don't see Leonie much during the week, we all go out together at weekends. And that's when I notice their different styles.

Maxine's style is a little bit aggressive. She often wears black leather trousers, a loose T-shirt and a tight jacket. And she's got a pair of red cowboy ⁽²⁾ _____ which look great with her trousers. She also uses ⁽³⁾ _____ like belts or jewellery to create different looks.

⁽⁴⁾ _____ Maxine nearly always wears trousers, Leonie loves skirts and dresses. And her clothes are always unusual. She loves vintage clothes, so she spends a lot of time mending old clothes which she buys in ⁽⁵⁾ _____. She's got one amazing ⁽⁶⁾ _____ dress that belonged to her grandmother in the early sixties.

While Maxine looks very ⁽⁷⁾ _____, Leonie always looks gentle and dreamy. And Maxine spends very little time on choosing her clothes ⁽⁸⁾ _____ Leonie is very interested in fashion magazines. But one thing is certain, both Maxine and Leonie are really stylish, just in different ways!

Unit 4 Progress Check

Cumulative Grammar

- 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

1 Circle the correct words to complete the text.

Beauty practices around the world

(1) **Anyone / Someone** who thinks our interest in fashion and beauty is new is mistaken. Beauty treatments and make-up have been

around (2) **since / for** thousands of years. The ancient Egyptians

(3) **used / were using** minerals to make coloured eye shadows and powders. And Queen Cleopatra

(4) **was taking / used to take**

baths in milk and honey.

(5) **Everywhere / Anywhere** in the world people decorate their bodies and faces in order to look more beautiful. But there are quite a lot of things (6) **where / which** seem strange to us in the West.

For example, in Kenya, Masai women

(7) **think / are thinking** long ears are beautiful, so they stretch their ears with heavy weights.

A lot of beauty practices are painful. In China they

(8) **have stopped / stopped** binding girls' feet now. Until the middle of the 20th century, older women

(9) **were putting / used to put** tight cloth around the feet of three-year-old girls and break the bones in their feet so that they would have small feet. It

(10) **hurt / was hurting** a lot and the girls grew up with deformed feet, unable to walk normally.

And what painful things (11) **do we do / we do** in the West in the name of beauty? Well, (12) **I'm standing / I stand** outside a tattoo place at the moment and some people are inside. That's one painful beauty practice (13) **when / that** people are happy to pay for in the West. (14) **Will there be / Is there being** a time when people don't suffer to be beautiful? I don't think so!



Error Correction

2 Correct the underlined errors. Rewrite the sentences.

Who's that girl which you smiled at you just now?

Who's that girl who smiled at you just now?

1 Can you remember that time where we tried on hats?

2 I know anyone who spends lots of money on clothes.

3 He's got his shorts on because he will play tennis later.

Translation

3 Translate the corrected sentences from exercise 2 into your language.

- 1 _____
2 _____
3 _____

Dictation

4 Listen and write the sentences.

- 1 _____
2 _____
3 _____

My Progress

Score your progress from 1 (needs improvement) to 5 (excellent).

I can use relative pronouns to give information about people, things, time and places.

I can use *some / any / no* compounds to talk about people, things and places.

I can use *will* to make a future prediction.

I can use *might* to talk about a future possibility.

I can use *be going to* to make a future prediction based on present evidence or to talk about a future intention.

I can use the present continuous to talk about a definite arrangement in the future.

All Clear Facts

Although foot binding was officially banned in China in 1911, it continued in many rural areas until about 1939.

5

On the job

Vocabulary

The world of work

1 ★ Complete the words with vowels.

b _ o _ n _ u _ s

- 1 _ _ p p l _ _ c _ _ t _ _ _ n f _ _ r m
- 2 j _ _ b _ _ d v _ _ r t _ _ s _ _ m _ _ n t
- 3 p _ _ y r _ _ s _ _
- 4 _ _ x p _ _ n s _ _ s
- 5 p r _ _ m _ _ t _ _ _ n
- 6 w _ _ r k _ _ x p _ _ r _ _ _ n c _ _

2 ★ Order the letters to make work and money words.

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|-------|---------------|
| yaslar | _____ | <i>salary</i> |
| 1 p r e p a n p h i s e c i t | _____ | _____ |
| 2 n o n d i s t i c o | _____ | _____ |
| 3 s n u b o | _____ | _____ |
| 4 p i n s n o e | _____ | _____ |
| 5 e s n i f t e b | _____ | _____ |
| 6 l a w n e c o a l | _____ | _____ |
| 7 c a r o t t c n | _____ | _____ |

3 ★ Read the sentences about what happens when you get a job. Circle the correct words.

First, you see **a job advertisement** / a pay rise.

- 1 Then, you fill in an **application form** / a pension.
- 2 You go to a **bonus** / an interview.
- 3 If you get the job, they give you a **contract** / work experience.
- 4 If you do well at your job, you might get **conditions** / a promotion.

4 ★★ Circle the correct words.

I have to fill in my qualifications and experience on the **job advertisement** / **application form**.

- 1 To be a plumber you have to do an **apprenticeship** / **application form**.
- 2 As a waiter, his **pay rise** / **salary** isn't great, but he gets tips.
- 3 I'm really happy! My boss gave me a **pay rise** / **benefits** of £3,000 a year.
- 4 When my mother travels for her job, she gets a daily **apprenticeship** / **allowance** for food, transport and accommodation.

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

benefits bonus contract pension
promotion work experience

I've got a new job. They've sent me the **contract**, so now I must sign it and send it back.

- 1 My grandfather has retired, but he's got money for holidays because he gets a good _____.
- 2 She gets £1,500 a month at the travel company, but she gets a _____ if she sells lots of holidays.
- 3 My cousin got a _____ last week. He's going to be Senior Sales Manager now.
- 4 The salary isn't very good but the _____ are excellent. There are long holidays and free flights all around the world.
- 5 I want to be a journalist, so I'm getting _____ at a local newspaper.

Work verbs

6 ★ Circle the correct verbs.

(have) / sign an interview

- 1 claim / earn a salary
- 2 be / lose unemployed
- 3 lose / claim a job
- 4 be / have a full-time job
- 5 apply / sign for a job

7 ★ Complete the phrases with the words in the box.

claim fill in get get sign work

- _____ *get* _____ a job
- 1 _____ part-time
 - 2 _____ expenses
 - 3 _____ a pension
 - 4 _____ an application form
 - 5 _____ a contract

8 ★ Match the sentence beginnings 1–6 with the endings a–f.

- 1 You should get a haircut before you have b
 - 2 She decided to work
 - 3 It took me three hours to fill in
 - 4 If you are late for work every day, you'll
 - 5 Make sure you understand everything before
 - 6 They are accountants so they both
- a) earn a good salary.
 - b) an interview.
 - c) lose your job.
 - d) part-time after having her second baby.
 - e) this application form.
 - f) you sign the contract.

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

an interview contract full-time job
part-time pension salary unemployed

He was only working 12 hours a week, but now he has a full-time job and works a 40-hour week.

- 1 You look really smart. Have you got _____ ?
- 2 It's difficult to find a job at the moment – more than two million people are _____ .
- 3 When my aunt retires from the police force, she will get a good _____ .
- 4 I'm free on Tuesday and Thursday afternoons because I work _____ now.
- 5 Here's a pen. Can you sign the _____ , please?
- 6 She loves being a cook, but she doesn't earn a very good _____ .
- 7 They are looking for a shop assistant at the bookshop. You should apply for the _____ .



The first and second conditional

- 1 ★ Circle the correct words to complete these first conditional sentences.

If you apply / will apply for this job, I'm sure you will get it.

- I wear / will wear a suit if they give me an interview.
- If I get an application form, do you help / will you help me fill it in?
- He'll lose his job if he doesn't stop / won't stop being late for work.
- If they offer / will offer her a job, will she take it?
- You don't regret / won't regret it if you go and work for them.

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



If you work (work) hard, you will pass (pass) your exams.

- If you _____ (not pass) your exams, you _____ (not get) a job.
- If you _____ (get) a job, you _____ (earn) some money.
- If you _____ (not earn) any money, you _____ (not have) enough money for a holiday.
- If you _____ (not have) enough money for a holiday, we _____ (not be able) to go away.

- 3 ★ Order the words to make second conditional sentences.

£5000, / had / how / If / it / spend / would / you / you ?

If you had £5000, how would you spend it?

- 1 do / If / the president, / were / what / would / you / you ?

- 2 buy / a house / I / I'd / If / the lottery, / my parents / won .

- 3 buy / cost / didn't / I / If / one / so much, / those laptops / would !

- 4 ★ Complete the second conditional sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

If she knew (know) the answer, she would tell (tell) us.

- He _____ (not be) so poor if he _____ (not waste) his money on designer clothes.
- He _____ (not work) there if he _____ (can) get a job somewhere else.
- If I _____ (have) enough money, I _____ (start) my own company.
- You _____ (not like) it if you _____ (lose) your job.

- 5 ★ Match the sentence beginnings with the endings to make first or second conditional sentences.

- If you don't apply for the job,
 - If they offered him more money,
 - What would you say
 - If I forget,
 - Will you ask for help
- a) if I offered you a job?
b) if you have a problem?
c) will you remind me, please?
d) would he stay in the job?
e) you won't get it.

e

6 Complete the first and second conditional sentences in the dialogue.

Rose Let's do the quiz in this magazine.

Lila No, I'm busy.

Rose Please? If you ⁽¹⁾ _____ (do) it with me, I ⁽²⁾ _____ (help) you with your maths homework.

Lila Fine. It's a deal.

Rose Here's the first question. What ⁽³⁾ _____ (you do) if you ⁽⁴⁾ _____ (see) a ghost?

Lila That's ridiculous. I don't believe in ghosts. What's the next question?

Rose What ⁽⁵⁾ _____ (you do) if you ⁽⁶⁾ _____ (find) £500?

Lila I ⁽⁷⁾ _____ (not keep) it. I think I ⁽⁸⁾ _____ (take) it to the police.

Rose Me, too. Next question ...

Lila I don't want to do this quiz any more.

Rose If you ⁽⁹⁾ _____ (not do) it, I ⁽¹⁰⁾ _____ (not help) you with your homework. Remember the deal?

Lila I don't care. I'll do my homework without your help, thanks.

7 Complete the sentences for you. Use the first or second conditional.

If I had a magic carpet, *I would fly to India to see the Taj Mahal.*

- If the weather is nice this weekend, _____
- If I won the lottery, _____

Gerunds and infinitives

8 Circle the correct words.

My sister really enjoys to learn / **learning** languages.

- Have you finished to read / reading *War and Peace* yet?
- They've decided to go / going camping together.

3 Would you like to see / seeing my application form?

4 What time did you finish to tidy / tidying your bedroom?

9 Complete the sentences using the infinitive or gerund form of the verbs in brackets.

I can't afford _____ (buy) new shoes.

- _____ (surf) the internet is fun, but you can waste a lot of time.
- She doesn't want _____ (move) house.
- _____ (sleep) takes up about one-third of our lives!
- I'm applying _____ (join) the police force.

10 Complete the text using the infinitive or gerund form of the verbs in brackets.

Dear Kiera,
I'm really looking forward to ⁽¹⁾ _____ (see) you next week. Have you finished ⁽²⁾ _____ (make) the costumes for your school play? I'd like ⁽³⁾ _____ (help) with our school play too. I really enjoy ⁽⁴⁾ _____ (paint) and I'm also learning ⁽⁵⁾ _____ (make) things out of wood, so maybe I can apply ⁽⁶⁾ _____ (help) with making the furniture and the stage set. Do you want ⁽⁷⁾ _____ (come) and stay with us in August? Mum says she'll be happy ⁽⁸⁾ _____ (pick) you up.
Anna

11 Complete the sentences for you.

I really enjoy *writing songs*.

- One day I would like _____
- I am looking forward to _____
- At the moment I am learning _____

Speaking

Evaluating a situation

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

don't like best thing downside like
upside bedroom

- A What's your new house like ?
 B Well ... On the ⁽¹⁾ _____, it's bigger than our last house.
 A What's the ⁽²⁾ _____ ?
 B The best thing is my new ⁽³⁾ _____ .
 A So what's the ⁽⁴⁾ _____ ?
 B What I ⁽⁵⁾ _____ are the neighbours. They're so noisy!

- 2 ★ Read the dialogue and circle the correct words.

- A What's your new school / house like?
 B Well, it's good and bad really.
 A What do you mean?
 B On the upside, there's my ⁽¹⁾ teacher / classroom. He's really funny.
 A That's ⁽²⁾ terrible / good.
 B But the best thing are my classmates. They're really ⁽³⁾ boring / friendly.
 A So what's the ⁽⁴⁾ upside / downside?
 B What I don't like is the timetable. The day is too ⁽⁵⁾ short / long.
 A And what's the worst thing?
 B The food in the school ⁽⁶⁾ library / canteen!

- 3 ★ Imagine you've just moved house and changed school. Write a dialogue similar to the one in exercise 2.

Friend What's your _____ like?
 You Well, _____ .
 Friend What do you mean?
 You _____ .
 Friend That's good.
 You _____ .
 Friend So what's the downside?
 You _____ .

Writing

A cover letter email

- 4 ★ Match the sentence beginnings (1-6) with the endings (a-f).

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 Dear | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 I am writing to | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 I would be very grateful | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 I am attaching | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 I look forward to | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6 Yours | <input type="checkbox"/> |
- a) apply for a job in your company.
 b) faithfully,
 c) hearing from you.
 d) if you could send me an information pack.
 e) my CV.
 f) Sir, / Madam,

- 5 ★ Complete the advertisement seeking volunteers, using the words in the box.

apply available environment
 hard-working interested in join location
 passionate provide skills team players

GREEN CAMPS Volunteer Programme

Are you passionate about green issues? Do you want to do something to improve the ⁽¹⁾ _____? Every year we invite volunteers to ⁽²⁾ _____ the Green Camps Programme and help in a variety of environmental projects. This year we have 20 camps open from 1st July to 31st August. Volunteers stay in the camp for two weeks. We ⁽³⁾ _____ tents and meals. Depending on the ⁽⁴⁾ _____ of the camp, the jobs ⁽⁵⁾ _____ for volunteers are: cleaning beaches, planting trees, counting rare plants, updating our website. Volunteers must be aged 16-18, ⁽⁶⁾ _____, good ⁽⁷⁾ _____ and able to live and work outdoors in all kinds of weather. In return for your hard work, we offer training in many useful ⁽⁸⁾ _____ and fun activities in the evenings. To ⁽⁹⁾ _____, write and tell us what you can offer us and why we need you on one of our camps. Please say which type of activities you are most ⁽¹⁰⁾ _____.

Green Camps Volunteers, 77 Bridge Road, Swansea

Unit 5 Progress Check

Cumulative Grammar

- 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

1 Circle the correct words to complete the text.

When I grow up ...

Do you know ⁽¹⁾ **anyone / no one** who chose their career when they were very young? Melissa Thornton always knew she wanted to be a vet. 'I ⁽²⁾ **have grown up / grew up** on a farm and I often ⁽³⁾ **used to help / was helping** my parents look after the animals. I remember the day ⁽⁴⁾ **when / where** I thought, 'I'm ⁽⁵⁾ **being / going to be** a vet when I grow up.' I was seven years old and we had a horse which had a bad leg. While the vet ⁽⁶⁾ **has checked / was checking** its leg, I watched her very carefully. By the time she had finished cleaning the cut, I ⁽⁷⁾ **had made up / made up** my mind about my future career. I knew I wanted ⁽⁸⁾ **to work / working** with animals.' When she was 16, Melissa ⁽⁹⁾ **was spending / spent** two weeks during the summer holidays helping in a veterinary surgery. She is now in her last year of secondary school and is looking forward to ⁽¹⁰⁾ **go / going** to university, to study veterinary medicine. 'They ⁽¹¹⁾ **were offering / have offered** me a place at Edinburgh University, but I will need to work hard! I won't be able to go there if I ⁽¹²⁾ **don't / won't** get three As in my exams. ⁽¹³⁾ **I work / I'm working** really hard at the moment. It would be terrible if ⁽¹⁴⁾ **I'll get / I got** two As and a B instead of three As. If I succeed, I'm going to spend a month in Ghana as a volunteer with local vets. What an amazing experience before I start at university!



i All Clear Facts

To train to be a vet in the UK, you have to go to university. The degree course is five or sometimes six years.

Error Correction

2 Correct the underlined errors. Rewrite the sentences.

If you will work part-time, you won't earn a lot.

If you work part-time, you won't earn a lot.

1 She lose her job if she is late again.

2 If I knew the answer, I would told you.


3 Are you looking forward to get your promotion?

Translation

3 Translate the corrected sentences from exercise 2 into your language.

- 1 _____
2 _____
3 _____

Dictation

4  Listen and write the sentences.

- 1 _____
2 _____
3 _____

My Progress

Score your progress from 1 (needs improvement) to 5 (excellent).

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

I can use the second conditional to talk about imaginary or unlikely future situations and their consequences.

I can use gerunds as the subject of a sentence.

I can use gerunds and infinitives after certain verbs, prepositions and adjectives.

6

It's a crime

Vocabulary

Crime verbs

- 1 ★ Circle the correct words to make crime phrases.

commit / arrest a suspect

- 1 catch / do a thief
- 2 commit / be a crime
- 3 arrest / go to prison
- 4 do / commit community service
- 5 look for / pay clues
- 6 solve / suspect someone

- 2 ★ Order the letters to complete the crime phrases.

investigate a crime m e r i c

- 1 be _____ o n c e n i n t
- 2 be _____ u g l i t y
- 3 pay a _____ i n e f
- 4 solve a _____ e m r c i
- 5 question a _____ p u s s c e t
- 6 go on _____ l i t r a

- 3 ★ Read the definitions and circle the correct words.

place where criminals are locked up

prison / trial

- 1 illegal action community service / crime
- 2 money paid by someone who breaks the law clues / fine
- 3 someone who steals thief / suspect
- 4 things that give the police information about a criminal clues / trial
- 5 work that a criminal does as a punishment prison / community service
- 6 person that the police think is a criminal suspect / guilty

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

catch commit go to prison
investigate pay a fine
question solve suspect

She is the detective and it is her job to investigate this crime.

- 1 If you park your car illegally, you might have to _____.
- 2 Why did the thief _____ these crimes?
- 3 The bank robbers will _____ for a long time.
- 4 There were no clues so the police couldn't _____ the crime.
- 5 When the police _____ someone of a crime, they take him to the police station for questioning.
- 6 The thief drove away very fast and the police couldn't _____ her.
- 7 The police want to _____ him about his activities on the night of 23rd April.



Crimes and criminals

5 ★ Complete the words with vowels.

- th_e ft
 1 m__rd__r
 2 p__ckp__ck__t__ng
 3 k__dn__pp__ng
 4 v__nd__l__sm
 5 r__bb__ry

6 ★ Write the words for criminals.

Crime	Criminal
murder	<u>murderer</u>
1 kidnapping	_____
2 robbery	_____
3 pickpocketing	_____
4 theft	_____
5 vandalism	_____

7 ★ Match the definitions with the words.

- A person who steals something.
- A person who deliberately damages property.
- A person who kills another person.
- A person who takes money or property from another person.
- A person who steals from people's pockets or bags.
- A person who takes someone away and makes them a prisoner.

- a) robber d) murderer
 b) kidnapper e) thief
 c) pickpocket f) vandal

e

8 ★ Read the sentences and circle the correct words.

The man stole a boy's MP3 player from his pocket.

pickpocketing / murder

- They drove the boy away in a car and then asked his parents for money.
robbery / kidnapping
- A group of men stole £50,000 from the bank on High Street this morning.
robbery / pickpocketing
- Teachers are concerned about the amount of graffiti at the school.
murder / vandalism
- The woman stole a laptop computer from the office.
theft / kidnapping
- Police think the man was killed by one of his neighbours.
vandalism / murder

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

kidnapping murder pickpocketing
 robbery theft vandalism

There was a bank robbery here last week. The robbers stole £5 million.

- Keep your bag shut. It's very crowded here and that's when a lot of _____ happens.
- She got arrested for _____. She stole some clothes from a department store.
- There's a lot of _____ in this town. Last week some boys burned trees in the park.
- He went to prison for _____ last year after taking a child from its parents.
- They've found the body, but they still don't know who committed the _____.



Modals of deduction and possibility

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

can't might / may / could must

- We use _____ when we are certain something is true.
- We use _____ when we believe something is possibly true.
- We use _____ when we are certain something is not true.

- 2 ★★ Complete the sentences using *must be* or *can't be*.

He's got an unusual accent. He _____ *must be* foreign.

- He's had three car accidents this year, so he _____ a good driver.
- He's just broken that car window. He _____ a thief.
- She always says horrible things about her friends, so she _____ a nice person.
- Somebody stole his passport, so he _____ at the police station now.
- This dictionary has got my name in it, so it _____ yours.

- 3 ★ Circle the correct words.

The sitting room window is broken. There can't / **might** be a thief in there.

- They found the money and jewellery in his pockets. He can't / **must** be the thief.
- Her face is very red. She could / **can't** be hot.
- Don't try to catch the thief because he **might** / **can't** have a knife.
- Ask Andrew because he can't / **may** know the answer.
- The cat hasn't eaten for days, so I think it **can't** / **could** be ill.

- 4 ★ Order the words to make sentences.

after / be / journey / must / tired / You / the .
You must be tired after the journey.

- 1 be / man / police officer / might / a / That .

- 2 problem / be / to / a solution / may / this / There .

- 3 be / work / must / today / at / Everybody .

- 4 here / might / Russian / They / speak .

- 5 ★★ Rewrite the second sentence in each pair using *must*, *can't* or *might*.

This thing isn't moving. I'm certain it's dead.
It must be dead.

- 1 It's only got six legs. I'm certain it's not a spider.

- 2 It's very small. It's definitely an insect.

- 3 It hasn't got any wings. It's definitely not an insect.

- 4 Not all insects have wings. It's possibly an ant.

- 6 ★★ Look at the picture and write sentences with the words in the box. Use *must be*, *might be* and *can't be*.



cold hot lost thirsty

It can't be cold.

- _____
- _____
- _____

The third conditional

7 ★ Circle the correct words.

- If I **would have** / **had** seen the shoplifters, I would have called the store detective.
- 1 You **would have** / **had** been frightened if you had seen the robbery.
 - 2 They **wouldn't have sent** / **didn't send** her to prison if she had been innocent.
 - 3 If the dog hadn't smelt the drugs, they **didn't catch** / **wouldn't have caught** the drug dealers.
 - 4 Nobody **would have known** / **knew** he had robbed the bank if he hadn't suddenly bought a huge new house.
 - 5 If we **haven't** / **hadn't** seen the smoke, those vandals would have burned the whole forest down.



8 ★ Complete the sentences with the past perfect form of the verb in brackets.

- If he had been (be) guilty, he would have gone to prison.
- 1 If I _____ (recognise) him, I would have told the police.
 - 2 If she _____ (have) her bag shut, the pickpocket wouldn't have stolen her purse.
 - 3 If he _____ (not have) a knife in his bag, they wouldn't have arrested him.
 - 4 If you _____ (be) in the bank at the time of the robbery, what would you have done?
 - 5 If you _____ (not leave) your laptop in the car, they wouldn't have stolen it.

9 ★ Complete the third conditional sentences in the text with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

Sometimes crimes have happy endings. Here's an example. If a pickpocket ⁽¹⁾ hadn't stolen (not steal) my purse at the train station, I wouldn't have gone to the police station to report the crime. If I ⁽²⁾ _____ (not go) to the police station to report the crime, I ⁽³⁾ _____ (not forget) to set my alarm clock. If I ⁽⁴⁾ _____ (set) my alarm clock, I would have woken up on time. If I ⁽⁵⁾ _____ (not wake up) very late, I ⁽⁶⁾ _____ (get) the eight o'clock train. Instead, I got the nine o'clock train and I met Adam. I ⁽⁷⁾ _____ (not meet) Adam if I had taken the earlier train. And now Adam and I are going out. We wouldn't have met each other if that pickpocket ⁽⁸⁾ _____ (not steal) my purse. So you see, a crime *can* have a happy ending!

10 ★ Read the sentences. Then complete the third conditional sentences.

- I saw the pickpocket. So he didn't try to steal from me.
If I hadn't seen the pickpocket, he would have tried to steal from me.
- 1 We had our mobiles. So we found each other. If we hadn't _____
 - 2 You didn't shut the window. That's how the thieves got in. If you had _____
 - 3 They knew the car was unlocked. So they stole it. If they hadn't _____
 - 4 We didn't know about the vandalism in the area. So we went on holiday there. If we had _____

Speaking

Showing interest

1 ★ Read the dialogue and circle the correct words.

A Guess ⁽¹⁾ what / how! I've ⁽²⁾ just / yet seen Marcin Gortat.

B What, really? I can't believe ⁽³⁾ so / it!

A Yes, he was buying clothes in the sports shop.

B You're ⁽⁴⁾ joking / shouting! Tell me what happened.

A I asked him for his autograph.

B That's ⁽⁵⁾ very / absolutely incredible!

2 ★ Your friend has just had an unusual experience. Choose one of the situations below and write a dialogue similar to the one in exercise 1.

- Your friend has witnessed a crime.
- Your friend has rescued someone.
- Your friend has met a famous person.
- Your friend has had an amazing weekend.

Friend Guess what! _____

You You're _____!
When _____?

Friend It _____.

You Really? Tell me _____.

Friend _____.

You That _____!



Writing

A narrative

3 ★ Complete the email with the adjectives in the box.

autumn beautiful delicious expensive
fresh friendly front golden loud shiny
short soft

TO: martina@mail.org

Hi Martina,
Something really strange happened last week. I was sitting at my desk and trying to work on my science project. As you know, you can see the street from the window in front of my desk. Anyway, it was a lovely ⁽¹⁾ autumn day with a blue sky and just a few ⁽²⁾ _____ white clouds. I was looking at the trees with their ⁽³⁾ _____ leaves which were moving in the wind. Suddenly I heard a ⁽⁴⁾ _____ crash outside. I stood up and looked out of the window. A ⁽⁵⁾ _____ thin guy of about 20 had just smashed the ⁽⁶⁾ _____ window of a car in the street. I dialled the police on my mobile and ran outside. I was scared, but I shouted, 'Stop that, you thief!' When the guy saw me, he ran down the road. I looked in the car. There was a(n) ⁽⁷⁾ _____ black laptop on the front seat and a(n) ⁽⁸⁾ _____ - looking mobile. I stood by the car until the police came. They were able to contact the owner of the car. He was really grateful to me and very ⁽⁹⁾ _____. He owns a ⁽¹⁰⁾ _____ restaurant in our area where they serve really ⁽¹¹⁾ _____ salads and ⁽¹²⁾ _____ fruit cocktails. He's invited me to go there for a free lunch any time with a friend.
I was thinking of going next Saturday. Would you like to come?
Let me know,
Orla

Unit 6 Progress Check

Cumulative Grammar

- 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

1 Circle the correct words to complete the text.

Tiger stops cricket game

Someone's toy tiger ⁽¹⁾ **has started / started** a big police operation in Hampshire last week and stopped a game of cricket at a nearby cricket club.



The police ⁽²⁾ **received / have received** calls from members of the public on Saturday about a white tiger ⁽³⁾ **who / which** was 'hiding in a field' near Hedge End. Armed police ⁽⁴⁾ **were going / went** to the field and a helicopter prepared to take thermal images of it from above. Animal experts from nearby Marwell Zoo ⁽⁵⁾ **were also waiting / had also waited** to give help.

Golfers at a nearby golf club were told to stay inside and cricket players at the Rose Bowl stopped their game for 20 minutes while the police ⁽⁶⁾ **were investigating / have investigated** the area.

The police officers saw that the 'wild animal' was not moving and the helicopter didn't ⁽⁷⁾ **detected / detect** any body heat. Then the tiger ⁽⁸⁾ **was falling / fell** onto its side as a rush of air from the helicopter knocked it over. At that stage, the team realised the tiger was a life-sized toy.

Here are some comments from people who read about the incident.

'It was very realistic. If you ⁽⁹⁾ **have / had** seen it, you would have been scared.'

'When I saw the tiger I said "it ⁽¹⁰⁾ **must / can't** be real." I was certain it was a toy.'

'It ⁽¹¹⁾ **would / will** have been funny if the police had closed the motorway for a toy tiger.'

'I'm never ⁽¹²⁾ **forgetting / going to forget** this story.'

'I haven't laughed this much ⁽¹³⁾ **for / since** a very long time. It's the funniest news story ⁽¹⁴⁾ **I'm ever hearing / I've ever heard**.'

i All Clear Facts

Tigers are an endangered animal. There are only around 3,200 left living in the wild today.

Error Correction

2 Correct the underlined errors. Rewrite the sentences.

He could being innocent, but I don't think so.

He could be innocent, but I don't think so.

1 She's an honest person, so she must be a thief.

2 If they'd suspected him, they will have arrested him.

3 We wouldn't solve the crime if you hadn't helped us.

Translation

3 Translate the corrected sentences from exercise 2 into your language.

- 1 _____
2 _____
3 _____

Dictation

4 Listen and write the sentences.

- 1 _____
2 _____
3 _____

My Progress

Score your progress from 1 (needs improvement) to 5 (excellent).

I can use modals of deduction to speculate about things I am certain about.

I can use modals of possibility to speculate about things that might be possible or probable.

I can use the third conditional to talk about imaginary situations in the past and their imaginary consequences.