

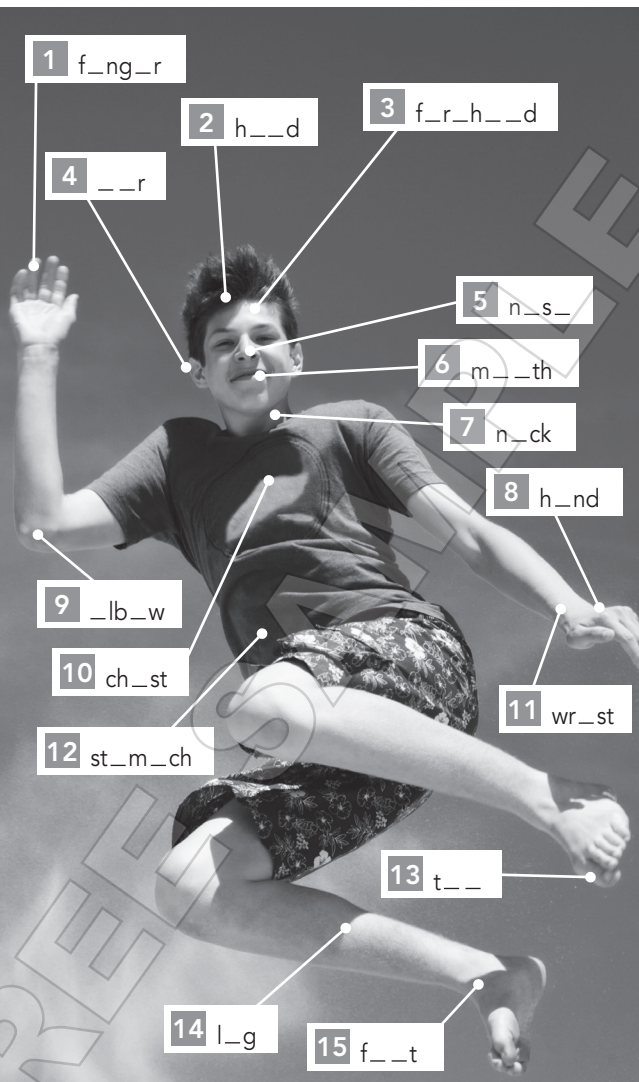
4 Health watch

Vocabulary

1 Find 12 parts of the body in the word search.

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

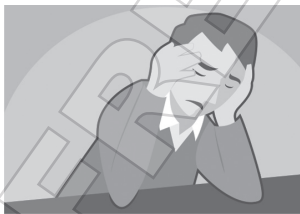
2 Complete the words about the body with the missing vowels (a, e, i, o and u).



3 Look at the pictures and complete the sentences.



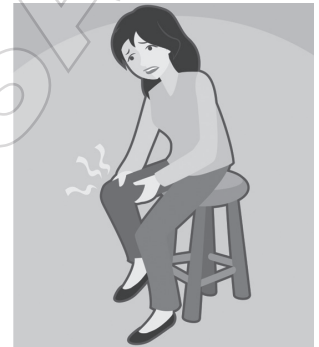
1 He's got a _____ hand.



2 He's got a _____.



3 His finger _____.



4 She's got a _____ in her leg.



5 She's got a _____ leg.

STUDY SKILLS

To learn vocabulary, it is essential to keep a record of new words. Do you do this? How do you organise the words?

STUDY SKILLS ► page 84

VOCABULARY EXTENSION

4 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

bruise • burned • dizzy • rash • sneezing • swollen

1 My ankle is injured. It's very _____ and I can't put my boot on.

2 I hit my leg on the table and now I've got a _____ on my thigh.

3 I touched a hot plate and I _____ my hand.

4 I put too much pepper on my food and now I'm _____ all the time.

5 I'm allergic to strawberries! I ate one and now I've got a _____ on my arm.

6 I got out of bed too quickly and now I feel _____.

1 Look at the picture. What do you think caused TJ's injury? Read the blog to check.

- a an animal b his bike c someone else d an accident at home

TJ's Blog

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MONDAY

Today's my first day at Brenton Hospital and I'm feeling pretty sad. I've never been in hospital before and it's my birthday today. I planned to go out and have fun with my friends, but I'm here instead ☹️. I've been here since they brought me in last night after my accident. I can't believe I did it. I was cycling home when a cat ran across the road in front of me. So I had to brake hard. I was going quite fast down a hill and I fell off the bike and hit the road. I was wearing a helmet so my head was OK, but I couldn't move. A woman was walking her dog when she saw me and called an ambulance. They think I've broken my ankle – and my whole body is killing me! The doctors think that I need an operation – help! I've only been here for a few hours and everyone has been really nice, but I want to go home!

TUESDAY

I've just woken up, but I feel really tired. Two new patients came in during the night, and woke me up and after that I couldn't sleep. Hospitals are noisy places. But there's some good news. The doctor has been to see me this morning and I can go home tomorrow! Luckily, I don't need to have an operation. I just need to rest and use crutches for a while. I've also made some friends here. In the next bed to me there's a boy called Blake. He's broken his wrist. He was in a car accident last night. And opposite me there's Liam. He's hurt his leg and he has to lie down all the time. But he still talks a lot! They're really nice guys, but I still can't wait until tomorrow!

WEDNESDAY

I've arrived home finally! It's so good to be here. My ankle still hurts and they've put a big bandage on it, but I'm happy to be in my own bed again. I have to be careful and sleep a lot. They've also given me some painkillers which really help. But I hope that I can celebrate my birthday with all my friends next week. And soon I think I can go back to school – I have never wanted to go to school so much! 😊



2 Read the posts again and answer the questions.

On which day (Monday, Tuesday or Wednesday) does TJ ...

- 1 talk about a lack of sleep? _____
- 2 explain what happened? _____
- 3 refer to someone helpful? _____
- 4 talk about plans for the future? _____
- 5 mention some people he's met? _____
- 6 worry about some future treatment? _____
- 7 talk about how to get better? _____
- 8 mention a missed celebration? _____
- 9 talk about something unusual that he has missed? _____
- 10 give a short description of the hospital? _____

4 Match the underlined words in the blog posts with the definitions.

- | | |
|--|-------|
| 1 people who are getting medical help | _____ |
| 2 to stop or slow down a car or bike | _____ |
| 3 hurts a lot | _____ |
| 4 sticks that you put under your arms to help you walk | _____ |
| 5 a hard hat you use to protect your head | _____ |
| 6 when a doctor cuts into a body to repair a problem | _____ |

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

- 1 The rash on my arm is so painful. It _____.
- 2 I was on _____ for six weeks after my accident.
- 3 My sister needed an _____ when she broke her arm.
- 4 I hated being a _____ in hospital. It was so boring!
- 5 It's important to wear a _____ when you ride a bike.
- 6 I had to _____ quickly when I saw the cat in the street.

CRITICAL THINKING

3 Which statements are facts (F) and which are opinions (O)?

- | | |
|--|-----|
| 1 TJ has broken his ankle. | F/O |
| 2 He doesn't need an operation. | F/O |
| 3 TJ has learnt a lesson about cycling too fast. | F/O |
| 4 The hospital has given TJ some crutches. | F/O |
| 5 He will celebrate his birthday next week. | F/O |

1 Circle the correct alternative to complete the rules.

- a We make the present perfect with the present simple of have/be + the present/past participle of the main verb.
- b We use ever/never to say at any time in your life and ever/never to mean at no time in your life.

2 Complete the sentences with the present perfect form of the verbs given.

- 1 I think I _____ (break) my ankle. _____
- 2 I _____ (be) here for a few hours. _____
- 3 Sarah _____ (do) her homework. Here it is. _____
- 4 Alfie and Holly _____ (live) in Paris for two years. _____
- 5 We _____ (buy) a dog. _____
- 6 My dad _____ (paint) this room green. It looks great! _____
- 7 Sam _____ (have) this watch since he was 12. _____

3 Match the rules with the sentences from 2. Write a, b or c.

- a an experience or experiences which happened at an unspecified moment in the past
- b a past action which has a result in the present
- c a situation that started in the past and continues to the present

4 Write questions in the present perfect with ever. Then write a negative answer with never.

- 1 **Question:** you/climb a mountain?
Have you ever climbed a mountain? _____
Answer:
No, I've never climbed a mountain. _____
- 2 **Question:** your parents/visit the North Pole?
_____ _____
Answer:
_____ _____
- 3 **Question:** you/speak to the Queen of England?
_____ _____
Answer:
_____ _____
- 4 **Question:** he/win an Oscar?
_____ _____
Answer:
_____ _____

5 **Question:** you/ride an elephant?

_____ _____
Answer:
_____ _____

6 **Question:** your English teacher/star in a film?

_____ _____
Answer:
_____ _____

7 **Question:** you/sing in a concert?

_____ _____
Answer:
_____ _____

5 Complete the rules with for and since.

- a We use _____ with periods of time.
- b We use _____ with moments in time.

6 Circle the correct alternative.

- 1 I have never/ever felt so ill.
- 2 We have been here for/since half past three.
- 3 Have you ever/never been in hospital?
- 4 Liam has been the singer in the band since three years/2009.
- 5 My sister has/has had that bike since she was little.
- 6 I've had a bandage on my ankle for/since a week.
- 7 Have you ever/never been to London?
- 8 He has ever/never met his Australian cousin.

GRAMMAR CHALLENGE

7 Rewrite the sentences by adding ever, never, for or since in the correct place.

- 1 Have you been here a long time?

- 2 She's wanted to be a doctor she was seven.

- 3 Have you met my parents?

- 4 I've been to China, but I'd like to go.

- 5 Have you worn a suit and tie?

- 6 She's been able to walk the operation.

- 7 We've known each other ages.



1 Use these words to make one compound noun for each picture.

aid • attack • centre • first • food • health
heart • killers • pain • poisoning • room • waiting

1



2



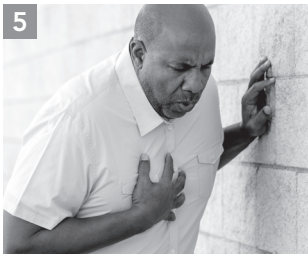
3



4



5



6



2 Match the definitions (1–6) with the compound nouns from 1.

- 1 It's the place where you sit before seeing the doctor.

- 2 They are the tablets that you take when something hurts.

- 3 It's a serious medical problem that causes a bad pain in your chest.

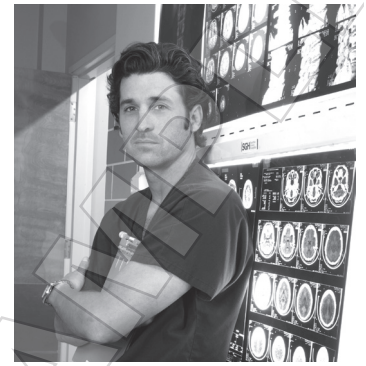
- 4 It's an illness you get if you eat bad food.

- 5 It's a place where you can go when you're ill.

- 6 It's the help you give to someone who has been in an accident.

3 Listen to two people talking and choose what they are talking about.

- a how many episodes of the series they have watched
- b which episode they like best
- c what happened in one of the episodes



4 Listen again. Are the sentences True (T) or False (F)?

- 1 The girl has learnt some first aid. T/F
- 2 Both speakers have watched the show since it began. T/F
- 3 Two doctors made a mistake. T/F
- 4 One of the new doctors has a problem with his head. T/F
- 5 The doctors find a baby in the waiting room. T/F
- 6 Jo likes another new doctor. T/F

5 What does the girl think about the information the boy gives her?

- a she'd like to know more
- b he's given her too much
- c she doesn't believe it all

VOCABULARY EXTENSION

6 Match these words to make compound nouns. You can use words more than once. Use your dictionary if necessary.

- | | | | |
|---------|-------|-------|-----------|
| 1 arm | _____ | _____ | a bag |
| 2 foot | _____ | | b band |
| 3 hair | _____ | _____ | c brush |
| 4 hand | _____ | _____ | d chair |
| 5 head | _____ | | e dresser |
| 6 tooth | _____ | | f prints |

7 Complete the sentences with the compound nouns from 6.

- 1 He sat down in his favourite _____.
- 2 The detective followed the burglar's _____.
- 3 He cuts people's hair. He's a _____.
- 4 He's got long hair so when he does sport he often wears a _____.
- 5 Some dentists recommend using an electric _____.
- 6 My mum puts everything in her _____
– keys, money, mobile phone ...

1 Complete the table by ticking (✓) the boxes.

	just	yet	already
1 We use it for very recent events.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2 We use it for things that haven't happened, but we think will happen soon.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3 We use it for something that has happened, possibly before we expected.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4 We use it in affirmative sentences.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5 We use it in negative sentences.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6 We use it in questions.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7 It usually goes at the end of the sentence.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8 It usually goes immediately before the past participle.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

2 Write complete sentences saying what the people have just done using the prompts below.

- She/have a shower.
She has just had a shower.
- He/win a prize.

- They/see a horror film.

- We/do our homework.

- I/finish this exercise.

3 Complete the sentences with the present perfect form of the verbs given. Put the words in bold in the correct place in the sentences.

- I (not finish) this exercise. **yet**
I haven't finished this exercise yet.
- My sister (arrive) home. **just**

- Holly and Jack (eat) lunch. **already**

- My mum (get) back from work. **just**

- you (see) that film? **yet**

- you (meet) the new teacher? **just**

- the bus (go)? **already**

- We (not study) for the exam. **yet**

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

- Oliver _____ (be) at this school for five years, but he doesn't like it here.
- I _____ (have) this jacket for two years and I always wear it when I go out.
- That team _____ (win) the league in 2005.
- My friend _____ (appear) on TV last summer.
- _____ you ever _____ (eat) Indian food?
- My parents _____ (live) in our house for more than 15 years.
- I _____ (buy) a present for you yesterday.
- We _____ (fly) to New Zealand four years ago and we stayed there for a month.

GRAMMAR CHALLENGE

5 Each sentence contains a mistake. Find the mistake and rewrite the sentence correctly.

- My friend have lived in this city all of his life.

- Have you visited Rome ever?

- His parents have won the lottery in 2006.

- We have done the shopping yet.

- I've just seen my cousin ten hours ago.

- These are my favourite earrings because I had them since I was eight.

- I have been here since half an hour.

- I never saw my favourite band in concert.

1 14 Listen to the description of the photo and put the questions in the order that the speaker answers them.



- a What are the people doing? _____
- b When is the scene taking place (morning, night, summer, winter, etc)? _____
- c What do you think about the picture? _____
- d Who is in the picture and where are they? 1 _____
- e What type of people are they? _____

2 14 Listen again and complete the phrases the speaker uses to fill the dialogue.

- 1 There are four people in the picture and, _____, they're in a waiting room.
- 2 They look ill, or _____, have health problems.
- 3 _____, but I think the woman in the middle has got a sore neck.
- 4 There aren't, _____, any pictures on the wall.
- 5 _____ is, the picture makes me think about times when I've been ill.

3 15 Listen and underline which word is stressed in the compound nouns. Five have the same stress pattern. One is different. Which one?

- waiting room first aid
- food poisoning heart attack
- health centre

STUDY SKILLS

What do you do if you don't know the English word for something when you are describing a picture or having a conversation in English?

STUDY SKILLS ► page 84

4 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*.



- 1 Who can you see in the photo?
- 2 Where are they?
- 3 What are they doing?
- 4 How do you think the people are feeling? Why?

5 16 Listen to a student talking about the photo. Complete the text.

There are four people (a) _____ the photograph. They are in the countryside near the mountains. One of the people isn't very (b) _____. I imagine he has fallen over or (c) _____ he's got a virus. Two people are (d) _____ him. They are probably going to hospital. In the background there's a car with (e) _____ lights. I think it's a police car or a small ambulance. I think the man who is (f) _____ is feeling quite bad. Perhaps his leg (g) _____.

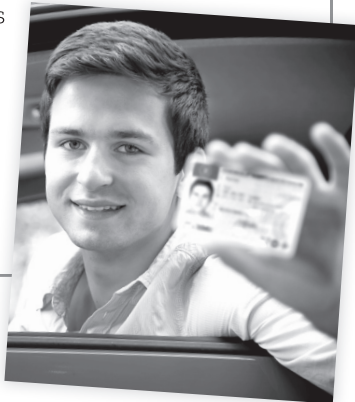
6 Now look at the second photo and answer the same questions.



1 Read these instructions. Then look at the note below. Does the writer follow the instructions? Do they write the note in the correct style?

Your cousin has just passed his driving test. You have gone to his house to see him, but he isn't there. Leave him a note. Include this information:

- congratulate him on his good news
- ask him to contact you when he gets home
- tell him that you have something for him
- arrange to meet him



Marc,

Congratulations! Josh has just told me about your test. It's great news! Give me a call **asap**. I've bought you a small present and I'd like to give it to you today. When can I see you?

Let me know.

Jenny

PS Josh says congratulations, too!

4 Rewrite this note to make the style appropriate.

Dear Joe,

It was wonderful news about your team's win. I'd like to congratulate you!

However I was really sorry to hear about your injured knee. I came round to see you, but your mum said you were still at the hospital. Could you call me as soon as possible when you get home. We all want to celebrate.

Please pay special attention. I left the signed football that you lent me in your bedroom. Make sure your brother has not taken it.

Best wishes,

Sam

5 Read these instructions and write a note.

You usually go to a French language class with your friend, Sarah. Today you can't go. Leave Sarah a note. Include this information:

- tell her why you can't go (an illness? an accident?)
- ask her to explain to the teacher
- tell her to call you quickly after the lesson to tell you what homework to do
- say thank you and arrange to meet somewhere soon

Blank lined area for writing a note, with a spiral binding on the left side.

2 Look at the words in bold in the note. Match them with the comments about notes and messages.

1 Marc _____

2 Congratulations! _____

3 asap PS _____

4 I've _____

a We often use common expressions like *Great!* when we're writing about good news.

b We often use abbreviations to keep messages short.

c We usually begin with the person's name without *Hi* or *Dear*.

d We use contractions.

3 Write the meanings of these abbreviations.

1 eg _____

2 PS _____

3 ie _____

4 asap _____

5 NB _____

6 etc. _____

Grammar

1 Write sentences in the present perfect. Put the words in bold in the correct place.

- 1 you/visit an art gallery? **ever**

- 2 William/ride a horse. **never**

- 3 Joe and Ellie/come back from their holiday. **just**

- 4 I/speak to George. **already**

- 5 you/write your email? **yet**

- 6 We/not buy bread. **yet**

2 Complete the sentences with **for** or **since**.

- 1 Have you been here _____ a long time?
- 2 I've known Magda _____ I was 13.
- 3 Jack's been in hospital _____ his accident.
- 4 I haven't been to school _____ a couple of days because of this flu.
- 5 We've lived in this part of the town _____ more than five years now.

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

- 1 I _____ (have) this computer for ten years now.
- 2 She _____ (visit) Argentina in 2013.
- 3 My uncle _____ (live) in Austria since 2012.
- 4 I _____ (be) in the basketball team two years ago.
- 5 I _____ (buy) all of her books. I love the *Hunger Games* trilogy.
- 6 He _____ (forget) to do his homework yesterday.

4 Complete the email with the correct form of the verbs given.

Hi Steph,

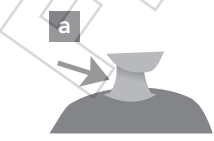
I (1) _____ (write) this from my bed in my bedroom at home! I (2) _____ (be) home for a couple of hours and it's wonderful. I still (3) _____ (not feel) well enough to walk round much, but I (4) _____ (eat) well at the moment and the pain (5) _____ (disappear) so I feel a bit better. Mum (6) _____ (bring) me home from the hospital this morning, but she (7) _____ (go) to work a couple of hours ago. How's the project going? (8) _____ you _____ (finish) it yet?

I (9) _____ (do) some work in hospital, but not a lot. Call me when you've got a minute! I (10) _____ also _____ (email) Karen, so you could both come round after school.

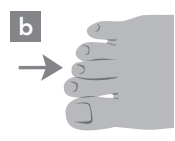
Love
Cathy x

Vocabulary

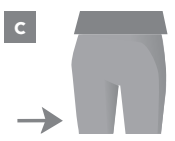
1 Write the names of the parts of the body.



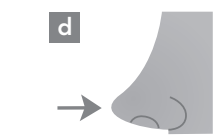
1 _____



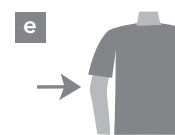
2 _____



3 _____



4 _____



5 _____

2 Put the letters of the words in bold in order to find words connected with health.

- 1 I can't shout because I've got a **rose** throat.
- 2 Please take a seat in the **ingtawi** moor and the nurse will call you.
- 3 He had a skiing accident and he's got a **krenbo** arm.
- 4 When there's an accident, it's good to know **trifs** dia.
- 5 People who get a bad cold often have a bad **gochu**.
- 6 Lots of people at school have caught a **survi**.
- 7 I can't get up because I've got **chackeab**.

3 Match the verbs (1–9) with their objects (a–i).

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| 1 break | a an old diary |
| 2 take | b your speaking |
| 3 work out | c a mistake |
| 4 translate | d an arm |
| 5 investigate | e an answer |
| 6 make | f a crime |
| 7 catch | g a cold |
| 8 practise | h a word |
| 9 come across | i an exam |

5 TV addicts

Vocabulary

- 1 Find eight types of TV programme in the word search. Then write them under the correct pictures. Two types of programme do not have a picture.

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



1 _____

2 _____



3 _____

4 _____



5 _____

6 _____

- 2 Complete the TV words with the missing vowels (a, e, i, o, u).

1 ch_nn_ls

4 s_r__s

2 sw_tch_ff

5 t_rn_n

3 r_m_t_

6 l_v_

- 3 Complete the sentences with words from 2.

- ABC, CBS and Fox are American TV _____.
- Game of Thrones* and *CSI* are popular TV _____.
- When you don't want to watch the TV, switch it _____.
- When people are bored, they often _____ the TV on.
- I don't want to watch this programme, but I don't want to get up. Pass me the _____ control.
- Some chat shows are _____ programmes and you never know what will happen.

- 4 Put the letters in order to make adjectives describing TV programmes.

cryas fromvinetia ginmov nuyfn
ringbo rolpupa wulfa igixectn

- s_____
- i_____
- m_____
- f_____
- b_____
- p_____
- a_____
- e_____

VOCABULARY EXTENSION

- 5 Match the words to make new words and phrases about TV.

- | | |
|-------------|----------------|
| 1 breaking | a episode |
| 2 sports | b readers |
| 3 chat show | c break |
| 4 news | d host |
| 5 advert | e news |
| 6 first | f commentators |

- 6 Complete the sentences with collocations from 1.

- We watched the _____ of the new series and it was amazing.
- Listen! There's some _____ about the missing ship.
- I admire those _____. They're so calm, even if the news is really bad.
- I often can't understand _____ because they speak so quickly.

1 Look at the picture and answer the question. Then read the article to check your answer.

- What do you think the picture shows?
- a people watching an advert for televisions
 - b people watching a talent competition
 - c people watching an art exhibition

The way forward



Television is still one of our most popular forms of entertainment. It's cheap and it is both informative and fun. It also brings people together. Many friends and families still watch a show or a soap together, or enjoy live sports programmes together. TV gives people something to talk about at school and at work and it often gets us talking about important issues. However, television – like everything else in the world today – is changing.

The most important influence on television recently has been technology. Computers and the Internet have completely changed the way we get information. They are now changing the way we get our entertainment. Watching films and videos online is becoming more and more popular. PCs, tablet computers and smartphones are now much cheaper than ever before and people are choosing them as their 'first screens.' Today, because life is getting faster and faster, our mobile screens are the best way to watch programmes anywhere we like – in our bedrooms, on trains and buses – even on the beach.

Because of this, TV companies are quickly changing the way they make shows in order to give the viewers what they want. Experts believe that even in our advanced technological world, people still want to watch programmes in real time and feel a part of what they are watching. An important reason for this is social networking sites, like Twitter and Facebook. People love to watch something at the same time as everyone else and then tweet about it or post comments. During a recent Oscars ceremony in the US, over 5 million people posted more than 19 million tweets. And over 37 million people read those tweets! And in the UK a popular game show called *Million Pound Drop* finds its contestants on social networking sites. The programme makers discovered

STUDY SKILLS

Why can it be useful to set yourself a time limit the first time you read a text?

STUDY SKILLS ► page 85

that more than 12% of the 2.5 million viewers were answering the quiz questions online at the same time as the contestants.

This interaction between viewers and live programmes is definitely going to increase in the future. TV shows have been interactive for quite a long time. Viewers are able to vote by phone or online for contestants in talent shows. Also they can often predict or react to what happens in the show itself. Sometimes viewers can influence the ending of a drama or soap. This will be more frequent in the future. In Israel there is a talent show called *Rising Star* where there is a video wall between the studio audience and the singers. When viewers vote, their faces appear on the video wall. If the singer gets 70% of the votes, the wall rises.

The next few years will bring a lot of changes to how we get our entertainment. One thing is sure ... it's going to be a very interesting journey for the viewers!



2 Read the article again. Choose the best answers.

- 1 Paragraph 1 tells us that people ...
 - a prefer to watch sport live rather than on TV.
 - b enjoyed TV more in the 1950s.
 - c discuss things they see on television.
- 2 Television is changing because a lot of viewers ...
 - a don't like the programmes on TV today.
 - b like using their mobile devices.
 - c have more than one TV in their homes.
- 3 Why is real time TV still popular?
 - a It isn't difficult to get it on tablets and smart phones.
 - b Viewers like to chat about the shows online.
 - c The TV shows are improving.
- 4 *Million Pound Drop* uses the Internet ...
 - a to see how many people are watching.
 - b to find good quiz questions.
 - c to find people for the show.
- 5 In one new TV show ...
 - a the studio audience chooses the winner.
 - b the viewers change the show as it goes on.
 - c people who don't vote can't see the end of the show.

CRITICAL THINKING

3 Are the sentences facts (F) or opinions (O)?

- 1 TV programmes today are more interesting than those ten years ago. F/O
- 2 More than 37 million people read tweets about the Oscars ceremony. F/O
- 3 Viewers can change the ending of some dramas. F/O
- 4 Interactive TV programmes will be exciting for viewers in the future. F/O

4 Match the underlined words in the article with the meanings.

- 1 a person in a competition _____
- 2 communication/talking to people _____
- 3 a comment on Twitter _____
- 4 happening at the moment _____
- 5 topics/problems _____
- 6 a person who watches TV _____

1 Complete the table with the adjectives in the box. Then write the comparative and superlative forms.

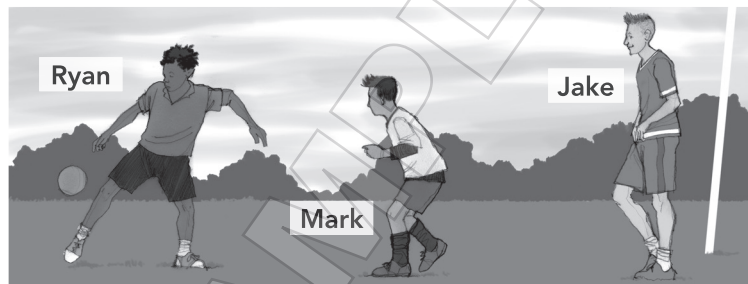
boring • easy • fit • good • small

Adjective	Rule	Comparative	Superlative
(a) <u>small</u>	one-syllable adjectives, add <i>-er</i> or <i>-est</i>	<u>smaller</u>	<u>the smallest</u>
(b) _____	one-syllable adjectives which end in one vowel + one consonant, double the last consonant and add <i>-er</i> or <i>-est</i>	_____	_____
(c) _____	two-syllable adjectives ending in <i>-y</i> , omit <i>-y</i> and add <i>-ier</i> or <i>-iest</i>	_____	_____
(d) _____	adjectives with two syllables or more, use <i>more</i> + the adjective or <i>the most</i> + the adjective	_____	_____
(e) _____	irregular adjectives with no set rules	_____	_____

2 Complete these sentences with the comparative or superlative form of the adjectives given.

- Smartphones are now _____ (cheap) than before.
- This year is _____ (hot) than last year.
- This will be _____ (frequent) in the future.
- London is _____ (far) from Moscow than Berlin.
- That was the _____ (bad) day of my life!
- Television is one of the _____ (popular) forms of entertainment.
- The _____ (important) influence on television recently has been technology.
- Tablets are _____ (good) than laptops.

3 Look at this information about Jake, Mark and Ryan. Then complete the sentences with the comparative or superlative form of the adjectives given.



name	tall	talkative	good at sport
Jake	★★★	★	★
Mark	★	★★★	★★
Ryan	★★	★★	★★★

- Mark is shorter than (short) Jake.
- Jake _____ (tall) Ryan.
- Jake _____ (tall).
- Mark _____ (talkative) Ryan.
- Ryan _____ (good at sport) than Jake.
- Ryan _____ (good at sport).

4 Rewrite the sentences using comparatives and superlatives. Do not change their meaning.

- No boy is taller than Jamie in this class.
Jamie is the tallest boy in this class.
- A bike is lighter than a motorbike.
A motorbike is _____.
- Becky is older than everybody in this class except Matthew.
Matthew is _____.
- No one in the 20th century was more intelligent than Einstein.
Einstein was _____.
- My bedroom is bigger than my brother's bedroom.
My brother's bedroom is _____.
- I think a Peugeot 507 is good, but a Ferrari is very good.
I think a Ferrari is _____.

GRAMMAR CHALLENGE

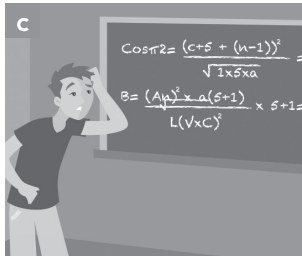
5 There is a word missing in each sentence. Write an appropriate word in the correct place.

- Watching sports live is more exciting watching it on TV.
- The X Factor* is popular than any other talent show.
- Which is scariest film you've seen?
- The news programme at eight is longer the news at ten.
- There aren't good programmes on TV tonight.
- Jasmine is best newsreader on TV.
- This is the most exciting film I ever seen.
- I've had a smartphone three months.



1 Complete the sentences about the pictures. Use the -ed or the -ing form of these adjectives.

bored • confused • embarrassed • frightened
interested • relaxed • surprised • tired



- She thinks the lesson _____.
- She _____ of the ghost train.
- He thinks maths _____.
- The music _____.
- She _____ that she wore her slippers to school.
- He _____ in the lesson.
- The letter _____.
- He _____ from the race.

2 Listen to the people talk about different events and match the events (1-4) with the speakers (a-d).

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------|
| 1 an evening watching a documentary | a Lily |
| 2 a charity event | b Ben |
| 3 a trip to the cinema | c Sue |
| 4 a visit to the theatre | d Sarah |

3 Listen again and choose the best answers.

- How did Lily feel?
a confused b embarrassed c disappointed
- How did Ben feel?
a surprised b interested c tired
- Sue thought the hotel was ...
a boring. b relaxing. c interesting.
- Sarah thought the film was ...
a disappointing. b moving. c boring.

VOCABULARY EXTENSION

4 Match the -ing adjectives (1-6) with their synonyms or explanations (a-f). Use your dictionary if necessary.

- | | |
|--------------|-------|
| 1 depressing | _____ |
| 2 disgusting | _____ |
| 3 exhausting | _____ |
| 4 worrying | _____ |
| 5 terrifying | _____ |
| 6 amazing | _____ |

- very tiring
- horrible, very bad
- very sad
- very good or surprising
- making you unhappy because you think of problems or bad things
- very frightening

5 Write the -ed form of the adjectives (1-6) from 4. Check your answers in your dictionary if necessary.

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

6 Complete the sentences with -ing or -ed adjectives from 4 and 5.

- Yuck! I think eating insects is _____.
- I haven't slept for two nights. I'm _____.
- This programme is very _____. It's all about the terrible problems in the world.
- She hasn't studied. Now she's thinking about her exams and she's very _____ about them.
- I'm really afraid of high places so the idea of going up that mountain is _____.
- John was _____ when he passed the exam. He didn't study at all.

1 Complete the rules with the words in the box.

as ... as • not as ... as (x2) • less ... than (x2)
more ... than

- We use _____ to say that two things, people or situations are similar.
- _____ and _____ have a similar meaning.
- _____ and _____ are the opposite of _____.

2 Compare the two things using the adjective and less ... than and (not) as ... as.

- Italy → big → Russia.

- Hamsters → dangerous → snakes.

- The River Thames → long → the Amazon.

- A kilo of gold → heavy → a kilo of rice.

- Chocolate → expensive → caviar.

3 Complete the sentences with the correct words.

- He's 50. He's _____ old to be a professional football player.
- When you're 14, you aren't old _____ to drive.
- I can't buy that computer. It's £600 and I've only got £450. It's too _____.
- She plays the guitar really well. She's _____ enough to become a professional musician.
- Those shoes are size ten and your feet are size eight. They're too _____ for you.

4 Rewrite the sentences using too or not ... enough.

- He's too young to vote.
He _____.
- I'm not rich enough to buy that.
I _____.
- Megan isn't tall enough to close the top window.
Megan _____.
- Her car is too slow to win the race.
Her car _____.
- That documentary is too boring to watch twice.
That documentary _____.

5 Rewrite the answers using too or not ... enough in the correct place in the sentence.

- Why don't you go to school now?
Because it's early. →
Because it's too early.
- Why isn't she a professional pianist?
Because she isn't good. →

- Why can't you ride a motorbike?
Because I'm 14 – I'm not old. →

- Why can't you finish reading that book?
Because it's got 800 pages – it's long. →

- Why don't people swim in the Arctic Ocean?
Because the water isn't warm. →

- Why can't you go to New Zealand?
Because the flight is expensive. →

STUDY SKILLS

When you do a grammar exercise there are two main things to think about. What are they?

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GRAMMAR CHALLENGE

6 Put the words in order to make sentences.

- Children not vote old are enough to

- Bicycles expensive are motorbikes than less

- only seats few There left a are

- as tigers Dolphins dangerous are as not

- is long Nile the not Thames as The as

- a you the of programme about lot got information Have ?

- ill stage was actor to The on too go

- man yesterday we He's who met the

1 18 Listen to the dialogue and complete the expressions.

- 1 Why _____ we do something?
- 2 Good _____!
- 3 Me _____.
- 4 _____ we go shopping?
- 5 I'm not _____.
- 6 I know what you _____.
- 7 How _____ taking your dog for a walk?
- 8 But _____ about the weather?
- 9 I know, _____ call Maddy.
- 10 _____! She might invite us over.

2 Put the words and phrases from 1 into the correct columns.

Make a suggestion	Respond – no/ maybe	Respond – yes

3 Put the dialogue in the correct order.

- ___ B: OK. Where shall we go?
- ___ A: It's not hurting much now ... but I don't want to make it worse. Let's go shopping then!
- ___ B: I'm not sure – I don't really like Johnny Depp.
- ___ A: How about going to the cinema? The new Johnny Depp film is on.
- ___ B: Great. I need to get a present for Dan!
- ___ B: Good idea, but it's closed on Sundays, remember?
- ___ A: You're right. Then why don't we go dancing?
- ___ A: It would be nice to go out tonight.
- ___ A: OK. How about going to the Salad Social for dinner?
- ___ B: But what about your ankle – you hurt it last week.

4 19 Put these words into the correct columns. One word has a sound that is different. Which one is it? Listen and check.

air • am • ankle • at • game • haven't • made
Maddy • play • rain • sale • shall • taking

/eɪ/	/æ/

5 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*.



- 1 Who can you see in the photo?
- 2 Where are they?
- 3 What are they doing?
- 4 How do you think the people are feeling? Why?

6 20 Listen to a student talking about the photo. Complete the text.

There are four girls in the photo and they're (a) _____ at something. They're all teenagers and three of them are (b) _____ very close together on the sofa. One girl is holding something in her hand. I imagine it's a (c) _____ _____ for a television or maybe for a game? I think it's for a television and they're watching it together. They (d) _____ very interested in the programme and I think something exciting is (e) _____ on the screen because they are watching very (f) _____! I think they're enjoying the programme and want to see what happens (g) _____.

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



1 Read the film review and tick (✓) which things (a–j) the writer mentions.

- a her opinion
- b the actors
- c the story of the film
- d the prizes it won
- e when it was made
- f other films the director has made
- g the director
- h the place it was filmed
- i a recommendation
- j other films the actors have been in

2 Complete the expressions in the review.

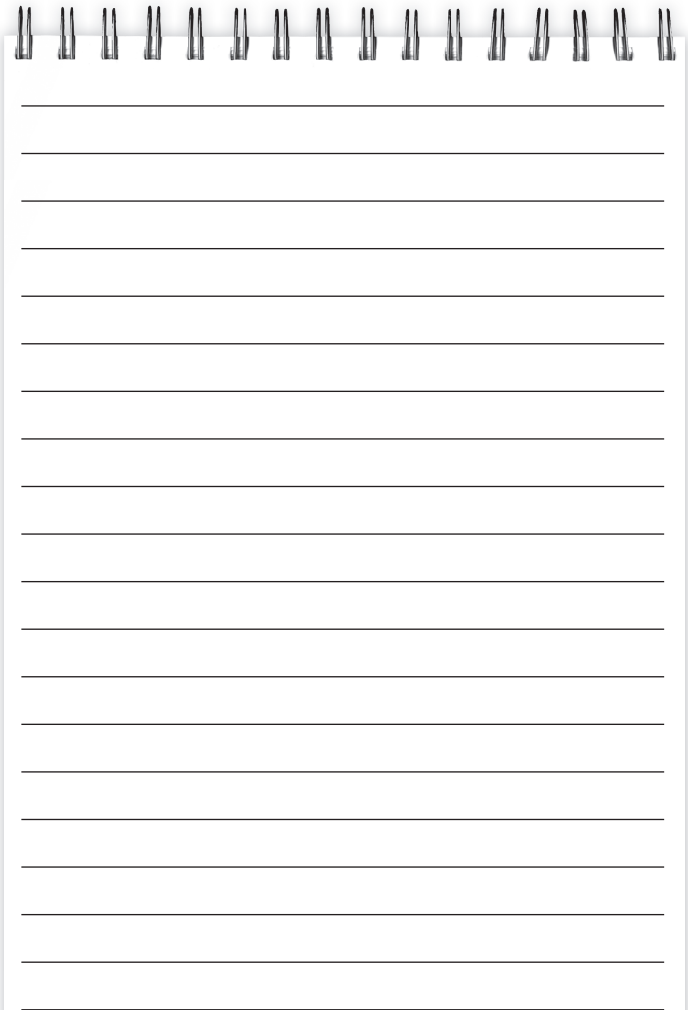
- 1 _____, I love this film.
- 2 I _____ the music in it is fantastic.
- 3 _____, it's good for a film to be both ...
- 4 I _____ *About Time* to everyone.
- 5 _____ I'm concerned, it's one of the best ...

3 Match the paragraphs (1–4) with the information (a–d).

- Paragraph 1 _____
- Paragraph 2 _____
- Paragraph 3 _____
- Paragraph 4 _____

- a description of the film
- b information about the actors, director and when it came out
- c if the writer thinks others should watch it
- d the writer's own opinion and reasons

4 Write a review of a film you have seen recently. Use expressions to show your opinion and your reasons. Divide your review carefully using the paragraph plan.



FILM review ★★★★★



My favourite film from the last few years is *About Time*. It's a British film which was directed by Richard Curtis and stars Bill Nighy and Rachel McAdams. It came out in 2013. I saw it at the cinema, but you can get the DVD or watch it online today.

About Time is a romantic comedy, like Richard Curtis' other famous films – *Notting Hill* and *Love Actually*. It's about a young man who can travel back in time and try to change what happens in his life. His ability to travel through time causes lots of problems and of course he makes lots of mistakes. However, in the end he meets and falls in love with a beautiful girl.

Personally, I love this film because it's clever, and it made me laugh and cry! It teaches us how to be happy with our lives even when things go wrong. I think the music in it is fantastic, too. It also shows us a lot of interesting places in London, including a restaurant where you eat in complete darkness! In my opinion, it's good for a film to be both entertaining and informative.

I would recommend *About Time* to everyone. It's funny, interesting and it makes you think. As far as I'm concerned, it's one of the best films I've ever seen.

Grammar

1 Complete the sentences with the correct comparative form of the adjectives given.

- Greece is usually _____ than the UK. (hot)
- I think Sam is _____ than Jake. (thin)
- She was the _____ player in the team. (good)
- That's the _____ thing I've ever seen. (silly)
- Greg is the _____ person I know. (intelligent)
- Do you think rain is _____ than snow? (bad)

2 Rewrite the sentences using the words given. Do not change the meaning.

- Love is more important than money.
Money _____ **less**
- I think that biology is easier than maths.
I think that maths _____ **as**
- We aren't old enough to see that film.
We're _____ **too**
- It's too cold to swim in the sea today.
It's _____ **enough**
- Carla's sister is very clever and Carla is very clever.
Carla is _____ **as**
- He is too slow to win the race.
He _____ **fast**

3 Circle the correct alternative.

- I haven't seen Jim for/since three years.
- Mrs Jones is the teacher what/who taught me art.
- The other students aren't as tall like/as Tom.
- Can you tell me how much/many that meal costs?
- This is a/the best book I have ever read.
- I haven't finished my homework already/yet.
- There weren't some/any students at the party.
- It's enough/too hot for me to drink.
- I've ever/never been to the US.
- I'm thinking/think your new television is brilliant.

4 Find and correct a mistake in each sentence.

- Sorry, I can't talk at the moment because I work.

- How long are you live in this road?

- There are a lots of good programmes on tonight.

- I saw you in the kitchen earlier! What did you do?

- The book what I like best is a detective story.

Vocabulary

1 Complete the types of programme with the missing vowels (a, e, i, o, u).

- | | |
|---------------|---------------------|
| 1 g_m_ sh_w | 4 _dv_rt |
| 2 c_rt__n | 5 c__k_ry pr_gr_mm_ |
| 3 d_c_m_nt_ry | 6 dr_m_ |

2 Match the adjectives in the box with the definitions. There are more adjectives than definitions.

confused • confusing • funny • interested
interesting • relaxing • scary • surprised
surprising

- It's when something makes you laugh. _____
- It's how you feel when something happens, but you didn't know it was going to happen. _____
- It's when something makes you want to know more. _____
- It's when something makes you feel frightened. _____
- It's how you feel when you don't understand something or a situation. _____
- It's when something helps you to rest and feel good. _____

3 Find the words.

- | | | |
|----------------------|-----------|----------|
| 1 Family members: | unisoc | whenep |
| 2 Nationalities: | snauris | urktshi |
| 3 Stages of life: | dhocdlioh | hadte |
| 4 Crimes: | acrypi | grubyarl |
| 5 Parts of the body: | butmh | enek |
| 6 Illnesses: | ursiv | dolc |

4 Complete the sentences with the correct words.

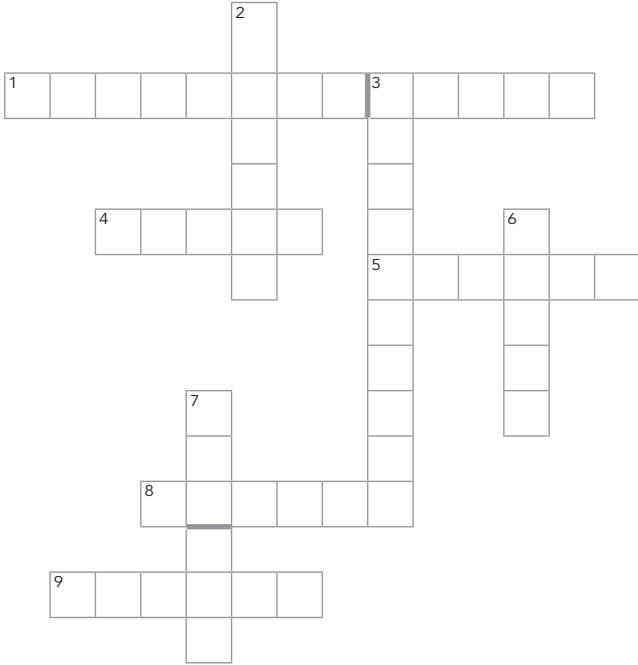
- Before you see the doctor you have to sit in the w_____ room.
- At school they teach us how to do first a_____ in case we need to help someone.
- Four of my answers in the last exercise were i_____. I only got two right.
- My uncle isn't old. He's just middle-a_____.
- I've got a headache. Have you got any p_____?

6

Planet Earth

Vocabulary

1 Complete the crossword.



Across

- 1 a long line of very big hills
- 4 a long turning flow of water
- 5 an area with a lot of trees, plants and animals
- 8 an area with a lot of sand, but not many plants and almost no water
- 9 a piece of land with water all around it

Down

- 2 an area between two hills
- 3 similar to 5 across, but here it rains a lot
- 6 an area next to the sea with sand, where some people go to spend their holidays
- 7 a big, cold area that covers the land and sea around the North and South Pole

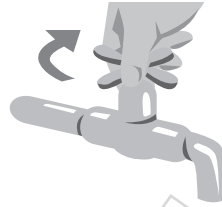
2 Complete the environment words with the missing vowels (a, e, i, o, u). Match them to the correct pictures.

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------|
| a dr__ght | e _z_n_ l_y_r |
| b fl__d | f r_cycl_ |
| c gl_b_l w_rm_ng | g s_v_ w_t_r |
| d gr__nh__s__ff_ct | h w_st_ w_t_r |



1 _____

2 _____



3 _____



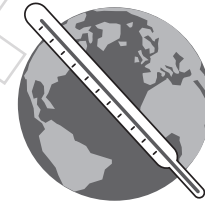
4 _____



5 _____



6 _____



7 _____



8 _____

VOCABULARY EXTENSION

3 Complete the sentences with these prepositions.

after • away • down • in • up • out • out

- 1 We throw _____ too much rubbish these days.
- 2 Soon we are going to run _____ of oil for energy.
- 3 If we cut _____ too many trees in the rainforest, it can cause problems for the environment.
- 4 We are building more houses in the countryside and some plants and animals are dying _____.
- 5 The government needs to invest money _____ renewable energy sources.
- 6 If we don't look _____ the environment, we won't have a good life in the future.
- 7 Companies need to come _____ with new ways of producing cleaner energy.

1 Look at the picture and answer the question.

Why do you think the beefburger is important? Read the article to check your answer.

- a It's a new recipe.
- b It's a new form of cooking.
- c It's a new type of meat.

The world's most expensive burger

1 Many chefs today use science to help them create new and exciting recipes. Recently, a top chef cooked a very special beefburger in London and there were pictures and stories in the newspapers about it. But the meal wasn't for a restaurant or cookery book – it was an example of how to solve a growing problem. And the beef in the burger wasn't from a cow – it was from a science laboratory!

2 The world's population is growing fast and by 2060 it will be about 9.5 billion. There is a lot of concern about food. How are we going to provide enough food for everyone? Most people want to have meat in their diet, but if we continue to eat as much meat as we do now, this will definitely be a big problem because it will have an impact on the environment. Firstly, keeping the number of animals that we'll need will increase pollution enormously. It will produce about fifty percent of the amount of pollution that comes from all the planes, cars and other forms of transport. This is because cows produce many different types of gas that are bad for our atmosphere, like methane and ammonia. These cause global warming and acid rain. And secondly, we won't have enough space or water for all the animals – certainly not enough to give them a good quality of life, which is important.

3 Obviously, the easiest answer might be for people to eat less or stop eating meat. Unfortunately, this

is probably not going to happen. Most people want to have meat in their diet. Experts say that this is because meat was originally very important in early human development. The calories in cooked meat helped us grow bigger brains! So, the attraction of meat is still part of our nature. This means that we will need to find another way to solve the problem.

4 This is why the beefburger created in London was so important. Scientists today are trying to grow artificial meat in laboratories. They are aiming to produce a food that tastes exactly like beef, lamb or chicken and the beef burger was their first finished product. However – there is still a lot of work to do. The person who ate the burger thought it was quite dry and not very tasty. Also – it cost €250,000. Let's hope the price goes down a lot more before they go on sale at the supermarket!



2 Read the article again and circle the correct alternative. Write the number of the paragraph where you found the answer.

- 1 The beefburger in London was/wasn't the first of its type. _____
- 2 Animals contribute/don't contribute to pollution. _____
- 3 Meat was/wasn't very important in the human development. _____
- 4 The world's population will keep getting bigger/stay the same. _____
- 5 They hope that future meat will/won't have a similar taste to beef and chicken. _____
- 6 The beefburger in London attracted/didn't attract a lot of publicity. _____

CRITICAL THINKING

3 Which of these ideas does the writer agree with? You can choose more than one.

- a People will stop eating meat.
- b We should limit population growth.
- c Animals should have a good quality of life.
- d All beefburgers are very tasty.
- e We can't continue to produce meat in the same way as we do now.
- f Meat needs to be cheap enough for people to afford it.

4 Match the underlined words in the article with the meanings.

- 1 people's characteristics and behaviour _____
- 2 decreases _____
- 3 not real _____
- 4 very much _____
- 5 nice to eat _____

1 Complete the sentences with the correct form of **be going to** or **will**.



Next week I _____ see my favourite group in concert. I've already got my ticket.



It _____ be my 16th birthday next week.



We think that the economy _____ get better soon.



It looks like it _____ be hot today.

2 Complete the rules with **be going to** or **will**. Then match them with the sentences from 1.

- a We use _____ to make predictions based on some sort of evidence. _____
- b We use _____ to make a general prediction, often after verbs like *think*, *hope* or *expect*. _____
- c We use _____ to talk about an objective truth in the future. _____
- d We use _____ to talk about plans or intentions. _____
- e We use _____ for decisions that we make at the moment of speaking. _____

3 Circle the correct alternative.

- 1 A: The phone is ringing.
B: I'm going to get it.
- 2 A: Do you want to come to a party on Saturday?
B: I can't. My family and I are going to go to London for the weekend.
- 3 How old are you going to be next birthday?
- 4 He's putting his coat on. He 's going to go out.
- 5 It's cold in here. I'm going to close the window.

4 Match the sentences (1–8) with the symbols (a–e).

- 1 Perhaps it'll rain. _____ 5 It might rain. _____
- 2 It definitely won't rain. _____ 6 It'll probably rain. _____
- 3 It may rain. _____ 7 It probably won't rain. _____
- 4 It's possible that it'll rain. _____ 8 It'll definitely rain. _____

- a = Yes, certain.
- b = Yes, more or less certain.
- c = Maybe yes, maybe no.
- d = No, more or less certain.
- e = No, certain.

5 Put the words in order. Then give a percentage of certainty for each, 50, 80 or 100.

- 1 team the win our Perhaps competition will .
_____ = _____%
- 2 tonight won't It probably cold be .
_____ = _____%
- 3 will finish my homework soon I definitely .
_____ = _____%
- 4 out tomorrow She won't definitely go .
_____ = _____%
- 5 do the They week may exam next .
_____ = _____%
- 6 this My probably call brother will afternoon .
_____ = _____%

GRAMMAR CHALLENGE

6 Find and correct nine mistakes in the text.

I'm not feeling very well so I won't definitely go swimming this evening. Mum is made me an appointment and I'll see the doctor this afternoon. He will tell me to stay in bed – I'm not sure. I'll expect Miss Jones will give back our homework in class tomorrow. May you collect mine for me, please? I definitely will be at home this evening and I'll probable be in bed – so I'll phoning you then.



STUDY SKILLS

What's your main objective the first time you listen to a listening text?

STUDY SKILLS ► page 85

1 Look at these possible meanings for get. Rewrite the sentences by omitting get or get to and using the correct form of the words in the box.

arrive (at) • become • bring • obtain/buy • receive

- 1 When do you get angry?
When do you become angry?
- 2 How many emails do you get a week?

- 3 What time do you usually get to school?

- 4 Do you get presents for your parents when it's their birthday?

- 5 Are you going to get something to eat or drink on the way home after school?

- 6 Does your bedroom get hot in the summer?

- 7 What time do you usually get home after school?

- 8 Do you get tired of watching TV?

- 9 What did you get for your last birthday?

- 10 Have you ever got a famous person's autograph?

- 11 Please get me the pen that's on the table.

2 Listen to the dialogue and answer the question.

What is the girl's project about?

- a how climate change is caused
- b how to reduce climate change
- c how to deal with climate change

3 Listen again and complete the sentences from the dialogue. Use the words in the box to help you.

annoyed • energy • good signal • homework
information • permission • work • worse

- 1 Yesterday we _____
from Miss Barber.
- 2 My dad works for a company that looks at different ways of _____
from the wind and the sea.
- 3 The situation is _____.
- 4 They have to _____
from people to build wind farms.
- 5 My dad _____
when people refuse.
- 6 Perhaps your dad can _____
and pictures.
- 7 If I go online where I live, I _____.
- 8 He'll email you some information when _____.

VOCABULARY EXTENSION

4 Match the phrasal verbs (1-5) with their meanings (a-e). Use your dictionary if necessary.

- 1 I get up at seven o'clock every day. _____
 - 2 I get back from school at five o'clock. _____
 - 3 I got out of the meeting just before lunch. _____
 - 4 I'm getting behind with my project. I've only done half of it and I need to give it in tomorrow. _____
 - 5 Why don't we get together at the weekend? _____
- a return
 - b spend time together
 - c leave
 - d leave your bed after sleeping
 - e do something slower or later than necessary

1 Circle the correct alternative to complete the rules.

- We use the zero conditional to talk about a specific, unique situation/something that is generally true.
- We use the present simple in one half/both halves of the sentence.

2 Match the halves to make sentences.

- If you go online at my house, _____
 - If you run as fast as you can, _____
 - If you write too quickly, _____
 - If you read the newspaper every day, _____
 - If you look regularly at your vocabulary list, _____
 - If you work on a computer all day, _____
 - If you refuse to have wind or solar farms, _____
- a you know what's happening in the world.
 b you don't help the environment.
 c your eyes sometimes hurt.
 d you often make mistakes.
 e you remember words more easily.
 f you don't get a good signal.
 g you get tired very quickly.



3 Circle the correct alternative to complete the rules.

- We use the first conditional to talk about possible/impossible situations and their consequences.
- We use the present simple/will in the half of the sentence with *if*.

4 Circle the correct alternative.

- If we make/will make changes now, the weather in the future won't be/isn't so bad.
- She doesn't/won't come tonight if you don't/won't invite her.
- If our car doesn't/won't work tomorrow, my dad takes/will take it to the garage.
- If you need/will need help next week, I come/will come.
- The police arrest/will arrest him tomorrow if they find/will find evidence.
- If you play/will play that song again, I go/will go mad.
- If she doesn't/won't play in the next match, her team loses/will lose.

5 Write sentences in the first conditional using the prompts below.

- If/he/have a problem/he/speak to the teacher.

- I/go to the doctor/if/my hand/hurt tomorrow.

- He/not be happy/if/he/miss the bus.

- If/my sister/go to music lessons/my mum/buy her a guitar.

- If/you/see the film tomorrow/you/know how the story ends.

- The teacher/give me a bad mark/if/I/not give her my homework.

- You/not see me/if/you/come late.

- If/you/not switch off your mobile phone/people/get angry.

- The picnic/be a disaster/if/the weather/be bad.

- If/we/not go to the shops/we/not have enough food.

GRAMMAR CHALLENGE

6 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs given.

- If Michael _____ (not come) soon, I _____ (go) home.
- I _____ just _____ (see) the weather forecast and it _____ (rain) tomorrow.
- When I _____ (wake) up during the night, the wind _____ (blow) very hard.
- We _____ (go) to the beach on Saturday, but I'm not sure. If my dad _____ (not work), we _____ (definitely go).
- Our class _____ (watch) a documentary about climate change next week. The teacher thinks it _____ (be) very interesting for us.

1 22 Listen and complete the dialogue with the words in the box.

about • don't • fancy • great • how
OK • shall • up

Katie: What are you (a) _____ to tomorrow?
Tom: Nothing really. What (b) _____ you?
Katie: Nothing planned. Do you (c) _____ going to the Planet Earth exhibition in town?
Tom: Sure. What time (d) _____ we meet?
Katie: (e) _____ about half past ten?
Tom: Fine. Why (f) _____ we meet at the bus stop next to my house?
Katie: (g) _____, but where shall we meet if it rains?
Tom: Come straight to my house.
Katie: Good idea. I'll see if Amy wants to come.
Tom: (h) _____! See you tomorrow.

2 Complete the list with phrases from the dialogue.

Asking about somebody's plans

a _____
 b Do you _____?

Arranging to meet

c What time _____?
 d _____
 e _____

Responding to plans and arrangements

f _____
 g _____
 h _____

3 23 Read the questions. Which sentences go up at the end? Listen and check.

- 1 What are you up to tomorrow?
- 2 What about you?
- 3 Are you up to anything tonight?
- 4 Where shall we meet?
- 5 What time shall we meet?
- 6 Do you like art exhibitions?
- 7 How about half past ten?
- 8 Why don't we meet at the bus stop?
- 9 Do you fancy going to an exhibition?

4 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*.

- 1 Who can you see in the photo?
- 2 Where are they?
- 3 What are they doing?
- 4 How do you think the people are feeling? Why?



5 24 Listen to a student talking about the photo. Complete the text.

There are two people in the picture. I think they're friends and they're (a) _____ together. They're in the (b) _____ and it looks very beautiful. In the (c) _____ there's a lake or a river and they are cycling on a track going (d) _____ it. There are some mountains (e) _____ the background and the weather (f) _____ very good. The people are perhaps (g) _____ a cycling holiday or perhaps they're cycling at the weekend for (h) _____. I think they're enjoying the activity. It's good to see lovely countryside and it's good to be (i) _____, too.

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



1 Complete the table by putting the linkers in the correct place.

Finally • Firstly • Furthermore • However
Nevertheless • Next • What's more

Sequence	Addition	Contrast

2 Read the letter in the newspaper. Which reason for objecting to a new airport is not mentioned?

- a pollution
- b increased traffic
- c cost
- d loss of countryside

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Not another airport!

Let's make it clear right from the start. The government wants to build a new airport here in the city, but I am totally against the idea. Doesn't the government realise that another airport means more planes, and more planes mean more pollution? That means air pollution and noise pollution. And what about the people who live in the area where they want to build this new airport? How will they live with all this pollution from the sky? And how will they live with all the road traffic that this airport will bring to the area? A new airport? I say NO.

Mr. Jones, London

3 Complete the sentences from a reader's letter with the correct alternative.

- 1 I agree with Mr. Jones. Firstly/However, there will be a lot more pollution from the planes. Next/Nevertheless, life for people who live in the area will be terrible because of the traffic. Next/Finally, if they build an airport like this, it will cost a fortune!
- 2 Some people say that we need more airports. Furthermore/However, I don't agree with this idea. People don't need to travel so much because we use the Internet to have international meetings and things like that. Next/What's more, we could spend the money that we invest in airports on improving the roads.

4 Plan a letter to the newspaper about the idea for a new airport. Do not write complete sentences.

Paragraph 1: Express your opinion and explain your main reason for it.

Paragraph 2: Give an additional reason for your opinion.

Paragraph 3: Finish with one final reason for your opinion.

STUDY SKILLS

Read the letter again. Why is it important to divide texts into paragraphs when we write?

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5 Write your letter here. Use the linkers from 1.

Dear Editor,

I am writing in response to a letter about airports which appeared in your newspaper last Wednesday.

Firstly, _____

Next, _____

Finally, _____

I will be interested in hearing other readers' opinions on this question.

Yours faithfully,

Grammar

1 Circle the correct alternative.

- I don't really know, but Joe may/will win the competition.
- It won't probably/probably won't rain tomorrow.
- They say it is snowing/is going to snow tomorrow because it's so cold.
- The effects will definitely/definitely will be terrible.
- Nobody is certain, but humans will/might travel to Mars in around 2050.
- A: Someone's at the door! B: OK, I'll/'m going to go.

2 Complete the sentences with the first or zero conditional form of the verbs given.

- If she _____ (go) to London, she'll be able to see the London Eye.
- She won't say anything if you _____ (tell) her a secret.
- If you put snow in your hand, your hand _____ (get) cold.
- If we have the chance, we _____ (travel) all around Europe next summer.
- If you look directly at the sun, it _____ (be) bad for your eyes.
- Sara _____ (do) well in tomorrow's exam if she _____ (think) carefully.

3 Rewrite the sentences using the word given. Do not change the meaning.

- Anna might phone later and then we can go shopping together.
if

- This is my first visit to France.
never

- It's possible that we'll get our results tomorrow.
might

- Jack's bag wasn't as expensive as mine.
more

- What did your new laptop cost you?
much

- We've lived here for two years.
ago

Vocabulary

1 Put the letters in order to find different geographical features.

- leungj j _____
- trsofe f _____
- tesdre d _____
- mintoanu grean m _____ r _____
- lidnas i _____
- cabhe b _____
- layvle v _____
- naceo o _____

2 Match the words in the box with the definitions. There are more words than definitions.

drought • flood • global warming
greenhouse effect • ozone layer • recycle
save • waste

- when it rains a lot and rivers get too big _____
- when you save old things to use the materials again _____
- when you use things in an unnecessary way _____
- the thing which protects the earth from the sun _____
- when it doesn't rain and there is no water _____
- when you stop using something or use very little _____

3 Find a synonym for get in these sentences.

- I'll get your bag. _____
- Can you get me a newspaper when you go to the shops? _____
- She usually gets home early. _____

4 Match the sentences (1–5) with the follow up sentences (a–e).

- I've got stomach ache. _____
 - That book is really informative. _____
 - The film will be repeated tomorrow. _____
 - A man burgled Dad's shop. _____
 - I made a lot of mistakes. _____
- I learned a lot.
 - I ate too much.
 - I got a bad mark.
 - It's on channel three.
 - The police have got a description.