

1 Read the clues and complete the words for the types of story. Then find the words in the word search.

- 1 E P I C long narrative poem / serious
- 2 M _____ H ancient story / gods / symbolic / timeless
- 3 L _____ D old story / famous people in the past
- 4 F _____ E talking animals / a moral story
- 5 N _____ L modern book / different characters
- 6 S _____ A long story / group of characters / long period of time
- 7 T _____ E for children or originally spoken

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

2 Match the sentences (A–F) to the types of story (1–6).

- 1 epic A A And Beowulf the hero went in search of Grendel's mother. He thought he'd get her in the end – one way or another.
- 2 novel _____ B Once upon a time there was a young girl who lived in a castle with a handsome prince.
- 3 fable _____ C Donna opened the window and looked out in amazement. It hadn't snowed in Warmton since the 1980s, yet now all was blanketed in white.
- 4 myth _____ D The fox couldn't reach the grapes, so he said, 'I didn't want them anyway.'
- 5 fairy tale _____ E They say Robin Hood was a real person who stole from the rich to give to the poor.
- 6 legend _____ F The gods looked down on Earth and decided to give it a new leader, half-god, half-man.

3 For questions 1–7, read the text below and decide which word (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap. There is an example at the beginning (1).

- 1 Have you seen the _____ film about a gladiator starring Russell Crowe?
- 2 The belief that the Great Wall of China is the only man-made object on Earth visible from the moon is a(n) _____.
- 3 Right. So you killed the lion with your bare hands. That's a bit of a(n) _____.
- 4 How did I come to live on this island so far from home? It's a(n) _____ story.
- 5 You missed school last Monday because your dog died and yesterday because your cat died. Not another one of your _____, please.
- 6 My grandmother has a great _____ collection – she recorded them from old people in her village who'd been told them by their parents and grandparents.
- 7 This TV drama series has gone on for decades with the same characters. I suppose you could call it a modern _____!

1 A <u>epic</u>	B folk	C saga	D tall
2 A fable	B urban myth	C novel	D saga
3 A myth	B epic	C tall tale	D novel
4 A likely	B long	C sob	D old
5 A sob stories	B myths	C sagas	D legends
6 A novel	B fairy	C urban	D folk tale
7 A saga	B urban myth	C myth	D tall tale



Deal with new vocabulary when you read

1 Choose the correct option to complete the tips in the box.

REMEMBER HOW TO ...

deal with new vocabulary when you read

- Use the immediate and general (1) *style* / **context** to try and work out meaning.
- Look at a word's (2) *letters* / *parts*. Is it the verb, noun or adjective form of a word you (3) *know* / *don't know*?
- Identify (4) *tenses* / *similes*: comparisons with *as ... as* and *like*. Think about the qualities the two things share.
- Identify (5) *idioms* / *sayings*: expressions whose meaning isn't obvious. Think about the image they create.
- If necessary, use a (6) *thesaurus* / *dictionary*.

2 You're going to read about the myth of Pandora. For questions 1–6, choose the answer (A, B or C) which you think fits best according to the text.

- 1 Who created Pandora?
A Zeus B **Hephaestus** C Athena
- 2 Who was Zeus angry with?
A Pandora B Epimetheus C Prometheus
- 3 How many versions of the myth are there?
A at least two B only one C only two
- 4 Who wanted to open the box/jar?
A Pandora B Epimetheus C Pandora and Epimetheus
- 5 How many times was the box opened?
A once B twice C three times
- 6 Who probably put Hope in the box?
A Pandora B Elpis C Zeus

3 Complete the sentences with the words in bold in the reading text in Exercise 2.

- 1 Another word for safety or security is **safekeeping**.
- 2 Two types of container are a box and a _____.
- 3 If you're hurt by an insect, maybe it's because you were _____.
- 4 If you have an accident, a doctor can help you _____.
- 5 A stronger word than 'asked' is _____.
- 6 If you think something might be wrong, you're _____.
- 7 A person who wants to find out things has _____.
- 8 Things that make you sad are _____.
- 9 If you steal and they find you, you might be _____.

4 Which tips in the Remember how to box did you use for help with Exercise 3? Tick (✓) them.

GO BEYOND

Use the internet to find out more about a myth or legend in your country.

PANDORA'S BOX

In classical Greek mythology, Pandora was the first woman on Earth. Zeus, the father of the gods, ordered Hephaestus to create her and this he did, using water and earth. The gods gave her many gifts: Athena clothed her, Aphrodite gave her beauty and from Hermes she received her ability to speak.

When Prometheus (who was a Titan – and so not exactly human) stole fire from heaven, Zeus **punished** him and then offered him Pandora as a gift from heaven. Prometheus was **suspicious** and refused her, but she was accepted by his brother Epimetheus. For a while they lived together very happily on Earth.

According to one version of the myth, Pandora brought with her a beautiful **jar**, with instructions not to open it under any circumstances. In another, Hermes – the messenger of Zeus – took a heavy box to Earth and left it with the loving couple for **safekeeping** and promised to return for it later.

Now, amongst the gifts of the gods, Pandora had received that of **curiosity** and although Epimetheus had warned her not to, she decided to open the jar (or mysterious box) from the gods to see what was inside. As soon as she opened it, all the evil, diseases, crimes and **sorrows** that Zeus had put inside flew out in the form of flying insects and spread over the earth. She tried to close the container and did, but not before the whole contents had escaped, except for one thing that lay at the bottom. Epimetheus and Pandora had never before experienced pain or anger, but after being **stung** by the evil insects they began to cry and argued for the first time.

In the middle of their argument, they heard a little voice coming from the box. 'Open, open and I will **heal** your wounds! Please let me out!' it **pleaded**.

Pandora opened the box and the Spirit of Hope, named Elpis, flew out. It was the only kind spirit in the box and so, since that time, although there is evil and suffering in the world, Hope is always there to help us and point to a happier future.



GRAMMAR 1 Narrative tenses review

»»» To describe events in the past

1 Choose the correct options to complete the grammar table.

Narrative tenses review	
Past simple	
Use: For (1) completed actions / <i>actions in progress</i> in the past.	
Past continuous	
Use: For (2) <i>actions in progress</i> / <i>completed actions</i> in the past, often interrupted by events in the past (3) <i>simple</i> / <i>perfect</i> .	
Past perfect simple	
Use (1): For an action that happened (4) <i>after</i> / <i>before</i> another action or time in the past. Use the past simple for the other action. Expressions: <i>before, after, by the time; just, yet, already, etc</i> Use (2): With (5) <i>because</i> / <i>for</i> to give an explanation.	
Form: <i>had/hadn't</i> + past participle	
Past perfect continuous	
Use: For actions (6) <i>completed</i> / <i>in progress</i> up to a time in the past. Expressions: <i>all morning/day; for, since</i>	
Form: <i>had/hadn't been</i> + verb + <i>-ing</i> Irregular past simple and participles: <i>went/gone, put/put</i>	
Note 1: You don't need to use the past perfect when it is clear which of two actions happened first or when the two actions happen very close together. Then we can put both verbs in the past simple. <i>I turned off the light and went to sleep.</i> <i>She stopped and listened carefully.</i>	
Note 2: Sometimes either form can be used without much difference in meaning. <i>She'd been working / worked there for 30 years and decided it was time to stop.</i>	

2 Complete the table with the past simple and past participle forms of these irregular verbs.

	Past simple	Past participle
1 beat	<i>beat</i>	<i>beat/beaten</i>
2 become		
3 begin		
4 blow		
5 break		
6 buy		
7 cost		
8 cut		
9 fall		
10 feel		
11 find		
12 fly		

3 Choose the correct options to complete the text.

Up, up and away

In September 2013, Jonathan Trappe (1) ~~attempted~~ *was attempting* to fly across the Atlantic solo sitting in a small lifeboat hanging under 370 balloons. He (2) *was* / *had* already crossed the English Channel from England to France a few years earlier, in 2010, and he had previously (3) *broken* / *broke* the world record for the longest helium-filled-balloon flight.

The trip from America to Europe didn't (4) *begin* / *begun* well and after only 12 hours he (5) *had* / *was having* to end the trip because of technical problems. The winds (6) *were* / *had* blowing him up and down and he couldn't achieve the steady height of around 25,000 feet he (7) *needed* / *was needed*.

Eventually he (8) *had landed* / *landed* safely in the sea only 350 miles from where he (9) *was taken* / *had taken* off. Europe (10) *was* / *had been* still over two thousand miles away.

4 a > Complete the sentences about the past with the correct form of the verbs in the box.

be (x2) cross do (x2) fly (x2)
give have make start tell

- 1 Did you ever feel afraid while you were over the sea in your balloon?
2 you the first person who with helium balloons?
3 While you were the Channel, what you thinking about?
4 Were you by experts about the risks before you your journey?
5 How far you got before you up and quit your record attempt?
6 What you want to it?

b >> Match the questions (1-6) in Exercise 4a to the answers (A-F).

- A I felt it was so beautiful to be in the silence up there.
B Not really because I had a support and rescue team.
C I knew that it was dangerous, yes.
D I hadn't got anywhere near where I wanted to be.
E Well, nobody had ever done it before.
F I was told that I was, yes.

5 >> Which sentence in each group is correct? Choose A, B or C.

- 1 A hadn't heard about the book until you mentioned it.
B I hadn't been hearing about the book until you mentioned it.
C I didn't hear about the book until you had mentioned it.
2 A She hadn't been realising before just how beautiful the view was.
B She hadn't realised before just how beautiful the view was.
C She didn't realise before just how beautiful the view had been.
3 A He knew that he had been there before.
B He had been knowing that he was there before.
C He had known that he was there before.
4 A I tried to contact him for ages, but he had never replied.
B I'd tried to contact him for ages, but he never replies.
C I'd been trying to contact him for ages, but he never replied.
5 A She didn't see him since they had been at school.
B She hadn't seen him since they were at school.
C She didn't see him since they were at school.
6 A I already survived one disaster so I had been prepared.
B I'd already survived one disaster so I was prepared.
C I'd already been surviving one disaster so I was prepared.

6 >> Choose the correct option to complete these first lines of novels.

- 1 Finally I discovered / had been discovering what I had been looking for / looked for for all these years.
2 Unfortunately the worst was / had been yet to come and I wasn't / hadn't prepared myself at all.
3 While I had been / was out walking with my dog in the park, suddenly a strange thing was happening / happened .
4 I had just got / been getting in and decided to make a cup of tea. Then the bell had rung / rang .
5 The light was leaving and the dark had been / was descending. Who was knowing / knew what horrors would visit me this night?

7 >>> For questions 1-19, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only one word in each gap. There is an example at the beginning (1).

It (1) was a dark and stormy night. We had (2) driving for hours and we (3) got completely lost on the mountain tracks. We were (4) about to give up and sleep in the car (5) we saw a light off to the right. We (6) out of the car and ran towards it. It was an old house and we (7) on the door. It seemed like ages (8) someone opened it and a figure dressed in black with very white skin (9) us in. Both Dad and I (10) scared. It looked like no-one (11) lived in the house for many years. Yet the strange figure in black said he had been (12) there for some time. Apparently, the home had (13) in his family since the 1800s. The figure in black took us to a large dining room. He offered us food. We (14) very hungry so we (15) a lot. I was just about to relax and get comfortable when I (16) the sound of a wolf howling - but there are no wolves in England, are there? The figure in black said it was just a wild dog. He (17) smiling when he said this - a really terrifying smile. At that moment, I knew something (18) terribly wrong. Dad and I (19) in big trouble ... And that's how the movie starts - sounds good, right?



LISTENING

Follow the speaker's argument

1 Match the examples (A-E) to the tips (1-5).

REMEMBER HOW TO ...

follow the speaker's argument

Listen for words and phrases that:

- | | |
|-------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 express the speaker's opinion. <u>B</u> | A firstly, to summarise |
| 2 add similar or contrasting ideas. | B I think, personally, in my opinion |
| 3 add emphasis or give examples. | C similarly, in the same way; however, on the other hand |
| 4 show reasons and results. | D in fact, especially; for example/instance |
| 5 list or summarise ideas. | E because, on account of; so, therefore |

2 a 06 Listen to the talk and choose the correct answer, A, B or C.

The talk is about ...

- A the history of fairy tales.
- B common myths about storytelling.
- C different styles of story.

b 07 You will now hear the talk again in parts.

Listen and choose the best option, A or B.

Part 1: The speaker talks about the story of the hare and the tortoise as ...

- A an example.
- B to add emphasis.

Part 2: After telling the Zen story she ...

- A expresses her opinion.
- B gives a summary of the story.

Part 3: When she first mentions fairy tales, the speaker ...

- A adds a contrasting idea.
- B emphasises a point.

Part 4: The speaker ...

- A lists reasons to support an idea.
- B adds a contrasting idea.

Part 5: The speaker ...

- A gives a result of the use of ordinary names in fairy tales.
- B gives reasons why ordinary names are used in fairy tales.

Part 6: When talking about myths, the speaker ...

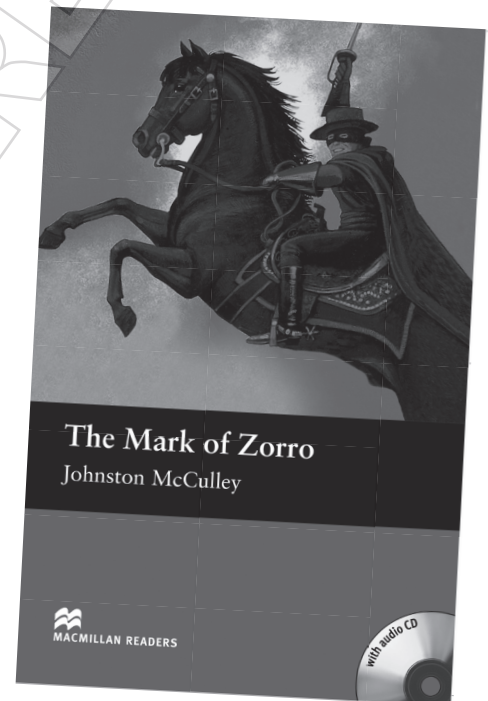
- A gives a possible result of the hero's return.
- B lists ideas about the ways for a hero to return.

Part 7: At the end the speaker ...

- A contrasts two different messages/pieces of advice.
- B gives a reason for her message/advice.

3 07 Listen again and choose the best answer, A, B or C.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 Which stories does the speaker say tell us about beginnings (how things started)?
A fables
B <u>myths</u>
C Zen stories | 4 According to the writer, which stories are most suitable for children?
A fairy tales
B Zen stories
C fables |
| 2 Which story has a message about keeping going?
A the Zen story
B the myth
C the fable | 5 What is true about fairy tales?
A They are usually about fairies.
B They are about gods and heroes.
C They are about ordinary young people. |
| 3 Why does the speaker tell the Zen story?
A to show the importance of the weather
B to show how your mind can control the weather
C to show that we should accept some things | 6 How are fairy tales like myths?
A The storyline is similar.
B They have the same characters.
C The hero has superpowers. |



>>> Character adjectives

1 For questions 1–8, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits in the gap in the same line. There is an example at the beginning (1).

Nia and Hara

Me and my sister have always been quite different even though we're twins. She's a fashion designer and comes up with amazingly (1) creative ideas for her collections. CREATE
 She's (2) _____ too. She's recently been working with scientists on a new type INVENT
 of waterproof fabric. She's very open and (3) _____ and knows hundreds of GO
 people. The thing is, though, you have to be a bit (4) _____ with her because TACT
 she's rather (5) _____ and easily gets upset. She takes any criticism personally. TEMPERAMENT
 On the other hand, I'm much more (6) _____ and am quite happy in my own RESERVE
 company. I think I'm a (7) _____, down-to-earth sort of person and I'm good at SENSE
 finding (8) _____ solutions to problems, which is maybe why I'm a car mechanic. PRACTICE

2 Read the conversation and write the words that describe Ellen and Blair's highlighted characteristics.

Ellen: I'm the loud one in our family. (1) I'm always talking to people – even complete strangers. I love seeing new faces! I think that part of the reason I love to chat is that I can bounce my ideas off different people. (2) I have ideas for new ways of doing things, you see, and it's good to see if other people think they're good or bad. One thing I don't like about myself is that (3) my mood changes a lot. Because I get angry easily, I can go from happy to annoyed really quickly. That's bad, I guess, but I try to express my anger in a good way – (4) through my own original works of art and poetry.

Blair: I'm so different from Ellen that sometimes it's difficult to believe we're brother and sister! (5) I'm easy to hurt emotionally and I don't take criticism well. I get easily upset by it. I guess (6) I'm not very friendly towards strangers. I'm shy and only my best friends get to know me. I never do anything really silly or thoughtless though, which is good. (7) I think about things carefully and usually make wise decisions. And because I'm easily upset by what people say, (8) I've learned to be careful about what I say to other people, too. After all, I don't want to hurt their feelings.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1 <u>outgoing</u> | 2 _____ | 3 _____ | 4 _____ |
| 5 _____ | 6 _____ | 7 _____ | 8 _____ |

WORDS & BEYOND



3 Complete the text with the words in the box.

amazement beyond bumped flea frame kidding memorabilia seashore

On Saturday morning I was walking in the (1) flea market looking for an old (2) _____ for a painting I'd bought and I (3) _____ into my old friend Kiki, who I hadn't seen for years. She'd moved to the back of (4) _____ and we'd lost touch. I asked her what she was doing there and she said she was interested in collecting 1960s (5) _____ and had come up to the city to see what she could find. Things had changed a lot in her life. She no longer lived in London; she lived in a beautiful cottage right on the (6) _____ in Cornwall. I thought she was (7) _____ when she told me that – the Kiki I knew all those years ago loved city life; she was always at the centre of the action. Much to my (8) _____, I learned that she is an artist now. Kiki, an artist? She always wanted to be an investment banker at school. It just goes to show: time really does change people ...

4 Match the definitions (A–I) to the words (1–9).

- | | | |
|---------------------|----------|-----------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 clay | <u>B</u> | A written with round letters that are joined together |
| 2 depict | ..... | B thick, heavy earth |
| 3 coral | ..... | C something you learn from a story about how to behave |
| 4 savages | ..... | D people who came before you and are now dead |
| 5 moral (n) | ..... | E wild people |
| 6 reward (v) | ..... | F to be angled – not flat, straight or level |
| 7 ancestors | ..... | G rock-like substance formed in the sea by little animals |
| 8 cursive (letters) | ..... | H show |
| 9 slope (v) | ..... | I give someone something for what they have done |

GRAMMAR 2 *Used to and would*

»»» Talk about habits and states in the past

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

habits ~~past~~ present
simple states written

Used to
Use: To talk about habits and states in the (1) <u>past</u> .
Form: Positive and negative <i>used / didn't use to + infinitive</i>
Questions and short answers <i>did + I/you, etc + use to + infinitive</i> <i>Yes, I did. / No, they didn't.</i> Note: <i>used to</i> doesn't have a (2) _____ form. For present habits, use the present (3) _____.
Would
Use: To talk about (4) _____ (NOT (5) _____) in the past.
Form: <i>would/wouldn't + infinitive (without to)</i>
Note: <i>would</i> is more common in (6) _____ descriptions than in speech.

Get it right

There **used to be** a post office here.
NOT There ~~would be~~ a post office here.

2 » Choose the correct options to complete the conversation.

- Lia:** What did people (1) **used / (use)** to do before the internet, Gran?
- Gran:** I don't know about most people, but I (2) **use / used** to read a lot of books. I didn't (3) **use / used** to buy many, but I (4) **would / used** to go to the library once a week and take out three or four. I suppose young people now read books on their tablets. Of course I (5) **also used / used also** to watch television, but we (6) **wouldn't / didn't** use to have many channels – just two or three – when I was a child.
- Lia:** Did you (7) **use / used** to play computer games?
- Gran:** No, I (8) **usen't / didn't**. We didn't have computers in those days.

3 » Complete the text with **would** where you can. If you can't use **would**, use **used to**.

When I was in primary school, I (1) _____ think I wanted to be a doctor. I (2) _____ even put on a white coat and play 'hospital' with my friends. We (3) _____ play it all the time. I (4) _____ always be the doctor, of course! I (5) _____ go from patient to patient giving them pretend medicine and making them better. My friends (6) _____ get tired of playing the game eventually, but not me. I (7) _____ love playing 'hospital'. Now that I'm a little older, I still want to be a doctor! Next year, I'm going to university to study medicine.

4 a »» Write questions with **used to**. Then write short answers.

- you / school / Hermione? ✓
Did you use to go to school with Hermione?
Yes, I did.
- a red-headed boy / help you? ✓
.....
- you / play Quidditch? ✓
.....
- Hermione / do magic? ✓
.....

b Who is the person answering the questions? (You can check your answer at the bottom of the page!)

.....

5 »» For questions 1–5, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use between two and five words, including the word given.

- Did you often go fishing with your dad when you were younger? **use**
Did you use to go fishing with your dad often when you were a kid?
- I hardly ever went fishing with him. **use**
I fishing with him very much at all.
- What did you do when you spent time together then? **use**
..... do when the two of you were together then?
- We used to shoot hoops a lot – you know, play basketball. **would**
..... basketball most of the time.
- I never played ball with my dad growing up. **use**
I ball with my dad as a child.

»» Describe an experience

1 Match the endings (A–G) to the beginnings (1–7) to make phrases for telling a story.

- | | | |
|--------------------|----------|-----------------------|
| 1 Do you know what | <u>E</u> | A best part. |
| 2 Hang | ..... | B was I saying? |
| 3 I don't know | ..... | C how to describe it. |
| 4 This is the | ..... | D on. |
| 5 It was really | ..... | E I mean? |
| 6 What | ..... | F scary. |
| 7 I felt | ..... | G scared. |

2 Choose the correct option to make phrases for reacting to a story.

- Go on / after .
- Wow. That's *interested* / *interesting* .
- You're *joking* / *joke* .
- Really?* / *Real?*
- That's an *interesting* / *interested* story.
- You *were* / *was* lucky.

3 a Now write the completed phrases from exercises 1 and 2 in the correct section of the Phrasebook.

b **08** Listen and check your answers. Then listen and repeat.

4 a **09** You will hear a conversation between two friends, Paloma and Chloe.

For questions 1–2, listen and choose the best answer, A, B or C.

- Yesterday, Paloma met her aunt A in a studio B in the street C at home
- Chloe thinks Paloma should feel about the offer. A terrified B excited C embarrassed

b Complete the conversation with phrases from the Phrasebook. (There may be more than one possible answer.)

Paloma: Chloe, you'll never guess what happened yesterday afternoon as I was walking home from school.

Chloe: I'm not even going to try! (1) Go on , Paloma. Tell me.

Paloma: Well, I bumped into my Aunt Kay. You know – the one who owns the recording studio. She started asking me about my singing; she said she heard me singing in my room last time she was over to visit Mum and that I've got a lovely voice.

Chloe: (2) ? So ... (3) ?

Paloma: I wasn't sure how to react – (4) ? I was a bit embarrassed by the compliment. Anyway, (5) ?

Chloe: Your aunt said you'd got a lovely voice.

Paloma: Right ... yeah. Well, then she asked me if I wanted to come down to the studio and do some recording.

Chloe: Wow. (6) How did you feel?

Paloma: Um ... (7) , you know? I've never sung with people watching me before.

Chloe: (8) ! I'd be really excited.

Paloma: Well, I was excited but also ... (9) – a little terrified, I guess! Anyway, I said yes in the end. I'm going in with Mum tomorrow. Wish me luck!

Chloe: Wow! That's so cool. Good luck!

c **09** Now listen again and compare your answers with the recording.

5 a Something unusual happened to you. In your notebook, write a conversation you have with your friend about it. Use phrases from the Phrasebook.

A: Say what happened – Where and when was it? Who was involved? How did you feel about it?

B: Ask questions and react to the story while A is speaking.

b Practise reading your conversation. Pay special attention to stress and intonation. Record yourself if you can.

PHRASEBOOK

Tell a story

Where was I?

Ask questions about the story

What happened?
How did it happen / you feel / you react?
So what did you do/say/think?

React to a story

Wow. That's incredible.



»»» Avoid repetition

1 Complete the tips with the examples in the box. Write the correct letter in each gap.

- A (he, her, there ...)
- B (and, but, so ...)
- C (recognition)
- D (notice, spot)
- E (when, while, as, as soon as ...)
- F (eg recognise, identify, know)

REMEMBER HOW TO ...

avoid repetition

- Use pronouns and adverbs to avoid repeating nouns and names (1) A.
- Use synonyms (2) _____, similar words (3) _____ or different forms of the same word (4) _____. Use a thesaurus to help you.
- Use a variety of time conjunctions (5) _____.
- Join short sentences with conjunctions to avoid repeating the subject (6) _____.

2 Join the sentences. Use conjunctions and pronouns where possible.

- 1 I like my teacher Mr Hardcastle. The reason is that Mr Hardcastle is funny and interesting.
- 2 The lesson ended. I asked my friends if they had understood everything. All of my friends said they hadn't.
- 3 I met Anna, in the park. I forgot to ask for her new number.
- 4 Anna was skating at the ice rink. I met her.
- 5 I think I'll go and watch my little brother play basketball in the park. He often plays there with his friends after school.
- 6 I might meet Anna there again. Maybe I'll remember to get her phone number this time.

3 Read the story and decide whether the statements are true (T) or false (F).

The writer ...

- 1 was an experienced film actress. T/F
- 2 had doubts about her ability while the film was being made. T/F
- 3 had an emotional reaction to the announcement of the result. T/F

4 Read the story again and answer the questions. Choose A, B or C.

- 1 Who does 'us' refer to in line 6?
A people in the crowd
B all Hollywood stars
C actors on the red carpet
- 2 What does 'this' refer to in line 7?
A a special night
B being on a red carpet
C a camera
- 3 Who does 'they' refer to in line 15?
A people who wanted the part
B people on the film set
C the director and producer
- 4 Find three time conjunctions (eg *before*).
.....
.....
.....
- 5 How many times is 'and' used to join sentences?
.....
- 6 Match the words and phrases in *italics* in the text to the words and phrases (A–E) below.
A suddenly started
B asking loudly
C unsafe
D chatting to
E surprisingly

It was the biggest night of my life. I'd been nominated for an Oscar for my first ever screen role and there I was on the red carpet *mixing with* all these Hollywood superstars. The cameras were flashing and people were *screaming out* questions at **us**. It was very confusing for me as I'd never experienced anything like **this** before. I was just 18 and I wasn't even a trained actor. There had been an open casting session a year earlier and *amazingly* the director and producer chose me over hundreds of other hopefuls. While we were filming I often thought 'What am I doing? I just can't do this.' But when I felt *insecure*, everybody was really helpful. It's just amazing how **they** believed in me. So – back to Oscar night. We moved into the theatre, took our seats and the presentations began. I was shaking when the category of Best Supporting Actress came up. 'The winner is ...' I couldn't breathe. 'Lili Harvey!' As soon as I heard my name, I couldn't think or even stand. I just *burst out* crying. I couldn't help myself. Unbelievable. I'd won!

- 5 You're going to write an extract from your own fantasy story. You're famous and you're telling a story about something interesting that happened to you. Make notes. Use the *Writing plan* to help you prepare.

WRITING PLAN

- 1 Who are you? Why are you famous?
- 2 Where do you live?
- 3 What happened?
- 4 Why did it happen?
- 5 Who was with you?
- 6 How did you feel?

WRITE AND CHECK

- 6 Write your story. Write about 150–180 words. Make sure you use the tips in the *Remember how to box* to help you avoid repetition. Then, tick (✓) the stages in the *Writing plan*.

Consider the consequences of your actions

- 1 Read the situation and decide on the best thing to do, A, B, C, D or E. (There is no correct answer. Answer for YOU.)

You promise a close friend, George, that you'll go to the cinema with him on Saturday. After you make the promise, Josh – a new friend of yours – invites you to watch films at his house with other kids from school. The invitation is for the same day. You're thrilled to be invited and really want to go to Josh's house. But your friend George didn't receive an invitation.

- A You call George on Saturday afternoon and say you're ill. Then you go to Josh's house.
- B You refuse the invitation, saying you have a previous commitment to go to the cinema.
- C You ask George if you can go to the cinema on Friday or Saturday instead.
- D You ask Josh if you can bring your friend George to his house.
- E You decide to go to Josh's house and take your friend along with you.

- 2 Match the choices (A–E) to what happens next (1–5).

- 1 Josh says no. He's already invited too many people. You tell George that you prefer to go to Josh's. _____
- 2 George phones later to see how you are. Your mum tells him you've gone to Josh's house. _____
- 3 Josh is upset you brought someone who wasn't invited to his house. _____
- 4 George says he's busy on those evenings. You decide to go with him on Saturday. _____
- 5 Josh tells you to forget your previous arrangement. It'll be much more fun at his house. _____

- 3 Match the situations (1–5) in Exercise 2 to the consequences of the actions (A–E)

- A George and your parents know you lied to him. _____
- B You can't enjoy the evening because you keep thinking about what you're missing at Josh's. _____
- C George feels let down by you and a little angry. _____
- D You aren't invited to Josh's house again. _____
- E You explain that you would love to come, but it's important to keep your promises. _____

- 4 a  Listen to this situation and write three possible consequences of 'telling' and three of 'not telling' in your notebook.

- b What would you do? Write your answer in your notebook.

1 For questions 1–6, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits in the gap in the same line. There is an example at the beginning (1).

What's the point of printed books when you can download them to a tablet and store hundreds of them? Surely it's much more (1) practical than going around bookstores and having to find space to store them at home. It must be a great (2) _____ to have all your favourite books at your fingertips wherever you are. And, indeed, ebooks are a great (3) _____.

However, real books have a (4) _____ association for many with where or when they bought them or who they got them from. I'm sure we all have (5) _____ of some of the first books we had as children and I think it's (6) _____ that we don't want to be reading to our children today from a screen.

- PRACTICE
- IMPROVE
- SUCCEED
- STRENGTH
- MEMORY
- APPEAR



2 Read the clues and complete the words. Then find the words in the word search.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 false name | A L I AS |
| 2 the sound a car horn makes | B _ _ P |
| 3 where you were born | B _ _ T _ P _ _ _ E |
| 4 hit (or meet by accident) | B _ _ P (into) |
| 5 move slowly and quietly | C _ _ E _ P |
| 6 a very strong wind | H _ _ R _ C _ N E |
| 7 effect | I _ P _ CT |
| 8 native; found in or from a specific country | I _ D _ G _ N _ S |
| 9 long car | L _ _ O |
| 10 a little wet | M _ _ ST |
| 11 a formal way to refer to someone | T _ _ LE |
| 12 very large (in amount or size) | V _ _ T |

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

3 Complete the sentences with the answer words from Exercise 2.

- He hid his identity by using a(n) alias.
- The criticism had a negative _____ on her self-confidence.
- You must feel important travelling around in a stretch _____.
- The _____ population tell traditional tales going back centuries.
- The _____ majority of people are kind-hearted and not at all cruel.
- Get inside. Close all the doors and windows. There's a _____ on the way.
- Don't _____ up on me like that. You scared me.
- I like warm _____ air on my face.
- On forms now they usually offer the option of three _____ s to tick – Mr, Mrs or Ms.
- I hate it when drivers _____ me at the traffic lights.
- I hope I _____ into Janice at the supermarket because I want to ask her what happened at the party last night.
- Shakespeare's _____ is a town called Stratford-upon-Avon.

ALL ABOUT ME

1 What's the best story you've ever read?

.....

2 Why did you like it?

.....

3 Which fictional character would you most like to be? Why?

.....

1 For questions 1–11, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only one word in each gap. There is an example at the beginning (1).

Getting the knowledge

When I was young, (1) every family I knew always used to have (2) _____ particular type of book on their shelves – even if they had (3) _____ others – and that was (4) _____ encyclopaedia. They were (5) _____ bought from salespeople who'd knock on your door and try to sell you (6) _____ single volumes or, more likely, they'd try to get you to sign up for (7) _____ series of encyclopaedias that you'd pay for over a period of time. They used to (8) _____ delivered weekly or monthly, so you gradually built up (9) _____ huge fund of knowledge. When (10) _____ new one arrived at my house, I'd eagerly look up things that interested me and then find my eyes straying all over (11) _____ pages finding out loads of new stuff.

2 For questions 1–6, read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap. There is an example at the beginning (1).

The other side

One day a young man who (1) _____ on a long journey home (2) _____ to the banks of a wide river. Staring hopelessly at the great obstacle in front of him, he (3) _____ for hours about just how to cross such a wide barrier. Just as he was about to give up and try to find another route, he (4) _____ a great teacher on the other side of the river. The young man called over to the teacher, 'Oh, wise one, (5) _____ you tell me how to get to the other side of this river?' The teacher considered for a moment, (6) _____ up and down the river and called back, 'Young man, you are on the other side.'

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------|---------------|--------------------|
| 1 A <u>was travelling</u> | B travelled | C did travel | D had travelled |
| 2 A was coming | B was come | C came | D had been coming |
| 3 A had thought | B had been thinking | C was thought | D thought |
| 4 A saw | B was seeing | C had seen | D had been seeing |
| 5 A did | B was | C have | D can |
| 6 A was looking | B looked | C has looked | D has been looking |

3 Choose the correct options to complete the conversation.

- Rob:** (1) Have / Do you read any good books recently?
Ben: Yes, in fact I've (2) just / yet finished *Animal Farm*.
Rob: I (3) haven't / wasn't read it, but I've heard about it. Wasn't it by the guy who (4) was writing / wrote 1984?
Ben: Yes, it's by George Orwell. *Animal Farm*'s a bit like a fairy tale or a fable and it's easy to read. (5) Would / Do you like to borrow it? But please (6) not / don't write in it or underline anything.
Rob: Sure, that sounds great, thanks. Lately I (7) 've been reading / 'd read *Anna Karenina*. That's a difficult one – I'm still only halfway through ...
Ben: (8) Did / Do you read a lot these days then?
Rob: Not really. I used (9) reading / to read loads, but I don't have the time anymore.
Ben: Same here. I (10) would / use to always read a book before bedtime when I was younger, but now I just don't know where the day goes.
Rob: That's so true. I (11) had been reading / had read *Anna Karenina* on my sofa until the phone rang a few moments ago – first time I've had a chance all week.
Ben: Sorry! It's just I (12) was speaking / haven't spoken to you in about three months, so I just wanted to call to see how you were.
Rob: No worries. It's great to hear from you. Besides, like I said, I (13) 'd found / 'm finding it tough to finish this book. I think I preferred the last one I (14) read / 'd read – *Jurassic Park*.

