1 Forever learning

READING Multiple matching | An article

▶ Student's Book, pages 10–11

1 **Read the article quickly. Match questions (1–4) with the paragraph (A–D) which gives the answer. Then answer the questions.**

1 How did learning from home become easier and more popular?

_____

2 Whose schools changed the way we teach young children? In what ways? _____

3 Why did this person's family oppose them? _____

4 Who worked to make school an obligation and why? _____

2 Exam **Read the article again. For questions 1–10, choose from the people (A–D). The people may be chosen more than once.**

Which person …

1 did not start their own educational company to make money? ____
2 focused on the techniques used by teachers inside the classroom? ____
3 was unable to attend school at all when they were a child? ____
4 believed that children could acquire knowledge and skills independently? ____
5 expressed the belief that education also involved encouraging good behaviour? ____
6 was abandoned by relatives because of their actions and values? ____
7 wanted free education for all which was paid for by the government? ____
8 came up with a way of teaching in schools which is still widely in use today? ____
9 established something in direct response to a problem within their family? ____
10 shared the opinion with someone close to them that everyone was entitled to education? ____

3 **Find highlighted words and phrases in the article which match these definitions.**

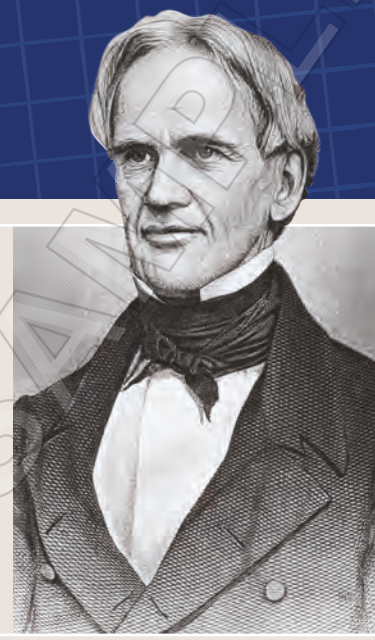
1 a system where students learn from their teacher over the internet _____
2 set up a company or institution _____
3 bring someone up and educate them _____
4 thinking or behaving in a new or modern way _____
5 the practice of making people obey rules and behave properly _____
6 the way you do something or deal with it _____
7 a doctor who treats people with mental illnesses _____
8 a great change in conditions, ways of working, thinking, etc. _____



FREE SAMPLE

PIONEERS IN Education

Don't take your education for granted! Thanks to these four people, many of us now have access to free education both in the classroom and also online.



A Horace Mann Horace Mann, an American politician in the 19th century, believed that the best way to raise decent citizens was through a proper education. School should not only teach reading, writing and basic maths, but also moral values. Mann did not attend school regularly, so he taught himself at the town library. Remarkably, he went on to become the secretary of the Board of Education. Mann felt that everyone deserved the right to free education and expert teachers. He hoped to increase the school leaving age to 16, widen the range of school subjects and improve teachers' pay, although men went on to earn more than women. As for discipline, Mann worked on making school compulsory, achieving regular attendance and introducing the school bell in the US to make students arrive on time. Without Mann, imagine what school life would be like today!

B Savitribai Phule Savitribai Phule's fight for women's rights in the 19th century means that women in India now enjoy greater access to education. When Savitribai got married, she was still a child. Her progressive husband taught her to read and write because women were not allowed to go to school at that time. However, they both believed that schooling was a basic right, whatever the gender or social class. After qualifying as a teacher at 17, she established India's first school for girls in 1848 where girls could take subjects such as maths and science. Both Savitribai and her husband faced criticism because their views on educating girls were unpopular. People would throw mud, stones or rubbish at Savitribai when she went out, and they were even rejected by their own family and ordered to leave the family home. Despite everything, the couple ran 18 schools successfully and Savitribai's contribution to gender equality in India is celebrated today.



C Maria Montessori Maria Montessori felt that young children should be active in their lessons. Not originally interested in education, Montessori applied to study medicine, but she was turned down because she was a woman. Eventually, she managed to get a place and became one of Italy's first female doctors in 1896. She began working as a psychiatrist, but later became interested in education. She opened her first school in Rome and developed her own method, which she described as 'auto-learning'. Maria believed that children were naturally curious and with this in mind, she designed her own learning materials. She found that, if left alone, the children would choose one of the resources, play with it and learn for themselves. The Montessori approach is now used in thousands of schools all around the world. More than 100 years after Maria Montessori opened her first school, educators are still weighing up her ideas today and probably will do so for many years to come.



D Salman Khan This century, Salman Khan's Academy has had a huge impact on remote learning. It began in 2004, when Khan began helping his cousin Nadia who was struggling with maths. As they lived so far apart, Khan would teach her using a phone and a simple computer tool. It was a success and more relatives asked for this help. Khan started posting videos online so people outside the family could also benefit. These videos were the start of the Khan Academy which teaches subjects such as maths, science and history. This has brought about a revolution in education, where learners of all ages can take charge of their own learning rather than being told by a teacher, and all for free. Currently, more than 165 million people, based in 190 different countries and using 56 languages, are registered on this not-for-profit organisation; and these numbers are expected to grow.



FREE SAMPLE

1 GRAMMAR 1 Tenses (1): present / past simple, *used to, would, be / get used to*

▶ Student's Book, page 12 ▶ Grammar reference, Unit 1, Student's Book, page 139 Grammar video

1 **Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.**

1 I thought I _____ (**know**) the answer, but I'm not so sure now.
2 He lost marks because he _____ (**not complete**) all of the test.
3 I always _____ (**aim**) to get a good night's sleep before an exam.
4 Water is an unusual liquid because it expands when you _____ (**freeze**) it.
5 You're late! The bus for the museum _____ (**leave**) 10 minutes ago.
6 Where were you this morning? _____ (**you** / **forget**) about your lesson?
7 Carmen _____ (**look**) upset. I wonder if anything is wrong.
8 _____ (**you** / **recognise**) that man? I'm sure he's our old maths teacher.

2 **Complete the second sentence so it has a similar meaning to the first. Do not change the word given. Use two to five words, including the word given.**

1 When I was at school, we usually did chemistry experiments on Friday morning. WOULD
When I was at school, we _____ chemistry experiments on Friday morning.
2 They didn't like it at first, but now the new students don't mind wearing a school uniform. GOT
Eventually, the new students all _____ a school uniform.
3 The school that I go to teaches Japanese now. DID
The school that I go to _____ Japanese, but it does now.
4 He looks unhappy and I don't think he's adapting to his new school. GETTING
He looks unhappy and I don't think _____ his new school.
5 I think I know you. Were you a student at Huntingford High? BE
I think I know you. _____ a student at Huntingford High?
6 The older students work hard, but it doesn't bother them now. ARE
The older students _____ hard now.

1 VOCABULARY Working with words

▶ Student's Book, page 13 ▶ Vocabulary reference, Unit 1, Student's Book, page 152

1 **Choose the correct word. If both words are correct, choose the sentence.**

1 Guess what! I passed my driving test. I've got my **certificate** / **licence**! ☐
2 My grandfather left school at the age of 15 with no **degrees** / **qualifications**. ☐
3 How long did you **practise** / **revise** for your geography exam, Jack? ☐
4 It's hard to **pass** / **take** an exam when you're exhausted from studying all night. ☐
5 My economics **instructor** / **lecturer** has been at this university for over 20 years. ☐
6 I was late for training, so the **coach** / **instructor** told me to run around the track 10 times. ☐
7 When I was a science **graduate** / **undergraduate**, I spent a lot of time in the college lab. ☐
8 Of all the **pupils** / **students** in his art class, Mr Smith believed that Karen was the most talented. ☐



FREE SAMPLE

2 Complete the short texts with the correct form of the phrasal verbs below.

catch up with	come up with	creep up behind	dig up	end up	hurry up	look up	set up	speak up	use up

For my technology project, I needed to find out who first (**1**) _____ the idea for television. It wasn't easy to (**2**) _____ the answer online, because apparently a few different people had the same idea at the same time.

I couldn't hear the museum guide very well because she spoke so quietly. I was a bit shy and didn't want to ask her to (**3**) _____, so I (**4**) _____ leaving her tour and joining another one.

Paolo and I saw Sam in the library, and he and I decided to do something funny. 'Let's (**5**) _____ him and scare him!' Paolo suggested. 'OK, but we need to (**6**) _____ – I think he's about to leave,' I replied.

Harry did a lot of research and managed to (**7**) _____ a lot of information about the ancient Minoan civilisation of Crete. He wanted to print it and take it to school, but printing the first 20 pages (**8**) _____ all of the ink.

Ellie didn't go to school for a month after she broke her leg. But she (**9**) _____ the rest of the class without any problems. That's because her friends (**10**) _____ a study group, and each day two of them went to her house and helped her to study.

3 Match to make sentences. Use the words in italics to help you.

1	They're *bored*	____	**a)** *to* the teacher and didn't know about the test.
2	He was *interested*	____	**b)** *against* voting for Grace as class president and chose Luke.
3	She *criticised* Tim	____	**c)** *on* their homework if they're looking at their phones.
4	We *decided*	____	**d)** *in* chess and joined the local club.
5	They're *experienced*	____	**e)** *as* personal trainers and we are already working at a gym.
6	They can't *concentrate*	____	**f)** *with* working part time while you're a student.
7	He didn't *pay attention*	____	**g)** *with* that song – let's listen to something else.
8	We both *qualified*	____	**h)** *in* preparing students for important language exams.
9	She *succeeded*	____	**i)** *in* passing all her exams; she was very pleased.
10	There's nothing *wrong*	____	**j)** *for* not working hard on his part of the project.



1 GRAMMAR 2 Tenses (2): present perfect simple, past perfect simple

▶ Student's Book, page 15 ▶ Grammar reference, Unit 1, Student's Book, page 140

1 Complete the sentences with the present perfect simple or past perfect simple form of the verbs in brackets.

1. By the end of the day, Lucy _____ (**have**) seven different classes at college.
2. We _____ (**not meet**) the new chemistry teacher yet. I hope she's nice!
3. When I woke up this morning, my sister _____ (**already** / **leave**) for college.
4. I got to school and then I realised that I _____ (**not bring**) my gym gear with me!
5. I'm so excited! This is the first time I _____ (**speak**) to such a famous scientist!
6. I couldn't read the book because someone _____ (**draw**) funny pictures in it.
7. You're studying hard again. You _____ (**study**) until late every night this week!
8. '_____ (**they** / **prepare**) for the test?' 'Of course not. That's why they failed.'

2 Choose the correct word or phrase.

1. My uncle has had the same car **for** / **since** 20 years.
2. **When** / **By the time** the physics lecture ended, Harry had fallen asleep.
3. Sonia has **already** / **yet** competed in three maths competitions for her school.
4. My cousin hadn't **ever** / **never** done an experiment in a laboratory before.
5. He has applied to numerous universities but hasn't been successful **since** / **yet**.
6. **Once** / **Until** they had finished the exam, they were free to leave the classroom.
7. It's the third time I've called you. Where have you **been** / **gone** all day?
8. She left for university in 2024. **So far** / **Up to that point**, she had only lived at home.

FREE SAMPLE

1 LISTENING Multiple choice | Extracts

▶ Student's Book, page 14

1 **Complete the table with the phrases below. One phrase can show agreement or disagreement depending on its use.**

I can't see why not. I know! I wouldn't go that far. Me neither! Mine too. No doubt about that. Oh, I wouldn't say that. Oh, yes, totally! Sounds good to me. Yes, to some extent, I support.

Agreement	Disagreement	Partial agreement

2 **Complete the dialogue with the phrases below.**

me neither mine too not at all you can't be serious

A: That Zumba class was tough! I'm not as fit as I used to be.
B: (**1**) _____ ! I haven't got the energy to go swimming now. Would you mind if we just go home?
A: (**2**) _____ . I'll ask Win to pick us up outside the gym. Unless you'd prefer to walk …
B: (**3**) _____ ! I can't even stand up!
A: No, I was joking. My feet are killing me!
B: (**4**) _____ !



3 1.01 **Listen and check your answers.**

4 1.02 Exam **You will hear people talking in eight different situations. For each question (1–8), choose the best answer (A, B or C).**

1 You hear two friends talking after a Zumba class. What do they agree to do?
- **A** go swimming after the class
- **B** walk home from the gym
- **C** leave the gym immediately

2 You overhear a boy talking on the phone about a judo club. Why is he talking to his friend?
- **A** to convince him to join the club
- **B** to remind him that he likes judo
- **C** to encourage him to get a black belt

3 You hear two girls talking about a driving lesson. What do they disagree about?
- **A** whether the driving lesson was boring
- **B** why she shouldn't drive on public roads
- **C** that she needs to be more confident

4 You hear part of an interview with a life coach. The man's involvement in the film was as
- **A** a trainer.
- **B** an adviser.
- **C** a life coach.

5 You hear a girl talking about a pet. What was the dog taught to do?
- **A** scare away other dogs
- **B** wait for his food quietly
- **C** carry things into the house

6 You hear two friends talking about a job. What do they agree about?
- **A** He will be the boss one day.
- **B** It takes time to be successful.
- **C** He should join the police force.

7 You hear a teacher talking about graffiti. Why will the students remove the graffiti?
- **A** They refused to reveal certain information.
- **B** They would rather do it than stay at home.
- **C** They have the necessary equipment.

8 You hear two boys talking about a survival weekend. What do they agree to do?
- **A** change their plans
- **B** make a decision later
- **C** go camping anyway

FREE SAMPLE

1 SPEAKING Collaborative task

▶ Student's Book, page 16 ▶ Speaking reference, Unit 1, Student's Book, page 165

1 **Choose the correct word or phrase.**

1 **A:** I think there's a lot to learn about history at an art museum.
B: Oh, **absolutely** / **really**!

2 **A:** I doubt students can learn much at a theme park.
B: **So** / **Neither** do I. It's just a place to have fun.

3 **A:** An adventure activity centre is a great place to learn new skills.
B: You've got **a point** / **right**, but not all students enjoy physical activity.

4 **A:** I think you can learn a lot about planets at a space museum.
B: Me **also** / **too**! It's the best place for that.

2 Exam **Complete the words in the dialogue. The first letter is there to help you.**

I'd say the internet is the best place to do research for your homework.

I'm sorry, but I (**1**) **d**_____. There's too much wrong information online.

You're (**2**) **r**_____ about that, but (**3**) **d**_____ you think that if you're careful, you can find good information?

I (**4**) **s**_____ so, but I think it's better to use books from a library.

Well, I prefer using my computer and doing my research at home.

1 USE OF ENGLISH Key word transformation

▶ Student's Book, page 17 ▶ Vocabulary reference, Unit 1, Student's Book, page 152

1 **Complete the second sentence so it has a similar meaning to the first. Choose one word from below and any other words you need. Use two to five words and *-ing* forms where possible.**

1 concentrate wrong

a) I don't mind long lectures at university.
There _____ long lectures at university.

b) Graduates need to think closely about how to find good jobs.
Graduates _____ good jobs.

2 experienced succeeded

a) She has taught adult learners for many years.
She _____ adult learners.

b) I finally managed to pass my driving test!
I finally _____ my driving test!

3 criticised interested

a) He received criticism because he didn't encourage the students.
He _____ the students.

b) How many people want to learn a second language?
How many people _____ _____ a second language?



2 Exam **Complete the second sentence so it has a similar meaning to the first. Do not change the word given. Use two to five words, including the word given.**

1 First I read the book and then I saw the film. **HAD**
I _____ I saw the film.

2 My brother doesn't want to go to university. **AGAINST**
My brother _____ to university.

3 The new history teacher hasn't taught large classes before. **USED**
The new history teacher _____ _____ large classes.

4 Are you listening to what I'm saying? **ATTENTION**
Are you _____ what I'm saying?

5 This building is a hotel now, but before that, it was a library. **BE**
This building _____ a library, but it's a hotel now.

FREE SAMPLE

1 WRITING An essay

▶ Student's Book, pages 18–19 ▶ Writing reference, Student's Book, page 164

1 **Complete the table with the words and phrases below.**

as because for example
I would argue that In my opinion,
In my view, It seems to me since such as
that is This is why

Introduce an opinion
Introduce a reason or an example

'Online learning should replace traditional classroom learning.'
Do you agree?

While some people believe that online learning is the future of education, I would argue that traditional classroom learning is better for several reasons and should not be replaced completely.

In the traditional classroom, the teacher is there and available. It seems to me that this has many advantages. For instance, since the teacher can see their students' faces, they know immediately who needs help. I also think students are more likely to ask questions if there is a teacher in the room. Finally, the teacher can check that everyone is focused on the task.

In my view, the traditional classroom also has benefits for the students. For example, it creates a community, and students feel like they belong there. Being together in person encourages groupwork. This is why students become better at working together – a vital life skill. This type of learning also allows students to do things physically.

To conclude, I disagree with the idea that online learning should be used instead of traditional classroom learning. In my opinion, there are too many benefits, such as stimulating natural conversation, for this type of learning to be replaced.

2 **Read the essay. Does the writer agree or disagree with the statement?** _____

3 **Read the statement below. Then rewrite the sentences using the words and phrases in capitals to form the second paragraph of an essay.**

'Apprenticeships are a good idea for young people and for employers.' Do you agree?

1 Apprenticeships are a good thing for young people. They can learn practical skills. **BECAUSE**

_____

2 They also earn money. They can be more independent. **SINCE**

_____

3 Some young people want to start working or prefer to learn skills in a different way. Apprenticeships are a great solution. **THIS IS WHY**

_____

4 Doing an apprenticeship is a good idea. You get the qualifications you know employers want. **I WOULD ARGUE THAT … AS**

_____

5 Apprenticeships help you get into employment more quickly. There is more opportunity to progress in your career. **IN MY OPINION**

_____

4 Exam **Write a third paragraph with some or all of the ideas below, or your own ideas. Include reasons and/or examples to justify them. Try to use the words and phrases from Exercise 1.**

- Apprenticeships can be adapted to specific roles in the company – great flexibility.
- Apprenticeships are an excellent way to recruit new staff – you get the skilled workers you need for the future.
- Employers can get funding and apprenticeships are a great way to attract people with new ideas to the company.
- Learning can be done in the workplace – no disruptions or interruptions, you can fit it in when it suits you.

_____

_____

_____

_____

FREE SAMPLE

1 Choose the correct word or phrase.



1 I **haven't seen** / **had never seen** a dinosaur before I went to the museum.
2 When Billy was younger, he **used to** / **would** live near his school.
3 Martha **didn't drive** / **hasn't driven** her car since the accident.
4 **Have you bought** / **Do you buy** the books for your course yet?
5 I didn't **use to take** / **used to taking** the bus to go to college.
6 In primary school, I had to wear a school uniform and I **have hated** / **hated it**!
7 Jeremy **has been** / **has gone** to the exhibition and he said it was great.
8 Did it take you long to **be used to** / **get used to** driving on the left?
9 It was the second time we **have spoken** / **had spoken** with the principal.
10 I turned off the lights, locked the door and then **had left** / **left** the lab.

2 Complete the short texts with the correct form of the words and phrases below.

certificate degree dig it up end up graduate interested in
lecturer licence pass succeed in undergraduate wrong with

1 A police officer stopped Frazer because he was driving too fast. He asked to see Frazer's _____, but Frazer didn't have one because he had never _____ his driving test. So Frazer _____ going to prison!
2 Max was _____ studying science, so he went to university and got a _____ in physics. Now he is one of the _____ at his old university and he teaches the _____ there.
3 To get a new passport, Grandpa needed his birth _____. He looked for it everywhere, but couldn't _____. Luckily for Grandpa, my father _____ finding it for him. It was hidden in an old book!
4 There's nothing _____ getting a job and not going to university. I mean, a lot of _____ can't find jobs anyway when they finish their studies.

Learning to Learn

Developing self-awareness

1 Choose the sentences that are true for you.

1 I find it difficult to express my thoughts and feelings. ☐
2 I sometimes feel stressed and anxious. ☐
3 I get frustrated and upset when things don't go well. ☐
4 I focus on the negative things about myself, not the positive. ☐
5 I often compare myself to other people. ☐
6 I enjoy spending quiet time alone. ☐
7 I know my strengths and weaknesses. ☐

2 Complete the sentences about developing self-awareness. Consider the answers you gave in Exercise 1.

Other people tell me that I am _____.

Three things I am grateful for today are:

1 _____
2 _____
3 _____

Two things that I'm going to do to help develop my self-awareness are:

1 _____
2 _____

FREE SAMPLE

2 Inventive minds

READING Multiple choice | An article

▶ Student's Book, pages 20–21

1 **Read the article and match the inventors below with the lessons learnt.**

Alexander Bell Jane ní Dhulchaointigh Mary Ann Horton the team from Tunisia Thomas Edison

1 Put your name on your invention quickly. _____
2 Do not be put off if you don't succeed at first. _____
3 Age is not a barrier to becoming an inventor. _____
4 It's worth paying attention to your own ideas too. _____
5 Creative thought matters less than working hard. _____

2 Exam **Read the article again. For questions 1–6, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.**

1 Ash mentions the inventors from Tunisia in paragraph A because
- **A** they won an important prize for their work.
- **B** he admires them and wants to follow their example.
- **C** their invention will change things for the better.
- **D** his research is based on their lives.

2 What does Ash suggest in paragraph B?
- **A** Alexander Bell was the most significant inventor of all time.
- **B** In this field, Edison worked far harder than others.
- **C** Being clever is crucial to being an inventor.
- **D** Thinking of an unusual idea is tougher now than it was.

3 What does Ash mean by 'back to the drawing board' in paragraph C?
- **A** He feels like giving up on becoming an inventor.
- **B** He should have checked online first.
- **C** He'll need to recreate the design on paper.
- **D** He has to come up with something different.

4 What does 'that feeling' in paragraph D refer to?
- **A** feeling annoyed after your computer crashes
- **B** feeling worried that you haven't finished a piece of work
- **C** feeling upset when you do something by mistake
- **D** feeling anxious about getting the final version right

5 What is meant by 'budding' in paragraph F?
- **A** developing
- **B** experienced
- **C** unconcerned
- **D** well-known

6 What do we learn about Ash in paragraph G?
- **A** He isn't sure about what's needed.
- **B** He isn't used to working on his own.
- **C** He's willing to follow the advice.
- **D** He's bound to lead a successful life.

3 **Find the words and phrases below in the article. Work out what they mean from the context. Then match them with the definitions (1–8).**

accidentally (adv) come up with (v) dramatically (adv) identify (v) inspiration (n)
intelligence (n) look into (v) straightforward (adj)

1 find or discover _____
2 suddenly and obviously _____
3 by mistake _____
4 easy to do or understand _____
5 think of an idea _____
6 examine or explore _____
7 the ability to learn, think and understand _____
8 someone or something that gives you ideas _____

FREE SAMPLE

Lessons from inventors

Ash Martins has been looking into what we can learn from successful inventors.

A Some young women from Tunisia have been nominated for a prize for their invention which will dramatically improve the lives of wheelchair users. It will allow people with severe disabilities to control their wheelchairs through brain signals, eye movements, facial expressions and their voice. I feel inspired by people so young inventing something so life changing and would like to do the same. So I decided to do some research to find out what it takes to be an inventor and how I could come up with something new.

B But is there anything left to be invented? Discovering something new was straightforward for Thomas Edison and Alexander Bell in the 19th century. In those days, light bulbs and telephones needed inventing. But did it take intelligence or something else? Edison is quoted as saying 'Genius is 2% inspiration and 98% perspiration', suggesting the key is hard work! It also seems important to get there before anyone else: Bell was the first to get the patent for his telephone, so he got all the credit for inventing it.



Thomas Edison

C Mary Ann Horton is a computer scientist who wrote a simple program which enabled us to send email attachments. She believes new ideas come from identifying urgent needs, but you should always double-check first to see if someone has got there before you. An idea comes to mind for my own invention: something to record and play back my dreams. I look online but sadly, I find Japanese researchers are developing a recorder which combines brain imaging and artificial intelligence to create videos of our dreams. I'm dropping that idea, then! **Back to the drawing board**! But will I ever invent something remarkable?

D Mary Ann Horton reminds us not to give up too easily. She admits to losing all her work on occasion, and how it isn't a great moment. She assures us, however, that the next attempt is often an improvement on the first. I know **that feeling**. I get it whenever I accidentally delete a file on my laptop for school. Then I have to explain it to the teacher. Next time, I'll say that my next piece will be even better!

E Award-winning inventor Jane ní Dhulchaointigh is inspired by other creative people and begins each project by drawing pictures. As a design student, Jane invented a type of glue which can be used to fill a broken object. Her first product was not child-friendly, but it was manufactured anyway. Her team has now produced a safer one. My next lesson: it's worth releasing a first version and then you can work on improvements.

F Jane has some more useful advice for **budding** inventors like me who are just starting out. When she first began, she sought advice from others but as she was gaining confidence, she realised that she could trust her own initiatives. However, she also emphasises the importance of working with others and good communication.

G So what can I assume from this? Could I make a good inventor? Whatever I decide, it will require considerable effort and determination. Apparently, I also need to spend more time looking into other people's work, generating my own ideas and getting used to teamwork. I will give it a try!



FREE SAMPLE

2 GRAMMAR 1 Tenses (3): continuous tenses

▶ Student's Book, page 22 ▶ Grammar reference, Unit 2, Student's Book, page 140

1 Choose the correct phrase.

1 He **hasn't been working** / **hadn't been working** for long when he made a discovery.
2 Before becoming a sales representative, Jack **was working** / **has been working** as a waiter.
3 The TV is flashing on and off. How long **is it doing** / **has it been doing** that?
4 **You're always looking** / **You've always been looking** at your phone! Put it down for once!
5 The battery **has been charging** / **is charging** for ages. I think it's OK to use it now.
6 We **are wondering** / **had been wondering** how the machine worked from the moment we bought it.

2 Complete the dialogues with the correct continuous form of the verbs in brackets.

1 'What's wrong with the printer?' 'I don't know, but it _____ (**make**) that strange noise all day, so I've called a technician.'
2 'I _____ (**work**) on a difficult maths equation at the moment. Can you help me?' 'Sure, let me see. Oh, it's quite simple really.'
3 'There was a line of people outside the Apple® Store last night.' 'I wonder what they _____ (**do**) there.'
4 'I'm so sorry! _____ (**you** / **wait**) for long?' 'No, no. I got here just a few minutes ago.'
5 'Have they booked their flight for the seminar?' 'Yes, they _____ (**fly**) out to New York on Thursday.'
6 'Did Charlie finally get some sleep?' 'Yes, but he _____ (**study**) for hours before I made him go to bed.'

3 Complete the sentences with the correct continuous form of the verbs in brackets.

1 Henry went online at 8 am. When he logged off at 8 pm, he _____ (**surf**) the internet for 12 hours!
2 She's busy with an idea for a great app. She _____ (**develop**) it for three months.
3 I saw two men with a big package outside your house yesterday. _____ (**they** / **deliver**) your widescreen TV?
4 Of course you can check your emails on my tablet. I _____ (**not use**) it at the moment.
5 I usually watch TV in my room until quite late. It's bad because I _____ (**not get**) enough sleep lately.
6 There was a robot at the technology exhibition. It _____ (**follow**) me when it fell over.

2 VOCABULARY Working with words

▶ Student's Book, page 23 ▶ Vocabulary reference, Unit 2, Student's Book, page 153

1 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words below.

1 create develop

We asked the government to give us money so that we could _____ our idea, and we explained that if our product was successful, it could _____ more jobs.

2 discover invent

Do you think it's true that it takes luck to _____ something, but a lot of hard work and intelligence to _____ something that has never existed before?

3 manufacture produce

We really need to _____ buses and trains that run on electricity because, unlike those that run on petrol, they don't _____ the greenhouse gas CO_2.

4 appliance machine

The most basic _____ that every home needs are a fridge, a cooker and a washing _____. Things like dishwashers and dryers aren't as important.

5 engine motor

At the moment, the big advantage of cars with petrol _____ over those with electric _____ is that you don't have to charge a battery to keep them running.

6 remote control tool

Oh, no. The volume button on the _____ is stuck again. Where are the _____? I need a small screwdriver to fix it.

FREE SAMPLE



2 Match to make sentences. Use the words in italics to help you.

1	Tom is the one who *comes* ____	**a)**	*into* the computer at a USB port on the side.
2	Whenever you *carry* ____	**b)**	*out* how it works if you've never tried before.
3	The printer cable *plugs* ____	**c)**	*up with* the ideas and Jock develops them.
4	It isn't easy to *figure* ____	**d)**	*into* why the satellite stopped working suddenly.
5	The assignment is *coming* ____	**e)**	*on* well and we're making good progress.
6	We need to *look* ____	**f)**	*out* experiments, make sure you wear goggles!

3 Complete the sentences with the words below.

award definition performance powered priority secret speed (x 2) tech time

1 The motorcyclist was travelling at high _____ when he nearly had an accident.
2 High-_____ tyres are used by drivers to improve how their car functions.
3 Dealing with climate change is a top _____ for governments around the world.
4 High-_____ TVs are the best because they produce sharper, clearer images.
5 Her ambition is to do important research and win a top _____ for her work.
6 It's high _____ we upgraded to a faster network for our internet.
7 The plans for the new submarines are top _____, so I can't show them to you.
8 This Formula 1 car has a top _____ of around 360 kilometres per hour.
9 Generation Y has grown up in a high-_____ world full of devices and gadgets.
10 Each of the NASA Space Shuttles needed three high-_____ rocket engines to launch them into space.

2 GRAMMAR 2 Comparatives and superlatives

▶ Student's Book, page 25 ▶ Grammar reference, Unit 2, Student's Book, page 141

Grammar video

1 Choose the correct word or phrase.

1 Why is the internet here **more** / **much** slower than it is in the USA?
2 Jason bought the TV with the **widest** / **wider** screen in the shop and paid a lot for it.
3 This is **the nicest** / **the more nice** looking phone I have ever seen!
4 Computers are **the least expensive** / **less expensive** than they used to be.

2 Write one word in each gap to complete the sentences.

1 He thinks interactive video games are far _____ entertaining than real sports.
2 I hate travelling by bus. In fact, it's my _____ favourite means of transport.
3 It's less trouble to shop online _____ it is to go to the shops in town.
4 My old mobile phone doesn't look _____ good as your brand new smartphone.
5 Solar technology is a(n) _____ cleaner way to produce electricity.

3 Write the comparative or superlative form of the adjectives in brackets. Add any other words you need.

TECHNOLOGY: WHAT IS IT GOOD FOR?

Surely the purpose of technology is to make our lives (**1**) _____ (**good**). Without it, we wouldn't live as (**2**) _____ (**long**) we do now, and our daily lives would be much (**3**) _____ (**hard**).

But what about the negative effects of technology? Although we are living in (**4**) _____ (**advanced**) period in human history, the planet is suffering. Our cars and industries have caused terrible pollution that has led to climate change. Temperatures are (**5**) _____ (**high**) ever before, and extreme weather has become (**6**) _____ (**common**). It's one of (**7**) _____ (**serious**) problems we are facing. So what's (**8**) _____ (**good**) solution? Perhaps technology will provide the answer.

FREE SAMPLE

2 LISTENING Multiple matching

▶ Student's Book, page 24

1 **Complete the sentences (1–6) with the words below. Then match the sentences with the functions (a–f).**

appeal	keen	sure	surprised	tend	wonder

1 I _____ if it's something that could be improved. ____
2 I'm not entirely _____ I agree with that claim. ____
3 The thing that I'm really not _____ on are the settings. ____
4 I'm afraid it doesn't _____ to me at all. ____
5 I'd certainly be _____ if they remained in business. ____
6 I _____ to think that the smaller ones are better. ____

This person is …
a) saying they dislike something.
b) expressing their surprise.
c) saying something is not of interest.
d) making a suggestion.
e) explaining their usual view.
f) expressing their uncertainty.

2 **Match the phrases (1–8) with what they may refer to from the list (A–H) in Exercise 3.**

1 you can't hear things clearly ____
2 it isn't easy to handle ____
3 it doesn't last as long as it should ____
4 it doesn't take good photos ____
5 it isn't easy to operate ____
6 the way problems are dealt with ____
7 it doesn't record very well ____
8 it isn't affordable ____

3 2.01 Exam **You will hear five people discussing a new phone. Choose from the list (A–H) what each speaker talks about. Use the letters only once. There are three extra letters which you do not need to use.**

A the customer service
B that it runs out of power
C how bad the video is
D the quality of the sound
E how complicated it is to use
F the high price
G the size of the device
H poor camera quality

Speaker 1 ☐ Speaker 2 ☐ Speaker 3 ☐ Speaker 4 ☐ Speaker 5 ☐

2 SPEAKING Photo task

▶ Student's Book, page 26 ▶ Speaking reference, Unit 2, Student's Book, page 165

1 Exam **Look at the photos and read what a student has said about them. Write *C* next to the sentences that compare the photos and *D* next to the sentences that describe them.**





1 In the first photo, there are two people. They are standing in a street and the man is holding a tablet. ____
2 The main difference is that the people in the first photo look happy and probably know where they are, whereas the man in the second photo looks confused. ____
3 The people in the first photo are using a tablet for directions, while the man in the second photo is holding a map. ____
4 The people in the first photo look like they're enjoying themselves, but the man in the second photo isn't because he's lost. ____

2 **Look at the photos again and choose the correct word.**

1 Tablets are great for tourists. They're **far** / **more** better than traditional maps.
2 The couple look really excited, **whereas** / **however** the man looks fed up.
3 It isn't as easy to use a traditional map **than** / **as** it is to use a modern tablet.
4 The man is feeling **stressful** / **stressed** because he's lost in a foreign city.
5 Maps are **easy** / **easier** to use than tablets because they aren't heavy.
6 Traditional maps are **less** / **as** detailed than the maps you can see online.

FREE SAMPLE

2 USE OF ENGLISH Multiple-choice cloze

▶ Student's Book, page 27 ▶ Vocabulary reference, Unit 2, Student's Book, page 153

1 Complete the dialogues with the correct form of the words below.

bring carry drum push switch think

1 **A:** I think we've got a great product. What's our next step?
B: We need to promote it and _____ up some interest.

2 **A:** What if no-one is interested in our idea?
B: We'll just _____ on with our research and hope for the best.

3 **A:** What are the students doing in the lab?
B: They're _____ out a chemistry experiment.

4 **A:** Why isn't this printer working?
B: You know, it helps a lot if you _____ it on first!

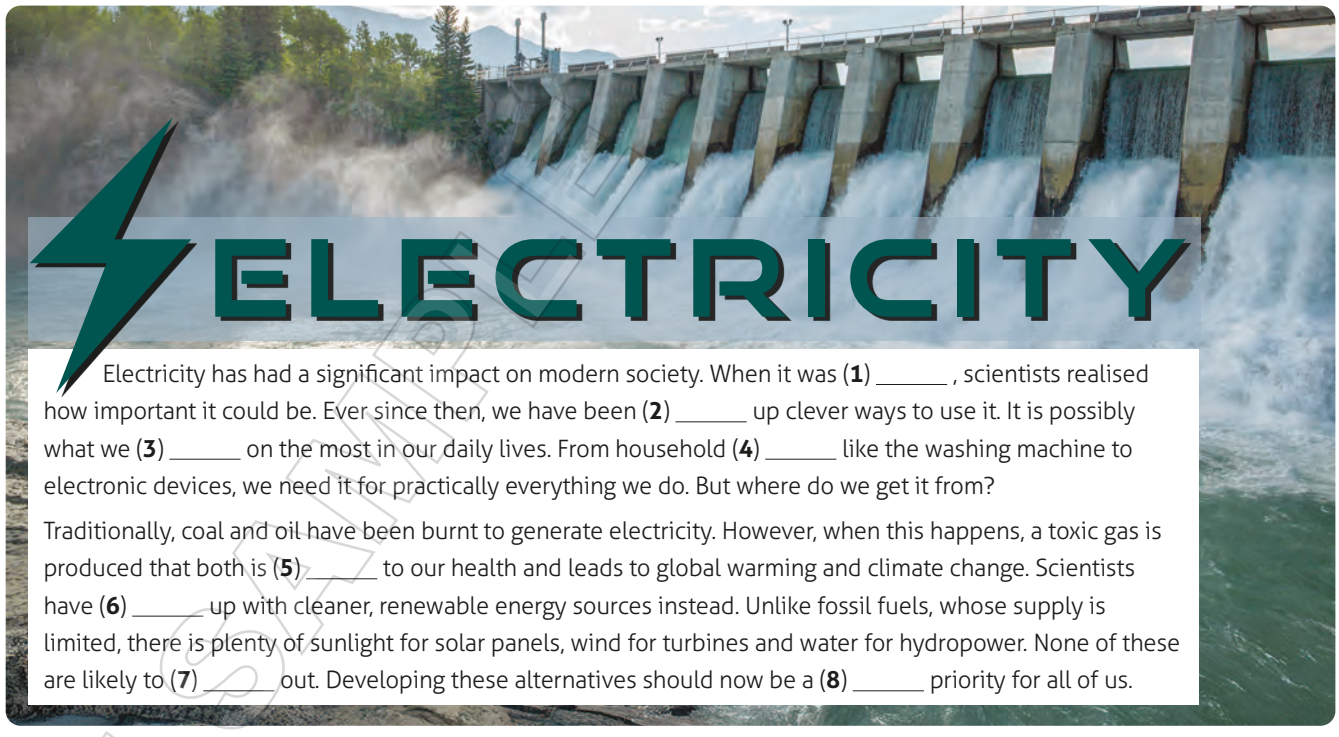
5 **A:** I need a new phone. What can you recommend?
B: Well, Samsung have just _____ out their latest model.

6 **A:** People invent things all the time. It must be pretty easy.
B: Yes, but some of the things they _____ up are really silly!

2 Choose the correct word.

1 Just plug it **in** / **up** here and then press this button to switch it on.
2 I'm really pleased with my idea for an app; it's coming **in** / **on** very well.
3 It took me ages to figure **from** / **out** how to use the machine because the instructions weren't clear.
4 We're looking **up** / **into** the idea of installing solar panels for our house.
5 We carried **on** / **out** an experiment and the results were quite astonishing.
6 You need to come **up** / **by** with a solution fast or there will be bigger problems later.

3 Exam Read the text and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap.



Electricity has had a significant impact on modern society. When it was (**1**) _____ , scientists realised how important it could be. Ever since then, we have been (**2**) _____ up clever ways to use it. It is possibly what we (**3**) _____ on the most in our daily lives. From household (**4**) _____ like the washing machine to electronic devices, we need it for practically everything we do. But where do we get it from?

Traditionally, coal and oil have been burnt to generate electricity. However, when this happens, a toxic gas is produced that both is (**5**) _____ to our health and leads to global warming and climate change. Scientists have (**6**) _____ up with cleaner, renewable energy sources instead. Unlike fossil fuels, whose supply is limited, there is plenty of sunlight for solar panels, wind for turbines and water for hydropower. None of these are likely to (**7**) _____ out. Developing these alternatives should now be a (**8**) _____ priority for all of us.

1	**A** created	**B** manufactured	**C** discovered	**D** invented
2	**A** thinking	**B** figuring	**C** making	**D** looking
3	**A** base	**B** rely	**C** trust	**D** hope
4	**A** engines	**B** tools	**C** appliances	**D** motors
5	**A** painful	**B** unhealthy	**C** unsafe	**D** harmful
6	**A** come	**B** brought	**C** found	**D** looked
7	**A** turn	**B** set	**C** go	**D** run
8	**A** big	**B** top	**C** tall	**D** great

FREE SAMPLE

▶ Student's Book, pages 28–29 ▶ Writing reference, Student's Book, page 160

1 **Complete the exam advice with one word in each gap.**

1 To write a review, you should describe the important _____ and negative features of the product.
2 These key features might include information such as use, size and _____ , technical details and other functions.
3 To finish, make a(n) _____ to the reader, based on one or two key features.

2 **Read the review and match the descriptions (1–4) with the paragraphs (A–D).**

1 introduce the product and describe your experience of it, giving details of the best features ____
2 give your recommendation – say if you recommend it and who for ____
3 name the product and summarise your opinion of it ____
4 describe any negative features ____



Smart Dragon XHA:
BEST BUDGET WIRELESS HEADPHONES

A I've had these Smart Dragon headphones for two months now. I've used them with all the features on different gadgets (smartphone, laptop and tablet). I'd like to share some of my thoughts and maybe help you decide if you should buy them or not. They're a great product, although they aren't absolutely perfect.

B The biggest plus of this product is the excellent sound quality. The headphones fit well and are comfortable to wear. Despite their size, they're light and they're strong too – a great feature if you use them a lot like me. The battery life is outstanding too – an astonishing 50 hours.

C On the downside, there is only one colour option, and this particular model isn't very stylish. Unlike other brands, these headphones don't come with a cable for wired listening. However, you can buy one online for a reasonable price.

D Overall, I think this is an excellent product. It's particularly suitable for people who value sound quality over style and who use headphones on a variety of devices. I'm happy to recommend them, especially if you want good value for money.

3 Exam **Read the exam task below. Complete the paragraph plan with your ideas.**

You see this advert in a magazine for young people.

REVIEWS WANTED

We're planning a new weekly section on the best products for teens – they can be devices, cool gadgets or other inventions, but they must be products that are interesting for teens. Your review should include information about the product, its features and other useful information. Would you recommend it to other teenagers? We'll use the best reviews!

Part	Purpose	My notes
Paragraph 1	Name the product and summarise your opinion.	
Paragraph 2	Introduce the product and describe your experience of it.	
Paragraph 3	Describe any negative features.	
Paragraph 4	Say if you recommend it and who for.	

FREE SAMPLE

1 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words and phrases below.

appliance	carry out	come on	come up with	develop	engine	figure out
high	machine	manufacture	plug in	remote control	tool	top

1 It's so exciting to go to a Formula 1 race and hear the roar of the _____ -powered _____ as the cars flash past at _____ speeds of over 300 kilometres an hour.

2 My favourite inventor, whose name I don't know, is the person that _____ the idea for the _____ . Imagine if you had to get up every time you wanted to change the channel on TV!

3 My idea for a new scooter is _____ nicely. It has taken me a while to _____ it, but it will be ready for production soon, and I will need to find a company that can _____ it.

4 For days, my car was making a strange noise. I managed to _____ what was wrong, but I didn't have the _____ or the skills to fix it, so I took it to a mechanic.

5 When I got home today, there was a message on my answering _____ . It was from a lady who was _____ a survey about internet providers.

6 Every new _____ comes with an instruction manual that shows you how to operate it. Some – like fridges – are simple because they just need to be _____ .

2 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets.

1 We _____ (**learn**) about robotics for two months now.

2 _____ (**you** / **watch**) TV when the electricity went out?

3 I _____ (**drive**) for hours before I arrived at my destination.

4 Jack _____ (**not study**) physics anymore; he dropped it.

5 _____ (**expensive**) product isn't always the best, you know.

6 I'm so glad that my new car is much _____ (**reliable**) my old one.

7 Older model computers _____ (**not good**) as the new laptops.

8 Losing her phone was _____ (**bad**) experience she had ever had.



Learning to Learn

Managing your workload

1 Match the tips for managing a workload (1–6) with the reasons for doing them (a–f).

1 Turn off your phone _____

2 Make a weekly timetable listing your tasks _____

3 Prioritise the most urgent tasks _____

4 Break larger tasks down into smaller ones and tick them off as you complete them _____

5 Focus on just one task at a time _____

6 Take regular breaks from studying _____

a) to help you see what you need to do.

b) to avoid distractions.

c) so you don't get overwhelmed with doing too many things at once.

d) so you don't get tired.

e) so that you can monitor your progress.

f) so you can do them first.

2 Complete the sentence about managing your workload.

Three things that I'm going to do to help me manage my workload are:

1 _____

2 _____

3 _____

FREE SAMPLE