

1 Interact!

Reading

1a VOCABULARY Find eight parts of the body in the word search (horizontally, vertically and diagonally).

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

1b Which five body parts from 1a are used in idioms for these definitions?

- agree with someone eye
- tease someone _____
- help someone _____
- be totally influenced by someone _____
- ignore someone _____

1c Choose the correct answers.

- They're only joking – they're _____ your leg.
A turning B pushing C pulling
- I never agree with Henry about anything. We just don't _____ eye-to-eye.
A see B look C watch
- Katy won't speak to me. Why is she giving me the _____ shoulder?
A stiff B cold C hard
- I hate it when people do things behind my _____ without me knowing.
A shoulder B chest C back
- Jenny does everything her brother tells her to do. She's completely under his _____.
A eye B thumb C hand
- I need some help. Can you _____ me a hand?
A lend B put C take
- Jaden took a risk to help Sara. He stuck his _____ out for her.
A neck B thumb C leg
- I was really worried about changing schools, but I talked to my mum about it. It was great to get that off my _____.
A back B chest C shoulders

2 Look at the article headlines and photos. Do you think the statements are True (T) or False (F)?

- There have been Free Hugs campaigns in different countries. T/F
- Individuals in a crowd don't always help in emergencies because they don't want to be different from other people. T/F
- The photos in the Humans of New York project are not accompanied by any information. T/F
- Talking to someone you don't know has no influence on your mood. T/F

3 Read the articles quickly and check your guesses.

4 Read the articles again. For questions 1–8 choose from the four texts (A–D). The texts may be chosen more than once.

Which text describes a project, an experiment or research that ...

- proved that groups have an effect on individual behaviour? 1 _____
- proves our assumptions about interacting with people we don't know are incorrect? 2 _____
- had the same result for different personality types? 3 _____
- shows that strangers can benefit from physical contact? 4 _____
- required people to share information about their lives? 5 _____
- describes a way of getting assistance in a difficult situation? 6 _____
- involved participants setting up their own projects? 7 _____
- showed that people really enjoy learning about other humans' experiences? 8 _____

CRITICAL THINKING

5 To what extent do you think these projects and experiments are important for society? What could be done in schools to improve the way people interact?

6 Match the underlined words and phrases in the articles with the definitions.

- not willing to do something _____
- complete, including many details _____
- occasions when you see something for a moment _____
- not supported with facts or evidence _____
- very interesting, especially because of being mysterious or strange _____
- starting a conversation, especially with someone you do not know _____
- stopped doing something because a lot of people opposed it _____

A FREE HUGS ARE TAKING OVER THE WORLD

A hug from a stranger can change your life – or at least it did for Juan Mann.

He had been living in London when suddenly he had to move back to his hometown of Sydney, Australia. But he felt like a tourist; he had no one to welcome him and no home to go to. Despite going out and talking to people, he found making friends hard because too many people seemed more interested in their mobile phones and the Internet than talking to him. So one day, he took matters into his own hands. He made a giant sign and stood holding it in the busiest shopping area in the city. The sign said 'Free Hugs' on both sides. He only had to wait for 15 minutes before he got his first hug from an elderly lady. She explained that her dog had just died and the hug had made her feel better. Soon Mann was hugging all sorts of strangers every few seconds. Everyone seemed to feel better after hugging him and he returned day after day. Other people came with their own signs and joined him. The police tried to ban the movement, but over 10,000 people signed a petition supporting Mann and they backed down. When Mann posted a video of his story on YouTube, he thought a few people might watch it. He had no idea his campaign was about to go viral. The video attracted over 70 million views and massive worldwide interest. Mann set up his website to help people start their own Free Hugs campaigns and since then, thousands of people have taken part in many different countries including India, Switzerland, Portugal and the UK.



C HUMANS OF NEW YORK Photos with a story

Most of us are fascinated by other people's lives. We like to know who they are and where they're from. This was the inspiration for Brandon Stanton when he started the *Humans of New York (HONY)* project.

Initially, his dream was to create a comprehensive record of the city's inhabitants by taking people's photos and marking them on a map to show where he had photographed them. He started the project in 2010. After several months, he realised his project was turning into something more intriguing. Stanton had started chatting with the people he photographed. They told him an astonishing variety of things, from their plans for the day to their deepest secrets.

He published these short stories and quotes along with the portraits and his *Humans of New York* photoblog was born.

Now HONY has over eighteen million followers worldwide on Facebook. People love the daily glimpses into the lives of strangers. Each person remains anonymous, but shares a special piece of their own unique history. The photos are remarkably varied and every HONY blogpost gets many comments, with people sharing their own stories, giving advice or simply admiring Stanton's work.

Anyone in New York could be a HONY subject.



B WHY YOU DON'T WANT TO HAVE AN EMERGENCY IN A CROWD

If you witnessed an emergency right in front of you, would you try to help? We might like to think so but psychologists believe that this is not always the case.

They believe that whether we help or not depends on the number of people around us and that the greater number of people present, the less likely we are to help. Psychologists have been studying this behaviour since 1964, when a group of bystanders observing a serious crime did nothing, not even call the police.

This phenomenon is called the 'Bystander Effect' because in an emergency the presence of other people actually discourages an individual from taking action. Why? Firstly, when there is a group of people, no one person feels responsible. Everyone thinks someone else will take charge, especially if they are in a hurry. Secondly, people are reluctant to stand out from the crowd; if someone sees others failing to react to a situation, they see this as a sign that it isn't necessary to take action themselves. Nobody wants to be seen doing something different from others and so nobody does anything.

In contrast, when there are only one or two people, there is no pressure to behave like everyone else and nobody else to take responsibility, so people are much more likely to act. So how do you prevent the bystander effect if you are in trouble? Psychologists recommend making eye contact with someone in the crowd, asking that person specifically for help. By personalising your request, it becomes much harder to turn you down.



D TALKING TO STRANGERS MAKES US HAPPIER



What do you do when you travel on public transport by yourself? Do you get out your phone or do you talk to other passengers? Most people's fear of interacting with strangers makes them sit silently on their journeys, but new research has shown that they might be happier if they didn't.

Researchers in Chicago have conducted an experiment with train commuters, with some participants asked to start a conversation with a stranger and others told not to talk. The participants who had talked to a stranger rated their journey as most positive while those who had kept silent reported the most negative experience. Interestingly, participants' worst fear – being rejected by the stranger – proved totally unfounded as strangers were happy to engage in conversation and nobody was rejected. Even more surprisingly, the results were the same for both introverts and extroverts; both personality types were able to have a conversation.

A similar experiment was conducted in a waiting room. The participants and the people they talked to all reported feeling happier after chatting, and they also noted that the waiting time had passed more quickly.

These results show that we don't talk because we think breaking the ice is going to be awkward and people won't want to talk to us. In reality, however, there's nothing to fear and conversations can have a positive effect on our lives.



1 Write the verbs in bold next to the correct tense (a–g).

- Mann **had been living** in London and he didn't know anyone in Sydney.
- After several months, he realised his project **was turning** into something more intriguing.
- He had no idea his campaign **was about to go** viral.
- Psychologists **have been studying** this behaviour since 1964.
- He **started** the project in 2010.
- Research **has shown** that talking to strangers makes us happier.
- The participants who **had talked** to a stranger rated their journey as most positive.

- a past simple _____
- b past continuous _____
- c present perfect simple _____
- d present perfect continuous _____
- e past perfect _____
- f past perfect continuous _____
- g future in the past _____

2 Circle the correct alternative.

- I didn't know the girl's name because I had forgotten/ had been forgetting it.
- Psychologists have done/have been doing experiments on human behaviour for many years.
- When I arrived, Lucy and Steve were already there. They chatted/were chatting about the party.
- Tom had a red face because he had run/had been running.
- I got up late so I missed/was missing my train.

3 Choose the correct answers.

- Sam _____ what his brother tells him to do.
A always did B has always done
C had always done
- We thought the boys _____, but luckily in the end they didn't.
A have argued B were about to argue
C had been arguing
- We went to Italy last month. We _____ there many times.
A went B were going C have been
- Mark _____ his homework when I phoned, so he could chat.
A has just finished B had just finished
C had just been finishing
- Simon _____ in Portugal before he moved to Asia.
A had been living B has been living
C has lived

4 Complete the dialogue with the correct form of the verbs given. Sometimes more than one answer is correct.

- A: So I hear that Jenna (a) _____ (finally/decide) to study psychology at university. I really thought that she (b) _____ (choose) sociology.
- B: I know. She (c) _____ (hesitate) between the two for a while now. Apparently she (d) _____ (change) her mind after she (e) _____ (go) to a talk by Professor Martin last week.
- A: Oh yes, I wanted to go to that, but I (f) _____ (already/arrange) to go to an Ed Sheeran gig with Katie. We (g) _____ (look forward) to it for ages so there was no way I (h) _____ (cancel)!
- B: I don't blame you. I (i) _____ (think) about going too, but they (j) _____ (sell out). I went to the lecture instead.
- A: Right! So was he a good lecturer?
- B: Fantastic! But they (k) _____ (have) a few technical problems during the talk. He (l) _____ (show) some photos of an experiment he (m) _____ (carry out) in the US when there was a power cut and everything went dark.
- A: So what happened?
- B: He's such a professional. While they (n) _____ (fix) the problem, he talked in the dark! It was fascinating, he really (o) _____ (make) me want to study psychology.
- A: That sounds great! I wish I had been able to come.

GRAMMAR CHALLENGE

5 Complete the sentences using the words given. Do not change the meaning.

- I like comics. I started liking them when I was a child. **since**
I have liked comics since I was a child.
- The film started before we got to the cinema. **already**
The film _____ when we got to the cinema.
- Jane started running 30 minutes ago and she is still running. **for**
Jane _____ 30 minutes.
- Jack studied for hours, then he had lunch. **been**
Jack _____ before having lunch.
- We were playing football in the park when Kate broke her arm. **while**
Kate _____ football in the park.
- They were going to go home. **about**
They _____ home.



1 Complete the table with the noun form of these words.

accurate • argue • describe • frequent
happy • interact • invent • lonely • move
personal • psychology • research • science
similar • sincere • speak

-ion	_____ , _____ , _____
-ity	_____ , _____ , _____
-er	_____ , _____
-cy	_____ , _____
-ness	_____ , _____
-ist	_____ , _____
-ment	_____ , _____

2 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words given.

- _____ (accurate) is important in scientific research.
- _____ (friend) is a close relationship between two people who are friends.
- _____ (fail) isn't always a bad thing. It can be positive when you learn from it.
- It's important to have the _____ (free) to do what you want in life.
- _____ (safe) at work and school is important.
- We have so much technology that we interact less with people. That is why many people are _____ (loneliness).

3 Complete the text with the correct form of the words given.

'Thank you' is one of the first (a) _____ we learn to say and it is considered an important sign of good manners. However, apart from being an (b) _____ of gratitude, saying thank you can also be beneficial in many ways. (c) _____ have carried out studies into how being grateful affects us. These involved asking (d) _____ to send job applications to different people and request feedback. The people who were thanked for their help were more willing to help a second time because they felt it was a more enjoyable (e) _____. While this was not particularly surprising, the (f) _____ who carried out the experiments also found that people were more willing to help a stranger as a result. It is apparent that when we are thanked, we feel valued and have more (g) _____. Being thanked increases our (h) _____ and because we feel more positive this gives us the (i) _____ to agree to help strangers when asked.

EXPRESS

INDICATE

PSYCHOLOGY

PARTICIPATE

INTERACT
RESEARCH

CONFIDE
HAPPY
MOTIVATE

4 01 Listen to an interview and choose the best summary.

- It's about why you should join social networking sites.
- It's about different speciality sites.
- It's about sites for people with annoying habits.

5 01 Listen again. Are the statements True (T), False (F), or is the information Not Mentioned (NM)?

- Pinterest had millions of users as soon as it started. T/F/NM
- Pinterest is now the third largest social networking site in the world. T/F/NM
- As a member of Trot On, you can share photos and videos and join speciality groups. T/F/NM
- Dogster has far more members than Catster. T/F/NM
- There are over a million users on REMcloud where people can share their dreams. T/F/NM
- It is free to use RedKaraoke to sing with people all over the world. T/F/NM

VOCABULARY EXTENSION

6 Complete the table with the adjective form of these verbs and nouns.

depend • appear • ignore • confide • innocence
insist • please • vibrate • resist • tolerate • obey

-ant	<i>ignorant</i> , _____ , _____
-ent	_____ , _____ , _____



1 Match the uses (a–f) with the examples (1–6).

- 1 It **used to be** a small website.
- 2 I **would go** riding in the summer holidays.
- 3 They'll **share** knitting patterns with fellow enthusiasts.
- 4 I **was always** posting ideas.
- 5 I **never remember** my dreams.
- 6 My dog **is always behaving** badly.

- a will for present habits _____
- b present simple for present habits _____
- c used to for past habits and states _____
- d would for past habits _____
- e present continuous for present habits _____
- f past continuous for past habits _____

2 Are the sentences about a present (PR) or past (PA) habit?

- 1 Mum **will interrupt** me every time I explain something to her. _____
- 2 Dad **would leave** the house at 6.30 every morning and take the 6.50 train to London. _____
- 3 At weekends Fran **will do** the cooking and I'll **do** the washing-up. _____
- 4 My sister **is always borrowing** my MP3 player. _____
- 5 I **usually stay on** at school to do an extra maths class on Thursdays. _____
- 6 I **used to have** a tiny portable TV in my bedroom when I was eleven. _____
- 7 When we were younger, my sister **was always playing** her music loudly. _____
- 8 Sam **would arrive** late for school every day so the teachers gave him extra homework. _____

3 Circle the correct alternative.

- 1 When she was a teenager, my sister will wear/used to wear lots of make-up.
- 2 Our last English teacher would never let/was never letting us watch DVDs in class.
- 3 My parents would always ask/are always asking me to babysit. It's not fair!
- 4 I was attending/used to attend a computer club on Saturday mornings.
- 5 My brother Peter will knock/would knock on my door and wake me up when he comes home late.
- 6 When he was a child, Mark was always getting/will get into trouble.
- 7 I used to get/will usually get up late at the weekend if I'm not busy.
- 8 We often go/are often going to the beach in the summer.

4 Complete the sentences with one appropriate word.

- 1 Katie and Rob _____ always complaining. Why can't they be more positive?
- 2 When they were very young, they _____ pull the dog's tail. It didn't like it at all.
- 3 I like Ruth, but she _____ tell you other people's secrets. It's a habit of hers I can't stand.
- 4 We were always _____ games in the woods when I was a child.
- 5 My dad _____ always watch football on a Saturday when there was usually a good film on.
- 6 I think people are generally good. They _____ always do the right thing.
- 7 Simon _____ often forget important things, so I was surprised when he forgot Sue's birthday.

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

- 1 Lisa often argues with her sister, it's terrible. **always**
Lisa _____
- 2 I walked to school every day when I was a child. **used**
I _____
- 3 Ben played games all the time last summer. **would**
Ben _____
- 4 They usually go to the cinema on Sunday evening if they aren't busy. **will**
They _____
- 5 He played tennis for hours every day. **was**
He _____

GRAMMAR CHALLENGE

6 Choose the correct answers.

- 1 When my dad _____ in town, he gave me a lift to college every morning.
A would work B has worked C used to work
- 2 When we were younger, my sister _____ my clothes without asking. It drove me crazy!
A will borrow B was always borrowing
C had been borrowing
- 3 When Joe was learning to drive, he _____ an accident.
A used to have B would have C had
- 4 We _____ to Scotland on holiday every summer when I was a child, which I loved.
A would go B have been going
C were always going
- 5 Last year, our teacher _____ us use dictionaries in exams. I suppose that was fair.
A was never letting B would never let
C will never let
- 6 I started playing basketball when I was eight, and I _____ it ever since.
A have been playing B was playing C am playing

1 **02 Listen to part of a personal interview between an examiner and a candidate. Put the questions in the correct order.**

- a What's the best way to learn a language? _____
- b What do you usually do on holiday? _____
- c What do you like doing in your free time? _____
- d Who has been the most important person in your life so far? _____

2 **02 Listen again. Are the sentences True (T) or False (F)?**

- 1 Thomas gives more than one piece of information in each answer. T/F
- 2 He doesn't use a variety of tenses. T/F
- 3 He uses three different expressions to play for time. T/F
- 4 He doesn't use any expressions to express opinions. T/F
- 5 He uses an expression to add examples. T/F

3 **02 Complete the table with these expressions. Then tick (✓) the ones Thomas uses. Listen again if necessary.**

As far as I'm concerned • For example
 For instance • Hmm • In fact • I think
 Let me think about that for a second • Personally
 The thing is • To my mind • Well

Playing for time	
Adding examples and ideas	
Expressing opinions	



4 **Read these extracts from a personal interview between an examiner (E) and candidate (C) and complete them with an appropriate phrase from 3. Use a different phrase from each section for each extract.**

- 1**
 E: What have you found most interesting about studying English?
 C: (a) _____, it's probably all the cultural information you learn as you study. (b) _____ we read a lot about music festivals in England. That's really cool. (c) _____ when you learn a language, you should really try to go on holiday to the country to practise and find out more about the culture.
- 2**
 E: What do you usually do at the weekend?
 C: (d) _____ on Saturday, I usually meet my friends and we do different things. (e) _____ we go shopping or we go to the cinema or we go for a pizza. I'll usually spend Sunday with my parents, brother and cousins. (f) _____ it's important to spend time with your family.
- 3**
 E: How did you spend your last holiday?
 C: I went to England. I've been visiting the same family in London every summer since I was 11 years old! (g) _____ it's a great way to practise my English! What do we usually do? (h) _____, we do lots of different things. (i) _____, we visit famous museums and monuments, we go to restaurants and we do sports.

5 **Now write your answers to the three questions in 4.**

6 **Choose two more of the personal questions below. Think about what you would include in each answer. Write a paragraph for each answer. Remember to include expressions from 3 and a variety of tenses in your answers.**

- Which electronic gadget is most important to you? Why?
- If you could choose, where would you spend your next holiday?
- How important is sport in your life?
- Do you usually study alone or with other people? Why?
- What qualities are important in a friend?
- Why do you think it is important to learn languages?

1 Complete the similes below.

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1 as light as _____ | 6 as solid as _____ |
| 2 as easy as _____ | 7 as cool as _____ |
| 3 as strong as _____ | 8 as quiet as _____ |
| 4 as clear as _____ | 9 as cold as _____ |
| 5 as quick as _____ | 10 as fresh as _____ |

2 Complete the sentences with the past form of the verbs given.

gasp • groan • mutter • shriek • sigh
whine • whisper • yell

- 'Can anyone hear me?' _____ Max from inside the cellar.
- 'I can't run any more,' _____ Susie as she sank to her knees.
- 'There's a rat!' _____ Jenny and she ran out of the room.
- 'I don't think we will ever be friends,' _____ Mason.
- 'Let's meet up later, but don't tell anyone,' _____ Pat.
- 'I want some chocolate. Get me some chocolate,' _____ the little boy at the supermarket checkout.
- 'I hate maths,' John _____ to himself, but no one paid him any attention.
- 'Oh, no! Not more homework!' _____ the students loudly.

3 Read the story. Which picture is not in the story? Order the other pictures.

4 Read the story again. Find and underline examples of:

- a simile
- a way of speaking from 2
- a variety of past tenses
- inversion for dramatic effect
- linkers and expressions of time and sequence

5 You are going to write a story with the title 'A good deed'. Use some of the ideas in the box or your own ideas. Copy and complete the plan with your notes.

an airport • a bag of shopping • a café
a car park • an expensive handbag
a puppy • a roll of banknotes

The beginning	The middle	The end

6 Write your story. Use the Writing bank in the Student's Book and the checklist below.

Have you used:

- a range of vocabulary and tenses?
- good paragraphing?
- correct linking devices?
- interesting language?
- the correct number of words?

A GOOD DEED



It was a cold, dark evening and my dad, who was a cab driver at the time, was getting close to the end of his shift. He hadn't had a particularly good evening so far. When business was slow in the evening, Dad would often go to a café and that's where he was. He was sitting and chatting to a mate when suddenly the door burst open. In the doorway stood a short man with a face as red as a lobster, wearing a chef's hat and apron. He looked worried to death. 'Quickly,' he yelled. 'Who's the cab driver?' 'Me,' said my dad. 'I need a cab, now this very moment! But I haven't got any money with me!' My dad's a kind man and he agreed to drive the man.

The chef wanted to be driven to the Ritz Hotel. There was a dinner there that night, but the chef who was going to cook the meal had fallen ill. 'I'm the replacement, but I was in such a hurry I forgot my wallet,' he explained. 'And there are some very important people there.' Dad drove through the London streets as fast as lightning! As soon as they arrived at the Ritz, the chef asked for my dad's card and then rushed into the hotel. Dad forgot all about the little chef until several days later when he received a letter in the post. There was a cheque for three hundred pounds and a handwritten letter thanking him for his kind act, signed by Prince William. It had been his party!



Grammar

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

- I _____ (sit) here thinking about this essay for half an hour and I've still got no ideas.
- Karen _____ (text) Alison in class when the teacher _____ (notice) and _____ (take) her phone away!
- We _____ (drive) to London for the concert, but at the last minute we _____ (change) our minds and _____ (take) the train instead.
- On the news yesterday I _____ (see) that the police _____ (arrest) a man the previous day because he _____ (drive) along the motorway in the wrong direction!
- I _____ (be) fascinated by psychology since I _____ (go) to a talk on it a couple of months ago.
- By the 1980s the university _____ (attract) students from all over Europe and lecturers, too.

2 Complete the story with the correct form of the verbs given.

When I (a) _____ (wake up) that morning, sunlight (b) _____ (stream) through my window and I realised that I (c) _____ (forget) to set the alarm the night before. I (d) _____ (definitely be) late on my first day at the new job. I quickly (e) _____ (shower), (f) _____ (eat) some toast and (g) _____ (run) out of the front door. Another problem! I (h) _____ (have) a puncture on my bike while I (i) _____ (ride) home from college the previous afternoon and, of course, I (j) _____ (be) too busy to fix it. OK. I (k) _____ (look) at my watch. Just enough time to catch the 9.15. I (l) _____ (run) to the bus stop when I remembered that I (m) _____ (leave) my wallet on the kitchen table. I started back to the house. The morning (n) _____ (go) very well at all. And it (o) _____ (get) any better. There on my doorstep was the postman. He (p) _____ (look) cross. 'I (q) _____ (ring) this bell for ages,' he complained and handed me a bunch of letters. They (r) _____ (be) all bills and I (s) _____ (see) from the red writing that they were overdue. The postman smiled nastily. 'Have a nice day,' he said and (t) _____ (walk) off, humming.

3 Find and correct the mistakes in the sentences.

- When my mum was young, they would drive on the left in Sweden.
- My brother is always giving me lifts in his new car. It's great!
- Tina often gets corrected in class because she will use the wrong endings for the verbs.

- My mum was getting cross with my sister because whenever she had money, she would spend it on other people.
- We didn't used to live in the city centre when we first moved here.

Vocabulary

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

- The twins had a big _____ about who should drive the new car first. **argue**
- Cathy got quite upset about her _____ to get into university last month. **fail**
- _____ is a basic human right. **free**
- Have you ever noticed the _____ between Jamie and his brother? **similar**
- Candidates are marked on their grammatical _____ and range of vocabulary. **accurate**

2 Complete the sentences with the correct part of the body.

- Why has Dave been giving me the cold _____ all morning?
- My dad has always been under my mum's _____! She's definitely the boss.
- I hate it when your friends go behind your _____ and gossip about you.
- Don't pull my _____! I know you haven't forgotten my birthday.
- Best friends will always stick their _____ out for each other.

3 Use similes to complete the sentences.

- Hank was _____ and managed to lift the car easily.
- I had a good night's sleep and woke up the next morning _____.
- The new girl said very little. She was _____.
- I couldn't understand the explanation at all. It was _____.
- Working out where the robbers had gone was _____ and we traced them immediately.

4 Circle the correct alternative.

- Margie yelled/muttered loudly when she tripped and fell on the pavement.
- Jack whined/whispered because he didn't want the others to hear what he was saying to me.
- Penny muttered/gasped when she dived into the water because it was so cold!
- Tim muttered/groaned when he realised he had an exam that day.
- 'It's not fair – that's my toy!' the little boy whined/whispered.

2 Road trips

Reading

1a VOCABULARY Find words in the word search (horizontally, vertically and diagonally) to create compound nouns with the following words.

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1 _____way | 6 _____wheel |
| 2 _____licence | 7 traffic_____ |
| 3 seat_____ | 8 _____lights |
| 4 _____signs | 9 round_____ |
| 5 _____station | 10 _____limit |

1b Complete the questions with the correct compound nouns.

- What's the _____ on the road outside this building? Is it 50 kph?
- Have you ever forgotten to fasten your _____?
- When did you last get stuck in a _____?
- Does your local _____ sell things other than fuel?
- How many sets of _____ are there between this building and your home?
- Can you describe four different _____ on motorways?

2 Read the magazine article, ignoring the gaps, and answer these questions.

- How many people went on the trip?
- What record did Mike want to break?

3 Read the article again. Choose from the sentences (a–h) the one which best fits each gap (1–8).

- 'The Mayan cultures in the Guatemalan highlands, the ruins of Palenque and Tikal, and riding up to the rim of a volcano in Nicaragua were also amazing,' he says.
- None of them had any experience of doing this kind of trip so they needed to prepare carefully.
- These ranged from snow and ice in permafrost areas to extreme heat and humidity in Central America.
- When he got back to Australia, he was only 19 years old, making him the youngest person to ride around the world by over four years.
- But Mike Schram is not an average teenager.
- However, apart from breaking the world record, he had another goal.
- Mike wanted to encourage them to do more with their life by writing about his experiences in a blog.
- But they also learnt about how to avoid potential dangers, and how to deal with practical problems.

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

CRITICAL THINKING

4 Which of these statements do you think are good (G) or bad (B) advice for a young person planning a trip?

- | | |
|--|-----|
| 1 You should avoid dangerous countries, e.g. countries where there are wars. | G/B |
| 2 It isn't necessary to plan in any detail. Go with the flow! | G/B |
| 3 You'll have a better time if you go on your own. | G/B |
| 4 You ought to do a lot of research before you go. | G/B |
| 5 You don't need to organise all the finances before you go. You can get money on the way. | G/B |

5 Match the underlined words with the definitions.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 the clothes and equipment you need for an activity _____ | |
| 2 the most interesting, exciting or impressive parts of something _____ | |
| 3 started a journey _____ | |
| 4 a person or business that pays money to support something as a way of advertising _____ | |
| 5 put off doing something/persuaded not to do something _____ | |
| 6 continued trying to achieve something difficult _____ | |
| 7 deal successfully with a difficult situation _____ | |
| 8 something that makes you worried because you think it will be difficult or dangerous _____ | |

THE TRIP OF A LIFETIME



The dream of many teenagers is to pass their exams, go to university and get a good job.

(1) _____ His dream was to become the youngest person to ride around the world on a motorbike. And so in 2012, he set off from Australia at the age of just 16, alongside his parents, who had allowed him to go on the condition that they came, too.

Mike made the decision to leave because he wanted to live his life to the full. But there was another factor involved too. While he was growing up, he saw many teenagers doing things that they shouldn't and getting in trouble.

(2) _____ So he hoped that his trip would inspire others, as well as being an amazing adventure for him and his family.

Organising a long trip like this and the dangers involved might have put most people off, but the Schrams persevered.

(3) _____ They read travel guides, watched videos and collected as much information as they could. This included hearing many daunting stories about terrible accidents and how dangerous these trips could be.

(4) _____ They had to get all the gear they needed and decide on their route, get visas and organise shipping the bikes where necessary. Financing the trip was also a challenge. They didn't want to have an official sponsor because they wanted to show that anyone could do a trip like this. In the end, they decided to sell their house to pay for it. One way of saving money was their decision to camp, so they didn't need to pay for hotels. Finally, and most importantly, Mike had to get a motorbike and a motorbike licence!

To set a world record, Mike had to achieve a true circumnavigation. This means you have to go all the way round the Earth.

You must start and finish at the same point, travel in one general direction and reach two antipodes (two diametrically opposite places on Earth) and cover a minimum of 40,000 kilometres. (5) _____ He wanted to travel slowly and take the time to really experience each different country.

The Schrams planned their route to avoid main highways, hoping the smaller roads might mean a more interesting trip.

They rode through most of the seven continents and travelled thousands of kilometres. Among the places their route took them were New Zealand, Canada, Alaska, the US, Mexico, Belize, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, The Netherlands, Belgium and the UK and northern Europe. Before they left, Mike's parents were concerned about how he would cope.

They needn't have worried. Mike was young but he certainly proved himself highly capable in extreme conditions.

(6) _____ Mike also faced the danger of bears, crazy drivers and difficult border crossings. He had long days riding and he had to learn about bike repair. Although some people felt Mike's parents shouldn't have let him take this trip at such a young

age, he showed that he could deal with the challenge.

For Mike, the highlights of the trip were the stunningly beautiful National Parks in Canada and the US, the amazing people he met in every country and the fantastic food in Mexico, as well as

the tradition of motor biking in the UK. (7) _____ He was glad he wasn't deterred by the

alarming stories people told him when he was planning the trip. Of course, there were tricky moments, but in general it was a hugely positive experience.

'If you believe half the rumours about foreign countries, then you can't go anywhere. Once you're in those countries, the reality is often very different. People are basically the same wherever you go.'

Mike managed to achieve his dream.

(8) _____ Mike's parents never had any doubt that he would be able to achieve his goal and there is no doubt he is an inspiration to teenagers around the world. The only question is, what will he do next?

While he was growing up, he saw many teenagers doing things that they shouldn't and getting in trouble.



1 Match the verbs in bold (1–10) with the uses (a–h).

- 1 They **had to** get all the gear they needed. —
- 2 You **must** start and finish at the same point. —
- 3 They **didn't need to** pay for hotels. —
- 4 None of them had any experience and they **needed to** prepare themselves. —
- 5 Mike's parents were concerned, but they **needn't have** worried. —
- 6 Some people felt his parents **shouldn't have** let him do the trip. —
- 7 Mike **was allowed to** follow his dream. —
- 8 Young people **mustn't** waste their lives. —
- 9 Before travelling you **should** find out about the places you want to visit. —
- 10 Circumnavigation means you **have to** go all the way round the Earth. —

- a present obligation or necessity
- b past obligation or necessity
- c past lack of obligation
- d past things which are not obligatory or necessary
- e present prohibition
- f present advice
- g past criticism
- h past permission

2 Choose the correct use of the words in bold in these sentences.

- 1 You **mustn't drive** over 30 kilometres per hour in the town centre.
A obligation B permission C prohibition
- 2 We **don't need to get** a new car yet. This one's fine.
A lack of necessity B lack of obligation
C criticism
- 3 Jacky **ought to take** a few more lessons before her test.
A obligation B advice C permission
- 4 You **don't have to get** all the questions right in the written part of the driving test.
A criticism B advice C lack of obligation
- 5 I **must remember** to lend Hannah my Highway Code book tomorrow.
A obligation B advice C permission
- 6 With this car insurance I'm **allowed to** drive my dad's car, too.
A prohibition B permission C advice
- 7 You **shouldn't have** the radio too loud while you're driving. Can you turn it down?
A lack of obligation B prohibition C criticism
- 8 You'd **better hurry up** because the driving instructor is here.
A obligation B advice C permission
- 9 I'm sorry but you **can't park** outside our gate.
A lack of obligation B criticism C prohibition
- 10 I **have to return** the car to my dad before six or he'll be mad at me!
A advice B obligation C permission

3 Find and correct the mistakes in the sentences. One sentence is correct.

- 1 I needn't have gone to the bank later because Mum lent me some money yesterday.
- 2 We don't have to get the train to school today because Dad's giving us a lift.
- 3 They mustn't have put that pedestrian crossing there because it's much too dangerous.
- 4 It's going to rain soon so you've got to bring your books in from the garden.
- 5 We mustn't finish this project on traffic congestion until the end of the week.
- 6 According to the sign we may not have driven through the town centre yesterday, so we took a different route.
- 7 You hadn't better hand in your essay before you've checked it.
- 8 In the driving test I ought to have answered a lot of questions about road signs, which were really hard.

GRAMMAR CHALLENGE

4 Complete the email to a friend with the correct form of the words given.

✕
A
📎
✉️

Hi Ellie,

I took my driving test today but I failed. I did everything wrong! I (a) shouldn't have gone (go) the wrong way round a roundabout.

I (b) _____ (turn) left, but instead I turned right.

I (c) _____ (stop) at the traffic lights, but I didn't. I stopped at the pedestrian crossing, but I (d) _____ (stop) because there was nobody there!

I (e) _____ (not listen) to Seb's advice – I didn't study and I couldn't answer most of the examiner's questions.

I (f) _____ (study) harder next time! I (g) _____ (allowed/finish) the test because I went over the speed limit. I (h) _____ (notice) the road sign, but I was too busy talking!

Love Sue





1 Complete the questions with the correct form of **make, take or do**.

- Is there a topic you'd like to _____ a course in?
- What have you recently _____ some research into?
- Have you ever _____ a complaint about a journey on public transport?
- Which household chores do you hate _____ the most?
- If you were given a lot of money, would you _____ a risk with it to make more?
- When did you last _____ a mistake in English?

2 Match the halves to make sentences.

- The learner driver was about to crash so the instructor had to _____
- When you're looking at which courses to study at university, it's so important to _____
- You can have this old bicycle if you can _____
- When they get computers installed in every classroom, it will really _____
- We've got a new boss and he's going to _____
- I often let my baby brother play in my room because I know he won't _____

- make changes.
- make use of it.
- make the right choice.
- do any harm.
- take control.
- make a difference.

3 Replace the phrases in bold with an expression using **make, take or do** so that the sentence means the same.

- The politician **said some interesting things** about the new driving test.
The politician made some interesting comments about the new driving test.
- When the rain started, we **sheltered** under a big tree.

- Helen **had a good idea** about where we should go for a picnic.

- The man **objected** to Dad's comment about his car and drove off angrily.

- I **tried several times** to start the car but with no success.

- I **looked online for information** about the history of motoring for the project.

4 03 Listen to an interview. What does Teresa like about her job?

5 03 Listen again and choose the correct answers.

- Teresa ...
 - always wanted to be a mountain climber or firefighter.
 - would prefer to be a window cleaner of a skyscraper.
 - loves her job despite the risks it involves.
- Teresa says that when she started her job ...
 - she had many problems because people weren't used to female instructors.
 - a few people were surprised because they thought she was going to be a man.
 - most of her learners preferred having a female teacher to a male teacher.
- According to Teresa, learning to drive nowadays is ...
 - harder because there is far more traffic than there used to be.
 - more difficult because you have to make more instant decisions.
 - just the same as before, nothing has changed at all.
- In the example of road rage ...
 - the man refused to move his car from the junction.
 - she felt angrier with the man than frightened of him.
 - the man was probably worried about getting to the hospital.
- Teresa thinks that ...
 - you should never listen to music in the car.
 - most accidents are caused by distractions in the car.
 - it's OK to eat a small simple snack in the car.

VOCABULARY EXTENSION

6 Circle the correct alternative.

- When I borrowed Mum's car, I made/took the most of the opportunity and drove to the beach.
- Thanks for a great party. I have to make/do tracks because I have to be home by 11 pm.
- I recently made/did my friend a favour and helped him with his project.
- Jim invited me out, but I had to do/take a rain check because I already had other plans.
- I haven't been shopping so we'll have to make do/take with what's left in the fridge.
- My dad never does/takes my mum for granted. He always thanks her for the things she does.

1 Write the verbs in bold next to the uses (1–6).

- 1 There **can't be** too many people who want to risk getting into a car with someone who's never driven before.
 - 2 That **must have been** very frightening.
 - 3 It **can't have been** easy being a female instructor then.
 - 4 Being worried **could have been** the reason he behaved like that.
 - 5 It **must be** much more difficult to learn to drive on today's roads.
 - 6 That **might be** the best reason for doing this job!
- a something in the present we are 90% certain is true _____
- b something in the present that is possible _____
- c something in the present we are 90% certain is not true _____
- d something in the past that we are 90% certain was true _____
- e something in the past that was possible _____
- f something in the past that we are 90% certain was not true _____

2 Complete the sentences with the correct modal verb **must, might/could or can't**.

- 1 'David speaks excellent Spanish. Is he from Spain?'
'David? His parents are from London, so he _____ be Spanish!'
- 2 'Have you found Sarah yet?'
'She _____ be in her bedroom, I've looked everywhere else.'
- 3 'I think Sam lives in that house.'
'No, he _____ live there, he told me he lived in a flat.'
- 4 'Is the dog in the garden?'
'I'm not sure, it _____ be in the garden, or perhaps it's in the living room.'
- 5 'Do the police know who did it?'
'They have two suspects. It _____ be John Smith or it _____ be Rob Brown.'

3 Complete the sentences with a modal verb and the correct form of the verbs given.

- 1 Lucy _____ (go) to the sports centre, all her sports gear is here.
- 2 I thought I saw Liam in town yesterday, but it _____ (be) him because he was ill and stayed in bed all day.

- 3 I can't find my purse. I _____ (leave) it at home I suppose, but I thought I'd put it in my bag. I hope it hasn't been stolen!
- 4 Chris _____ (arrive) home by now, it only takes him ten minutes to walk there and he left 20 minutes ago. I'll phone him now.
- 5 The train _____ (leave)! It isn't supposed to leave for another five minutes.
- 6 Steve and Marie _____ (have) an argument. They both look angry and I heard them shouting.

4 Complete the sentences with a modal verb and the correct form of these verbs.

be (x2) • go (x2) • like • lose

- 1 I can't find my glasses anywhere. I _____ them.
- 2 That girl _____ Kate's sister. Her sister is tall and that girl is very short.
- 3 Mark _____ biscuits – he's eaten the whole packet!
- 4 Cathy _____ to sleep late last night, she can't stop yawning.
- 5 Noel isn't here. He _____ at Tom's house, I'll text him and find out.
- 6 Pete _____ to the party, but I'm not sure. There were so many people there.

GRAMMAR CHALLENGE

5 Rewrite the sentences with the words given. Do not change the meaning.

- 1 You didn't see Joe in the street this morning, I was with him at home. **can't**
You _____ this morning, I was with him at home.
- 2 Sarah started working three hours ago. She is still working now. **for**
Sarah _____ three hours.
- 3 Perhaps that boy is Luke's cousin. **be**
That boy _____ Luke's cousin.
- 4 I often went to the beach in summer when I was a child. **go**
When I was a child, I _____ in summer.
- 5 Mike talked to Kiera before he phoned me. **already**
Mike _____ when he phoned me.
- 6 The teacher said we mustn't use dictionaries in the exam. **to**
The teacher said we _____ use dictionaries in the exam.

1 04 Look at the four photos and listen to David's description. Which photo (A–D) is he describing?



2 04 Listen again. Are the sentences True (T) or False (F)?

- 1 David thinks the people are tourists. T/F
- 2 He is sure they are on a city break. T/F
- 3 He thinks they chose this form of transport because it's cheap. T/F
- 4 He would be happy to try this kind of tour. T/F

3 Read a description of one of the other photos and complete it with modal verbs and the correct form of the verbs given. Sometimes more than one modal is possible. Which photo is it?

'The photo is of some people with bicycles in the countryside. It (a) _____ (take) by a friend or it (b) _____ (take) by a professional photographer as part of an advertising campaign. The people (c) _____ (be) members of the same family because they're not all the same age. They (d) _____ (know) the area I suppose. I'm not sure what they're looking at, but it (e) _____ (be) interesting as they're all looking intently! As to why they're here – well, they (f) _____ (be) on holiday or they (g) _____ (decide) to go for a cycle ride on a Sunday afternoon. I think they (h) _____ (enjoy) themselves because the area looks quiet without a lot of noise or traffic and the weather looks good, too.'

4 Look at the other two photos not described in 1 or 3. Complete the table with your ideas.

	Photo ____	Photo ____
1 Where are they?		
2 Who are they?		
3 What are they doing?		
4 How are they feeling?		
5 Why are they in these places?		
6 Why did they choose this form of transport?		

5 Write sentences to compare the two remaining photos in 4 using the words or phrases given.

- 1 both _____
- 2 whereas _____
- 3 however _____
- 4 not as ... as _____
- 5 one significant difference _____
- 6 it's hard to say, but _____

6 Read the task and write your answer. Use words and phrases from the Speaking bank in the Student's Book.

The photos show people using different forms of transport on holiday. Compare and contrast two of the photos and say:

- why the people have chosen these forms of transport;
- how they might be feeling;
- which situation you would prefer to be in, and why.

1 Read the essay title and notes. Rewrite the underlined parts of the sentences with more formal expressions in your notebooks.

'All city centres should be pedestrianised.'

- 1 I'm sure that pedestrianising city centres would be a good idea.
I am certain that ...
- 2 A lot of people think that it would be too expensive.

- 3 I've thought for ages that the air must be really polluted in the city.

- 4 There's no way you can justify putting it off.

- 5 I don't think there's anything to show that heavy traffic is really damaging the buildings.

- 6 It might be inconvenient for some people, but I still think it would be a good thing.

- 7 There are no two ways about it. City centres should be pedestrianised.

2 Read the essay. Complete the text with the words and phrases in the box.

in addition • firstly • a strong case • in conclusion
in spite of • secondly • strongly • surely

It is widely believed that for environmental and safety reasons the time has now come for city centres to be pedestrianised, banning all non-essential traffic. I certainly believe that there is (a) _____ for doing this.

(b) _____, we can see in many cities the terrible result of years of heavy traffic. Wonderful old buildings have cracks in their walls because they have been shaken to their foundations by the increasing number of heavy vehicles rumbling past. (c) _____ to this, the facades of buildings have grown dingy and need continual repainting because of the discolouration caused by the fumes from cars.

(d) _____, if the state of the buildings reflects the state of the air that people who work, shop or walk through city centres are breathing in, health concerns must also be a major issue. In many big cities, pedestrians are forced to wear face masks to protect themselves from the polluted air. This is (e) _____ unacceptable.

(f) _____ the cost involved and the inconvenience caused to people travelling through cities, I am convinced that it would be a worthwhile investment for the future. To my mind, there is no question that without this action, the anticipated increase in traffic over the next 20 years could result in total gridlock for our city centres.

(g) _____, I must say that I (h) _____ believe that our cities must change with the times. I really hope that within a few years all city centres will become areas for pedestrians only.

3 Read the essay title and notes. Complete the table with the notes (1–7).

'Speed cameras are not a good way to make our roads safer.'

- 1 People slow down when they see a camera and then speed up again after. They aren't a serious deterrent.
- 2 When there are more cameras, people get into the habit of driving more slowly.
- 3 Speed cameras are a deterrent. If you know you will be fined or even lose your licence, then you slow down.
- 4 It all depends on road conditions. The vast majority of drivers know when it is better to slow down.
- 5 Speed cameras are not effective. They are just a way for the government to make money.
- 6 Drivers react much more positively to the automatic signs that flash up when you are going over the speed limit. They are a good reminder.
- 7 There are fewer accidents in areas with speed cameras.

For	Against
	1

4 Plan an essay on the statement in 3. Make notes following the paragraph plan below.

- Paragraph 1:** Introduction. Talk about the situation/ meaning of the statement and indicate your opinion
- Paragraph 2:** Main points supporting your opinion
- Paragraph 3:** Additional points
- Paragraph 4:** Points against your opinion and your reaction to these
- Paragraph 5:** Conclusion. Summarise/restate opinion

5 Write your essay. Use the Writing bank in the Student's Book and the checklist below.

After your first draft:

- Check for spelling and grammar mistakes
- Check for correct paragraphing



Grammar

1 Circle the correct alternative.

- You mustn't/don't have to write in ink. Please use a pencil.
- When I saw Mark this morning, I must have/ought to have apologised to him, but I was too embarrassed.
- We're supposed to/needed to have finished the project by tomorrow but there's no way we can.
- We didn't need to wait/needn't have waited for Jack to arrive so we left straight after dinner.
- You shouldn't have/had better have spoken to Susie like that. It made her really upset.
- We don't have to/aren't allowed to see the results before they're put up on the notice board.

2 Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using a modal structure.

- I'm positive Jane passed her driving test.
Jane _____ her driving test.
- I'm pretty sure that's not Earl's sister. She's not blonde.
That _____ Earl's sister.
- I imagine that you're pleased with your exam results!
You _____ pleased with your exam results!
- It's possible that the film on TV tonight is a repeat.
The film on TV tonight _____ a repeat.
- I'm almost certain the show hasn't started yet.
The show _____ yet.

3 Find and correct the mistakes in the sentences.

- You must see Lewis at the party on Saturday night, he was away all last weekend.
- I have been taking my driving test three times.
- I handed in my project yesterday, but I didn't need to hand it in so early – the deadline is next week!
- Mark ought to have spoken to Megan like that. It was really rude.
- The film was already starting when we arrived, so we missed the first ten minutes.

4 Complete the dialogue with an appropriate modal verb and the correct form of the verbs given.

A: Sorry I'm late. I (a) _____ (run) all the way because I missed the bus.

B: You (b) _____ (rush). Gemma isn't here yet. She (c) _____ (leave) school early – she (d) _____ (wait) until the end of lessons, even though she'd finished all her work.

A: That's unfair. They (e) _____ (make) her stay. We (f) _____ (run) if we want to catch the 4.15 train.

B: It's OK. We (g) _____ (be) there until five. We (h) _____ (sign in) at 4.45, but they won't mind if we don't.

Vocabulary

1 Complete the sentences with the correct words to make compound nouns.

- The authorities are now talking about making it compulsory to have seat _____ for dogs in cars!
- While I was driving, the _____ wheel came off in my hands! It was very scary.
- What's the speed _____ on this road?
- There are so many road _____ along this road that it can be quite distracting.
- All the petrol _____ in our area have just put up their prices.

2 Complete the sentences with the correct form of make, take or do.

- I _____ some research into the subject of electric cars and I found some interesting facts.
- The service in the restaurant was so poor that we had to _____ a complaint.
- If you _____ any mistakes, we can go over them before the next test.
- It's raining heavily! Let's _____ cover under that tree.
- Martin _____ offence because Jackie said he could improve his pronunciation.
- When I _____ a serious comment about the film, Sue just laughed.
- Surely eating one or two biscuits a day isn't going to _____ you any harm?
- The event _____ place last week and hundreds of people went to it.

3 Choose the correct answers.

- Our teacher really _____ an interest in all the students.
A does B takes C makes
- 'Stop immediately!' the policeman _____ to the robber.
A whispered B whined C yelled
- Who _____ the household chores in your house?
A does B takes C makes
- Matt wasn't serious, he was just pulling my _____.
A thumb B neck C leg
- I was late because I'd got stuck in a _____ jam.
A traffic B road C motorway
- He failed his driving _____ because he tried to drive the wrong way around the roundabout!
A licence B test C exam
- I've decided which course to do at university. I hope I've _____ the right choice!
A done B made C taken