

1 HAPPY FAMILIES

Vocabulary in context

Ages and stages of life

- 1 ☆ Find seven words related to stages of life in the word search.

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

- 2 ☆☆ Complete the sentences with the appropriate life stage words.

- Many y..... a..... still live with their parents because they can't buy a house.
- When you're two years old, you're a t.....
- Everyone in the family is very happy when a b..... arrives.
- When you're a s..... c....., you usually don't work and you often have grandchildren.
- M..... - a..... people aren't young but they aren't old, either.
- When you're a t....., it's often a difficult time. You aren't a child, but you aren't an adult either.

The family

- 3 ☆☆ Match the family names in the box to the descriptions. There are two words that you do not need.

aunt • cousin • father-in-law • grandmother • grandson • great-grandmother • mother-in-law • niece • stepfather • wife

- Beth is your mum. She's your dad's
- Your father's sister is your
- Your sister's daughter is your
- The son of your daughter is your
- Your uncle's son is your
- Your wife's mother is your
- The mother of your father's father is your
- Your parents are divorced and your mother is married again. Her new husband is your

Words connected with the family

- 4 ☆☆ Complete the article with the words in the box.

divorced • extended • immediate • one-parent • only • partners • relative • twin

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Family facts!

- Benedict Cumberbatch is a famous actor. In his (a)..... family, both his parents are actors, too!
- In India, many generations of the same family often live in the same house. That's very different from the UK, where (b)..... families don't usually live together.
- Many famous people are from (c)..... families – for example, Barack Obama, whose father was almost never with him.
- There are also many famous (d)..... children, including the actors Daniel Radcliffe (Harry Potter) and Natalie Portman. They haven't got any brothers or sisters.
- Joana María Vives is from Mallorca. She has a very special (e)..... also from Mallorca. Can you guess who? It's Rafael Nadal! She's his aunt!
- Paul Vincent has a special relative, too. His (f)..... brother is the film star Vin Diesel.
- Selena Gomez's parents are (g)..... However, they both have new (h)..... now and are married.



Vocabulary extension ☆☆☆

- 5 Complete the definitions with the words in the box.

childhood • couple • elderly • orphan • retired • separated • widow

- An is a child with no parents.
- When you are married but don't live together, you are
- When we say that a person is, it's a polite way to say that person is old.
- A is two people who are in a romantic relationship.
- Someone who is doesn't work now because they're old.
- A is a woman whose husband is dead.
- The time when you are a child is your

1 Match the pictures (a–c) to the types of argument (1–3).



- 1 An argument between friends
- 2 An argument with a parent
- 3 A family argument

✓ Great students' tip

Exam tip: Answering multiple-choice questions

If you aren't 100% sure of the correct answer, eliminate first the answers that are clearly wrong. Then read again the part of the text that the question refers to and choose the correct answer.

2 01 Read the article and choose the best answers.

- 1 What does the author say about arguments in families?
 - a Teenagers almost never agree with their parents.
 - b It's very common for teenagers to argue with their mum and dad.
 - c Teenagers often argue with their brothers and sisters.
- 2 Most arguments between teenagers and parents occur because ...
 - a teenagers don't listen.
 - b parents don't explain their opinion well.
 - c teenagers don't get what they want.
- 3 What is it important to do when you ask your parents for something?
 - a Give the reasons for your request.
 - b Ask politely.
 - c Compare your situation to your friends'.
- 4 In general, what has a positive effect on your parents' reply?
 - a You give them examples of how your behaviour is positive.
 - b You offer to help them.
 - c You say that you deserve a positive reply.
- 5 What isn't a 'magic formula'?
 - a Listening to your parents' reasons.
 - b Asking nicely.
 - c Following the author's advice.

Mum, it's not fair!

'I'm a teenager and I never have arguments with my parents.' Does this describe you? If it does, you're one in a million! But for most teenagers, disagreements with parents are an inevitable part of family life. So, what can we do about them?

When you have rows with your parents, it's often because you want something but they aren't willing to give it to you: getting permission to sleep over at a friend's house, coming back home later than you normally do, etc. The question is: what do you do when they say 'no'?

First of all, don't get angry! Your parents aren't saying no to make you feel bad. They have their reasons. So, listen to them. If they don't give you an explanation, ask them – politely! It's important to understand why they're saying 'no'.

Secondly, you need to explain why you're asking for something. Don't just say, for example: 'Can I have a new smartphone?' Give a reason why: 'All my friends have great phones and I feel bad because mine is really terrible. Also, I can't use a lot of apps because my phone hasn't got enough memory.' When your parents understand why you're asking for something, the possibility of getting a positive reply from them goes up!

Thirdly, you need to show that you deserve what you're asking for. Imagine that you ask for a new phone, but you're spending all your pocket money on clothes. It's not hard to predict your parents' reply! But the situation is completely different if you say: 'I'm saving all my money for a smartphone but they're very expensive. Can you please give me some pocket money if I help more in the house?'

So, listen to your parents' reasons, explain why you want something, and show why you deserve it. This isn't a magic formula, but it helps. Good luck!

3 Match the underlined words in the article to the meanings.

- 1 behave well, so it's fair that a good thing happens to you
- 2 spend the night at a friend's house
- 3 money you get from your parents
- 4 very bad arguments
- 5 not having the same opinion



Critical thinkers

4 Which of these ideas agree with opinions in the text (A), clearly disagree with opinions in the text (D), or are not in the text at all (N)?

- 1 Get angry when you don't get what you want. A / D / N
- 2 Choose the right time to ask for something. A / D / N
- 3 You need to understand your parents' point of view. A / D / N
- 4 Don't compare your parents to your friends' parents. A / D / N
- 5 Insist if you get 'no' for an answer the first time. A / D / N
- 6 Offer to do something positive. A / D / N

Grammar in context 1

Present simple and present continuous State and action verbs

1 ☆ Choose the correct alternative.

- 1 My dad plays/is playing football twice a week.
- 2 What do you do/are you doing now?
- 3 My mum and dad don't like/aren't liking pasta.
- 4 Josh doesn't go/isn't going to school every day.
- 5 I don't have/'m not having breakfast at the moment.
- 6 We don't enjoy/aren't enjoying this film. Let's watch another one.

2 ☆☆ Write the sentences in the present simple or continuous. Be careful with the spelling!

- 1 I / swim / at the moment
.....
- 2 my dad / drive / to work now
.....
- 3 my sister / often / study / in her bedroom
.....
- 4 my grandfather / watch / TV in the evening
.....
- 5 we / lie / on the beach / now
.....
- 6 Matt / ski / in Italy / this week
.....

3 ☆☆ Complete the sentences with the present simple or present continuous form of the verbs in the box.

help • need • not understand • walk • work

- 1 My sister can't come out at the moment because she me with my homework.
 - 2 Why you so fast?
Slow down!
 - 3 Sarah always in a café on Sundays.
 - 4 Can you repeat that, please? I
 - 5 Can I help you? you anything?
- 4 ☆☆ Complete the dialogues with the present simple or the present continuous form of the verbs given. Give short answers where necessary.
- 1 **A:** Buongiorno, signorina!
B: Sorry, I (not speak) Italian.
 - 2 **A:** Can I speak to the head teacher?
B: No, she (talk) to someone now.
 - 3 **A:** (your mum dad / make) a curry at the moment?
B: Yes, they They (love) curry!

- 4 **A:** Why (Matt / study) now?
B: He (revise) for an exam.
- 5 **A:** (your mum / finish) work late on Mondays?
B: Yes, she She (work) now.
- 6 **A:** Who (sing) in the kitchen?
B: That's my mum and my sister. They (love) singing together at home while they (cook).

5 ☆☆☆ Complete the article with the present simple or present continuous form of the verbs in the box.

finish • get up (x2) • go • make • miss • not live • say • start • stay • not want



Ben is 17. He's from Berlin, in Germany. But he (a) there this year He (b) with a family in San Diego (California) because he (c) to an American high school. He (d) every day at seven o'clock because schools there (e) at eight. While he (f) his parents in Germany (g) their lunch, because it's four o'clock in the afternoon over there! 'I (h) my family sometimes,' (i) Ben, 'but I (j) to leave San Diego. It's great and I (k) a lot of friends.'

Grammar challenge ☆☆☆

6 Find and correct the mistakes. One of the sentences is correct.

- 1 Jack writes an essay at the moment.
.....
- 2 Sarah has her books with her today?
.....
- 3 Why you and Sam are walking to school today?
.....
- 4 Does your sister play in the basketball team?
.....
- 5 We are having two bikes at the moment.
.....
- 6 My dad's loving playing the guitar.
.....

Developing vocabulary and listening

Noun suffixes *-ment, -ion, -ence*

1 ☆ Write the noun form of these words.

- 1 adolescent (adj.)
- 2 argue (v.)
- 3 confident (adj.)
- 4 connect (v.)
- 5 different (adj.)
- 6 embarrassing (adj.)
- 7 enjoy (v.)
- 8 explain (v.)
- 9 improve (v.)
- 10 independent (adj.)
- 11 permit (v.)
- 12 solve (v.)

2 ☆☆☆ Complete the text with the words in the box. Sometimes you need to make more changes to the word.

confidence • different • discriminate •
improve • inform • permission • situation •
solution

Women in society

We can say with (a) that the position of women in the workplace in the UK is better than before. In the past, some married women needed their husbands' (b) to work. The (c) of women is different nowadays; in 2017, for example, 78% of women of working age were employed.

However, this (d) for women in the world of employment isn't complete. According to a 2019 report, there is a (e) between men and women's salaries in the UK (women earn about 8.9% less than men). One way to combat gender (f) at work is to show transparency over pay and so, in the UK, companies with over 250 workers now publish (g) that shows how big the gender pay gap* is. Making sure all employees have equal opportunities is part of the (h) to this problem.



*gender pay gap: the difference between salaries of men and women.

3 🎧 02 ☆ Listen to five teenagers talking about their families. Choose the correct alternative.

- 1 Greg is from a *big/small* family.
- 2 Charlotte has got a *cat/dog*.
- 3 Mike has got a *stepbrother/stepsister*.
- 4 William *is/isn't* at home in the holidays.
- 5 Amy's mum is a *doctor/teacher*.

4 🎧 02 ☆☆☆ Listen again. Match the people (1–5) to their situations (a–f). One answer is not necessary.

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1 Greg | 4 William |
| 2 Charlotte | 5 Amy |
| 3 Mike | |

- a doesn't live with his/her mother but sees her quite often.
- b sometimes has arguments with his/her friends.
- c sometimes sees one of his/her parents in the day.
- d is popular at school.
- e doesn't get the bus to school.
- f has problems after he/she gets up.

Critical thinkers

5 Do the young people you've just listened to agree (A) or disagree (D) with these statements?

- | | |
|---|-------|
| 1 Greg: 'Being from a big family has its good and bad points.' | A / D |
| 2 Charlotte: 'I'd really like to have some brothers and sisters.' | A / D |
| 3 Mike: 'I don't like living with my stepmother.' | A / D |
| 4 William: 'Boarding schools are a terrible idea!' | A / D |
| 5 Amy: 'I hope my mum doesn't teach me next year!' | A / D |

Vocabulary extension ☆☆☆

6 We add the suffixes *-er, -or* and *-ist* to make nouns that describe people. We usually add *-er* and *-or* to verbs and *-ist* to nouns. Write the nouns for these words. Use your dictionary if necessary.

- 1 art *artist*
- 2 photograph
- 3 guitar
- 4 invent
- 5 science
- 6 economy
- 7 train
- 8 design
- 9 football
- 10 direct
- 11 clean
- 12 build

Articles

1 ☆ Complete the sentences with *a/an* or *the*.

- boy in that photo is very tall!
- My stepfather is professional guitarist.
- My brother has got new bike.
- My mum works for international company.
- girl behind you is Rob's sister.
- My uncle's single. He hasn't got wife.
- Christopher Nolan is director of *The Dark Knight*.
- My best friend wants to be economist.

2 ☆☆ Complete the famous quotes with *a/an, the* or *-* (for no article).

'(a) **Earth** goes round
(b) **Sun.**'



Copernicus

'(c) life isn't about
finding yourself.
(d) life is about
creating yourself.'



George Bernard Shaw

'**TO BE** or **NOT TO BE,**
that is (e) question.'



William Shakespeare

'(f) **life is**
(g) **dream.**'



Calderón de la Barca

'(h) **life is** (i)
flower of which (j)
love is (k) **honey.**'



Victor Hugo

'(l) **MEN** marry because they
are tired; (m) **WOMEN,**
because they are curious.'



Oscar Wilde

3 ☆☆☆ Complete the article about Will Smith's family with *a/an, the* or *-* (for no article).

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Meet the Smiths

Will Smith is (a) international film star. He's famous for (b) films like *Aladdin* and (c) animation *Spies in Disguise*. He's (d) husband of Jada Pinkett Smith. She's (e) actor, too. They've got two children, Jaden (f) (g) girl). They're also (h) actors and (i) singers! Will's older son, Trey, works in (j) world of cinema, too!

Willow also has (k) popular web talk show called *Red Table Talk*. Can you guess who (l) other presenters are? It's her mother and her grandmother! And Jaden is also very interested in (m) fashion and has his own clothes brand.

(n) Smith family has (o) very common surname but it's (p) exceptional family!

Grammar challenge ☆☆☆

4 Rewrite the sentences that are incorrect. One of the sentences is correct.


- My sister loves Indian food.
.....
- Italian people that I know are very friendly.
.....
- My family is usually going to the shopping centre at the weekend.
.....
- Is weather in England hot?
.....
- Does your dad cook now?
.....
- The vegetarians don't eat meat.
.....
- My uncle doesn't come for lunch today.
.....

Developing speaking

Asking for personal information

1 ☆ Which of these questions do you ask a person your age when you meet him/her for the first time?

- 1 What's your name?
- 2 Do you live near here?
- 3 Are your parents divorced?
- 4 Do you like sport?
- 5 Have your parents got a lot of money?
- 6 How old are you?

2  03 ☆ Listen to the dialogue between Sam and Laura. Decide if the sentences are True (T) or False (F).




- 1 Laura has got a brother and a sister. T / F
- 2 Sam has got one child. T / F
- 3 Sam plays football very often. T / F
- 4 Laura doesn't like football. T / F
- 5 Laura is bad at tennis. T / F
- 6 They both like maths. T / F

3 ☆☆ Put the words in order to make questions from the dialogue. Add question marks.

- 1 or / you / sisters / got / Have / brothers / any
.....
- 2 about / you / What
.....
- 3 football / play / often / you / How / do
.....
- 4 like / Do / football / you
.....
- 5 do / weekend / you / the / do / at / What
.....
- 6 subject / your / school / What's / favourite
.....

Pronunciation

4  04 ☆ Read and listen to the questions. Write *Up* if the intonation goes up at the end and *Down* if the intonation goes down at the end.

- 1 What's your favourite sport?
- 2 Do you like pasta?
- 3 How often do you play the piano?
- 4 Has your dad got any brothers or sisters?
- 5 What do you usually do in the evenings?

5 ☆☆ Complete the pronunciation rule for questions.

In questions where the answer is *Yes* or *No* (e.g. *Do you like basketball?*), the intonation goes (a) up/down at the end.

In questions where the answer is not *Yes* or *No* (e.g. *How often do you play basketball?*), the intonation goes (b) up/down at the end.

Great students' tip

Exam tip: Answering questions about personal information

When the examiner asks for personal information, don't just answer *Yes* or *No* and don't give a very short answer. The examiner wants to see how well you speak English. A short answer doesn't show this! Also, the examiner wants to see that you can take an active role in the conversation.

6 ☆☆☆ Write the answers to these questions. Give long answers. Practise saying them. If possible, record yourself.

- 1 Have you got any sisters?
.....
- 2 How many brothers have you got?
.....
- 3 How old are your mum and dad?
.....
- 4 Do you like school?
.....
- 5 What's your favourite school subject?
.....
- 6 How often do you do homework?
.....
- 7 What do you do in the evenings?
.....
- 8 What do you like doing in your free time?
.....

Developing writing

An informal email 1

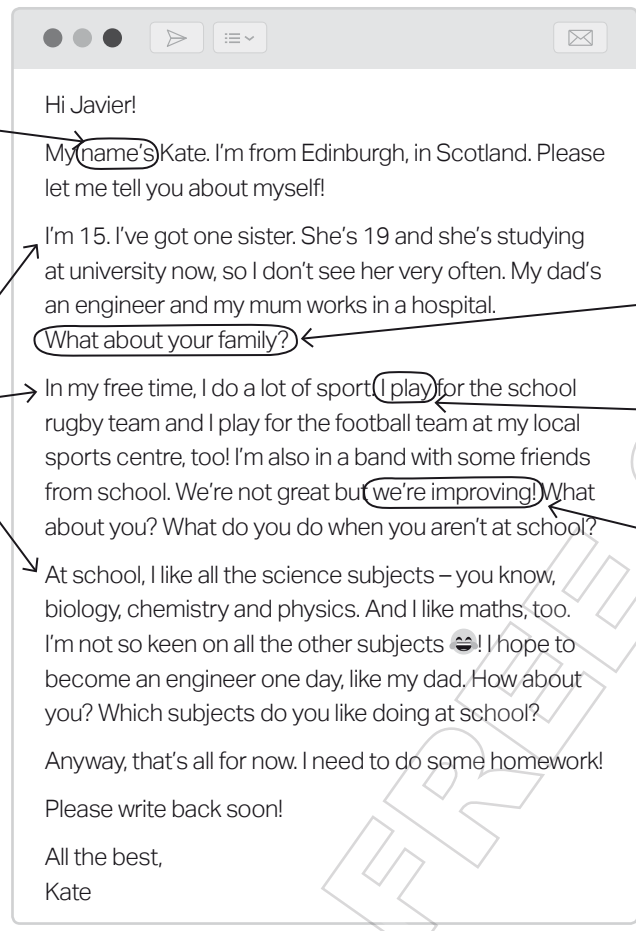
Use short forms of verb, not full forms.

Put information about different topics in different paragraphs.

Ask the other person questions and encourage them to reply.

Use the present simple to talk about what you usually do.

Use the present continuous to describe what's happening now.



1 ☆ Kate is a teenager from Edinburgh in the UK. Her school has a 'sister school' in Poland. Read her email introducing herself and tick (✓) the information she includes.

- 1 her family
- 2 her friends
- 3 her hobbies
- 4 her favourite music
- 5 subjects that she likes

2 ☆ Find and complete the expressions that Kate uses to do different things.

- 1 To say what she wants to do in the email
L..... t..... a..... m.....!
- 2 To ask Javier for information
W..... y.....?
- 3 To change the subject
A.....
- 4 To indicate that she's finishing
t..... n.....
- 5 To ask for a reply
P..... w..... s.....!
- 6 To end the email
.....

3 ☆☆ Complete the different parts of the email with the correct words.

Beginning
(a) Chloe,
 My name's Nuria! **(b)** me tell you about **(c)**!
 I like painting and dancing. **(d)**
(e) you?

End
(f), that's all for **(g)**
 Please **(h)** **(i)** soon.
 Best **(j)**
 Nuria



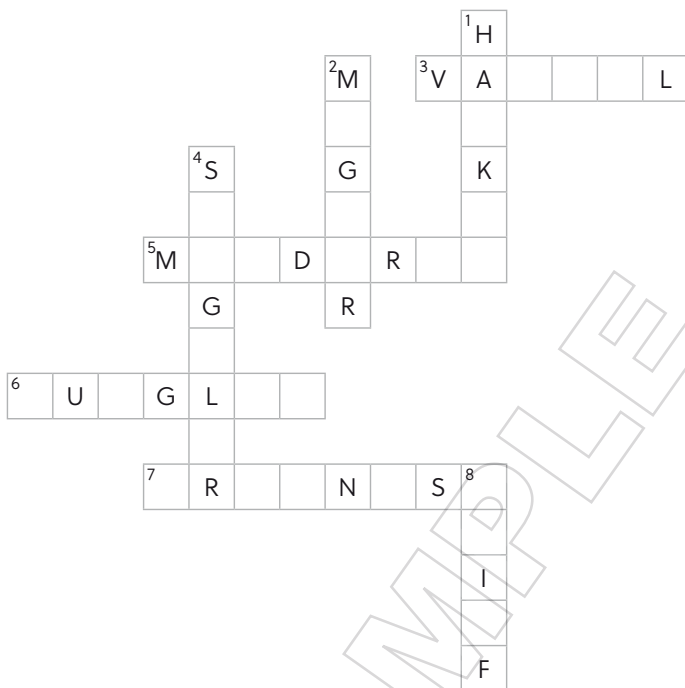
2 LAW AND ORDER

Vocabulary in context

Crimes

- 1 ☆ Choose the correct alternative.
- There was a murder/burglary at the house next door yesterday, but they didn't take much.
 - Be careful when you open messages from people you don't know. Cybercrime/Vandalism is a real danger these days.
 - There are a lot of police at this port because smuggling/shoplifting often happens here.
 - Look at the news! There was a bank kidnapping/robbery in town last night!
 - Don't go out alone in this area at night. Muggings/Arsons are a real problem around here.
 - The police think that the fire at the mansion was a case of cybercrime/arson.

- 2 ☆☆☆ Complete the puzzle with the names of criminals.



- 3 ☆☆☆ Complete the sentences with a word describing a crime or a criminal.

- Did you hear about the who tried to steal 100 cans of cola from the supermarket?
- The cause of many forest fires is
- attacked a senior citizen in the street last night.
- When a takes places in your house, it's important to tell the police.
- Last night, police arrested at the port. They had 20kg of gold in their van.
- There's something wrong with my computer. Do you think a is controlling it?

Detective work

- 4 ☆☆☆ Complete the sentences with the verbs in the box.

analysed • charged • investigated • proved • questioned • searched for

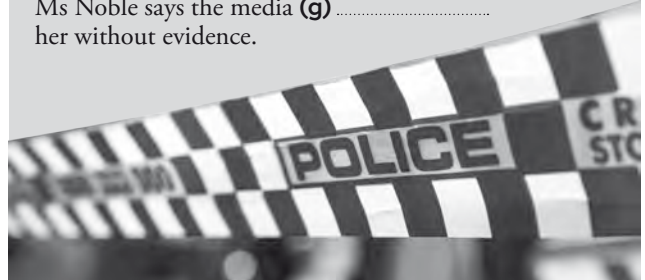
- Detective Parker evidence and, when she found it, she it.
 - The police 20 cases of robbery last week.
 - They the suspect and then they him.
 - The man his innocence, so he was free to go.
- 5 ☆☆☆ Complete the news stories with the correct words.

CRIME NEWS

Police are investigating a (a) of arson at Manor Flats in Malbury. If you saw anything, please contact them. They want to speak to all (b)

After police questioned Joe Lyons of 16, Moncar Avenue, they (c) him and (d) him with burglary. Lyons is now in prison. He protests that he is innocent and says that he can (e) it.

Police confirm that the actor Marsha Noble is not a (f) in a case of diamond smuggling. Ms Noble says the media (g) her without evidence.



Vocabulary extension ☆☆☆

- 6 Write the verbs from the nouns. Use a dictionary if necessary.

- robbery
- vandalism
- murder
- hacker
- mugging
- kidnapping
- smuggling
- burglary
- witness
- suspect

Great students' tip

Reading and using a dictionary

Dictionaries are very useful but don't depend on a dictionary too much. For example, when you are reading, don't use the dictionary to look up every word you don't know. You don't need to understand every word in a text to do the exercises or to understand the general meaning. Only look up words which seem important or appear frequently.

1 Read the article quickly. Choose the best title (1–4).

- 1 How to become a detective
- 2 Lie detectors: a detective's best friend?
- 3 Truth and lies
- 4 How to question suspects

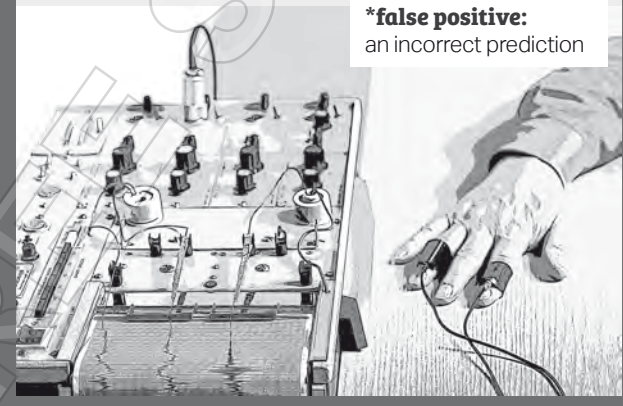
I imagine you're working as a detective. You're investigating a case and questioning a witness. Or perhaps you have a suspect in front of you and you're trying to work out if you want to charge them. In both cases, you have to answer a fundamental question: are they telling the truth? What clues can you look for to help you?

One thing you can do is to carefully analyse each person's motives. Let's say that you're interviewing someone who was at a crime scene by chance. This person hasn't really got any reasons to give you a false account of what happened. They haven't got a motive. However, imagine that you're questioning the wife of someone who's suspected of burglary. She tells you that her husband was with her at the time of the crime. Do you believe her? It's possible that she's telling the truth. But what if she's protecting her husband? Maybe he is guilty!

Maybe there's a scientific way to discover if a person is lying: the polygraph, or lie detector. This is a machine that analyses the physical reactions in a person's body while they're answering a series of questions; for example, changes in their pulse and respiration. The idea is, big changes in the body show stress, which is a sign that someone is not telling the truth. However, do polygraph tests work? There's a lot of disagreement about this. The American Polygraph Association says that they work in 90% of cases. However, in the opinion of many psychologists, although polygraph tests are good at detecting liars, they also produce a lot of 'false positives'* for honest people! Perhaps this explains why they don't accept polygraph tests as evidence in courts in most countries.

So, how does a detective know if someone is lying when the evidence isn't clear? In the end, they need to use something that isn't scientific at all: their intuition. It's not perfect, but sometimes it's all they've got!

***false positive:**
an incorrect prediction



2 05 Read the article and answer the questions.

- 1 What important decision does a detective have to take?
.....
.....
- 2 When you're interviewing a witness, can you believe what they say? Why/Why not?
.....
.....
- 3 When you're interviewing the relative of a suspect, can you believe what they say? Why/Why not?
.....
.....
- 4 What evidence does a polygraph collect?
.....
.....
- 5 Can we depend on the results of polygraph tests? Why/Why not?
.....
.....
- 6 What is the author's conclusion?
.....
.....

3 Match the underlined words in the article to the meanings.

- 1 not innocent
- 2 reasons to do something
- 3 the place where a judge decides if someone is innocent
- 4 description
- 5 signs / indications

Critical thinkers

4 Tick (✓) the ideas that the text expresses or suggests.

- 1 Guilty suspects always lie.
- 2 If a polygraph test says that someone is telling the truth, it's probably correct.
- 3 Witnesses who are members of the suspect's family often lie.
- 4 It's a pity that we can't depend on the results of polygraph tests.
- 5 Detectives have a hard job.

Past simple

1 ☆ Write the past simple form of the verbs. Numbers 4–8 are irregular.

- | | | | | | |
|---|--------|-------|---|-------|-------|
| 1 | hack | ..... | 5 | write | ..... |
| 2 | study | ..... | 6 | drink | ..... |
| 3 | travel | ..... | 7 | eat | ..... |
| 4 | go | ..... | 8 | have | ..... |

2 ☆☆ Complete the dialogue with the verbs in the past simple and short answers. Write one word in each gap.

- Sam: (a) you (see) the documentary on TV last night?
 Ella: No, I (b) I (c) (have) a terrible night last night!
 Sam: Really? What (d) (happen)?
 Ella: Someone (e) (break) into our house!
 Sam: Oh, no! (f) they (steal) anything?
 Ella: Yes, they (g) They (h) (take) two expensive cameras and they also (i) (steal) my dad's credit cards.

3 ☆☆ Complete the text on the right with the past simple form of the verbs in the boxes.

4 ☆☆☆ Write questions for the underlined words.

- The men met in a pub.
.....
- Their planning took three years.
.....
- The men arrived at 9.20 pm.
.....
- The really hard part of the job was to penetrate a wall 50 cm thick!
.....
- They stole about £200 million.
.....

Grammar challenge ☆☆☆

5 Find and correct 10 mistakes in the text.

Ronnie Biggs has become famous in 1963 for his part in the Great Train Robbery, when a gang of criminals steal 2.6 million pounds from a train. Biggs is not having a big part in the crime, but the police catches him and he goes to prison. Two years later he has escaped to Paris and has changed his appearance. In 1970 he is leaving France. Then, in Australia, he is working in a TV studio, but a reporter has recognised him.

- | | | | |
|---|-------|----|-------|
| 1 | ..... | 6 | ..... |
| 2 | ..... | 7 | ..... |
| 3 | ..... | 8 | ..... |
| 4 | ..... | 9 | ..... |
| 5 | ..... | 10 | ..... |

THE £200 MILLION ROBBERY



be • finish • know • meet • not talk

For three years, a group of eight elderly men (a) in a pub in north London every week. However, they (b) about normal things like sport, their families or politics. Their conversation (c) always about the same subject: how to steal money from an enormous safe under the ground in central London. Finally, after three years, their planning (d) and they all (e) what they had to do.

arrive • climb • come • have • need

At 9.20 pm on Thursday 2nd April 2015, they (f) at the Hatton Garden Safe Deposit Company. They (g) four days to complete the job because Friday and Monday were holidays. First, they (h) down the vertical tunnel used by the lift. Then they (i) to the really hard part of the job. They (j) to penetrate a wall 50 cm thick!



break • catch • not last • manage • record • take • try

In total, it (k) them two days because their equipment (l) the first time they (m) to do it! Finally, they (n) to steal about £200 million! However, their happiness (o) long. The police (p) them very quickly because CCTV cameras (q) the whole robbery!

Developing vocabulary and listening

Phrasal verbs connected with investigating and finding

1 ☆ Choose the correct alternative.

- If you don't know the meaning of a word, you can always look it up/work it out in a dictionary.
- The maths problem was difficult, but after thinking hard, they worked out/came across the answer.
- When I lost a contact lens, I looked for/looked into it everywhere.
- When she turned out/found out that he was lying, it was a terrible shock.
- I lost my bag last week. Someone came across/came up with it in the park, but there was nothing in it!

2 ☆☆ Complete the dialogue between the detective (D) and his assistant (A).

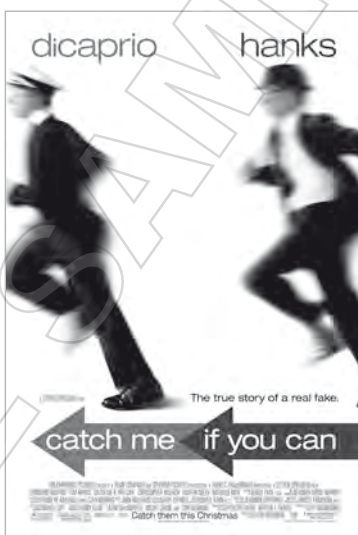
- D: We must come (a) a plan to find Sloane, the leader of the smugglers.
- A: Yes, we need to find (b) where he lives.
- D: No! He has many different addresses. We need to (c) into how his mind works. We can look (d) clues in Sloane's old crimes. He's an extremely difficult puzzle. But we have to (e) him out!
- A: Let's hope some clues (f) up.
- D: I agree. Let's hope we come (g) something.

✓ Great students' tip

Listening: Staying calm

When you're doing a listening activity, don't panic: you don't need to understand every word to answer the questions. Concentrate on the information you need.

3 06 ☆ Listen to two friends, Joe and Sophie, discussing the film *Catch Me If You Can*. Decide if the sentences are True (T) or False (F).



- Joe liked the film. T / F
- Tom Hanks questions the criminal. T / F
- Sophie doesn't think the criminal's first name is good. T / F

- Joe decided to find out more about Frank Abagnale. T / F
- Abagnale flew planes all over the world. T / F
- Abagnale trained as a doctor. T / F
- Abagnale escaped from prison twice. T / F

4 06 ☆☆ Correct the false statements in 3. Listen again if necessary.

-
-
-
-
-

Critical thinkers

5 Say if the statements are facts (F) or opinions (O).

- Catch Me If You Can* is a good film. F / O
- Catch Me If You Can* is not 100% fiction. F / O
- Frank Abagnale wasn't a typical criminal. F / O
- In a strange way, it's possible to admire Frank Abagnale. F / O

Vocabulary extension ☆☆☆

6 Use your dictionary to match the phrasal verbs with *look* (1–6) to their meanings (a–f).

- | | | | |
|--------------|-------|-------------------|-------|
| 1 look after | ..... | 4 look forward to | ..... |
| 2 look ahead | ..... | 5 look out for | ..... |
| 3 look back | ..... | 6 look round | ..... |
- a think about the future
 b feel excited about what is going to happen
 c walk around a place and see what is there
 d look carefully around you to find a particular person or thing
 e think about a time or event in the past
 f take care of someone or something

7 Complete the sentences with the words in the box. There is one you do not need.

after • ahead • back • forward • out • round

- Let's look this museum slowly. I think it will be interesting.
- I'm looking to the football match tomorrow. I'm really excited about it.
- We need to look and see what problems there could be in the next few years.
- We are going out now. Look your little sister until we get back.
- Stop spending your time looking Live your life now and enjoy every moment!

Past continuous

1 ☆ Complete the sentences with the verbs given in the past continuous.

- I (look for) my keys when you phoned me.
- The police officers (not question) the witness at 7 o'clock last night.
- they (investigate) the case for several years?
- The burglar (search for) money in our bedroom when we came in.
- all the witnesses (tell) the truth? I really don't know!

2 ☆☆ Complete the dialogue with the past continuous form of the verbs in the box.

chat • do (x2) • not feel • have • not lie • sit • visit

Helen: I rang you at 8 pm last night, but there was no answer. What (a) you ?

Luke: My mum and I (b) my grandmother in hospital.

Helen: Oh, no! Why was she in hospital?

Luke: Yesterday morning she (c) well at all, so we took her there.

Helen: I see. What (d) she last night when you visited her?

Luke: We were surprised because she (e) in bed. She (f) on a chair. All the patients (g) dinner and they (h) and laughing. So everything's OK!

3 ☆☆☆ Complete the text with the past simple or past continuous form of the verbs given.

Football result:

Police officers 1, Criminals 0!

One Saturday afternoon, a team of police officers (a) (play) football against a group of local people in Yorkshire, England. The police officers (b) (lose) 2-0 when suddenly an officer (c) (recognise) one of the men who (d) (play) in the other team. He (e) (know) that the man was a criminal. The police officers (f) (look) for him for several burglaries. So, they (g) (stop) the match and (h) (arrest) him. Then they (i) (start) playing again. In the end, the police officers (j) (win) 3-2! And the man (k) (go) to prison for a long time.

used to

4 ☆ Rewrite the sentences with *used to*.

- In the past, my dad was a policeman.
.....
- They used polygraphs more in the past.
.....
- The police didn't carry guns before 1896 in New York City.
.....
- Did you live near a police station when you lived in a village?
.....
- When I was young, we didn't have a lot of crime in this area.
.....

5 ☆☆☆ Write the verbs given with *used to* if possible. If not, use the past simple.

Frank Abagnale (a) (be) a criminal.
He (b) (fly) around the world as a false pilot and he (c) (have) a lot of fake jobs. Finally, they (d) (catch) him and he (e) (go) to prison. When he (f) (come) out of prison, he (g) (start) to work for the US government to find people who (h) (commit) fraud. Abagnale now says that he is sorry that they (i) (make) the film about him, *Catch Me If You Can*. He doesn't want to remember the kind of life he (j) (have).



Grammar challenge ☆☆☆

6 Find and correct eight mistakes in the text.

Last night we used to watch a film in the living room when suddenly we heard a sound. At first we were thinking that it was coming from the TV, but then we realised it was in the kitchen. My dad thought it used to be a burglar, so he went into the kitchen to find out. He opened the door and something flew out really fast! Then we hear another sound. We went back to the living room. The lamp was on the floor and in the corner we were seeing a parrot. It was my neighbour's parrot! It was knocking things onto the floor while it's flying through our house. We rang the neighbour and he took his parrot back. I was thinking parrots were boring pets, but I was totally wrong about that!

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| 1 | 5 |
| 2 | 6 |
| 3 | 7 |
| 4 | 8 |

Developing speaking

Apologising

- 1 ☆ Tick (✓) the situations where you usually apologise.



- 1 You break something that isn't yours.
- 2 You're waiting for a friend because he's late.
- 3 You forget someone's birthday.
- 4 Your friend loses her mobile and you find it.
- 5 You forget to give someone a message.

- 2 07 ☆ Listen to the dialogue between Sarah and Conor. Which of the situations in 1 are they talking about?

- 3 07 ☆ Listen again. Tick (✓) the expressions that you hear.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 I'm sorry. <input type="checkbox"/> | 7 I'm so sorry! <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 It doesn't matter. <input type="checkbox"/> | 8 Let me (talk to him). <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 It's OK. <input type="checkbox"/> | 9 It's only (a glass) ... <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 I feel terrible. <input type="checkbox"/> | 10 I'll make it up to you. <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 That's the last time I ... <input type="checkbox"/> | 11 Don't worry about it. <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6 Never mind. <input type="checkbox"/> | |

- 4 ☆ Put the expressions from 3 in the correct column.

Making apologies	Responding to apologies
1	

- 5 ☆☆ Put the dialogue in the correct order.

- a **Zoe:** I'll make it up to you. I know! Let me lend you my new white top. It's really cool!
- b **Kate:** You know the white T-shirt I lent you yesterday? Could I have it back? I want to wear it to the cinema.
- c **Kate:** Thanks. But it doesn't matter. I can wear something else.
- d **Zoe:** I'm sorry, but you can't have it now! It's dirty.
- e **Zoe:** I got orange juice on it yesterday. I wanted to buy you a new one, but I didn't have time. I feel terrible!
- f **Kate:** Why? What happened?
- g **Kate:** Never mind. It's only a T-shirt. I've got lots more!

- 6 08 ☆☆☆ Write the missing words in the dialogue. Then listen and check.

Max: I've got some bad news, Jack! You know you lent me your bike ...

Jack: Yes. Where is it? I need it tomorrow!

Max: That's the problem. Someone stole it. I'm so (a) I (b) terrible.

Jack: Oh, no! That's the last (c) I lend you anything, Max!

Max: I'll (d) it up to you! I promise! (e) me get you a new bike!

Jack: That's very nice of you, Max, but don't (f) about it. It was (g) an old bike. It doesn't (h)!

Pronunciation

- 7 09 ☆ Listen and underline the stressed syllables. Then practise saying the sentences.

- 1 I'm so sorry.
- 2 I feel terrible.
- 3 It doesn't matter.
- 4 Don't worry about it.
- 5 I'll make it up to you!
- 6 That's the last time I lend you anything.

- 8 ☆☆☆ What apology do the people say in each situation? Practise saying each apology out loud. If possible, record yourself.



Developing writing

A blog post

Posts Contact About 🔍

TRUE STORIES? BLOG

The big black cat

Posted June 15, by Aidan

This happened two years ago, one day while I was walking home from school. It was a nice afternoon so I decided to go through the park.

I was walking along a path when, suddenly I heard a strange noise. I looked but at first I couldn't see anything. Then I saw it! It was a huge black cat, that looked like a panther. It was behind some trees and it was watching me! I felt so terrified that I couldn't move. I don't know how long it was there. Perhaps it was only five seconds but it seemed like five hours! In the end, it ran away. Later, when I got home I told my family about it but they said that it was all my imagination. The next day I checked online to see if there was any news about an escaped animal from the zoo, but I couldn't find anything. And today, I still can't explain what happened!

Use the past continuous to describe what was happening.

Use words and expressions of sequence / time.

Use adjectives to describe how people feel.

Use the past simple to describe individual actions.

1 ☆ Read the blog post and put the events (a–e) in the correct order (1–5).

- a He looked on the Internet.
- b The cat disappeared.
- c He arrived at his house.
- d He entered the park.
- e He saw the cat.

2 ☆☆ Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

first • later • meanwhile • next • suddenly • then • when

- 1 I went to bed early because I was feeling very tired. The day, I woke up feeling ill.
- 2 I was doing my homework, my sister was listening to music.
- 3 When we arrived in the park the sun was shining, but a few minutes it started to rain.
- 4 It all started I forgot Tom's birthday.
- 5 At, Josh was very calm but he started to shout at me.
- 6 First, we bought the tickets. we got on the train.



3 ☆☆ Complete the story with the verbs given in the past simple or continuous.

Posts Contact About 🔍

My neighbour's lucky day

Posted July 27, by Sam

While I (a) (come) home back from school, I (b) (find) a wallet on the pavement. At first, I (c) (not know) what to do with it.

However, I (d) (decide) it was better to ask somebody at the school, so I (e) (not open) it. I (f) (ask) the school secretary to help me. When she (g) (look) inside, there was a card with the name Ruby Denver. 'Ruby Denver is my neighbour', I (h) (say). I think she (i) (lose) it while she (j) (go) home, too.

Task

Imagine something surprising or unexpected happened to you on your way home from school. Write a blog post about it. Write about 150 words.

Prepare

4 Make notes answering the questions to help you plan your blog post.

1 How do you usually go back from school (on foot, by bus, your parents drive you)?

.....

2 Were you alone on this day? / Who were you with?

.....

3 What surprising thing did you see? / What surprising thing happened?

.....

4 How did you feel?

.....

5 What did you do?

.....

6 What happened in the end?

.....

5 Use this paragraph to plan your blog post:

Paragraph 1: Introduction

- where you were
- who you were with

Paragraph 2: The main events of the story

- what you saw
- how you felt
- what you did
- what happened in the end

Write

6 Write your blog post. Use your notes, the paragraph plan, the writing model on the opposite page and the Writing bank above to help you.

.....

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.....

Check

7 Read your blog post and complete this checklist.

- 1 I used the paragraph plan.
- 2 I used words and expressions of sequence/time (*Then, Next, etc.*)
- 3 I used the past simple and continuous correctly.
- 4 I used dialogues/thoughts to make the post interesting.
- 5 I used adjectives to describe how people felt.

Writing bank

Useful words and expressions of sequence and time

- It all started when ...
- At first
- Then
- Next
- Meanwhile
- Suddenly
- In the end
- Finally
- A few minutes/hours/days later
- The next day

Grammar

1 Write the complete sentences with the verb in the present simple or continuous.

- 1 my dad / not cook lunch / now
.....
- 2 Rachel / know / your brother?
.....
- 3 I / not speak / to Josh / at the moment
.....
- 4 I / not play / tennis / very often
.....
- 5 Matt and Jack / play a video game / now?
.....
- 6 my mum / not like / cheese
.....

2 Complete the dialogue with the present simple or continuous form of the verbs in the box.

not do • explain • go • have (x2) • not know • remember • say • not think • understand

Uncle: How **(a)** things at school, Liam?

Liam: Oh, OK, uncle Dave. But I **(b)** very well in maths.

Uncle: Have you got a good maths teacher?

Liam: Mr Matthews? Yes, he's very nice and he **(c)** things clearly. But when I **(d)** an exam, I **(e)** the answers to the questions!

Uncle: I **(f)** what you **(g)** , Liam. I **(h)** my time at school. Maths isn't easy!

Liam: **(i)** you any photos of your school days, uncle Dave?

Uncle: That's a good question! I **(j)** so!

3 Find and correct the mistakes in each sentence. Two sentences do not contain a mistake.

- 1 Do you like the classical music?
- 2 I'm playing basketball twice a week.
- 3 Are Matt and James doing an exam now?
- 4 My mum isn't doctor.
- 5 Are you having a lot of friends at school now?
- 6 My mum doesn't get up late at the weekend.

4 Complete the text with a/an, the or – (no article).

My aunt's got **(a)** pretty name – Polly! She loves **(b)** Italian food. She's got **(c)** Italian friend who has **(d)** restaurant. **(e)** restaurant is near our house and **(f)** food there is great. There's **(g)** very nice waiter at **(h)** restaurant. He always gives us **(i)** special price!

Vocabulary

1 Complete the words to make different life stages.

- 1 c d
- 2 t d l r
- 3 ee g
- 4 s r c t z
- 5 i e g

2 Who are these people in a family?

- 1 the brother of your father
- 2 the brother of one's husband or wife
- 3 your father's new wife
- 4 your sister's daughter
- 5 the man a woman is married to
- 6 the father of your father
- 7 the daughter of your aunt
- 8 the son of a grandfather's daughter

3 Match the words (1–4) to the definitions (a–d).

- 1 twin
 - 2 relative
 - 3 partner
 - 4 single
- a a person that you are in a relationship with
 - b a brother or sister born at the same time as you
 - c a person in your family
 - d a person who isn't in a relationship

4 Use the suffixes -ence, -ment or -ion to make nouns.

- 1 explain
- 2 different
- 3 improve
- 4 argue
- 5 solve
- 6 embarrass
- 7 enjoy
- 8 confident

Grammar

1 Complete the sentences with the past simple, past continuous or used to form of the verbs given. Use used to where possible.

- I (watch) a detective programme when I heard a loud noise.
- Jack's bike (not be) outside his house this afternoon.
- I (not enjoy) the concert last week.
- Martha (go) to Turkey for a holiday twice a year when she was a child.
- Who (you/see) last night?
- (your dad/like) stories about detectives when he was younger?

2 Complete the sentences with the present continuous, present simple, past continuous, past simple or used to form of the verbs in the box. Use used to where possible.

come • do • smell • spend • study • walk

- At 10 am yesterday, I at school.
- My brother was telling me about his day at school when my dad home.

- Something good! Is your mum cooking dinner?
- When we saw Glen, Ella and I through the shopping centre.
- My sister a lot of money on clothes, but she doesn't do that now.
- Please be quiet, I my homework.

3 Find and correct eight mistakes in the story.

One day, when I was walking to school, I was seeing something unusual. A woman was singing and a lot of people watched her. I wasn't recognising her, so I continued on my way to school, but when I arrived, nobody used to be there. Half an hour later, all the other students came. They talked about a surprise concert by our music teacher in the street! She's an opera singer in the past! And she still sang very well! I watch a video of her singing now.

- | | | | |
|---|-------|---|-------|
| 1 | ..... | 5 | ..... |
| 2 | ..... | 6 | ..... |
| 3 | ..... | 7 | ..... |
| 4 | ..... | 8 | ..... |

Vocabulary

1 Complete the sentences with the correct words.

- The police arrested three s.....
- V..... threw paint all over the man's front door.
- The police are collecting e..... for the case.
- The punishment for the t..... of large amounts of money is usually prison.
- There was a b..... at the house next door last night.
- The detective suspects those men robbed the bank, but she can't p..... anything.

2 Write words for the definitions. They are all crimes or criminals.

- somebody who causes fires
- taking a person and asking for money to return them
- somebody who attacks another person to steal from them
- damaging property
- the crime of illegally copying software, films, etc.
- somebody who steals from a bank

3 Complete the text with the present simple form of the verbs in the box.

break • look • search • turn • work

In this story, there is a mysterious theft when someone (a) into a museum. A detective (b) into the crime. He asks lots of questions and he (c) out that a woman called Emma Higgins is the criminal. The detective (d) for evidence that Higgins did it. He can't find anything, but when he suddenly (e) up at Higgins' house, she admits she is the thief.

4 Write the noun form of the verbs.

- solve
- accuse
- analyse
- argue
- prove
- improve
- arrest
- explain

