

**I.E.S. GÓMEZ
PEREIRA**

Departamento de Inglés

ENGLISH REVIEW

3º ESO - PMAR



NEW ACTION 3

Starter unit – Unit 8

Student's name:.....

Class:

1 Extra Practice 1

Name:

VOCABULARY

1 Circle the food that doesn't belong. Then write the word next to the correct explanation below.

1. chilli • lemonade • drinking chocolate • milkshake
 2. cauliflower • broccoli • spinach • prawn
 3. cherries • mashed potatoes • raspberries • nuts
 4. bacon • steak • lentil • salmon
- a. It isn't from an animal.
 - b. It isn't a drink.
 - c. It isn't a vegetable.
 - d. It isn't a fruit.

2 Circle the words in the wordsnake. Then use them to complete the sentences

crispstoa stbiscuitmueslitunajambutteravocadoomelette

1. is a breakfast food with fruit and nuts.
2. People make from potatoes.
3. You need eggs to make an
4. People use bread to make
5. An grows on a tree.
6. is a type of fish.
7. A is a type of small cake.
8. You make from fruit and sugar.
9. You make from milk.

GRAMMAR

3 Look around the room and complete the sentences. You can use the words below or your own ideas.

apple • pencil • sofa • bags • money • orange • computer • biscuit • books • water

1. There isn't an on a desk.
2. There is a near me.
3. There are some on a chair.
4. There isn't a in the room.
5. There is some on a desk.

4 What is wrong with the beach in the picture? Complete the sentences with the words below and *a, an, the, some or any*.

food • wheels • boat • fish • egg • ocean

1. The beach isn't next to
2. There's a shark in
3. There are on a tree.
4. The jeep hasn't got
5. There's in the woman's hat.
6. The bird has got on its head.



5 Complete the sentences with *much* or *many*. Tick (✓) the meal they describe below.

1. There are prawns.
2. There isn't chilli sauce.
3. There aren't vegetables.
4. There isn't ice.
5. There are cherries.
6. There isn't drinking chocolate.

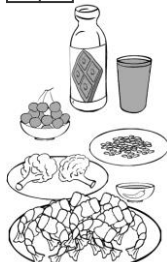
a



b



c



Answer: Meal

1 Extra Practice 2

Name:

VOCABULARY

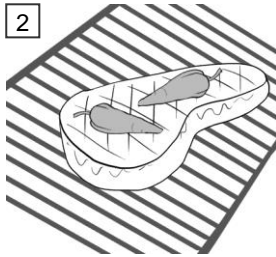
1 Circle the adjective that doesn't describe the food.

1



baked • sour • fresh

2



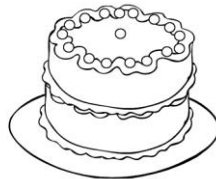
grilled • spicy • fried

3



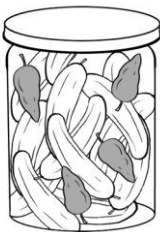
oily • fried • spicy

4



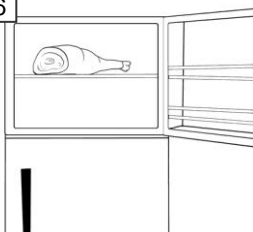
sweet • grilled • baked

5



salty • spicy • frozen

6



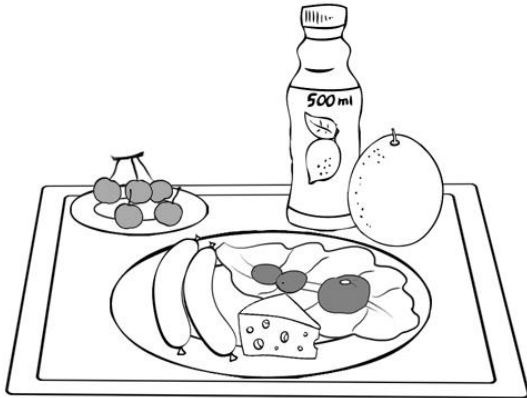
delicious • raw • frozen

2 Complete the sentences with adjectives from Exercise 1. Use a different adjective in each sentence.

1. Ice cream is a food.
2. I'm always thirsty after food.
3. Chocolate and biscuits are usually
4. I don't like fried food. It's
5. I always cook cauliflower. I don't like it

GRAMMAR

3 Look at the picture and choose the correct quantifiers.



1. There isn't **many** / **much** / **any** drinking chocolate.
2. There isn't **much** / **many** / **any** salad.
3. There aren't **many** / **much** / **any** nuts.
4. There aren't **some** / **many** / **any** olives.
5. There aren't **a lot of** / **much** / **any** sausages.
6. There isn't **a** / **an** / **a lot of** egg.

4 Complete the questions with *How much*, *How many*, *the* or *any*. Then look at the picture in Exercise 3 again and choose the correct answers.

1. Where is orange?
 - a. next to the cherries
 - b. next to the lemonade
2. cherries are there?
 - a. four
 - b. five
3. lemonade is there?
 - a. one litre
 - b. ½ litre
4. Are there biscuits?
 - a. No, there aren't.
 - b. Yes, there are.
5. Is there tomato?
 - a. Yes, there is.
 - b. No, there isn't.

5 Write questions with *How much* or *How many*. Then answer the questions about you.

1. notebooks have you got in your schoolbag?
.....
2. homework have you got today?
.....
3. TV do you watch every day?
.....
4. biscuits do you eat every day?
.....

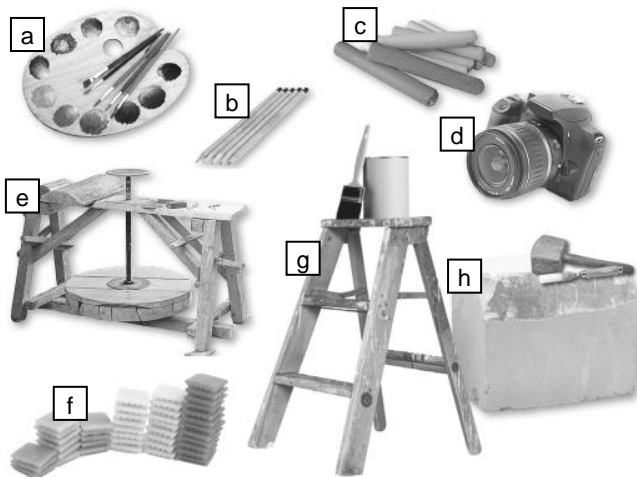
2 Extra Practice 1

Name:

VOCABULARY

1 What do you create with the items below? Match a type of art to each item in the pictures below.

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1. sketch | 5. painting |
| 2. photograph | 6. mosaic |
| 3. drawing | 7. pottery |
| 4. sculpture | 8. mural |



2 Complete the types of art and the jobs with the letters a, e, i, o and u. Then use the words to complete the sentences.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| 1. p tt r | 7. ph t gr phs |
| 2. c rt n st | 8. gr ffit rt st |
| 3. sc lpt r | 9. p tt ry |
| 4. p nt r | 10. ph t gr ph r |
| 5. sc lpt r | 11. p nt ng |
| 6. c rt n | 12. gr ff t |

- David* stands in the Accademia Gallery in Florence. It is a by the famous , Michelangelo.
- Banksy is a famous He paints on the walls of public buildings.
- Francesco Carrozzini is an Italian He takes of famous people for magazines.
- Leonardo da Vinci was an Italian He painted the famous , the *Mona Lisa*.
- Maria Martinez was a Native American She made beautiful dishes and jars. Most of her was black.
- Walt Disney was a famous He and his team created the famous character Mickey Mouse.

GRAMMAR

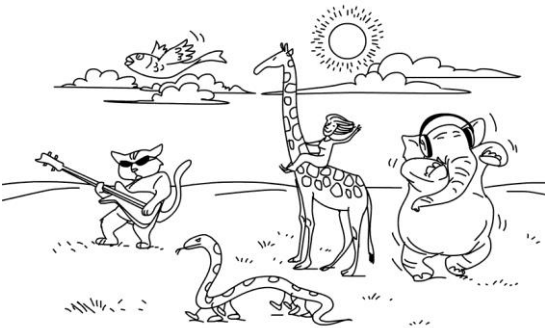
3 Complete the sentences. Use the affirmative form of the Present Simple or Present Continuous and the verbs below.

build • visit • use • stand • go

- At the moment, I in front of the Tate Art Gallery in London.
- Every year, thousands of people the Cairo Museum of Antiquities.
- The sculptor sometimes old household items for his work.
- The photographer Marat Dupri often to dangerous places to take photographs.
- At the moment, the city of Washington two new galleries in the National Gallery of Art.

4 Why is the drawing not realistic? Complete the information in the chart. Use the Present Continuous and Present Simple.

In the drawing, ...	The drawing isn't realistic because ...
1. a fish is flying	fish don't fly
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	



5 Look at the drawing in Exercise 4 again. Complete the sentences with the affirmative or negative form of the Present Simple or Present Continuous.

- In the drawing, the sun (shine).
- In the drawing, the animals (talk).
- In the drawing, the cat (sing).
- I (like) the drawing.
- I (think) the drawing is imaginative.

2 Extra Practice 2

Name:

VOCABULARY

1 Choose the correct adjective.

1. Picasso was very **gloomy** / **imaginative** / **invisible**. He started a new type of art called Cubism.
2. The drawings of Paul Cadden are **disappointing** / **ordinary** / **extraordinary**! The people in them look real.
3. I don't like **modern** / **cheerful** / **surprising** art. I prefer paintings from the 1800s.
4. I got some beautiful pottery for my birthday. It was a very **ordinary** / **special** / **dull** day.
5. This isn't **an imaginative** / **a surprising** / **a realistic** drawing. The cat is flying.
6. I can hear him but I can't see him. He's **dull** / **invisible** / **bright**.
7. She usually wears **light** / **dark** / **disappointing** colours like white or pink.

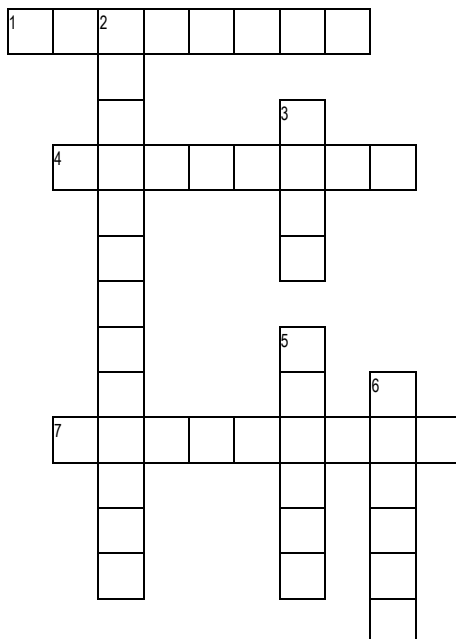
2 Look at the clues and complete the puzzle.

Across →

1. happy
4. not special
7. something you can't see

Down ↓

2. very unusual
3. not light
5. very light and colourful
6. sad



GRAMMAR

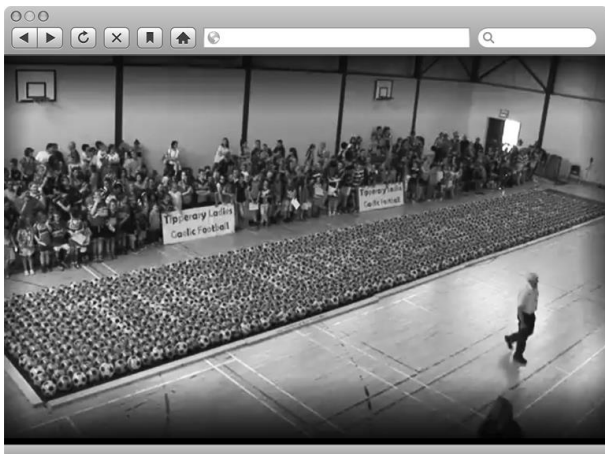
3 Complete the questions with the verbs in brackets. Use the Present Simple or Present Continuous. Then match the questions to the answers below.

1. How people usually (make) a mosaic?
2. What people (see) on Mount Rushmore?
3. Which Canadian city (plan) to build a new art gallery now?
4. the dancers (sit) in Degas' painting *Dance Class*?
5. What a painter often (use)?
6. the man (smile) in Munch's famous painting *The Scream*?

- a. Vancouver
- b. They create a picture with pieces of glass, pottery or ceramics.
- c. Paintbrushes and paints.
- d. No, he isn't.
- e. Sculptures of four American presidents.
- f. No, they aren't.

4 Complete the paragraph with the correct form of the Present Simple or Present Continuous.

1. you (know) what the people in the picture are doing? They 2. (create) a mosaic. But they 3. (not make) an ordinary mosaic. They 4. (put) footballs on the floor to make a huge mosaic. The people 5. (belong) to a football club in Tipperary, Ireland. They 6. (use) 1,530 footballs in Tipperary's blue and gold colours. They 7. (want) to break the world record for the largest football mosaic.



3 Extra Practice 1

Name:

VOCABULARY

1 What sports equipment do you wear on each part of the body below? Write the correct equipment.

helmet • kneepads • swimming cap • ice skates • elbow pads • rollerblades

1. head:
2. feet:
3. arms and legs:

2 What is missing from each picture? Choose the correct answer.



- 1
- a. golf club
 - b. skateboard
 - c. trampoline



- 2
- a. skis
 - b. bat
 - c. goggles



- 3
- a. mouth guard
 - b. tennis rackets
 - c. net



- 4
- a. water bottle
 - b. swimming cap
 - c. helmet



- 5
- a. skateboard
 - b. snowboard
 - c. surfboard

3 Complete the sentences with words from Exercise 2.

1. In volleyball, you hit the ball over a
2. Swimmers wear to protect their eyes.
3. Baseball players hit a ball with a
4. You can ride down a snowy mountain on a
5. People can jump on a

GRAMMAR

4 Complete the sentences with the comparative form of the adjectives in brackets.

Then tick (✓) the sentences you agree with.

- 1. Swimming with dolphins is (safe) swimming with sharks.
 2. Walking is (slow) running.
 3. Trainers are (good) sandals for doing sport.
 4. Football is (interesting) golf.

5 Use the adjectives below to compare bungee jumping, hiking and swimming. Use the superlative form. There is more than one possible answer.

healthy • safe • cheap • dangerous • exciting • boring

1. Bungee jumping is activity of the three. It is also activity.
 2. Hiking is activity of the three. It is also activity.
 3. Swimming is activity of the three. It is also activity.

6 Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets. Use the comparative or superlative form.

1. Football is (popular) sport in the world.
 2. The Ironman triathlon is (difficult) the Olympic triathlon.
 3. The marathon is (long) running race in the Olympic Games.
 4. A football field is (large) a basketball court.

7 Write sentences with the words below. Use *as ... as* or *not as ... as* and the verb *to be*.

1. Ordinary sport / dangerous / extreme sport

2. Nick and his father are both 1.90 metres tall.
 Nick / tall / his father

3. A golf ball / big / a football

4. The Japanese and Mongolian sumo wrestlers both weigh 160 kg.
 The Mongolian / heavy / the Japanese

4 Extra Practice 2

Name:


VOCABULARY

1 Read the sentences and follow the correct answers below. Which geographical feature do they go to?

1. You can stand in water.
2. A is under the ground.
3. An apple fell on the
4. It's difficult to walk on ground.
5. You can often find crocodiles in a
6. It's difficult to climb a mountain.

shallow	cave	deep
flat	rocky	ground
glacier	swamp	waterfall
path	steep	field
sandy		deep

↓ ↓ ↓



The answers go to a **cave / glacier / waterfall**.

2 Circle the words in the puzzle. Then use them to complete the e-mail.

p a t h f i e l d f l a t d e e p s a n d y w a t e r f a l l

Hi Jill,

We had an amazing weekend. First, we sat on the ¹ beach and watched the ships in the sea. Then, we walked through a green ² full of colourful flowers. After that, we walked on a ³ through a forest. Soon, we came to a river with a beautiful ⁴ We couldn't walk across the river because it was too ⁵ , so we returned to the field. We found some ⁶ dry ground in the field. It was a perfect place to put our tent.

GRAMMAR

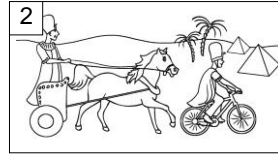
3 What is wrong with the pictures? Complete the sentences with the affirmative and negative form of *There was* or *There were*.

Stone Age – 700,000 years ago



..... *There was* fire 700,000 years ago,
but *There weren't* any torches.

Ancient Egypt – 1500 BC



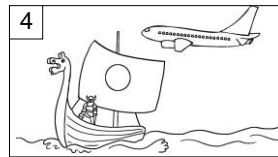
..... any bicycles in Ancient Egypt,
but horses.

Ancient Rome – 100 BC



..... wine in Ancient Rome,
but cola.

The Vikings – 1000 AD



..... ships in 1000 AD,
but any aeroplanes.

4 Complete the questions with *Was there* or *Were there*. Then answer them according to the picture.



1. any fields?
2. any water?
3. a sandy beach?
4. any trees?
5. a waterfall?

5 Complete the blog with the verbs below in the Past Simple or the correct form of *there was* or *there were*.

swim • return • eat • not stay • travel

Yesterday, we ¹ to the lake in our car. First, we ² in the lake.

We ³ in the water for a long time because it was too cold. After that we were hungry.

⁴ any restaurants in the area, but ⁵ a place to buy sandwiches and ice cream. We ⁶ our sandwiches next to the lake. Finally, at 5 o'clock we

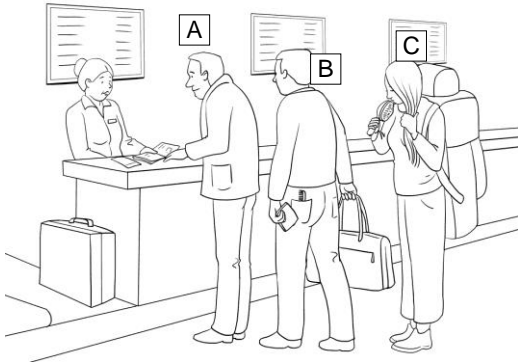
⁷ home.

4 Extra Practice 1

Name:

VOCABULARY

1 Which travellers have got each item? Tick (✓) the chart.



	Traveller A	Traveller B	Traveller C
1. a wallet			
2. hand luggage			
3. a suitcase			
4. a hairbrush			
5. a passport			
6. a backpack			
7. a boarding pass			
8. a comb			

2 Match A to B to form sentences. Then circle the answers in the answer box to find the name of a capital city.

A

1. People find information in ...
2. You wash your body with ...
3. You can sleep in ...
4. People wash their hair with ...
5. You can see in the dark with ...
6. People clean their teeth with ...

B

- a. a toothbrush.
- b. a travel guide.
- c. shampoo.
- d. a tent.
- e. soap.
- f. a torch.

The capital city is

	a	b	c	d	e	f
1	P	L	A	N	I	C
2	T	S	U	B	O	E
3	R	M	K	N	W	Y
4	F	I	D	V	T	S
5	A	M	P	U	Z	O
6	N	F	E	B	L	R

3 Circle the word that doesn't belong.

1. toothpaste • sleeping bag • toothbrush
2. soap • shampoo • sun cream
3. backpack • suitcase • towel
4. passport • phone charger • boarding pass

GRAMMAR

4 Complete the sentences with the verbs below. Use the Past Simple affirmative. Then choose the correct answer. You can check your answers below.

sail • fly • build • help

1. Orville Wright / Alexander Bell the first aeroplane.
2. Margaret Thatcher / Mother Teresa many poor people in India.
3. The Romans / Egyptians the first roads in England.
4. Christopher Columbus / Hernán Cortés to a new continent in 1492.

Answers
 1. Orville Wright
 2. Mother Teresa
 3. Romans
 4. Christopher Columbus

5 Complete the sentences with one affirmative and one negative form of the verbs in brackets. Use the Past Simple.

1. People (have) cars 1,000 years ago.
 They (ride) horses.
2. Fifty years ago, people (use) the Internet to find travel information.
 They (read) travel guides.
3. The ship *Titanic* (leave) England on 10th April, 1912,
 but it (arrive) in New York.

6 Write questions with the words below. Then write answers about yourself.

1. where / you / go / last summer

.....

2. you / go / with your family

.....

3. you / travel / by train

.....

4. what / you / do / there

.....

4 Extra Practice 2

Name:


VOCABULARY

1 Read the sentences and follow the correct answers below. Which geographical feature do they go to?

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flat	rocky	ground
glacier	swamp	waterfall
path	steep	field
sandy		deep

↓ ↓ ↓



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GRAMMAR

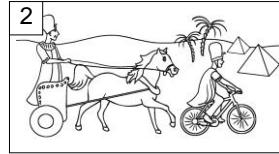
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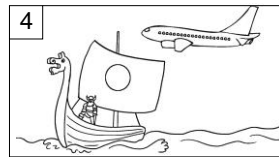
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⁴ any restaurants in the area, but ⁵ a place to buy sandwiches and ice cream. We ⁶ our sandwiches next to the lake. Finally, at 5 o'clock we

⁷ home.

5 Extra Practice 1

Name:

VOCABULARY

1 Write the correct jobs below the pictures.

sailor • waiter • dentist • judge • magician • businessperson • police officer • soldier



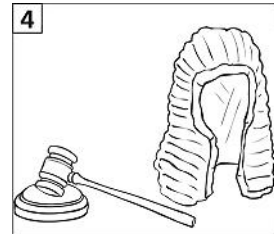
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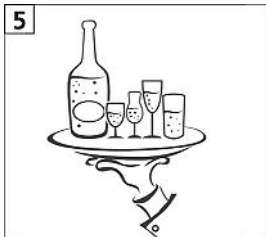
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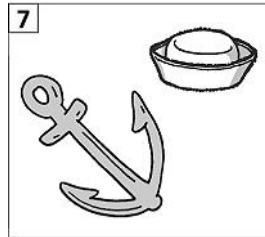
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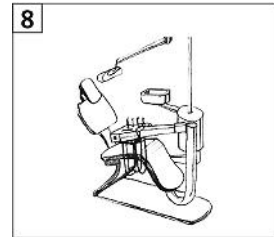
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.....



.....



.....

2 Who's talking? Choose the correct answer.

1. I write detective stories.
archeologist / author / plumber

2. I can't tell you what I do. It's a secret.
spy / secretary / sailor

3. I talk about the news.
soldier / dentist / reporter

4. I make films.
director / banker / detective

5. I grow tomatoes and cucumbers.
electrician / lawyer / farmer

GRAMMAR

3 What was happening in the film when the earthquake started? Complete the sentences with the verbs below. Use the Past Continuous affirmative.

wait • look • ride • fix • play

1. An electrician a street lamp.
2. A street musician the clarinet.
3. People for the bus.
4. A man a scooter.
5. Tourists at a sculpture.

4 Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets. Use the Past Continuous, affirmative or negative.

1. I (sleep) at 10.00 last night. I went to bed at midnight.
2. You (drive) home at 5.00 pm. You were in the bank.
3. It (rain) all night. The ground is wet this morning.
4. The plumber (work) in the kitchen an hour ago. He was in the bathroom.
5. We (watch) a film at 9.00. It was great!

5 Write questions with the words below. Use the Past Continuous. Then match the questions to the answers below.

A

1. what / the spy / wear

.....

2. the author / write / in her notebook

.....

3. what / the police officers / do

.....

4. how many people / watch / the TV programme

.....

5. you / try / to find / secret information

.....

B

..... a. No, she wasn't.

..... b. a black coat

..... c. about 7 million

..... d. No, I wasn't.

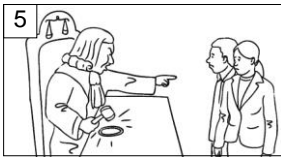
..... e. They were watching a house.

5 Extra Practice 2

Name:

VOCABULARY

1 Write sentences about the pictures. Use the chart below.



The	judge	is	scared.
	soldier		embarrassed.
	reporter		furious.
	waiter		proud.
	sailor		delighted.
director	exhausted.		

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.

2 Unscramble the letters in brackets to write the correct emotions.

1. Kim lost her mother's ring but she didn't tell her. She feels (iygult)
2. The actor wanted the job, but his friend got it. He feels (salujoe)
3. Pat found a fly in her soup. She is (gssediudt)
4. Ben's dog died yesterday. He feels (ptues)
5. Sue invited 30 people, but only 12 arrived. Sue is (ptddsioeanpi)
6. They are lying on the beach. They are (xrdleae)
7. Harry is sure he'll get the job. He is (mptiiiscto)
8. Mia is late. Here mum is (dreoirw)
9. Lewis can't find his hotel. He is (fsucdneo)

GRAMMAR

3 Choose the correct answer.

1. Ian Fleming **met** / **was meeting** some interesting spies while he **worked** / **was working** for British Intelligence. They gave him the idea for his character James Bond.
2. J.K. Rowling **travelled** / **was travelling** on a train when she **got** / **was getting** the idea for her Harry Potter books.
3. While Arthur Conan Doyle **was studying** / **studied** medicine, he **started** / **was starting** to write short stories. His most famous stories are about Sherlock Holmes.
4. In the 1800s, women authors weren't popular. Many women authors **were using** / **used** men's names while they **tried** / **were trying** to sell their stories.

4 Complete the story with the verbs in brackets. Use the Past Simple or Past Continuous.

The Death of Merlin the Magician

While Merlin ^{1.} (visit) King Arthur, he fell in love with Niviane, a beautiful woman. Niviane ^{2.} (not ride) horses or walk with the Queen while she ^{3.} (stay) in the castle. She ^{4.} (learn) magic from Merlin. She ^{5.} (not love) Merlin and she planned to kill him. When it was time for Niviane to leave, Merlin went with her. They ^{6.} (travel) when Merlin ^{7.} (have) a dream. In the dream, King Arthur needed Merlin's help, so Merlin decided to return to the castle. On their way back, Merlin and Niviane ^{8.} (stop) at a stone house for the night. While Merlin ^{9.} (sleep), Niviane ^{10.} (use) his magic to put him in a magic room. He couldn't get out and he stayed there until his death.

5 Write questions with the words below. Then answer them according to the story in Exercise 4. Use the Past Simple or Past Continuous.

1. who / Merlin / visit / when / he / meet / Niviane

.....

2. Niviane / love / Merlin

.....

3. where / Merlin and Niviane / go / when they / stop / at the stone house

.....

6 Extra Practice 1

Name:

VOCABULARY

1 Tick (✓) the items that are in the picture below. Which item is missing?

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> leggings | <input type="checkbox"/> coat |
| <input type="checkbox"/> slippers | <input type="checkbox"/> gloves |
| <input type="checkbox"/> belt | <input type="checkbox"/> ring |
| <input type="checkbox"/> tracksuit | <input type="checkbox"/> watch |
| <input type="checkbox"/> cap | <input type="checkbox"/> high heels |
| <input type="checkbox"/> earrings | <input type="checkbox"/> flip-flops |
| <input type="checkbox"/> handbag | <input type="checkbox"/> sunglasses |
| <input type="checkbox"/> miniskirt | <input type="checkbox"/> tie |
| <input type="checkbox"/> necklace | |



The is missing.

2 Write words from Exercise 1 to match the definitions below.

1. warm, comfortable items for your feet:
2. accessories for your ears:
3. an accessory to protect your eyes:
4. warm clothing to wear outside:
5. an accessory to tell the time:

GRAMMAR

3 Complete the sentences with *should* or *shouldn't*. Then write the place each sentence refers to from the words below.

beach • restaurant • cave

1. You wear comfortable shoes when walking.
2. You go into the sea with your expensive sunglasses.
3. You leave your handbag on the table.
4. You use a helmet to protect your head from the rocks.
5. You take a swimsuit and a towel when you go swimming.

4 Complete the rules at the biscuit factory with the verbs below and *must* or *mustn't*.

be • take • leave • work • wear

1. Workers any rings or earrings because they can fall into the food.
2. Workers work eight hours a day, so they at the factory from 8.00-4.00.
3. Every morning, workers a clean white cap and put it over their hair.
4. Workers near the machines with loose clothing. It isn't safe.
5. Workers don't wear watches. They their watches at home.

5 Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first. Use the correct form of *should* or *must*.

1. It is obligatory for boys to wear white shirts.
Boys wear white shirts.
2. I advise them to bring comfortable shoes.
They bring comfortable shoes.
3. It is necessary to wash the dress by hand.
You wash it by hand.
4. Don't forget your watch.
You forget your watch.
5. I don't recommend those leggings with that skirt.
You wear those leggings with that skirt.

6 Extra Practice 2

Name:

VOCABULARY

1 Circle the antonyms of the words below in the wordsearch.

- old-fashioned
- expensive
- loose
- uncomfortable
- formal
- fashionable

i	l	s	a	l	d	e	i	e	i	m
c	o	m	f	o	r	t	a	b	l	e
d	n	a	f	t	m	i	k	o	u	m
a	a	b	o	u	t	d	a	t	e	d
b	t	s	r	u	h	r	u	r	o	y
l	i	j	d	o	n	e	l	e	h	e
o	g	c	a	s	u	a	l	n	a	v
w	h	o	b	u	m	c	h	d	g	h
i	t	e	l	t	y	a	e	y	i	s
t	o	r	e	n	h	c	m	a	v	z

2 Choose the correct answer to show you understand the word in italics.

- She always buys *designer* clothes. Her clothes are **expensive** / **affordable**.
- She wears the *latest* fashions. Her clothes are **outdated** / **trendy**.
- Your new miniskirt looks really *hot*. It's very **practical** / **fashionable**.
- They wore *elegant* clothes at the party. It was a **formal** / **casual** event.

GRAMMAR

3 Complete the sentences about flip-flops. Use the correct form of *can* or *could*.

- Flip-flops don't protect your toes, so you hurt them easily.
- People make flip-flops thousands of years ago.
They were popular in ancient Egypt.
- You run fast in flip-flops. They don't hold your feet well.
- A hundred years ago, people make flip-flops from plastic.
They made the first plastic shoes in the 1940s.
- you wash flip-flops?
Yes. You wash plastic and rubber flip-flops easily.

- 4 Don wants a job as a fashion model. Read the advert for the job. Then complete the sentences with the correct form of *have to*.

WANTED	
18-28-year-old men to work as fashion models in Italy. No experience necessary. Must speak English or Italian. Send photographs to the address below.	

1. You have experience for the job.
2. Don be over 18.
3. The models work in Italy.
4. Don speak Spanish.
5. Don send some photographs.

- 5 Read Jane's advice column and choose the correct modals.

Dear Jane,

Last week, I ¹ **can't / couldn't / mustn't** see the board clearly, so I went to an optician.

Now, I ² **have to / can / could** wear glasses, but they are so expensive.

³ **Should / Must / Can** you help?

Rick

Dear Rick,

You ⁴ **mustn't / can't / don't have to** get designer glasses.

I'm sure you ⁵ **can / should / have to** find affordable trendy glasses.

Try a few pairs in front of the mirror to find the best pair for you.

Jane

Dear Jane,

I'm miserable because I ⁶ **shouldn't / can't / mustn't** make any friends at my new school.

The problem is that all the girls wear really hot clothes and I prefer practical clothes.

⁷ **Should / Can / Could** I dress like the other girls to be popular?

Rose

Dear Rose,

No. You ⁸ **mustn't / can't / don't have to** wear the same clothes as the other girls.

Real friends don't worry about your clothing.

Jane

7 Extra Practice 1

Name:

VOCABULARY

1 Complete the puzzle according to the clues. Then find the hidden word to complete the space fact below.

1. a very hot bright star
2. a strong force
3. equipment to see far into space
4. the name of our planet
5. a group of planets around a sun
6. a group of homes in space
7. a vehicle in space
8. a job in space
9. a giant rock in space

	1.	.....	.....
2.	g	.....	.....	y
	3.	.....	e	.....
	4.	.....	.....	.....
5.	s	.....	r	s
6.	s	.....	e	c
	7.	.....	p	.....
	8.	a	.....	n
	9.	m	.....	r

↓

The moon is Earth's natural

2 Complete the sentences with the words below.

spacesuit • moon • planetarium • sky • astronomer • star

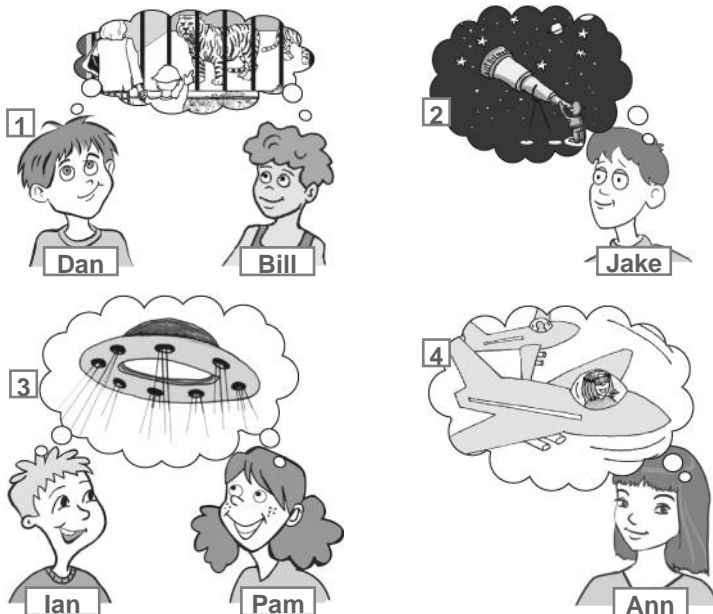
1. The is full every 29.5 days.
2. Astronauts can't survive without a
3. The looks blue during the day and black at night.
4. You can learn about the galaxy in a
5. A is very hot and bright.
6. The studied the planet Mars carefully.

GRAMMAR

3 Complete the sentences with the verbs below. Use *will*.

be • enjoy • meet • not travel

1. One day, we people from another planet.
2. Earth a good place to live in the future?
3. Tourists to Mars in the near future.
4. they the trip?

4 Look at the pictures and complete the people's plans with the verbs in brackets. Use the affirmative or negative form of *be going to*.

1. Dan and Bill (visit) a planetarium.
2. Jake (look) at the stars.
3. Ian and Pam (watch) a film about space.
4. Ann (fly) a helicopter.

5 Complete the questions with the verbs in brackets. Use *be going to*. Then answer the questions according to the pictures in Exercise 4.

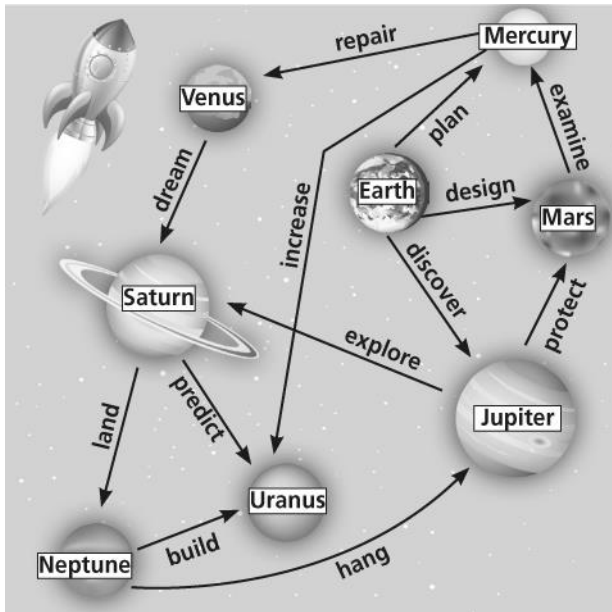
1. Ann (wear) goggles?
2. Who (go) to the cinema?
3. Dan and Bill (see) animals?
4. Jake (use) a microscope?

7 Extra Practice 2

Name:

VOCABULARY

1 Where is the spaceship going? Start on Earth. Follow the correct answers according to the sentences below to find the planet.



1. They didn't any water on the moon.
2. You must your eyes from the sun.
3. Scientists are going to rocks from the meteor.
4. The telescope isn't working. They must it.
5. I sometimes about flying in space.
6. The spaceship is going to on Earth.
7. They are going to a space colony.
The spaceship is going to

2 Write a sentence to follow each sentence below. Use the words in the chart.

Our teacher	is exploring	a trip to the planetarium.
An architect	is increasing	the solar system.
The number of people on Earth	is predicting	every day.
Their spaceship	is planning	the building.
She	is designing	my future.

1. Our next science lesson will be fun.
.....
2. They're going to build a new school.
.....
3. In the future, we will need many more homes.
.....
4. We sent astronauts into space.
.....
5. Madame Claire is a fortune-teller.
.....

GRAMMAR

3 Write questions with the words below. Use the Present Continuous with future meaning. Then write answers about yourself.

1. you and your friend / meet / this evening

.....

2. when / you / go / to bed / tonight

.....

3. your parents / work / tomorrow

.....

4. you / do / this weekend

.....

5. your teacher / give / the class / a test / next week

.....

4 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

1. If you (not eat) fruit and vegetables, you won't be healthy.

2. He (be) tired if he doesn't go to bed early.

3. They (not do) well in the test if they don't study.

4. If it (rain) tomorrow, we won't go swimming.

5. If it isn't cloudy tonight, we (look) at the stars.

5 Complete the sentences with the words below.

go / on a trip • see / the star • find / water • lose / his camera

1. Joe won't have any photos if he

2. If they offer trips to space, I

3. They will survive if they

4. If you look carefully, you

8 Extra Practice 1

Name:

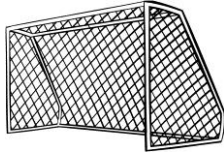
VOCABULARY

1 Where can you find these things? Match the pictures to the places.

1



2



3



4



5



6



7



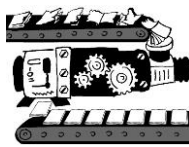
8



9



10



- a. bus stop
- b. swimming pool
- c. zebra crossing
- d. city square
- e. hotel
- f. train station
- g. basketball court
- h. factory
- i. office
- j. football pitch

2 Complete the sentences with the words below.

car park • traffic light • corner • theatre • department store

1. I'm buying a new coat at the
2. I saw an opera at the
3. I left my car in the
4. You must stop. The is red.
5. Let's meet at the of Green Street and Maple Road.

GRAMMAR

3 Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets. Use the Present Perfect Simple affirmative.

1. We..... just (arrive) at the train station.
2. Hurry! The show already (start).
3. I (see) Mick several times recently.
4. We can go out now. The rain (stop).
5. She never (be) to London.

4 Look at the things Bob has and hasn't done during the weekend. Then complete the sentences with the Present Perfect, affirmative or negative.

finish science project ✗
 buy new football shoes ✓
 go to the cinema with Cindy ✓
 visit grandparents ✓
 play football with friends ✗
 hike to lake with Mike ✗

1. Bob his science project.
2. Bob new football shoes.
3. Bob and Cindy to the cinema.
4. Bob his grandparents.
5. Bob and his friends football.
6. Bob and Mike to the lake.

5 Complete the paragraph with the verbs in brackets. Use the Present Perfect Simple, affirmative or negative.

Mr Jones has worked in a very small office for years, so his boss ¹ (decide) to move him into a big new room. Mr Jones ² (move) into the new office yet because workers ³ just (finish) painting the walls. They ⁴ (start) moving the furniture yet so there isn't a desk or a chair. Mr Jones ⁵ (ask) his boss for a new computer, but he ⁶ (receive) it yet.

8 Extra Practice 2

Name:

VOCABULARY

1 Tick (✓) the correct sentences. Pay attention to the words in bold.

- 1. When the moon **appears**, you can see it.
- 2. If you **use up** something, you've got more of it.
- 3. Some factories **recycle** plastic bottles.
- 4. You can **reuse** toothpaste.
- 5. You can **pick up** something from the sky.
- 6. When something **disappears**, you can't see it.

2 What is happening in the pictures? Choose the correct answer.



1. A worker is **cutting down** / **appearing** / **using up** a tree.



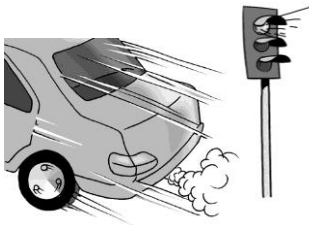
2. The waiter is **disappearing** / **throwing out** / **reusing** rubbish.



3. The ice cream is **recycling** / **damaging** / **melting**.



4. The students are **cleaning up** / **picking up** / **destroying** the beach.



5. The car is **wasting** / **using up** / **polluting** the air.

GRAMMAR

3 Write questions with the words below. Then write answers according to the pictures in Exercise 2. Use the Present Perfect Simple.

1. the tree / fall / yet

.....

2. the waiter / drop / a bottle

.....

3. the boys / just / buy / chips

.....

4. the students / pick up / some rubbish

.....

5. the driver / stop / at the traffic light

.....

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

1. The department store hasn't opened the earthquake.
2. I haven't played at the basketball court months.
3. The Jacksons have lived here 1985.
4. Joe has ridden a motorbike 1st October.
5. We have recycled our paper 20 years.

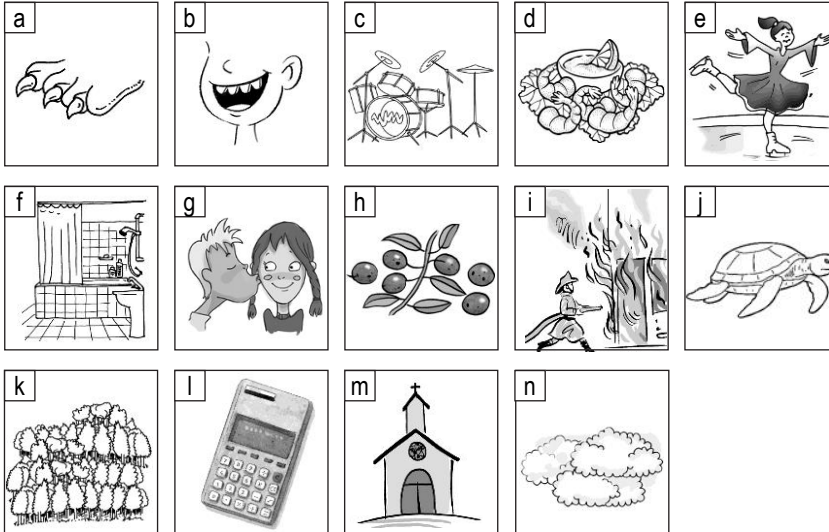
5 Complete the sentences with the verbs below. Use the correct form of the Present Perfect Simple.

write • see • go • repair • have • throw out

1. you the rubbish yet?
2. Our town a theatre for years. A flood destroyed it in 1986.
3. Jane isn't at home. She to the swimming pool.
4. Read this! A reporter an article about our city.
5. The traffic lights weren't working an hour ago. the electricians them yet?
6. I Kyle since he moved to Scotland.

VOCABULARY

1 Match the pictures to the words.



- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1. drums | 8. turtle |
| 2. cloudy | 9. forest |
| 3. bathroom |10. ice skating |
| 4. mouth |11. claw |
| 5. calculator |12. shrimps |
| 6. kiss |13. church |
| 7. fire |14. olives |

2 Circle the word that doesn't belong.

1. rainy • dry • icy • stormy
2. saxophone • trombone • piano • trumpet
3. tail • wing • finger • fur
4. China • Russia • Welsh • Ecuador
5. mouse • monkey • rabbit • butterfly

3 Complete the chart with the words below.

connect • cholesterol • uncle • surprised • cousin • cough • lazy • son • stress • terrible
 earache • aunt • record • bored • save • share • upload • angry • parents • flu

Family	Adjectives	Technology Verbs	Health

4 Match the words in A to their opposites in B.

- | A | B |
|------------|----------------------|
| 1. ugly | a. in front of |
| 2. foolish | b. beautiful |
| 3. easy | c. catch |
| 4. behind | d. fast |
| 5. throw | e. messy |
| 6. loud | f. tall |
| 7. cheap | g. quiet |
| 8. slow | h. clever |
| 9. neat | i. expensive |
| 10. short | j. complicated |

5 Complete the sentences. Make them true for you.

- After dinner, I usually
- My favourite school subjects are and
- I like eating and drinking
- In my bedroom, I've got a and a
- At the weekend, I like wearing

GRAMMAR

1 Choose the correct answer.

1. Mike a little sister.
a. have got b. is c. has got
2. I a flash drive in my bag.
a. am b. have got c. are
3. The snake in the box.
a. haven't got b. aren't c. isn't
4. The people in the living room.
a. has got b. are c. have got
5. We a history test today.
a. aren't b. hasn't got c. haven't got
6. You in the correct classroom.
a. aren't b. isn't c. haven't got

2 Complete the sentences with the verbs below. Use the Present Simple.

listen • watch • send • not ride • study • meet

1. We often our friends after school.
2. you to classical music?
3. Mum her favourite TV programme at 9.00.
4. Dave his scooter to work.
5. Kate text messages every day?
6. George French twice a week.

3 Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets. Use the Present Continuous.

1. Sam (do) his homework right now?
2. The girls (not take) the bus today.
3. I (enjoy) this cheese sandwich.
4. you (search) the Internet at the moment?
5. Sara (pay) for the concert tickets right now.
6. We (not practise) for the concert now.

4 Choose the correct answers.

1. Put **the** / **a** / **an** teacher's laptop on the desk.
2. Jack is eating **a** / **any** / **an** orange.
3. **There are** / **There isn't** / **There aren't** any noodles in the soup.
4. There are **any** / **some** / **much** olives on the pizza.
5. Are there **some** / **any** / **the** clean socks in the cupboard?
6. **Bens** / **Bens'** / **Ben's** printer doesn't work.

5 Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets. Use the Past Simple.

1. I (save) your e-mail on my laptop a few minutes ago.
2. Last week, we (eat) at the new restaurant.
3. We (not have) a science test this morning.
4. Vicky and John (come) for dinner last night.
5. Last Saturday, we (go) to the beach.
6. you (call) me an hour ago?

READING

1 Read the article. Then tick (✓) the sentences T (true), F (false) or DS (doesn't say).

Chongqing is one of the hottest places in China. In the summer, the temperature is sometimes over 40° Celsius. People in Chongqing are always looking for new ways to get cool.

One restaurant had a fantastic idea. It was too hot to eat inside the restaurant, so they put the tables in a cooler place. There is a stream with many trees next to the restaurant. The restaurant workers put plastic tables and chairs in the water under the trees. Visitors take off their shoes and sit with their feet in the cool water.

Today, the restaurant is very popular for the Chinese and their visitors. Three hundred people can eat there at one time. The water doesn't look very clean, but it's better than sitting in the hot sun or going to the noisy, crowded swimming pools. And what do they call this strange restaurant? The River Café – of course!

	T	F	DS
1. The River Café is in Chongqing, China.
2. Chongqing is cool in the winter.
3. In summer, it is too hot for the clients to eat in the restaurant.
4. The restaurant is in the sea.
5. In Chongqing, many people go to the swimming pool in the summer.

2 Complete the sentences.

- In the summer people try to find ways
- The idea was to put the tables and chairs in
- People sit under
- There is room for people to eat there.
- The water is not very

WRITING

1 Rewrite the sentences. Add capital letters and punctuation.

1. in april my brother frank was twenty
.....
2. does peter speak french
.....
3. can betty dance hip-hop
.....
4. where in london does your aunt live
.....
5. on sundays i go to church with lucy
.....

2 Complete the sentences with *and*, *but* or *because*.

1. We went to the cinema to a restaurant for my birthday.
2. Nat wasn't at school today he's ill.
3. I didn't have time to do my homework I studied for the test.
4. Jean sings she plays the piano.
5. Helen's room is messy her schoolwork is very neat.