

IES GÓMEZ PEREIRA

ENGLISH REVIEW

3ºESO



STARTER UNIT- UNIT 8

PULSE 3

Present simple**1 Underline the correct words.**

Sally practises / **practise** tennis every weekend.

- 1 I **doesn't** / **don't** chat to my friends online every day.
- 2 Does your mum **play** / **playing** computer games?
- 3 Ryan **has** / **have** a lot of free time at the weekend.
- 4 Ella doesn't **goes** / **go** dancing very often.
- 5 How often **do you** / **do he** go to the gym?

Present continuous**2 Underline six verbs. Complete the sentences with the verbs in the present continuous.**

diownotwatchwtalkdosipwchatopwnotplayeiowiwalkiwejstayiwop

They *aren't watching* a film at the moment.

- 1 Lottie _____ at her friend's house this weekend.
- 2 What _____ you _____ on Saturday?
- 3 Pete and Tessa _____ online again!
- 4 Maria and Keira _____ computer games.
- 5 _____ Danny _____ home from school now?
- 6 Please can you be quiet? I _____ on the phone right now.

Comparatives and superlatives

3 Underline the correct words.



Mount Everest is **the higher** / **higher than** Mont Blanc.

- 1 Romania is **smaller** / **the small** than Canada.
- 2 The Alhambra is **more beautiful** / **beautifuller** than the Empire State Building.
- 3 Is your brother **the tallest** / **taller** than your dad?
- 4 It is **expensiver** / **more expensive** to live in London than Athens.
- 5 I find physics **more difficult** / **difficulter** than English Literature.
- 6 Our holiday in Scotland was **weter** / **wetter** than our trip to France.

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

Vatican City is the *smallest* country in Europe. (small)

- 1 Ben Nevis is _____ mountain in Scotland. (high)
- 2 What's _____ subject at school? (difficult)
- 3 The Atacama Desert is _____ place in the world. (dry)
- 4 I think Paris is _____ city in the world. (good)
- 5 Oymyakon in Russia is _____ place to live. (cold)
- 6 Michael McIntyre is _____ comedian I know. (funny)

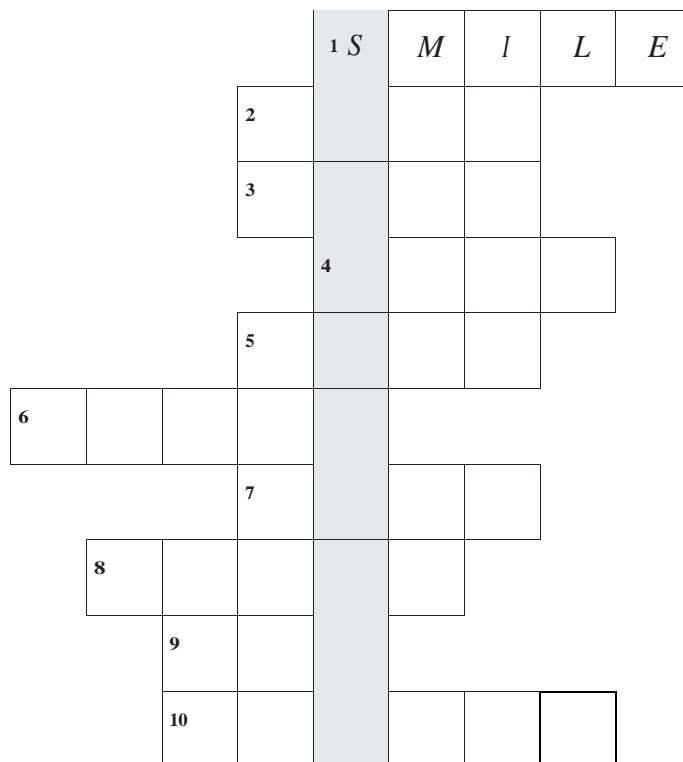
VOCABULARY CONSOLIDATION

STARTER UNIT

Communication verbs

1 Complete the puzzle and find the secret verb.

- 1 this is what you do when you like something
- 2 talk informally
- 3 move your hand in the air to say 'hello' or 'goodbye'
- 4 to touch someone with your lips to say 'hello' or 'goodbye'
- 5 this is what you do when you send a message from one mobile phone to another
- 6 this is what you do when you find something funny
- 7 to communicate using your voice
- 8 another way of saying 'to call' someone
- 9 this is what you do when you move your head to say 'yes'
- 10 to hear a sound



2 Complete the sentences with words from exercise 1.

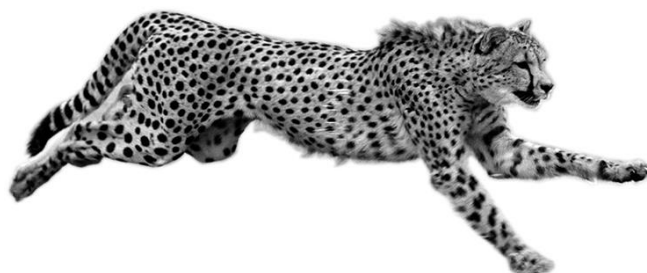
In the UK people *nod* their head when they say 'yes'.

- 1 In the USA businessmen often _____ when they start and finish a meeting.
- 2 People usually _____ when someone tells a funny joke.
- 3 People are always told to _____ for the camera.
- 4 In Spain it is common to greet people with a _____ on each cheek.
- 5 Nowadays it is very common to _____ people rather than phone them.

Adjectives

3 Match adjectives 1–7 with their opposites (a–g).

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 1 good | a) cold |
| 2 <u>large</u> | b) unusual |
| 3 wet | c) slow |
| 4 difficult | d) bad |
| 5 rapid | e) easy |
| 6 hot | f) <u>small</u> |
| 7 common | g) dry |



4 Complete the sentences using adjectives from exercise 3.

It is very *common* to see a cheetah in the wild.

- 1 The tortoise is a very _____ animal.
- 2 It is usually very _____ in the desert during the day.
- 3 People who don't like numbers often find maths _____.
- 4 Adele is a very _____ singer, she has a beautiful voice.
- 5 Scotland has a very _____ climate, so take your boots and expect rain.

Past simple

1 Find seven past tense verbs in the word square.

C	H	A	D	W	E	T
A	D	I	T	A	F	O
L	W	E	<u>A</u>	<u>T</u>	<u>E</u>	O
L	M	E	T	C	M	K
E	E	A	T	H	O	T
D	G	O	S	E	D	E
R	W	A	S	D	S	I

2 Complete the sentences using the verbs from the word search in exercise 1.

The food at the party was delicious, so I *ate* a lot.

- 1 Joe _____ me last night but I was out.
- 2 We _____ TV in the kitchen because the living room TV was broken.
- 3 My mum _____ always a bookworm. Now she reads e-books.
- 4 They _____ in an online chat room.
- 5 I _____ photos with my new mobile phone.
- 6 Fran _____ a new MP3 player but she lost it.

3 Complete the questions with the past simple form of the verbs in brackets. Then match them with the answers.

- 1 Who *did you meet* (you / meet) in town?
- 2 _____ (you / play) a video game?
- 3 What film _____ (Lucy / watch)?
- 4 _____ (he / write) his blog this morning?
- 5 Where _____ (they / go) for a meal?
- 6 _____ (Martha / text) you last night?

- a) ___ No, he didn't.
- b) *I* I met my cousins.
- c) ___ Yes, she did.
- d) ___ They went to an Indian restaurant.
- e) ___ Yes, I did.
- f) ___ She saw Avatar.

Past continuous

4 Complete the sentences and questions with the phrases in the box.

~~was Max chatting~~ was charging was Jane doing was storing
 wasn't working were making were you watching weren't listening



Was Max chatting online just now?

- 1 They _____ to their MP3 players.
- 2 What _____ on television?
- 3 Katy _____ her mobile phone.
- 4 I _____ some data on my memory stick.
- 5 Mum and Dad _____ dinner when the phone rang.
- 6 What _____ when the film began?
- 7 Tom _____ upstairs in his room when I called him.

Past simple and past continuous

5 Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

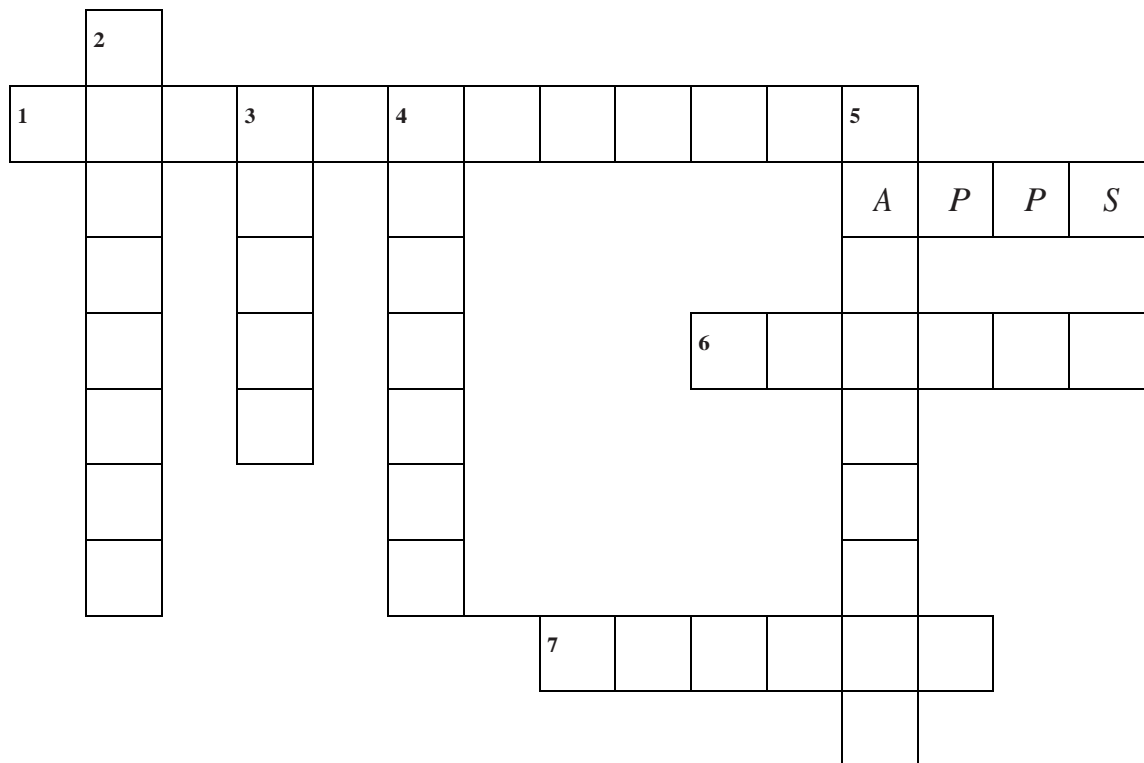
Today (1) *was* (not be) not a good day. First of all, my alarm clock (2) _____ (not ring). Then, while I (3) _____ (have) a shower, my dad (4) _____ (go) to work so I had to walk to school. It (5) _____ (rain) and I got very wet. When I (6) _____ (walk) into class everyone (7) _____ (study) hard and in silence. The teacher said, 'Good afternoon John. How nice of you to join us.' Everyone (8) _____ (laugh). I (9) _____ (be) so embarrassed.

VOCABULARY CONSOLIDATION

UNIT 1

Technology

1 Look at the clues and complete the puzzle.



1



2



3



4



5



6



7



2 Complete the sentences with words from exercise 1.

This is the latest *app* for my mobile phone.

- 1 The battery on my mobile phone is low. Have you got a _____?
- 2 She's reading her _____.
- 3 I take my _____ with me everywhere, just in case I need to work.
- 4 I need a new _____. Maybe an X-box!
- 5 I prefer my _____ to a laptop. I like using touch screen gadgets.
- 6 I have a _____ that you can call me on as well as a mobile phone.
- 7 My brother is always listening to music with his _____ on. He doesn't hear anyone speaking to him!

Phrasal verbs: Communication

3 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in the box.

~~call back~~ catch up find out log on
look for look up set up turn off turn up

Jane isn't here. Can you *call back* later?

- 1 Let me _____ to the computer and then I'll open up the website.
- 2 Can you _____ how much a new MP3 player costs?
- 3 James, can you _____ the television please? It's time for bed.
- 4 I like social networking sites because you can _____ with your friends.
- 5 _____ the radio, will you? I love this song.
- 6 What are you _____?
- 7 My son _____ my new laptop for me. It's wonderful.
- 8 Let's _____ your friends on the social networking site, they'll be registered there.

GRAMMAR CONSOLIDATION

UNIT 2

Present perfect

Write sentences using the present perfect.

My grandad / never eat / Indian food

My grandad has never eaten Indian food.

1 William / start / to learn hang-gliding

2 I / not be / skydiving

3 Lucy / break / her leg

4 James and Lou / never visit / Valencia

5 You / not do / a first-aid course



2 Complete the questions and short answers about Anna.

Do a sponsored swim	✓
Go kayaking	✓
Ride a mountain bike	✗
Organize a sports event	✗
Use first-aid skills	✓
Make a raft	✗

Has Anna ever done a sponsored swim? Yes, *she has*.

1 _____ kayaking? Yes, _____.

2 _____ a mountain bike? No, _____.

3 _____ a sports event? No, _____.

4 _____ her first-aid skills? Yes, _____.

5 _____ a raft? No, _____.

Present perfect with time expressions

3 Complete the dialogue with *for*, *since*, *never* or *ever*.

Bob: Have you been friends with Tom (1) *for* long?

Ian: Yes, we've known each other (2) _____ we were at primary school. We've been friends now (3) _____ sixteen years.

Bob: Have you always lived in this town?

Ian: Well, I've lived here (4) _____ I was three. But I've only lived in this house (5) _____ four years.

Bob: Have you (6) _____ been abroad?

Ian: No, (7) _____. I'm afraid of flying.

Past simple and present perfect

4 Underline the correct word to complete the sentences.

Jack has competed / **competed** in triathlons since he was seventeen.

- 1 I 've **never been** / **wasn't** go-karting but it looks fun.
- 2 My family **went** / **has gone** to Barcelona last weekend.
- 3 Sarah **learnt** / **has learnt** to swim when she was three.
- 4 They **have known** / **knew** each other for years.
- 5 We **went** / **have gone** rafting years ago. We should do it again.

5 Read the questions and underline the correct words in the answers.

Where did you leave your suitcase?

I left / 've left it on the train.

- 1 Have you made any new friends?
Yes, we **did** / **have**.
- 2 Have you ever seen a terrifying horror story?
Yes, we 've **seen** / **saw** Dracula last year.
- 3 Can you speak any languages?
Well, I 've **studied** / **studied** French at school, but I don't speak it well.
- 4 Has Dad had dinner?
No, he **wasn't** / **hasn't been** hungry.

VOCABULARY CONSOLIDATION

UNIT 2

Adventure sports

1 Underline the correct answer in each sentence.

Skiing / **Water-skiing** is a winter event where you travel down a mountain.

- 1 **Base jumping** / **Skydiving** is where you jump off a non-moving object, such as a building.
- 2 **Snowboarding** / **Skateboarding** is a summer sport that you can do almost anywhere.
- 3 **Motocross** / **BMX** involves motorcycles racing across all types of terrain.
- 4 **Rafting** / **Kayaking** usually takes place on a river and the boat can take a

group of people.

- 5 **Surfing / Inline** skating is a common leisure activity in cities.
- 6 **Mountain biking / BMX** is an outdoor sport where you cycle through woods and over hills.
- 7 People who do **base jumping / skydiving** usually jump out of a plane.
- 8 When people **water-ski / kayak** they are pulled behind a boat.



-ed and -ing adjectives

2 Find eight adjectives in the wordsquare.

<u>F</u>	E	X	C	O	P	L	M	E	R	R	G	A
<u>R</u>	E	M	B	A	R	R	A	S	S	I	N	G
<u>I</u>	S	W	S	U	R	P	R	I	S	E	D	T
<u>G</u>	E	O	R	E	L	A	X	I	N	G	K	I
<u>H</u>	F	R	I	G	H	T	E	N	I	N	G	R
<u>T</u>	T	R	L	N	G	E	A	S	R	B	E	I
<u>E</u>	E	I	W	B	O	R	D	F	I	O	D	N
<u>N</u>	U	E	R	O	I	N	G	S	S	R	I	G
<u>E</u>	E	D	F	R	P	L	I	C	E	E	N	E
<u>D</u>	L	Y	G	E	X	C	I	T	E	D	G	N

3 Complete the sentences using the adjectives from the word search in exercise 2.

I did my first skydive yesterday. Jumping out of the plane was very *frightening*.

- 1 We went kayaking last weekend. It was great fun but very _____.
I slept well that night!
- 2 I want to do a base jump but my parents are _____ it's too dangerous.
- 3 After a week of sightseeing in the city, the beach was very _____.
- 4 I fell over while I was on stage and everyone was watching. It was so _____.
- 5 I'm so _____ – I've just booked a rafting trip for the weekend.
It's going to be such fun.
- 6 I was _____ how easy I found it to ski. One lesson was enough.
- 7 I watched a horror film last night and it was really scary. I was so _____ I couldn't go to sleep for ages.

Quantity: *some / any, (too) much / many, a few and a lot of*

1 Underline the correct words.

There aren't any / **some** interesting books in this library.

- 1 How **many** / **much** artists are taking part in this exhibition?
- 2 Here are **some** / **any** red pens.
- 3 Have you sold **much** / **a lot of** paintings today?
- 4 There aren't **many** / **some** nice people at this party.
- 5 Can I have **some** / **much** more blue paint please?
- 6 He had one large tattoo and she had **much** / **a few** small ones.

2 Complete the questions with *much* or *many*.



How *much* does this painting cost?

- 1 How _____ art galleries are there in London?
- 2 Are there _____ artists attending this exhibition?
- 3 Do you think I paid too _____ for the sculpture?
- 4 How _____ graffiti is there in your town?
- 5 Is there _____ demand for modern art these days?

too and (not) enough

3 Complete the sentences with *too* or *enough*.

We can't swim in the sea today. It isn't warm *enough* .

- 1 I didn't enjoy that exhibition. It was _____ modern.
- 2 Have we got _____ money to have our faces painted?
- 3 David can't have his ears pierced yet. He isn't old _____.
- 4 That sculpture is _____ expensive. I'm not going to buy that.
- 5 I'd like to buy some jewellery but there isn't _____ choice.

Gerunds and infinitives

4 Complete the sentences with the gerund or infinitive of the verbs in brackets.

I'm not keen on *doing* voluntary work. (do)

- 1 Mario Balotelli is a footballer who is famous for _____ diamond earrings. (wear)
- 2 Finn was lucky _____ selected for the final of the competition. (be)
- 3 Artists often need _____ inspiration outside, looking at nature. (find)
- 4 Girls in the Kayan Lahwi tribe wear neck rings _____ their cultural identity. (show)
- 5 After _____ a fifth tattoo on my arm, I decided that was enough. (get)

VOCABULARY CONSOLIDATION

UNIT 3

Visual arts

1 Label the pictures.



drawing



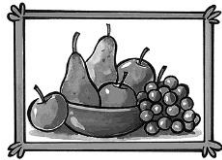
1 _____



2 _____



3 _____



4 _____



5 _____



6 _____

2 Underline the correct words.

This sculpture / pottery is brilliant. I think it should stand in front of the house.

- 1 **Graffiti** / **Drawing** is a real problem in the east end of the city.
- 2 This **still life** / **landscape** picture of a vase of flowers is beautiful.
- 3 I prefer looking at **portraits** / **landscapes** as I enjoy seeing countryside or city scenes.
- 4 Jack studied **drawing** / **pottery** as part of his engineering course to help with technical diagrams.
- 5 My brother took this **photograph** / **portrait** when we were on holiday in Spain.
- 6 I tried doing **pottery** / **sculpture** at school, but the pot I was making didn't work.

Body art and decoration

3 Complete the sentences with the correct word in the box.

earring face paint ~~hairstyle~~ lipstick mask piercing tattoo

What do you think of my new *hairstyle*?

I decided to have it cut short this time.

- 1 My little sister loves putting on _____ at birthday parties.
- 2 This is a new _____. It's a very bright shade of red, isn't it?
- 3 Steve has a _____ of a sun on his left arm.
- 4 I lost an _____ last night. When I got home the one from my left ear was missing.
- 5 I'm going to wear a ghost _____ when I go to the Halloween party.
- 6 Fran got a new _____. This time she got one in her nose.

GRAMMAR CONSOLIDATION

UNIT 4

Future tenses

1 Order the words to make questions or sentences.

US Open / Will / the / Rafa Nadal / win ?

Will Rafa Nadal win the US Open?

- 1 2040 / What / schools / be / will / in / like ?

- 2 Jack / will / university / out / a year / go to / after .

- 3 they / release / CD / next / a / year / Will ?

- 4 won't / We / soon / get / a new puppy

- 5 they / Will / get married / in / the summer ?

2 Find the mistakes and correct the sentences.

I's going to go to the USA next year.

I'm going to go to the USA next year.

- 1** We going to go camping in the summer.

- 2** Elsa isn't going go to university.

- 3** Terry, Phil and Rob going to work for a company in London.

- 4** I love this music so I'm to going buy the soundtrack.

- 5** My friends aren't go to go the cinema on Saturday.

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

They *'re taking* the 10.45 train to New York. (take)

- 1 We _____ in Highmoor Hall next weekend. (get married)
- 2 James _____ a job next week. He's going on holiday to Thailand!
(not start)
- 3 I _____ university next month. Then I'll need to look for a job.
(finish)
- 4 Lucy _____ a party on Saturday to celebrate her graduation. (have)
- 5 Tom and Joe _____ to Sydney tomorrow, so they're packing their suitcases now. (fly)

Adverbs of possibility and probability

4 Underline the correct words.

Definitely / **Perhaps** I'll study history at university, although I also like geography.

- 1 He'll **probably** / **perhaps** go to university next year. He wants to be a doctor.
- 2 **Maybe** / **Probably** they'll take a year off before they go to university, but I'm not sure.
- 3 My son is **perhaps** / **definitely** going to leave home soon. He keeps talking about renting his own flat.

can, could and will be able to

5 Complete the sentences with *will be able to*, *can* or *could* in the affirmative or negative.

He *could* speak French when he was younger but he's forgotten it all now.

- 1 We _____ drive in a month's time, when we're 17.
- 2 I _____ play tennis quite well and I'm on the school team.
- 3 They _____ ride on the roads ten years ago when there was less traffic.
- 4 Jack can vote but I _____ until next year.
- 5 Teresa _____ go to the party because she's got an exam the next day.

VOCABULARY CONSOLIDATION

UNIT 4

Life events

1 Put the events in order.

~~be born~~ die fall in love get a job get married
go to university grow up have children retire

be born

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



2 Complete the text with the words and phrases from exercise 1 in the correct form.

My grandmother (1) *was born* in 1952. She (2) _____ on a farm in the countryside. When she was eighteen she left home and (3) _____ in York. She studied to be a vet because she loved animals. After she got her degree she (4) _____ as a vet in a small town near York. She met my grandfather, Tom, at a dance and they (5) _____. A year later they (6) _____. They had a church wedding and a big party. They soon (7) _____. They had two boys and a girl called Jane. She's my mother. My grandmother continued to work as a vet for a long time. She only (8) _____ two years ago. Sadly, my grandfather (9) _____ in May. My grandmother is getting old but she's still a very active lady. She'll probably live to be a hundred!

Uses of *get*

3 Match the sentences with similar meanings.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <u>Tina got her driving licence last week.</u> | a) <u>She obtained her driving permit recently.</u> |
| 1 My brother got a cheque for £50. | b) She became Mrs Smith on Saturday. |
| 2 John is getting bigger every day. | c) They bought the house they liked. |
| 3 My parents got the house they wanted. | d) He obtained the career change he wanted. |
| 4 My brother got his degree in July. | e) They aren't so active now. |
| 5 Tina got married at the weekend. | f) He is growing very quickly. |
| 6 My parents have got older and can't do so much. | g) He received some money. |
| 7 John got a new job last week. | h) I won a prize. |
| 8 I got some money from the lottery. | i) My brother received his qualification over the summer. |

First conditional

1 Write sentences in the first conditional.

If *she falls* (fall) off her horse, she'll hurt (hurt) herself.

- 1 The supermarket _____ (use) paper bags if they _____ (cost) less than _____ plastic bags.
- 2 If the government _____ (not recycle) more waste, the landfill site _____ (continue) to grow.
- 3 If you _____ (leave) broken glass in the countryside, animals _____ (hurt) themselves.
- 4 I _____ (recycle) more things, if I _____ (remember) not to throw them in the bin.
- 5 If the world _____ (not act) soon, the pollution problem _____ (not improve).



will and might

2 Underline the correct word to complete the sentences.

Scientists will / **might not** invent more biodegradable materials in the future.

- 1 The government **might** / **will not** introduce a new law about recycling more household waste. The Green party is putting a lot of pressure on them.
- 2 We **might** / **will** see a rare species of butterfly on our walk this afternoon.
- 3 I **will** / **won't** try to persuade my parents to recycle more at home. I'll show them my latest school project about recycling.
- 4 They **will** / **won't** stop the new building project going ahead. Work has already started.
- 5 It **might** / **might not** be too late to stop the damage. Let's hurry.

3 Order the words to make questions.

Go / this summer / on holiday / will you ?

Will you go on holiday this summer?

- 1 your family / recycle / organic waste / Will / its ?

- 2 have / a cold winter / we / Will / this year ?

- 3 the government / vote / measures / Will / new recycling / to enforce ?

Second conditional

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

If I wanted to help a charity, I'd *volunteer* to do something. (volunteer)

- 1 He would reduce his carbon footprint if he _____ the bus more often. (take)
- 2 It would be better if people _____ their rubbish in the countryside. (leave)
- 3 If I were rich, I _____ to help as many charities as possible. (try)
- 4 If people didn't buy ivory, hunters _____ elephants for their tusks. (kill)

5 Order the words to make second conditional questions.

What would you do phone / if / found / someone's / mobile / you ?

If you found someone's mobile phone?

- 1 If you could meet anyone, meet / you / who / would ?

- 2 What would you do / found / if / £100 / you / in the street ?

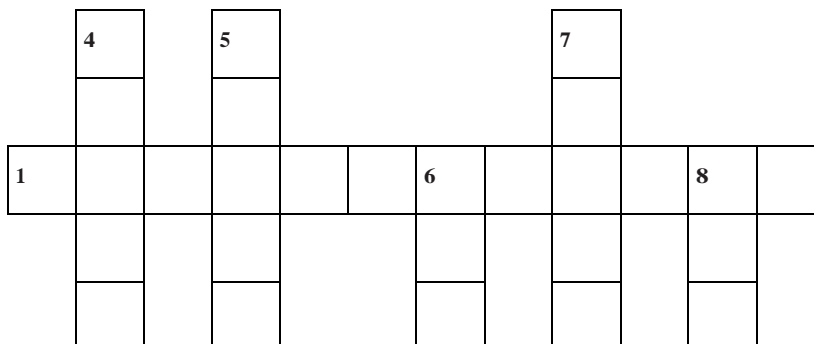
- 3 If you forgot an important meeting, you / do / would / what ?

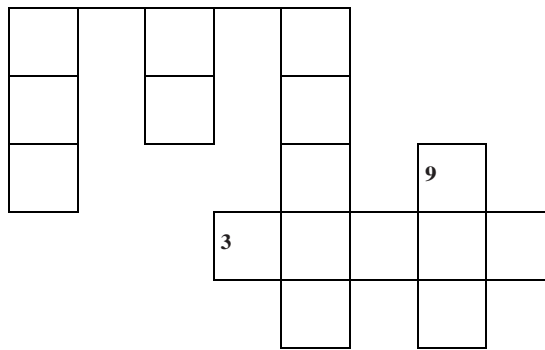
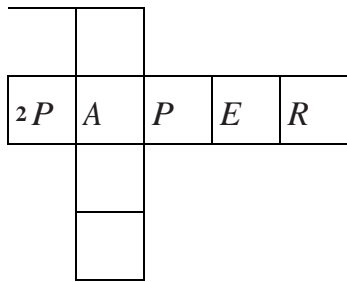
VOCABULARY CONSOLIDATION

UNIT 5

Rubbish and recycling

1 Complete the puzzle.





1



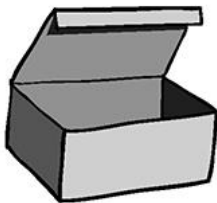
2



3



4



5



6



7



8



9



2 Complete the sentences with words from exercise 1.

It is important to put *glass bottles* in the correct recycling bin.

- 1 Restaurants produce a lot of _____.
- 2 If we recycle more _____, fewer trees will be cut down.
- 3 Juice _____ can be recycled.
- 4 Some charities collect _____, like old clothes, to donate to people in poorer countries.
- 5 _____ can be recycled and made into new boxes, packaging or animal bedding.

- 6 Drink _____ can be recycled into new tins or material for car construction.

The environment: Word families (verbs and nouns)

- 3 Order the words to make sentences. Use the correct form of the word in bold or a word related to it.

emit / Carbon dioxide gas / every day / are increasing .

Carbon dioxide gas emissions are increasing every day.

- 1 **recycle** / very important / is / paper, glass and plastic .

- 2 to cut down / If we continue / the rainforests, / **destroy** / will be / they .

- 3 a **reduce** / in pollution/ If there is / then might decrease / global warming .

- 4 doesn't **pollute** / burning fossil fuels / Solar power / as much as / the atmosphere .

- 5 Some animals / to extinction / are close / **disappear** / which means / they will soon .

GRAMMAR CONSOLIDATION

UNIT 6

Modals of obligation, prohibition and no obligation

- 1 Complete the sentences with *must* or *mustn't*.

Successful businessmen *must* work hard.

- 1 If you want to get a degree, you _____ study hard.
2 If you're a policeman, you _____ wear a uniform.
3 You _____ wear dirty clothes if you want to look smart.
4 You _____ be a teacher if you don't like children!

- 2 Match the sentence halves.

- 1 You don't have to study history a) to be a teacher.

- | | | | |
|---|----------------------------------|----|---------------------------------|
| 2 | You have to be caring | b) | to get a job, but it helps! |
| 3 | You don't have to prepare | c) | <u>to be a professor.</u> |
| 4 | You have to be patient | d) | to work with sick people. |
| 5 | You don't have to be experienced | e) | for an interview, but it helps! |

3 Complete the text with *must / mustn't* or *have to / don't have to*.

Tips for being a nurse

You have to wear a uniform and you (1) *have to / must* keep it clean at all times. You (2) _____ be able to stand the sight of blood. You (3) _____ be caring and friendly. You (4) _____ be impatient or rude. You (5) _____ talk to relatives but sometimes it can help you and the patients. You (6) _____ prescribe medicine – that's the doctor's job!



should / shouldn't

4 Match the problems 1–6 with the appropriate advice a–f.

- | | | |
|---|--|----------|
| | I don't like school and I don't do well in exams. | <i>a</i> |
| 1 | I have no idea what career I want to follow. | ___ |
| 2 | I've got an interview tomorrow and I'm really nervous. | ___ |
| 3 | I had an interview today but I was late and I didn't get the job. | ___ |
| 4 | I really enjoy cooking and entertaining other people. | ___ |
| 5 | I love showing people around my city and learning about its history. | ___ |
-
- a) You should consider an apprenticeship or vocational training.
- b) You should consider a degree in tourism. I think you'd make a good tour guide.

- c) You shouldn't worry. But try to be on time for the next one.
- d) If I were you, I'd consider a degree in catering or hospitality management.
- e) If I were you, I'd prepare a few questions and read up on the company.
- f) You should talk to your careers advisor as soon as possible.

VOCABULARY CONSOLIDATION

UNIT 6

Job sectors

1 Match the job sectors with the related words.

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 <u>Agriculture</u> | a) shopping malls, supermarkets |
| 2 Transport | b) engineers, buildings |
| 3 Health | c) food, restaurants |
| 4 Catering | d) schools, teachers |
| 5 Tourism | e) <u>animals, crops</u> |
| 6 Education | f) doctors, hospitals |
| 7 The media | g) cars, buses |
| 8 Construction | h) hotels, museums |
| 9 Retail | i) newspapers, television |

2 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

agriculture construction manufacturing ~~retail~~ technology the arts tourism

The *retail* industry is growing rapidly with supermarkets adding their share of success.

- 1 A lot of _____ is done outside the UK because it is cheaper to produce goods elsewhere.
- 2 _____ is an important industry in the UK because the country doesn't want to import more food than necessary.
- 3 The communication and _____ industry is growing because of increased internet use.
- 4 _____ provide a small number of jobs in galleries, museums and other creative areas.

- 5 _____ was particularly high in the UK in 2012 due to the Olympics taking place in London.
- 6 The Olympics also provided work for the _____ industry with new stadiums needed.



Personal qualities

3 Underline the correct words.

Lucy is very **creative** / **patient**. She can paint, draw and sew very well.

- 1 Fred is a very **sociable** / **capable** man. He has a lot of friends and likes meeting people.
- 2 My mum decided to return to university to study recently. She was known as a **mature** / **helpful** student.
- 3 If you are a nurse it helps if you are a **caring** / **logical** person.
- 4 Nico wants to start his own business but I don't know if he's **responsible** / **practical** enough.

- 5 Sam is very **experienced** / **patient** so I think he'll make a good primary teacher.
- 6 When employers have to choose between two people they will take the **friendly** / **experienced** one first.

4 Complete the text with the words in the box or their antonyms.

capable literate patient reliable ~~responsible~~ sociable

My brother is very (1) *irresponsible*. He is (2) _____ of arriving on time, so he is usually late. He often doesn't appear at all, so he is (3) _____ too. However, he is very (4) _____ and makes friends easily. He is (5) _____ with children. He isn't (6) _____, so he reads them wonderful bedtime stories and they love it.

GRAMMAR CONSOLIDATION

UNIT 7

Present and past passive: Affirmative and negative

1 Complete the sentences with the phrases in the box.

are found ~~are investigated~~ are searched are used is used is worn

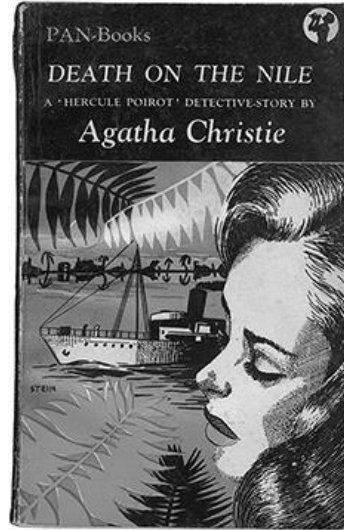
Crimes *are investigated* by the police.

- 1 CCTV cameras _____ all over the country in the UK.
- 2 CCTV cameras _____ to help prevent crime and catch criminals.
- 3 DNA _____ to identify victims and criminals.
- 4 Crime scenes _____ carefully for any evidence that can help solve the crime.
- 5 The police uniform _____ to make the police more visible and identify them quickly.

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

The stolen car was recovered on a side street near the train station. (recover)

- 1 The jewellery shop _____ last night and diamonds were stolen.
(burgle)
- 2 The burglar _____ guilty and sentenced to five years in prison.
(find)
- 3 Three men _____
yesterday on suspicion of entering
the country illegally. (arrest)
- 4 The black car _____
thoroughly but the police found
nothing. (search)
- 5 The famous book *Death on the Nile*
_____ by Agatha
Christie. (write)



Active and passive

3 Rewrite the sentences using the correct form of the passive.

They released the suspect because they had no evidence.

The suspect was released because they had no evidence.

1 Guy Ritchie directed the Sherlock Holmes film.

2 Police analyse the evidence very carefully.

3 Armed robbers stole a famous museum exhibit yesterday.

4 Crime scene investigators take fingerprints from all objects at the crime scene.

5 Arsonists started the fire in the clothing factory.

Present and past passive questions and answers

4 Match questions 1–7 with answers a–g.

1 Were the Sherlock Holmes stories based on true events? _____

2 When was DNA discovered? _____

3 Were the criminals caught? _____

4 When was the UK police force founded? _____

5 Are fingerprints used as evidence? _____

6 Was the murderer sent to prison? _____

7 Is the crime scene evidence used in court? _____

a) No, they weren't.

b) It was founded in 1829.

c) It was discovered in 1953.

d) Yes, they were.

e) Yes, it is.

f) Yes, they are.

g) Yes, he was.

Crime and criminals

1 Find eight crime words and phrases in the word search.

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

2 Complete the sentences with some of the words from exercise 1.

The four men were arrested for *kidnapping* two children and holding them hostage.

- 1 A teenager was caught _____ in a supermarket.
- 2 _____ into computers is a serious crime and you can go to prison for it.
- 3 There was a _____ on our street last night. Apparently two men broke in and stole all the televisions.
- 4 _____ is not as serious as armed robbery because no weapons are involved.
- 5 _____ is a common problem in our area. One gang in particular keeps drawing graffiti on the park walls.
- 6 The man was arrested on suspicion of _____. He said he didn't kill anyone.

Fighting crime: Verb + noun collocations

3 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the phrases in the box.

analyse a DNA sample break the law collect evidence ~~commit a crime~~
question suspects solve the case take fingerprints

The burglar *committed a crime* when he broke into the house.

- 1 Anyone who _____ can be sent to prison.
- 2 The police _____ in order to find out who is innocent or guilty.
- 3 Forensic science involves _____ from the crime scene and processing it.
- 4 They _____ and found that it belonged to the key suspect.
- 5 _____ is one way to identify people who have been at the scene of the crime, assuming their prints are on the system.
- 6 Sherlock Holmes was a famous detective who always _____.



GRAMMAR CONSOLIDATION

UNIT 8

who, which and where

1 Complete the sentences with *who, which* or *where*.

A famine is a natural event *which* means there is a shortage of food.

A natural disaster is a force of nature _____ causes a lot of damage to

areas of land.

Refugees are people _____ leave their country because of war or persecution.

Malawi is a country _____ a lot of children suffer from malnutrition.

Fundraisers are people _____ raise money for charities or good causes.

Bangladesh is a country _____ there is a lot of extreme weather.

Indefinite pronouns

2 Order the words to make sentences and questions.

Is / there / in your class / anyone / from / China ?

Is there anyone in your class from China?

1 I / bored / am / there / is / to do / nothing / because .

2 there / Is / to eat / Japanese food / anywhere / in your town ?

3 do / at the weekend / Let's / something / special .

4 you / go / Everywhere / speak / English / people .

5 there / Is / somewhere / go / new / we / can ?

6 is / a new school / This / I / don't know / and / anyone .

used to

3 Complete the sentences with the correct form of *used to* and the verbs in brackets.

In the 1800s, women *didn't use to* vote in elections. (vote)

- 1 In early Victorian times, children _____ long hours in mines or factories. (work)
- 2 When I was two I _____ to school. I stayed at home with my mum. (go)
- 3 Before the Second World War women _____ at university very much. (study)
- 4 Men _____ more rights than women and children. (have)
- 5 We _____ French at school. Nowadays children can study Spanish or Chinese. (study)



4 Order the words to make questions.

You / online / you were / use to / did / shop / when / younger ?

Did you use to shop online when you were younger?

- 1 What / younger / you were / at weekends / did / you / do / use to / when ?

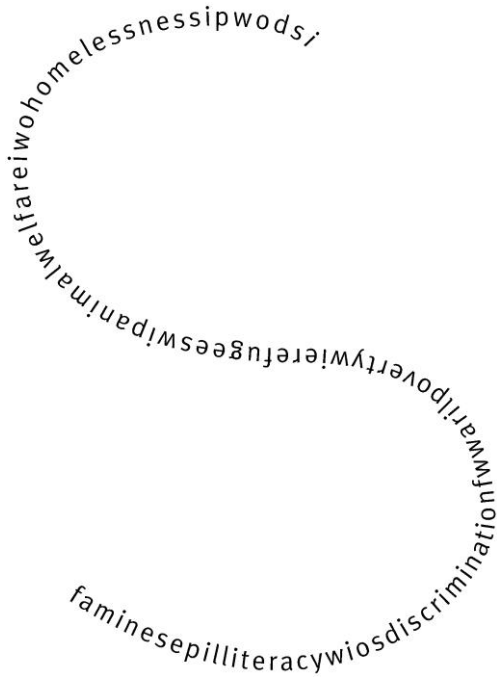
- 2 Nelson Mandela / use to / Did / the president / South Africa / of / be ?

- 3 write / detective stories / Agatha Christie / Did / use to ?

- 4 children / work / use to / in mines / Did / in the UK ?

Global issues

1 Find eight global issue words in the wordsnake.



2 Complete the sentences with the words from exercise 1. There is one word you do not need.

The Second World War ended in 1945.

- 1 Due to the lack of rain there is a severe _____ in Ethiopia.
- 2 Although children in poor areas go to school, there is still a lot of _____.
- 3 _____ organizations are worried at the rise in animal mistreatment.
- 4 Due to the war, a lot of people have become _____ and are seeking a new life in neighbouring countries.
- 5 Apartheid was a form of _____ against the black people in South Africa.
- 6 Young people who leave home because they are unhappy are adding to the problem of _____ in the UK.

Citizenship: Word families (nouns and adjectives)

3 Complete the table.

Person	Adjective
<i>activist</i>	active
(1) _____	human
(2) _____	leading
(3) _____	peaceful
(4) _____	presidential
(7) _____	political

4 Complete the sentences with a suitable word from exercise 3.

Human rights activist Liu Xiaobo won the 2010 Nobel Peace Prize for his long campaign for human rights in China.

- 1 Nelson Mandela was the first _____ of South Africa to be elected democratically.
- 2 Mother Teresa was a _____ who helped the poor and the sick in India.
- 3 Martin Luther King Jr was the _____ of the American Civil Rights Movement.
- 4 Mitt Romney is an American _____ who tried to be elected president of the USA.
- 5 Oxfam is a _____ organization that provides aid to people in developing countries worldwide.



Tenses

1 Complete the dialogue with the correct form of the verbs in the box.

be be could have have to perform see take used to be want

- Jill:** So, when did you start learning English?
- Sara:** Well, you (1) _____ study it at school from the age of ten, so that's six years.
- Jill:** OK. (2) _____ to England before?
- Sara:** No, I haven't – it's my first time. I'm so excited! I (3) _____ to see so much.
- Jill:** (4) _____ any trips planned?
- Sara:** Yes. The school (5) _____ us to London at the weekend. We (6) _____ a gallery and later we're going to a show.
- Jill:** Which one?
- Sara:** I'm not sure. I know it's a musical. I'm sure it (7) _____ good.
- Jill:** Great. We (8) _____ take you to Stratford one day. It's nearby and it's a lovely town.
- Sara:** Great! I (9) _____ in a drama group and we (10) _____ lots of Shakespeare plays.

Conditional sentences

2 Underline the correct words.

- If we don't have much homework tonight, we 'll go / go to the cinema.
- 1 If you practise speaking English every day, you **'ll improve** / improve more quickly.
- 2 If I won £1,000, I **'d go** / 'll go on holiday to New York.
- 3 If I **found** / find a lot of money, I'd get a new car.
- 4 If you **can't** / couldn't log on, I'll come back and have a look at the computer.

Active and passive

3 Order the words to make sentences.

write / The Harry Potter series / J K Rowling / by .

The Harry Potter series was written by J K Rowling.

- 1 the dog / by / was eaten / The cake .

- 2 not arrest / The police / no evidence / there was / the suspect / because .

- 3 The thieves / our car / steal / last night .

Past perfect

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

They *hadn't finished* lunch when the bell rang. (not finish)

- 1 Uncle Jim _____ the film before we watched it last night. (not see)
- 2 Louise _____ Japanese before she moved to Tokyo. (study)
- 3 My mum didn't have any money because she _____ her purse. (lose)

Future continuous

5 Underline the correct option.

My parents **'ll be sailing** / **'ll sailing** to France next week.

- 1 I **won't be** / **won't** travelling this summer.
- 2 They **'ll** / **'ll be** working late tomorrow night.
- 3 Lisa **will be revising** / **will revising** for her exam tonight.

Reported speech

6 Match the direct and reported speech.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| ‘I’ll see you at the café.’ | He said that he would see us at the café. |
| 1 ‘We have our tickets here.’ | a) They said they didn’t buy their tickets there. |
| 2 ‘We won’t buy tickets here.’ | b) They said they had their tickets there. |
| 3 ‘We didn’t buy our tickets here.’ | c) They said they wouldn’t buy tickets there. |

VOCABULARY CONSOLIDATION

UNIT 9

Phrasal verbs

1 Underline the correct phrasal verbs.

- I told him to turn off / **turn up** the television because he wasn’t watching it.
- 1 Did you **log on** / **set up** to the computer yesterday?
 - 2 She’s got three brothers and they **grew up** / **were born** in the countryside near Edinburgh.
 - 3 My daughter **got married** / **fell in love** last weekend and the wedding was in the local church.
 - 4 I don’t understand this word. I’m going to **look up** / **turn up** the meaning in the dictionary.
 - 5 My mum doesn’t like the computer. I **set up** / **turned on** the laptop but she never uses it.

Word families

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

His exam results were a real *disappointment* to us. (disappoint)

The UK is trying to reduce carbon dioxide _____ this year. (emit)

Chemicals from factories that leak into rivers cause widespread _____ . (pollute)

A person who doesn't believe in war is known as a _____.

(peace)

We need to think of some more _____ ways to decrease pollution.

(create)

I think all children should be _____ from the age of five to 16.

(educate)

Collocations

3 Complete the text with the correct form of the phrases in the box.

break the law collect the evidence ~~go to court~~ go to prison pay a fine

I'm a lawyer. I had to *go to court* this morning. A man was accused of theft. When the police (1) _____ from the crime scene they found his fingerprints. The judge decided he (2) _____ and ordered him to (3) _____ of £1,000. At least he didn't have to (4) _____.

Adjective prefixes and suffixes

4 Underline the correct words.

We went skydiving at the weekend, which was very **exciting** / **excited** / **excitement**.

- 1 I went to see the new horror film last night. I was so **frightened** / **scary** / **frightening** that I left after twenty minutes!
- 2 I don't think John has the right personality to be a primary school teacher. He is so **patient** / **impatient** / **patience** and he's not very caring.
- 3 I've never tried base jumping but I think I'm **capable** / **incapable** / **reliable** of jumping off a building – I'd be too scared.
- 4 We are looking for **responsive** / **creative** / **reliable** people to join our innovative team and design the fuel of the future.

5 Complete the sentences with antonyms of the words in bold.

The sculpture was so **large** that the boy looked very *small* beside it.

- 1 Playing video games is so **noisy**, I prefer doing something _____ like reading.
- 2 I'm going to **start** my project today. I hope to _____ it by Friday.
- 3 The film wasn't **awful** at all, I thought it was _____.
- 4 My brother can run really fast but I'm so _____.

Past simple

1 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in the box.

~~chat~~ download not log on not read turn off

They *chatted* online until about 4am.

- 1 Fred _____ the latest album for me. Isn't it great?
- 2 My brother _____ many books, but now he buys one or two e-books a week.
- 3 They _____ the music when I asked them to.
- 4 He _____ to the computer until this morning.

2 Write questions and complete the answers.

what / you wear to the party

What did you wear to the party?

I *wore* my new jacket.

- 1 you / download that video clip

No, I _____.

- 2 they / call back yesterday

Yes, they _____.

- 3 where / they play football

They _____ in the park.

- 4 what / your dad buy yesterday

He _____ an MP3 player.

Past continuous

3 Complete the text using the past continuous of the verbs in brackets.

Harry: Hi, Lily. I saw you in the café yesterday. Who (1) *were you chatting* (you / chat) to?

Lily: My friends from the youth group. We were having coffee and (2) _____ (go) online.

Harry: What (3) _____ (you / do) online? (4) _____ (you / work)?

Lily: No! I (5) _____ (not work)! I (6) _____ (download) some songs.

Past simple and past continuous

4 Find the mistakes and correct the sentences.

He is online when I logged on this morning.

He was online when I logged on this morning.

1 I downloaded some music when the computer crashed.

2 They didn't turned off the computer correctly.

3 She were looking up a word in the dictionary when the bell rang.

4 We were looking for our things when we find an old box of photos.

Cumulative exercise

5 Complete the dialogue with the correct form of the words in the box.

do dry know look up not rain rain see wet

- Tina:** Hi! I (1) *saw* you in the school library yesterday. What
(2) _____ you _____?
- Ann:** Hi! I (3) _____ some information.
- Tina:** Was that for the geography project?
- Ann:** Yes, that's right. (4) _____ you _____ that the
Atacama Desert is (5) _____ place on Earth?
- Tina:** No, I didn't. I thought it was the Sahara.
- Ann:** According to the website I found, it rains 1 mm a year on average, but
often it (6) _____ at all.
- Tina:** What's the wettest place on Earth?
- Ann:** Mawsynram, a village in north-eastern India. It has an average of 11,872
mm of rain a year.
- Tina:** It's (7) _____ than the Atacama, that's for sure. I expect
(8) _____ there now!

VOCABULARY EXTENSION

UNIT 1

Technology

1 Match the words on the left with words on the right to form technology phrases.

- | | |
|----------|--------------------|
| 1 mobile | a) phone |
| 2 games | b) messaging |
| 3 social | c) top |
| 4 cloud | d) line |
| 5 ear | e) console |
| 6 lap | f) networking site |
| 7 e- | g) computing |

8 land

h) phone

9 instant

i) reader



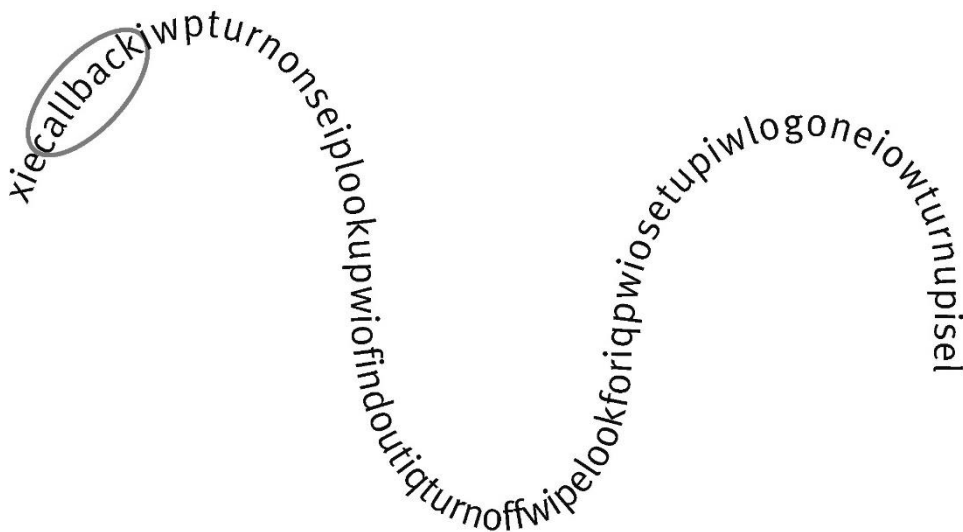
2 Complete the definitions with the words from exercise 1.

A mobile phone is a telephone that is portable.

- 1 The X-box or the Wii are examples of _____.
- 2 _____ is the use of hardware and software provided over the internet.
- 3 _____ is an example of real-time communication over the internet.
- 4 Facebook and Twitter are examples of _____.
- 5 A _____ is a portable computer.
- 6 When you listen to an MP3 player in public it is polite to use _____.
- 7 An _____ is very useful for people who read a lot of books.
- 8 A _____ is a fixed phone that is used in people's houses or offices.

Phrasal verbs: Communication

3 Find nine phrasal verbs in the word snake.



4 Complete the dialogue with the correct form of the verbs in exercise 3.

John: What are you doing?

Tim: I'm (1) *looking up* some information for the school project. What about you?

John: I'm (2) _____ a book about ancient civilizations for our history homework.

Tim: OK. Have you (3) _____ to the world history website? I (4) _____ about the Egyptians there for our last history assignment.

John: Great. I'll try that. By the way did you get my message? Jane rang. She wants you to (5) _____ this evening.

Tim: Yes, I saw that. My phone was (6) _____ because I was in here.

John: How do you (7) _____ these computers?

Tim: The switch at the top. That's right. It should be all (8) _____ for the internet.

John: Great, yes, here we are.

Tim: Whose is that phone? It's very loud.

John: Sorry! It's mine. I (9) _____ the volume outside because I was waiting for Tina to call. I'll switch it off now.

GRAMMAR EXTENSION

UNIT 2

Present perfect

1 Complete the sentences with the affirmative (✓) or negative (X) present perfect form of a suitable verb.

David *hasn't read* this book. X

1 Sally _____ this race twice in the last four years. ✓

2 I _____ a bungee jump in Australia. ✓

3 Our teacher _____ in the sea. Can you believe that? X

4 There _____ enough wind to go hang-gliding yet this year. X

Present perfect with time expressions

2 Complete the sentences with the words in the box. There is one extra word.

already ever for since ~~since~~ yet

I've gone to Italy for Christmas every year *since* I was twenty.

- 1 My parents have been married _____ over thirty years.
- 2 I haven't been horse riding _____ I fell off and broke my leg.
- 3 I finished my first-aid course today and I've _____ used my first-aid kit.
- 4 Can we go rafting tomorrow? You said we could go during the holidays and we haven't been _____.
- 5 Has she _____ done this before?



Present perfect and past simple

3 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in the box.

be buy cost finish go live move
perform return see sing visit

I've been to Rome three times. Last year, I *visited* the Colosseum.

- 1 Donna _____ here since last summer. She _____ here from London.
- 2 Lenny _____ his exams this morning. He _____ just _____ on a camping trip to celebrate.
- 3 We _____ in the school choir for two years. We _____ in a concert last night.
- 4 A: I _____ a great new guidebook.
B: How much _____ it _____?
- 5 A: Sally _____ just _____ from the cinema.
B: What _____ she _____?

Cumulative exercise

4 Complete the text with the correct form of the words in the box.

be buy ~~de~~ follow good have interest look up not know

- Tim:** Hello! What (1) *are you doing*?
- Rob:** Hi! I (2) _____ tickets to a motocross competition. I (3) _____ the directions.
- Tim:** Wow! That sounds great. I (4) _____ you liked motocross.
- Rob:** Oh yes! I (5) _____ it for about a year now. It's so exciting to watch, much (6) _____ than a football match.
- Tim:** It is exciting. I find Formula One the (7) _____ though. They go so fast it's scary.
- Rob:** (8) _____ to a Formula One race?
- Tim:** No, I (9) _____. Maybe next year.

Adventure sports

1 Complete the definitions.

Base jumping is a new sport where you jump off a tall building or a hill.

- 1 _____ is a sport which requires a small boat and a paddle. You travel down a river or out to sea.
- 2 _____ is a winter sport where you go down a mountain with both feet strapped to one board.
- 3 _____ is a popular leisure activity in the city. You wear special boots with small wheels on.
- 4 You need a parachute to do _____. You usually jump out of a plane and one or two people can use the same parachute.
- 5 _____ is another popular city activity. However, people tend to do more tricks and stunts than those who do inline skating.
- 6 A lot of people go _____ in Hawaii, Cornwall and Australia. You need a beach that has big waves to be able to do this sport.
- 7 To do _____ you need to be at least seventeen years old as you have to ride a motorbike.
- 8 _____ is another winter sport where you travel down a mountain, but your feet are strapped to two separate boards.



***-ed and -ing* adjectives**

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

bore embarrass excite ~~frighten~~ tire worry

The film last night was so *frightening* that I watched most of it with my eyes shut.

- 1 We're going to Peru for our holiday. I'm so _____. I've never been to South America.
- 2 Yesterday I went surfing with James. It was great but I found it very _____. Today I'm exhausted.
- 3 My brother went skydiving at the weekend. My parents were so _____ about him, it was a relief when he came home in one piece.
- 4 The teacher caught me cheating yesterday. She made me stand up and show everyone. It was so _____.
- 5 We went to the history lecture this morning. It was so _____ I almost fell asleep.

3 Underline the correct words.

Did you see the new film last night?

Yes, I did. I thought it was very **boring** / **bored**.

1 Have you ever been base jumping?

No, I haven't. I think it's too **frightening** / **frightened**.

2 Has your brother ever acted in a play?

No, he hasn't. He finds being on stage **embarrassing** / **embarrassed**.

3 Has your sister been skiing before?

No, this is the first time. I'm **surprised** / **surprising** at how good she is.

4 Where were you last night?

I'm sorry. I was so **tired** / **tiring** that I went home early.

5 What's the matter, Mum?

I'm just a bit **worried** / **worrying** about your dad. He went rafting today and he hasn't got home yet.

6 I can't believe I won! It's so **excited** / **exciting**!

I'm going to the motocross race at the weekend.

GRAMMAR EXTENSION

UNIT 3

Quantity: *some / any, (too) much / many, a few and a lot of*

1 Complete the sentences with suitable words.

I thought the cinema was empty but then I saw *a few* people at the back.

1 I've got _____ homework today – English, maths, science and geography!

2 Did Katy buy _____ souvenirs on holiday?

3 I can speak _____ Spanish – just two or three words.

4 How _____ time do we have before the concert?

5 I've brought _____ sandwiches for our picnic. What have you brought?

6 How _____ brothers and sisters have you got?

7 Is there _____ graffiti in town today?

too and (not) enough

2 Complete the sentences with *too* or *enough* and the words in the box.

abstract ~~boring~~ make-up money scary

I don't want to watch the end of this film. It's *too boring*.

I haven't got _____. I can't buy this necklace.

Do you like this picture? I don't. I think it's _____.

He can't wear that mask to the children's party. It's _____.

I can't go to the party like this. I'm not wearing _____.

Gerunds and infinitives

3 Find the mistakes and correct the sentences.

We aren't interested in draw cartoons.

We aren't interested in drawing cartoons.

1 Are you good at read music?

2 To relax is not something Mum is good at. She's too energetic.

3 Jack finds it so easy do nothing.

4 Grandad finds these models very difficult make.

Cumulative exercise

4 Complete the text with the words in the box in the correct form.

a few attend be exist get have important many spread

Weddings in India (1) *are* often long and elaborate with (2) _____ different ceremonies. The Mehndi ceremony is one of the (3) _____ pre-wedding rituals for the bride. The ceremony usually occurs (4) _____ days before the wedding. Generally the bride and groom (5) _____ the event together and a professional henna artist applies mehndi to the bride's hands and feet. The designs are very intricate. This is a tradition that (6) _____ since ancient times. The popularity of these body designs (7) _____ to the west and some people like (8) _____ henna tattoos while they're on holiday. This modern generation is happy (9) _____ a visible tattoo.



VOCABULARY EXTENSION

UNIT 3

Visual arts

1 Complete the definitions.

A *portrait* is a drawing or painting of a person.

- 1 A _____ is a drawing or painting of objects, such as a vase of flowers or a bowl of fruit.
- 2 _____ is art that is painted on walls and buildings and is usually done illegally.
- 3 A _____ painting is one that shows a place. It could be a picture of the countryside or the seaside, for example.
- 4 _____ is an art which uses clay to make pots, vases, plates and other items.
- 5 _____ are often put on display outside as they can be quite large objects.
- 6 An _____ is a new type of artwork that is three dimensional and often built to fit a specific space.
- 7 A _____ is a picture of something real that is taken with a camera.
- 8 A _____ is a picture that someone produces using a pencil or crayons.



Body art and decoration

2 Complete the dialogue with suitable words.

Ann: Are you ready yet?

Lisa: No, I'm just putting on my (1) *make-up*. Come in. Tell me what you think of my new hairstyle.

Ann: Wow! Pink hair! Is it a (2) _____ or did you dye your hair?

Lisa: It's my real hair! So, I need to put on my (3) _____. I love wearing make-up on my eyes! Sorry I'm late but I painted my nails and the (4) _____ took ages to dry. Do you like the colour?

Ann: Yes, it's great. It's almost the same colour as my new (5) _____. It's called cherry blossom.

Lisa: Yes, it's nice. I like your jewellery too. Is that a new (6) _____?

Ann: No, it's my mum's. I like it because it's not too long but it's not tight around the neck either.

Lisa: Oh, yes. Look, I got another (7) _____ today. So, now I can wear two (8) _____ in this ear.

Ann: Great! I really want a (9) _____ of a butterfly on my ankle but I'm not old enough yet.

Lisa: My parents would be so angry if I got one – they hate them!

GRAMMAR EXTENSION

UNIT 4

Future tenses

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

That film was brilliant. I'm *going to buy* (buy) the DVD.

1 It's really cold today. I think it _____ (snow).

2 Marnie wants to be an actress. She _____ (go) to drama school next year.

3 I think the way we study _____ very different in 50 years' time. (be)

- 4 They _____ for Spain in the morning on the 9.00 flight. (leave)
- 5 _____ sunny tomorrow? (be)
- 6 _____ he _____ the train to Edinburgh? (take)
- 7 _____ you _____ on holiday this summer? (go)

Adverbs of possibility and probability

2 Write the adverb in brackets in the correct place in the sentences.

I'm going to study engineering at university next year. (definitely)

I'm *definitely* going to study engineering at university next year.

- 1 I'll get a degree in Chinese or Russian and then go and work abroad.
(perhaps)

- 2 Jane is leaving at the end of the year. She's getting married and her husband works in Barcelona. (probably)

- 3 They could retire and take a cruise around the world. (maybe)

can, could and will be able to

3 Complete the sentences with *can, could* or *will/won't be able to* and the correct form of the verbs in the box.

~~attend~~ buy go play walk

Jack passed all his exams. That means *he'll be able to attend* whichever university he wants.

- 1 Did you know that Jeff _____ the piano very well? He's performing in a concert tonight.
- 2 Without the extra money they _____ on holiday next summer.
- 3 When I was young children _____ alone in the park without any problems.
- 4 When we sign the papers with the bank we _____ the house that we want.

Cumulative exercise

4 Complete the text with the words in the box in the correct form.

be ~~do~~ do fly get good interesting take visit

Aunt Sara: What (1) *are you going to do* when you finish school?

Jackie: I (2) _____ a year off. I (3) _____ a job for six months to earn some money. Then I'm travelling to Asia with two friends.

Aunt Sara: Wow! That sounds very exciting. When I was young we (4) _____ that. We had to find a job straight away. Travelling to Asia is far (5) _____. How many places (6) _____?

Jackie: I don't know yet. It depends on time and money. (7) _____ to Asia?

Aunt Sara: Yes, I have. We (8) _____ to Bangkok and travelled around Asia. It was (9) _____ holiday I've ever had.

VOCABULARY EXTENSION

UNIT 4

Life events

1 Underline the correct words.

My sister (1) **was born** / **grew up** in 1980. She (2) **grew up** / **left home** in London, so she's a city girl. She (3) **went to university** / **got a degree** in 2000 after travelling in Asia for a year. She studied philosophy. She (4) **got her degree** / **left home** in 2003 and managed (5) **to get a job** / **get married** working at the university. She (6) **fell in love** / **got married** with a man called Tim. They (7) **had two children** / **didn't get married** called Nina and Alex, who are my nieces.



2 Complete the sentences with a suitable phrase. Put the verb in the correct form.

My brother and I *grew up* in a small town near the sea.

- 1 I _____ in 1971 and I was the first grandchild in the family.
- 2 My brother _____ in engineering in 1996. He now works on projects worldwide.
- 3 My granddaughter will probably _____ next year. She wants a wedding on the beach.
- 4 My aunt never got married and she _____. She lives on her own in a house by the sea.
- 5 In the UK you can _____ when you're 17. I passed my driving test first time.
- 6 In the UK a lot of people _____ at eighteen or nineteen when they go to university to study.
- 7 My grandfather _____ last year. Now he plays sport every day and enjoys taking the dogs for a walk in the afternoon.
- 8 It's a fact of life that people eventually get old and _____. You can't live forever.

Uses of *get*

3 Complete the text with the correct form of *get* and other words if necessary.

James is 17. He's going to learn to drive soon because he wants to *get a car*. He wants to go to university and (1) _____. He might study accounting. He's not sure where he wants to work. He thinks he might (2) _____ abroad in Canada or Australia. He'd like (3) _____ a house by the beach or a lake because he wants (4) _____ a boat. He thinks he'll probably (5) _____ one day and have children. But first he needs to fall in love! He says that as he (6) _____ he will try to keep active so he doesn't feel old. He hopes he'll (7) _____ a pension when he retires so he can live comfortably with his wife. They might even (8) _____ a flat in London so they can visit the city from time to time.

First conditional

1 Write complete sentences. Use the first conditional.

If I / have a party / I / invite Sam and Lucy .

If I have a party, I'll invite Sam and Lucy.

- 1 We cycle / to school / if we / get bikes / for Christmas .

- 2 If the sea / get / warmer / the water level / rise .

- 3 The school / provide / recycling bins / if you / ask .

- 4 Tara / not reduce / her carbon footprint / if she / fly to Australia .

- 5 If Jack / run / the marathon / I / donate / £100 to his charity .

will and might

2 Complete the sentences and questions with *will / will not* or *might / might not* and the correct form of the verbs in the box.

not be be able to help be able to donate ~~melt~~ not think not win

When the sea gets warmer, the ice caps *will melt*.

- 1 The Green party _____ the next election because its policies are too extreme.
- 2 We _____ reduce our electricity bill by not leaving items on standby.
- 3 Mum _____ some money to the African fund, but I'm not sure. She's also a supporter of animal welfare groups.
- 4 It _____ a good idea to put in solar panels but I'm not sure if the house gets enough sun.
- 5 People _____ about saving the planet until the situation is very serious.
- 6 _____ the charity _____ to clean the river next month?

Second conditional

3 Complete the second conditional sentences so they are true for you.

I'd be in the school orchestra if *I could play an instrument well*.

1 If I donated a million pounds to a charity,

_____.

2 If I had the opportunity to visit the North Pole,

_____.

3 I would reduce my carbon footprint,

_____.

4 If the government invested more in recycling plants,

_____.

5 If we grew our own vegetables,

_____.

Cumulative exercise

4 Complete the dialogue with suitable words.

Joe: What (1) *are* you doing?

Lisa: I (2) _____ an article for the school magazine.

Joe: What's the topic?

Lisa: Climate change and what we can do to help. (3) _____ that there's an island of plastic the size of Spain floating in the Pacific Ocean?

Joe: What? That is frightening. If we (4) _____ throwing plastic into the ocean, there (5) _____ no ocean left.

Lisa: Exactly. Also, you (6) _____ of global warming, haven't you?

Joe: Of course. (7) _____ has.

Lisa: Right. Well, I've read that if the Earth's temperature increased, cities like London (8) _____ flooded.

Joe: OK. I think we need some solutions!

VOCABULARY EXTENSION

UNIT 5

Rubbish and recycling

1 Complete the sentences with suitable words.

Drink cans are made of *metal*.

- 1 Jars are made of _____.
- 2 Cereal boxes are made of _____.
- 3 A juice _____ is made of a mixture of cardboard and plastic.
- 4 A lot of drinks are sold in _____ bottles these days.
- 5 Offices use a lot of _____ to send out letters, reports and publicity.
- 6 Clothes are made from different kinds of _____.

2 Complete the text with suitable words.

Switzerland is very good at recycling rubbish. There are (1) *glass* bottle banks at every supermarket. (2) _____ is collected from houses once a month and this includes old newspapers, letters and (3) _____ such as cereal boxes. (4) _____ such as garden rubbish is also collected. There are local places where you can take aluminium (5) _____ and cartons to be recycled. The most successful recycling scheme is for (6) _____ bottles. At least 80% of old bottles are recycled. Denmark is another country which has a high recycling rate. However, like other small countries, they have to send some of their waste abroad for recycling and this includes (7) _____ from old tins, as well as batteries.



The environment: Word families (verbs and nouns)

3 Complete the text with words related to the words in the box.

create ~~destroy~~ disappear disappear emit pollute
recycle recycle reduce reduce

Deforestation is the (1) *destruction* of woodland anywhere in the world. It is a major concern to environmentalists for various reasons. It is believed that forests help reduce the amount of carbon dioxide (2) _____, which we know can lead to global warming. It is also believed forests help to reduce the effects of (3) _____ because they protect the soil. In addition, forests are home to numerous different species of animals and plants. Deforestation causes the (4) _____ of some of these species because they lose their habitat. Their extinction (5) _____ more problems, such as lack of food for other animals. The Amazon Rainforest has been (6) _____ at an alarming rate over the last thirty years or so. So much so, that Brazil set itself a target (7) _____ deforestation by 80% by 2020. So far there has been a (8) _____ of 76%. Deforestation occurs because people cut down the trees to make furniture, paper and other products. How can you help? Start by (9) _____ paper and buying (10) _____ paper products. Every little helps!

GRAMMAR EXTENSION

UNIT 6

Modals of obligation, prohibition and no obligation

1 Order the words to make sentences.

work / every day / outside / has to / a farmer .

A farmer has to work outside every day.

1 work / Miners / have to / underground / conditions / in dark .

2 mustn't be / impatient / A shop assistant / aggressive / or .

3 You / don't have to / a degree / to work / have / in a factory .

4 Bus drivers / a driving licence / must have / to work .

Cumulative exercise

2 Complete the sentences with **must / mustn't or have to / don't have to** and a verb in the box.

be be get up have know ~~wear~~

Soldiers *have to wear* a uniform at work.

- 1 A good tour guide _____ sociable, patient and knowledgeable.
- 2 You _____ creative if you want to work in the arts sector.
- 3 You _____ a criminal record if you want to work with children.
- 4 Farmers often _____ early to attend their livestock or check their crops.
- 5 You _____ how to cook to work in the catering and hospitality industry but it helps.

should / shouldn't

3 Complete the sentences with suitable words.

A: I need to learn another foreign language.

B: *If I were you*, I'd learn Spanish.

1 **A:** I didn't get the job.

B: Don't worry. You _____ the newspaper and see what jobs are advertised today.

2 **A:** I've got an interview with a large catering company tomorrow.

B: Good luck! _____ I'd go to bed early to be prepared.

3 **A:** Oh dear. I feel sick.

B: You _____ so much chocolate. Don't eat any more.

4 Complete the dialogue with the words and phrases in the box in the correct form.

could ~~help~~ If I were you like much must
should should too who would

Ms Smith: So, Kate, how can I (1) *help* you?

Kate: I'd like some advice on my future career.

Ms Smith: Excellent. You (2) _____ think about it carefully. What subjects (3) _____? What are your hobbies?

Kate: I quite like IT and history (4) _____. I love art. That's my favourite subject: particularly drawing. I'm not very sporty, so I don't do (5) _____ exercise.

Ms Smith: Well, I think you (6) _____ consider studying architecture or design, as they require someone (7) _____ is good at drawing and has good computer skills. (8) _____, I'd look for an opportunity to do some work experience in an architect's office.

Kate: Do you know of any companies?

Ms Smith: Let's see. I do have a couple of addresses. You should write to them.

Kate: What (9) _____ I put in the letter?

Ms Smith: Well, if I were you, I (10) _____ tell them about your exam grades. Ask them if they have any work experience positions. You (11) _____ enclose some of your work to show them.

Kate: OK, I'll do that. Thanks!

VOCABULARY EXTENSION

UNIT 6

Job sectors

1 Complete the sentences with the correct industry.

A bus driver or a train conductor works in the *transport* industry.

- 1 Anaesthetists, psychiatrists, nurses and doctors all work in the _____ sector.
- 2 Cameramen, sound engineers and editors play an important role in the _____.
- 3 Museums, castles, palaces and dungeons all provide exciting attractions for _____ in the UK.
- 4 Celebrity chefs are growing in importance in the _____ industry.
- 5 Teachers, professors and parents all have a role in _____.

2 Complete the sentences with suitable words.

The *health* sector has experienced great changes over the last fifty years as our understanding of the body has increased.

- 1 _____ today is probably unrecognizable to farmers that worked in the fields a hundred years ago.
- 2 China has one of the fastest-growing _____ industries in the world, with a large number of factories involved in mass production.
- 3 Dubai has a very active _____ industry. One of the world's tallest buildings is there. It's called the Burj Khalifa.
- 4 Every year, around November, the _____ industry



gets busy due to people doing their Christmas shopping.

- 5** The _____ sector of any country relies on entrepreneurs to keep it growing.
- 6** A large part of the UK _____ sector, such as theatres and galleries, is funded by the National Lottery.

Personal qualities

3 Complete the dialogue with the adjectives in the box or their antonyms.

capable caring ~~experienced~~ experienced logical
mature practical reliable responsible sociable

Rick: OK, so let's have a look at the candidates.

Tom: Right, well first Ben. He's worked in the industry for ten years so he's very (1) *experienced*. He solved the maths problems easily so he has a (2) _____ mind.

Rick: Yes, but he seemed rather (3) _____. He didn't smile or talk much in the interview.

Tom: OK. What about Harry? At 45, he's the most (4) _____ candidate. His reference says that he is very (5) _____. He's always on time and does what he says he will. It also says he is good at solving problems, so he seems like a very (6) _____ man to me. He's also worked in this industry for a long time so he's certainly not (7) _____.

Rick: Yes, I liked him. I liked Mike as well. He is currently the manager of quite a large department. For that you have to be (8) _____. He also seems to care about his team and being (9) _____ is another important quality. He completed the project we asked him to do and showed he was very (10) _____, using whatever materials were available.

Tom: It's a difficult choice!

GRAMMAR EXTENSION

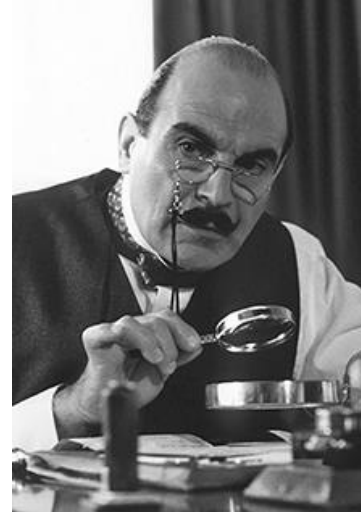
UNIT 7

Present and past simple passive

1 Underline the correct words.

The computer hacker **is sentenced / was sentenced** to two years community service.

- 1 The fictional characters Miss Marple and Hercule Poirot **were created / are created** by Agatha Christie.
- 2 The scientists **were awarded / are awarded** the Nobel Prize for their discovery.
- 3 DNA samples and fingerprints **are examined / were examined** by forensics experts these days.
- 4 DNA **is used / was used** to identify victims of natural disasters.
- 5 The security system **was hacked into / is hacked into** last night and valuable information was taken.



Active and passive

2 Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

CSI Miami (1) *is* (be) a famous TV series. It (2) _____ (win) Top TV Series in 2005 and 2006. It (3) _____ (film) mainly in the USA between 2002 and 2012. The plots (4) _____ (revolve) around a team of forensic investigators and police officers. In each episode a crime (5) _____ (commit) and the team had to solve it. All the evidence (6) _____ (collect) using the latest techniques, but traditional police work (7) _____ (be) also important. Horatio Caine, the head of the crime lab, (8) _____ (play) by David Caruso. Other actors in the series (9) _____ (include) Emily Procter, Jonathan Togo and Eva LaRue.

Present and past simple passive: Questions and answers

3 Order the words to make questions. Match the questions with the answers a–g.

- 1 The *Sign of Four* / write / Sir Arthur Conan Doyle ?
Was *The Sign of Four* written by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle? a
- 2 fingerprints / use / how / in forensic evidence ?

- 3 forensic evidence / collect / in the 1700s ?

- 4 when / London Dungeon / to the public / open ?

- 5 be born / Sir Arthur Conan Doyle / in Scotland ?

- 6 all criminals / catch ?

- 7 CCTV cameras / use / to identify / criminals ?

- a) Yes, it was. d) Yes, he was.
b) In 1974. e) No, it wasn't.
c) They're used to identify f) Yes, they are.
victims and criminals. g) No, they aren't.

Cumulative exercise

4 Complete the text with the correct form of the words and phrases in the box.

a lot of be be break call examine
help investigate occur take valuable

This *is* today's news. A robbery (1) _____ at the national museum last night. The police (2) _____ at 7am this morning. (3) _____ rare artefacts (4) _____. (5) _____ one was a piece of Egyptian jewellery. The display cases (6) _____ to steal the items. The police (7) _____ the museum for evidence that (8) _____ them solve this case. Also, they (9) _____ why none of the alarms rang. (10) _____ this an inside job?

Crime and criminals

1 Complete the sentences with a suitable crime noun or verb.

Shoplifting occurs quite frequently in shopping centres and supermarkets.

- 1 You need to be very good with computers to be able to _____ into someone else's system.
- 2 There was an _____ yesterday at the bank. Two men with guns made off with two million pounds.
- 3 _____ is quite common in some countries, as gangs take a rich person hostage and make the family pay to get them back.
- 4 _____ is the most serious crime there is. It is hard to imagine how a person can take another person's life.
- 5 There have been several _____ at the office, with people losing their wallets and phones.
- 6 There has been a lot of _____ at school recently: graffiti painted on walls and the games in the playground broken.

Fighting crime: Verb + noun collocations

2 Match the words to make crime fighting collocations.

- | | |
|----------------|----------------------|
| 1 <u>break</u> | a) a case |
| 2 commit | b) fingerprints |
| 3 solve | c) a suspect |
| 4 take | d) a DNA sample |
| 5 question | e) a crime |
| 6 give | f) <u>the law</u> |
| 7 analyse | g) evidence |
| 8 collect | h) someone to prison |
| 9 send | i) to court |
| 10 go | j) evidence |

3 Underline the correct words.



Criminals are people who **break** / **commit** the law.

- 1 The police are always trying to catch people who **commit** / do crime.
- 2 The police **took** / **made** fingerprints from the crime scene to try and identify the suspect.
- 3 They **questioned** / **asked** the suspect for four hours before letting him go.
- 4 The forensics team **collected** / **gave** evidence from the crime scene and sent it to the lab for processing.
- 5 The doctor **gave** / **collected** evidence in court regarding the health of the accused.
- 6 A DNA sample was **diagnosed** / **analysed** but it didn't belong to the victim or the suspect.
- 7 The murderer was given a life sentence and **sent** / **gone** to prison.
- 8 The lawyer had to **go to** / **attend** court to try the case against his client.

GRAMMAR EXTENSION

UNIT 8

who, which and where

- 1 **Underline the correct words to complete the text.**

Emmeline Pankhurst was a lady (1) **who** / **which** fought to win the right for women to vote. She lived in the UK, a country (2) **which** / **where** women couldn't vote at the turn of the twentieth century. She formed the Suffragettes, a group (3) **which** / **who** campaigned for the right to vote. There were a lot of people (4) **who** / **which** were against women voting and it was a hard struggle.



However, by 1914 the WSPU was a popular movement (5) **which** / **where** had the support of the majority of the country. In 1918, the UK became a country (6) **where** / **which** women could vote.

Indefinite pronouns

2 Complete the dialogue with appropriate indefinite pronouns.

Neil: Hello! Are you doing anything tonight?

Jane: Hi! No, I've got (1) *nothing* planned. Do you want to do (2) _____?

Neil: Yes. Is there (3) _____ where we could eat a really good Indian meal?

Jane: Let's see. Yes, there's a good restaurant on Main Street. Is there (4) _____ you'd like to go to afterwards?

Neil: I thought we could go to the cinema but (5) _____ has recommended any films. I don't think there's (6) _____ on.

Jane: We could go dancing. (7) _____ says that the new salsa club is great.

Neil: OK. Let's do that. Finally, (8) _____ wants to do something!

used to

3 Complete the sentences with *used to* and a suitable verb.

People *didn't use to watch* television before World War One.

- 1 Poor children in the UK _____ in factories for very little money.
- 2 Women in Europe _____ equal rights but that has changed now.
- 3 What _____ Obama _____?
- 4 UK universities _____ women. This changed in the 1900s.
- 5 _____ children _____ to school?
- 6 Men _____ the only ones who could vote in the UK.
- 7 _____ you _____ mobile phones when you were young?

Cumulative exercise

4 Complete the text with the correct form of the words in the box. There is one extra word.

be destroy ~~everywhere~~ good live
many occur raise travel which who

Natural disasters occur all too often and seem to be happening (1) *everywhere*. In the last few years there (2) _____ floods in the USA and UK, forest fires in Spain and a tsunami in Japan. The tsunami, (3) _____ was a giant wave created by an earthquake under the sea, (4) _____ many towns and villages and made (5) _____ people homeless. For instance, people (6) _____ happily in the town of Ayukawahama before the wave destroyed most of it. However, people around the world have united to raise money for the victims (7) _____ need all the help they can get. Volunteers (8) _____ to Japan to help tidy up and rebuild. Even celebrities (9) _____ money for the cause. It seems that disasters bring out in people.

VOCABULARY EXTENSION

UNIT 8

Global issues

1 Complete the definitions.

A *famine* is a serious lack of food that occurs over a long period of time.

- 1 A _____ is an illness that affects people or animals.
- 2 _____ is the state of being the same as everyone else and having the same rights as others.
- 3 _____ is the management of land and water to protect it from damage or destruction.
- 4 _____ is a situation where someone does not have enough money to cover their basic requirements.
- 5 _____ is a situation where someone does not have anywhere to live.
- 6 A _____ is a person who leaves their country due to war or a natural disaster.
- 7 _____ is the unfair treatment of a person due to their race or religion.
- 8 _____ is the state of not being able to read or write.

2 Complete the text with the words in the box. There is one extra word.

disease equality famine poverty refugees rights volunteers ~~war~~

The Red Cross is a worldwide humanitarian organization which helps people in crisis due to events such as (1) *war* and (2) _____. It was started in 1863 by Henry Dunant who created a group of (3) _____ trained to provide help to victims of war. In 1919 it began improving health and preventing (4) _____ throughout the world. In the 1940s and 1950s the Red Cross helped provide relief to (5) _____ who had left their countries during wartime. Nowadays the Red Cross is involved everywhere. In Kyrgyzstan, for example, they are working to protect women's (6) _____ and reduce (7) _____ by offering educational programmes.



Citizenship: Word families (nouns and adjectives)

3 Underline the correct words.

Barack Obama was the first black **president** / **politician** of the USA.

- 1 Oxfam is a **humanitarian** / **humanist** organization which helps people all over the world.
- 2 Ghandi was the **leading** / **leader** of the Indian nationalist movement.
- 3 Albert Einstein was both a scientist and a **pacifist** / **politician**; he totally disagreed with the idea of war.
- 4 Aung San Suu Kyi is a **politician** / **president** from Burma.
- 5 Rigoberta Menchú is a political **activist** / **pacifist** who promotes indigenous rights in Guatemala.
- 6 UNICEF is trying to fight poverty and **discrimination** / **discriminate** around the world.
- 7 The Childline helpline service is run by **volunteers** / **volunteering** and they need all the help they can get.

Sarah's Saturday

Sarah Hughes is sixteen years old, and she lives in Birmingham. She looks like a normal teenager, but she doesn't get up late on Saturdays, and she can't eat fast food!

That's because she's also an athlete, so her day is different from her friends' routines. Sarah gets up at half past six and she goes to the gym. Then she has breakfast. Later, Sarah meets her sports trainer Simon and they often run, swim or cycle before lunch.

In the afternoon, Sarah can relax more. She sometimes meets her friends and goes shopping. In the evening, they often go to the cinema. She does a lot of sport at the weekend because she hasn't got much time during the week. She's at school then, and she can't think about sport all the time!

1) Answer the questions. Use short answers.

- a) Is Sarah eighteen years old?
- b) Does Sarah get up early?
- c) Do Sarah and Simon go to the gym together?
- d) Can Sarah relax in the afternoon?
- e) Has Sarah got a lot of time for sport during the week?

2) Answer the questions.

- a) Where does Sarah live?
- b) Why can't she eat fast food?
- c) What do Sarah and Simon often do before lunch?
- d) What does Sarah do on Saturday afternoon?
- e) Where is Sarah during the week?

My favourite things

My favourite place

My favourite place is near my house. It's a small beach with a lot of big rocks. When I'm feeling worried about something, I always go there because it's very relaxing. It's a place where I feel very calm. I usually sit on a rock and look at the sea. You can't often swim there because it's cold, but in summer you can take your shoes off and walk on the sand.

My favourite person

Apart from my family, my favourite person is my best friend, Mandy. Mandy is someone who always listens to me. She's never moody or insensitive. She understands me and we laugh a lot together. Mandy and I don't go to the same school, but we live in the same street. I often stay at her house at the weekends. This weekend we're going to the cinema.

My favourite thing

My favourite thing at the moment is my MP3 player. It's very small, and it's something which I always carry with me. I usually listen to music on the bus when I'm going to school. Then I don't feel bored. I don't use the MP3 player at school, but I use it at home while I'm doing my homework.

by Emma, age 16

1) Are the sentences true (T) or false (F)?

- a) Emma often swims in the sea.
- b) Mandy is cheerful and sensitive.
- c) Emma and Mandy sometimes go to the cinema.
- d) Emma doesn't often listen to her MP3 player.
- e) Emma listens to music on the bus.

2) Answer the questions.

- a) Why does Emma like the beach?
- b) What does Emma usually do at the beach?
- c) When does Emma usually see Mandy?
- d) Is Mandy in Emma's class at school?
- e) Does Emma use her MP3 player at school?

Snowboarder dies in avalanche

The British student Ralph Kelly (19) died in an avalanche yesterday in the French Alps. He was staying with his brother, James (22) and two friends in the Val d'Isère. Ralph and James were snowboarding together when the accident happened. When they didn't return, their friends phoned the Mountain Rescue Service. Rescue dogs were looking for the brothers for an hour, and they finally found them under one and a half metres of snow. The rescue team took them to hospital by helicopter. James' condition improved, but Ralph died during the night. His parents are travelling to France today.

Ralph Kelly was a student at Manchester University, where he was studying medicine. He loved skiing and climbing, and he was a member of the university's ski club. They often went to the French and Italian Alps for skiing holidays. Ralph started snowboarding two years ago.

The Alps are especially dangerous at this time of year, when avalanches are more common. Last year there were three serious avalanches in the Val d'Isère, and four people died.

1) Are the sentences true (T) or false (F)?

- a) Ralph was on holiday with his brother and two friends.
- b) James phoned the Mountain Rescue Service after the avalanche.
- c) The avalanche buried the brothers under 1.5 metres of snow.
- d) Ralph Kelly was studying law at Manchester University.
- e) Four people died in Val d'Isère this year.

2) Answer the questions.

- a) What was Ralph doing when the avalanche happened?
- b) When did Ralph die?
- c) How long were rescue dogs looking for the brothers?
- d) When did Ralph start snowboarding?
- e) How many serious avalanches were there last year in the Val d'Isère?

Healthy living

The best way to stay fit is to have a healthy diet and do a lot of exercise. People who are overweight – or underweight – should visit their doctor and ask for advice.

Do you play enough sport? Experts say we should exercise three times a week. Remember that walking is better for you than going by bus or car. People who don't like team sports should try a more relaxing activity like yoga. Do you prefer something more adventurous? Try climbing or kayaking.

Think about your diet. Do you eat enough fresh food? We need to eat fruit and vegetables because they contain a lot of vitamins and fibre. Try to eat five portions of fruit and vegetables every day. Fish and seafood are also very healthy. Tuna, for example, contains a lot of protein but not much fat.

Do you eat too much fast food? You shouldn't eat too many chips and hamburgers because there's a lot of salt and fat in them. Too much salt is bad for your heart. Be careful with sweets and chocolates too! They contain a lot of sugar and they're bad for your teeth. When you want a snack, it's healthier to eat a banana or an orange.

1) Are the sentences true (T) or false (F)?

- a) People who are overweight should ask their doctor for advice. _____
- b) Driving is better for you than walking. _____
- c) We should eat five portions of fruit and vegetables every day. _____
- d) Tuna contains a lot of fat. _____
- e) Too much salt is bad for your teeth. _____

2) Answer the questions.

- a) What is the best way to stay fit and healthy?
- b) How much exercise should people do?
- c) Why are fruit and vegetables good for us?
- d) Why aren't chips very healthy?
- e) What snacks are healthier than sweets?

The Gap Year

Every year, thousands of students take a 'gap year' – like a year's holiday – before they go to university. Others take their gap year after university, before they start looking for a job. This idea has become very popular in Britain and Ireland, and 200,000 students took a gap year last year. What do these students do during the year? Many of them do voluntary work, and others travel around the world. They definitely return with some fantastic memories!

Robert, 18, has just decided to take a gap year before he goes to London University. He's never travelled before, so he feels a little nervous. 'I'll probably do voluntary work in the USA,' he says. 'I want to go to a place where I can speak the language. I'm interested in working in a national park, because I'm going to study geography at university.'

Tamsin, 19, has just returned from her gap year. She's visited Europe, Australia and Africa. Tamsin travelled with her best friend Lizzie, and they had different jobs while they were going around the world. 'I've been a waitress in a café, and I've taught English in a small school in Kenya. The best thing I've learned is to be more responsible. I've made a lot of friends during my gap year. It was a fantastic experience and I definitely recommend it!'

1) Are the sentences true (T) or false (F)?

- a) Two hundred thousand young people took a gap year last year. _____
- b) Students often do voluntary work during their gap year. _____
- c) Robert wants to go to Africa. _____
- d) Robert is going to study English. _____
- e) Tamsin says that she has made a lot of friends during her gap year. _____

2) Answer the questions.

- a) When do students usually take a gap year?
- b) Where have gap years become very popular?
- c) Has Robert travelled before?
- d) What continents have Tamsin and Lizzie travelled around?
- e) Has Tamsin been an English teacher?

What are you crazy about?

I've always loved ballet. When I was little, I went to the theatre with my mum to watch famous ballets. I loved the atmosphere of the theatre, and all the costumes. Then I started dancing when I was six. I'm fifteen now, so I've danced for nine years. It isn't easy, but I really enjoy it. I practise every day, and I go to ballet classes three times a week. I've competed in some dancing competitions, and I've won two trophies. I want to go to ballet school in London next year. Perhaps I'll be a famous ballerina!

Jessica, 15

I'm crazy about motocross. I was fourteen when I started riding a motorbike. My parents thought it was just a craze, but now I'm seventeen and I've won the Regional Youth Championship. I've always loved riding bikes. I learned to ride my first bike when I was only four, and I haven't stopped since then. Motocross is really exciting, but it can be dangerous. You must wear a helmet and special clothes. I had a bad accident two years ago, and I broke my leg. I was in hospital for three weeks, but then I continued riding. I can't live without it!

Toby, 17

1) Are the sentences true (T) or false (F)?

- a) Jessica's mum took her to the ballet. _____
- b) Jessica started ballet when she was four. _____
- c) Jessica goes to ballet classes every week. _____
- d) Toby hasn't won any competitions. _____
- e) Toby has never been in hospital. _____

2) Answer the questions.

- a) How long has Jessica danced ballet?
- b) Has she won any trophies?
- c) How long has Toby ridden a motorbike?
- d) When did Toby learn to ride a bike?
- e) Has Toby ever had an accident?

Global problems – are you optimistic?

I think that pollution is one of the most serious problems in today's world. Cars create pollution which destroys the ozone layer. Also, factories pollute our rivers and oceans with dangerous chemicals. This pollution kills plants, and fish and animals can't survive in the water. If governments don't control pollution, the problem will be worse in the future. But I believe that the situation will get better, because now there are laws about pollution.

Henry, 16

Water is a big problem in many countries around the world. A lot of people haven't got enough clean water to drink. Here there's always clean water, but in some countries people walk for hours to find water. If they drink contaminated water, they might get diseases such as cholera and typhoid. In my opinion, rich countries should help people in poorer countries. Then people might not die of these diseases in the future.

Fiona, 17

Global warming means that the world's temperature will increase, and I think that this will be the biggest problem of the 21st century. If global temperatures increase, some island nations might disappear. That's because ice in the Antarctic will become water, and the sea level will rise. I think that this is a very serious problem, and I don't feel optimistic about the future.

George, 15

1) Answer the questions. Use short answers.

- a) Does pollution damage the ozone layer?
- b) Is Henry optimistic about the future?
- c) Have people in poor countries got enough clean water?
- d) In George's opinion, will global warming be a big problem?
- e) Does George feel optimistic about the future?

2) Answer the questions.

- a) Why can't fish and animals survive?
- b) What will happen if we don't control pollution?
- c) Why might people get diseases like cholera?
- d) In Fiona's opinion, what should rich countries do?
- e) What might happen if global temperatures increase?

Study for your future!

We spoke to three young people about their course choices.

I'm studying for a catering diploma at college. I don't have to go to college every day, so I'm also working part-time at my parents' restaurant. I've got classes three days a week. We have to study different practical subjects like food hygiene and food science. In the future I'd like to have my own restaurant, but I need to get a lot more experience first. When I finish the diploma I'm going to do an advanced course. I think that it'll be really interesting.

Matt (17)

I go to a special drama school in London. We have to study all the normal subjects like maths and English, but we also take classes in dancing, acting and singing. When I'm older I'd like to work in the arts. I'd hate to have a boring job in an office! I'd prefer to do something more creative, such as theatre design. Next year I have to take my GCSE exams, and then I'm going to stay at school to do my A Levels. I'm not sure what I'll do after that, but I think that I'll go to university.

Ellen (15)

My school is a specialist sports college. That means it's a secondary school where everybody can spend more time doing sports. I've always enjoyed hockey, and I play for my regional youth team. I have to train three days a week and I have to keep fit. I'd love to compete in the 2012 Olympics, so I'm going to try to become a member of the national hockey team. I think that it'll be amazing to have the Olympics in Britain!

Laura (16)

1) Answer the questions. Use short answers.

- a) Would Matt like to have his own restaurant?
- b) Does Ellen have to study normal subjects?
- c) Is Ellen going to do GCSE exams next year?
- d) Would Ellen like to work in an office?
- e) Has Laura always enjoyed hockey?

2) Answer the questions.

- a) Why doesn't Matt have to go to college every day?
- b) What is Matt going to do in the future?
- c) What will Ellen probably do in the future?
- d) How often does Laura have to train?
- e) What would Laura like to do in the future?

Road safety

Every year, about 3,500 people die in traffic accidents in Britain. What can we do to be safe?

Here's some advice:

Drivers

You mustn't drive too fast. Speeding is extremely dangerous, particularly in residential areas. And you must never drink alcohol when you're driving. Alcohol is the cause of 16% of all traffic accidents.

Car passengers

Remember – when you get in the car, you should put on your seatbelt. You must wear a seatbelt in the front and the back of a car. It's the law. If everyone wore a seatbelt, there wouldn't be as many fatalities.

Motorcyclists

Riding a motorbike is more dangerous than driving a car. In Britain, 700 motorcyclists die in traffic accidents every year. If you ride a motorbike, you must wear a helmet. You should also wear a protective jacket and trousers.

Cyclists

It's a good idea to take a road safety course before you cycle on the roads. You should always wear a helmet, and you should wear bright clothes so that drivers can see you. Don't ride dangerously! You mustn't cycle on the pavements, because it's dangerous for pedestrians.

Pedestrians

About 800 pedestrians die every year on Britain's roads, and many accidents happen because pedestrians don't look before they cross the road. Don't use a mobile phone or chat to friends while you are crossing. You should concentrate on the traffic at all times.

Remember: if you see an accident, you should stay calm and call the police.

1) Are the sentences true (T) or false (F)?

- a) If people didn't drink alcohol and drive, there wouldn't be as many accidents.
- b) You don't have to wear a seatbelt in the back of a car.
- c) Riding a motorbike is not as dangerous as driving a car.
- d) It's illegal to cycle on the roads.
- e) More pedestrians die in traffic accidents than motorcyclists.

2) Answer the questions.

- a) What must drivers do?
- b) What would happen if we all wore seatbelts?
- c) What should motorcyclists wear?
- d) Why mustn't cyclists ride on the pavement?
- e) What shouldn't pedestrians do?

The Alhambra

The Alhambra is one of the best examples of Moorish architecture in the world. It's situated in the Spanish city of Granada, on a hill next to the river Darro. There are many different buildings in the Alhambra. The oldest part is the Alcazaba fortress, which was built in the ninth century. The Moorish palace was built later, in the thirteenth century. The beautiful Generalife gardens were added in the fourteenth century. From there, you can see the snow-covered Sierra Nevada mountains in the distance, and you can smell the roses and orange trees.

The construction of the Alhambra palace took many years. It was started in 1248, and it wasn't completed until 1354. The walls are made of clay bricks, and the rooms inside are decorated with ceramics and calligraphy. The ceilings are made of wood or plaster. One of the most famous parts of the Alhambra palace is the 'Patio of Lions', with its water fountain and lion sculptures.

The Alhambra was damaged many times over the years, but it was never destroyed. In 1812 Napoleon tried to destroy it in an explosion, but he wasn't successful. A few years later the buildings were damaged by an earthquake, but they were repaired in 1828.

Now, the Alhambra is a UNESCO World Heritage Site. It is open to the public every day of the year except Christmas and New Year's Day, and it is visited by more than two million tourists every year.

1) Answer the questions. Use short answers.

- a) Is the Alhambra situated near a river?
- b) Was the Moorish palace built in the ninth century?
- c) Was the Alhambra palace finished in 1354?
- d) Are some of the ceilings made of wood?
- e) Were the buildings completely destroyed by an earthquake?

2) Answer the questions.

- a) When was the Alcazaba fortress built?
- b) When were the Generalife gardens designed?
- c) What are the walls of the Alhambra made of?
- d) Who tried to destroy the Alhambra in 1812?
- e) How many people visit the Alhambra every year?