



Where are you from?



A. Match the countries with the nationalities. Then listen and check your answers



Countries	Nationalities
Saudi Arabia	Bahraini
Bahrain	Egyptian
China	Saudi
United Arab Emirates	Jordanian
Cuba	Moroccan
Egypt	Emirati
Greece	Peruvian
Italy	Mexican
Jordan	Thai
Mexico	Greek
Morocco	Chinese
Peru	Cuban
Thailand	Italian



B. Talk in groups. Ask and answer questions.

What's your name?
Where are you from?
How old are you?



Classroom language



Listen and repeat the following phrases. Who says them? Students, teachers or both? Write S for Students, T for Teachers or B for both.

- How do I do this exercise?
- Can you repeat that?
- I need some help. I don't understand this word.
- Try not to be late again.
- I'm sorry I'm late.
- Can I see your homework?
- Open your books to page 34, please.
- Can I borrow a pen?
- Write your answers in your notebook.
- I'm sorry. I left my notebook at home.

S
T
S
T
S
T
T
S
T
S



food survey

1 Do you eat junk food?

- a. Yes, I eat a lot.
- b. Yes, sometimes.**
- c. No, never.



2 How much milk do you drink?

- a. Not much.**
- b. I drink a lot of milk.
- c. I never drink milk.



3 How much fruit do you eat every day?

- a. I don't eat any fruit.
- b. I eat a lot of fruit.**
- c. I eat some fruit.



5 How much chocolate do you eat?

- a. I eat a lot of chocolate.**
- b. I don't like chocolate.
- c. I eat one bar a week.



4 How many meals do you have a day?

- a. 2-3**
- b. 3-4
- c. 4-5



B. Write a few questions for your partner using *How much/How many*. Then ask your partner about his/her eating habits.

How much... **water do you drink?**

How many... **meals do you eat?**

- **How much fruit do you eat?**

- **How many cups of tea you drink?**

1

That's me!



Choose

- What's your favourite food subject?
- What do you do in your free time?
- What kind of clothes do you like wearing?

Write a paragraph that describes you. Use the words in the box to help you.

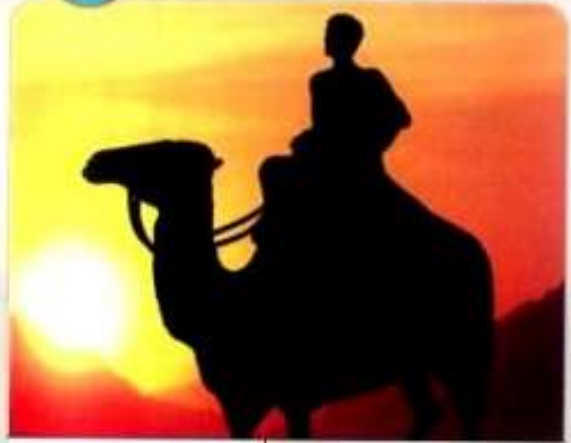


Write another paragraph.

- to talk about school life
- to talk about your daily routine
- to say how often you do household chores
- to give your opinion about children
- to talk about things that are happening now
- to talk about temporary situations
- to distinguish between habitual actions and things that are happening now
- to talk about free-time activities
- to say what you like and don't like
- to say what you want or would like to do
- to write about yourself
- to describe people's appearance and personality
- to write about your best friend

2

Exploring



Choose

- Do you like visiting new places?
- What's the most exciting place you have visited?
- Which place in the world would you like to visit?

Write an email that you follow up on a website. Use it to find the most interesting and exciting place.



Write another paragraph.

- to talk about present and past events
- to talk about past holidays
- to describe reasons of transport you use
- to express ability in the past
- to write a paragraph about a historical figure
- to write about a trip you went on
- to explain your opinion
- to ask your class what you did, do and decide

3

Adventure



Choose

- Are you an adventurous person?
- What's the most exciting thing you have ever done?

Write a paragraph that describes the following activities. Use the words in the box to help you.



Write another paragraph.

- to use the Past Progressive
- to describe past events
- to distinguish between the Past Simple and the Past Progressive
- to describe your feelings
- to discuss what to do, do or have
- to write a story

4

Places



Choose

- Do you live in a small town or a big city?
- What's it like where you live?
- Would you like to change anything about where you live?

Write an email that you follow up on a website. Use it to find the most interesting and exciting place.



Write another paragraph.

- to talk about what you have done and what you are doing
- to express possibility
- to talk about past events
- to refer to the location of places in a country
- to make a map
- to make comparisons
- to discuss life in the city as well as in the country
- to talk about opinion and use the verb 'to be'
- to write about your travels

- English
- I read books.
- I like dresses

Discuss:

- ▶ What's your favourite school subject? **English**
- ▶ What do you do in your free time? **I read books**
- ▶ What kind of clothes do you like wearing? **I like dresses**

Where can you find the following in this module? Go through the module and find the pictures.



A p.12



B p.14



C p.8



D p.17



E p.11

In this module you will learn...

- ▶ to talk about school life
- ▶ to talk about your daily routines
- ▶ to say how often you do household chores
- ▶ to give your opinion about clothes
- ▶ to talk about things that are happening now
- ▶ to talk about temporary situations
- ▶ to distinguish between habitual actions and things that are happening now
- ▶ to talk about free-time activities
- ▶ to say what you like and don't like doing
- ▶ to say what you want or would like to do
- ▶ to write about yourself
- ▶ to describe people (appearance and personality)
- ▶ to write about your best friend

1 Vocabulary

Listen and repeat the school subjects below. Then look at the pictures and decide where you do each of the subjects.

- ▶▶ History
- ▶▶ Biology
- ▶▶ Geography
- ▶▶ Chemistry
- ▶▶ PE (Physical Education)
- ▶▶ ICT (Information and Communications Technology)
- ▶▶ Physics
- ▶▶ Maths
- ▶▶ Art



2 Read

A. Look at the pictures and the title of the text. How do you think Beacon is different from other schools? Listen, read and check your answers.

BEACON

A school on board



TIP! Before you read, try to predict what the text is about with the help of the title and the pictures.

The students on Beacon are 14-19 years old. They do the same subjects as other secondary schools like Maths, Geography, etc. but they also learn about sailing.

Beacon is a great school. Classes start at 8:15am every day and they finish at 4 o'clock on most days. On Wednesdays they don't finish at 4:00. They finish at 3:00, but I stay till 5 o'clock in the computer room and do my homework. I want to become a sailor so Beacon is perfect for me.

Tom Kingsley, 15



My favourite subject is Modern Art, but I love sailing, too. It's great fun! The facilities on Beacon are excellent. My favourite place is the art room. At the end of the school day, I go to the art room and paint with my friends.

Jack Hunt, 14



B. Read again and answer the questions.

1. What subjects do students do on Beacon?
2. What time do classes start?
3. What time do classes finish on Mondays?
4. What does Jack say is great fun?
5. What does Jack do at the end of the school day?

The answers:

1-

- History classroom
- Biology science lab
- Geography classroom
- Chemistry science lab
- PE gym
- ICT computer room
- Physics science lab
- Maths classroom
- Art art room

2-

A- They learn sailing.

B-

- 1- They study all subjects but they also learn about sailing.**
- 2- They start at 8:15 am every day.**
- 3- They finish at 4:00**
- 4- Sailing is a great fun**
- 5- He goes to the art room and paint with his friends.**

Grammar

Present Simple

AFFIRMATIVE		NEGATIVE		QUESTIONS	
I We You They	start	I We You They	don't start	Do we you they	start?
He She It	starts	He She It	doesn't start	Does she it	start?

- A: *What do you do every day after school?*
 B: *I watch TV and then my brother and I play computer games.*

Prepositions of time

at	7am / midnight / the weekend, etc.
in	the morning / spring / March, etc.
on	Thursday / Sunday evening / weekdays, etc.
till/until	9pm / noon / Sunday, etc.
before/after	lunch / school / 11pm, etc.

Complete with the Present Simple of the verbs in brackets.

- William **does** (do) his homework when he **gets** (get) home.
- A: **Are** you **finish** (finish) school at 3pm on Wednesdays?
 B: No, we **don't finish** (finish) at 1:30.
- My mother **doesn't work** (not work) on Thursdays so she **goes** (go) shopping.
- A: When **does** your brother **play** (play) computer games?
 B: Every day after school and he also **plays** (play) computer games at the weekends.
- Tom and Ali **don't stay** (not stay) at home on Fridays. They **ride** (ride) their bikes in the park.



Pronunciation



A. Listen and repeat. What's the difference between a, b and c?

- a. lunch b. lab c. place

B. Listen and tick (✓) the sound you hear.

	lunch /ʌ/	lab /æ/	place /eɪ/
Maths			
same			
fun			
Information			
subject			
understand			
study			



Speak & Write

A. Talk in pairs about your school. Use the ideas below.

- What's the name of your school?
- Where is it?
- How many teachers work there?
- How many students are there?
- What facilities are there at your school?
- What time do classes start and finish?
- What subjects do you do?
- What are your favourite subjects?

B. Use the ideas from activity 5A to write a paragraph about your school.



1ne answers:

5-

- My school's name is Elhamd School.
- It is in Riyadh
- There are 30 teachers.
- There are 500 students there.
- There are a big playground and art rooms.
- The classes start at 8:30 am and finishes at 3:00.
- I study many subjects such as English, Math, Geography, Science, Art, Arabic and history.
- My favourite subjects are English and Arabic.

B-

- My school's name is Elhamd School. It is in Riyadh. There are 30 teachers. There are 500 students there. There are a big playground and art rooms. The classes start at 8:30 am and finishes at 3:00. I study many subjects such as English, Math, Geography, Science, Art, Arabic and history. My favourite subjects are English and Arabic.

At home



1 Vocabulary

Listen and repeat.



electric toothbrush



2 Read

A. Listen to the comic strip. Then read it out in groups.

B. Read again and write T for True or F for False.

- | | | | |
|---|----------|--|----------|
| 1. The Fisher family Hoover the house twice a month. | F | 5. The Fisher family haven't got a dishwasher. | T |
| 2. The iron doesn't like ironing because it's boring. | T | 6. The blue sponge washes the car once a week. | F |
| 3. The phone never gets headaches. | F | 7. The yellow sponge wants to wash the car. | T |
| 4. Mrs Fisher brushes her teeth every day. | T | 8. The fridge wants to become a cooker. | T |

vocabulary

Complete with the words in the box.

does take brush iron tidies do Hoover cooks

- I always **take** out the rubbish after dinner.
- On Tuesdays my mum **does** the washing and on Wednesdays I **iron** the clothes.
- How many times a day do you **brush** your teeth?
- Can you help me **hoover** this carpet?
- Mary often **tidies** her room on Thursday mornings but she never cleans the windows.
- My sister sometimes **cooks** lunch on Thursdays.
- I never **do** the washing-up. My mum does it.



4

Grammar

Adverbs of frequency

always usually often sometimes never

We place adverbs of frequency:

- **before** the main verb.
*Hamza **never** does the washing-up.*
*Hilda doesn't **often** clean the windows.*
- **after** the verb *be*.
*Wayne is **usually** tired after work.*

How often?

- A: *How often do you wash the car?*
B: *Once/ Twice/ Three times a month.*

5

Listen



Listen to three dialogues and answer the questions. Choose a, b or c.

- How often does Colin brush his teeth?
a. once a day
b. twice a day
c. three times a day
- Who usually does the washing-up?
a. Sally
b. Mary
c. both
- What does Tanya never do?
a. She never cooks.
b. She never hoovers.
c. She never irons.

Put the words in the correct order to make sentences.

- the / Arnold / never / rubbish / takes out / .

- play / on weekdays / I / football / often / don't / .

- sometimes / after / TV / Susan / school / watches / .

- see / cousins / how / you / do / often / your / ?

Go to pages 128-132 for extra grammar practice.

6

Speak

Talk in pairs about how often you and other members of your family do housework.

TIP! Don't be afraid to make mistakes when you speak.

How often do you Hoover the house?
Once a week. What about you?
I never Hoover the house. My mum hoovers...



4-

- 1- Arnold ^{take} never takes out the rubbish.
- 2- I don't often ^{play} does football on weekdays.
- 3- Susan sometimes ^{iron} watches TV after school.
- 4- How often do you see your ^{brush} cousins?
hoover
tidies

6-

cooks

My mother always ^{do} cooks lunch. My sister sometimes irons the clothes. I always do the washing. My little sister usually takes out the rubbish.

- How often do you cook lunch?

Never. What about you?

I sometimes cook lunch

- How often does your sister iron the clothes?

She sometimes irons the clothes.

My style

1 Vocabulary

Listen and repeat. Which of these clothes and accessories are for boys, which are for girls and which are unisex?



2 Read

A. Look at the picture. What is Bill doing? Listen to the dialogue and check your answers. Then read it out in pairs.

Tom Hey, Bill. What are you doing?
 Bill I'm putting a patch on my jeans.
 Tom But they're your favourite jeans!
 Bill I know.
 Tom Erm... You don't usually decorate your own clothes. What's up?
 Bill Well, I'm bored of my old clothes, so I'm changing them. Anyway, jeans with patches are in fashion this summer.
 Tom I see. What are you doing now?
 Bill I'm drawing a tiger on one of the pockets. What do you think?
 Tom Well, it doesn't look like a tiger.
 Bill You're right. What a mess!
 Tom Don't worry. I've got an idea.
 Bill What are you looking for?
 Tom Just wait...
 Bill A patch! Nice one! I can have two. Let's put this green patch here on my ugly tiger and the blue patch on the other pocket.
 Tom Do you still want a tiger?
 Bill Yes, please draw a tiger for me on the green patch. You're good at it.
 Tom Sure. There you go.
 Bill Thanks, Tom.



C. Read again and tick the correct picture a, b or c.



B. Read again and answer the questions.

1. What is Bill using to decorate his jeans?
2. Why is Bill making changes to his clothes?
3. What's in fashion this summer?
4. What does Tom want to put on the jeans?
5. Who's good at drawing?

1-

- earrings girls
- belt unisex
- shirt boys
- boots unisex
- tracksuit unisex
- hat unisex
- sandals girls
- headscarf girls
- abaya girls
- skirt girls
- leggings unisex
- thobe boys
- jumper boys

2-

A- He puts a patch on his jeans.

B-

- 1- He is putting a patch.
- 2- He is boring of his old clothes.
- 3- Jeans with patches
- 4- A patch
- 5- Tom

Grammar

Present Progressive

AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	QUESTIONS
I'm drawing	I'm not drawing	Am I drawing?
He She's drawing It	He She isn't drawing It	Is he she drawing? it
We You're drawing They	We You aren't drawing They	Are we you drawing? they

TIME EXPRESSIONS

now, at the moment, these days, today, this week/year, etc.

Present Simple vs Present Progressive

TENSE	USE	EXAMPLE
Present Simple	Everyday activities or routines	<i>Beth usually wears trainers.</i>
Present Progressive	Actions happening now	<i>Beth is looking for her sandals at the moment.</i>
	Temporary states	<i>Beth is wearing sandals this summer because they are in fashion.</i>

NOTE STATIVE VERBS (see, like, love, hate, want, think, need, understand, know, etc.) are usually **not** used in the Present Progressive.
I want to buy these earrings. I love them!

Complete with the Present Simple or the Present Progressive of the words in brackets.

- Omar **isn't watching** (not watch) the tennis match at the moment. He **is listening** (listen) to the radio. He **hates** (hate) tennis. He **thinks** (think) it's boring.
- A: What **are the boys doing** (the boys / do) in the garden?
B: They **are playing** (play) football. They **play** (play) football every Thursday.
- Keith usually **goes** (go) to the skatepark after school, but today he **is visiting** (visit) his grandmother.
- My uncle and aunt **live** (live) in London, but they **are staying** (stay) with a friend in Paris these days. They **want** (want) to see the city.

Go to pages 133-137 for extra grammar practice.

4 Listen

Listen to two dialogues and answer the questions. Choose picture a, b or c.

TIP! Before you listen, look at the pictures carefully.

1. What is the boy wearing?



2. What colour is the boy's shirt?



5 Speak & Write

A. Discuss in pairs or small groups.

- What kind of clothes do you usually wear to school?
- What do you wear when you go out with your friends?
- Are your clothes in fashion?
- What's your favourite item of clothing?

B. Use the ideas from activity 5A to write a paragraph about your clothes.

The answers:

5-

- I usually wear skirt and blouse at school.
- I wear a dress when I go out with my friends.
- Yes, my clothes are in fashion.
- My favourite item of clothes is the red dress.

B-

I usually wear skirt and blouse at school. I wear a dress when I go out with my friends. My clothes are in fashion. My favourite item of clothes is the red dress.



Vocabulary



Match. Then listen and check your answers.
Do you do any of the following in your free time?

surf		table tennis
read		arts and crafts
go		information from the Net
hang		rollerblading / skateboarding
play		on the phone
do		the Net
download		magazines / newspapers
chat		out with friends

TIP! Learn whole phrases (e.g. verb+noun), not just isolated words.



Read



A. Listen and read. Which group are the boys talking about?

THE ROLLERBLADING CLUB

Have you got free time on your hands after school or at the weekend? Do you like going rollerblading?

Just have your knee pads and elbow pads with you!

6-week courses (1-1.5 hours per week) for £60
Ages 14+

From beginners to advanced levels.
Our instructors are at Wellington Square every day from 5pm-9pm.

Weekly competitions!



Do you love playing table tennis?

COME TO TABLE TENNIS FANS!

Tournaments, free coaching for beginners, free bats and balls
AND ONLY FOR £5 for a whole week

Take part in this month's tournament!
Winner gets £200 and a brand new bat!

Every day except weekends from 6pm-10pm
All ages and levels welcome



- Dave** Hey, Kevin. Would you like to join a group?
Kevin I'd love to, but what kind of group?
Dave Well, check out this flyer.
Kevin It looks good.
Dave It's perfect for us. We love trying out new things.
Kevin I don't want to go there on a weekday, though. I can't stand being tired on school nights.
Dave We can go at the weekend, then.
Kevin My brother would like to join, too. He loves exercising.
Dave Well, it's definitely good exercise. But he's a bit old.
Kevin He's only eighteen.
Dave Oh, that's OK, then. Do you want to go there now and join?
Kevin Maybe an instructor needs to be there for us to join?
Dave It's 7 o'clock now and the instructor is there till 9.
Kevin So, he's there now. Let's go and ask!
Dave Sure, why not?

B. Read again and write T for True or F for False.

- 13-year-olds can join the *Table Tennis Fans*. **T**
- You can take part in tournaments at the *Rollerblading Club*. **F**
- The *Rollerblading Club* courses are £60 a week. **F**
- Kevin enjoys doing things after school. **T**
- Kevin's brother likes exercising. **T**
- It's nine o'clock now. **F**

like / love / enjoy / hate / can't stand + **ing** or **noun**
I love going to museums.
Jack hates museums.

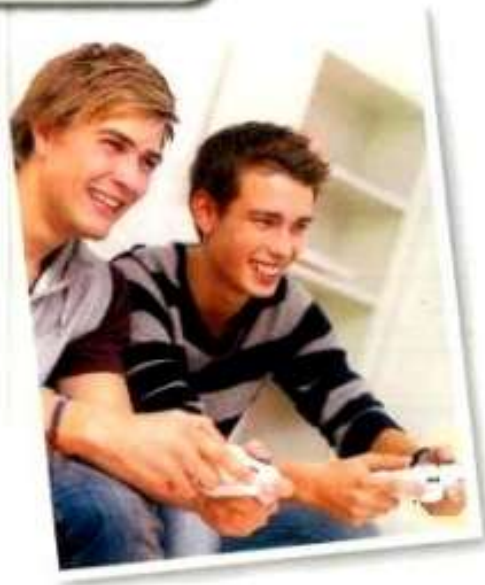
would like / want + **to**
I'd like to surf the Net.
Julie wants to watch TV.



Complete with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

1. Mark would like **to go** (go) out for dinner tonight.
2. Do you enjoy **hanging** (hang) out with your friends?
3. I don't want **to get** (get) up early tomorrow morning.
4. Stan hates **reading** (read) newspapers but he likes **reading** (read) magazines.
5. A: Would you like **to watch** (watch) the match tonight?
 B: Sorry, I can't stand **watching** (watch) football.

Go to pages 138-139 for extra grammar practice.



4 Listen

Listen to a brother and sister talking and answer the questions. Write F for Fran, I for Ian or B for both.

- | | | | |
|--|-----------------------|--|-----------------------|
| 1. Who is looking for information on the Net? | <input type="radio"/> | 4. Who is sending an e-mail? | <input type="radio"/> |
| 2. Who has got information on his/her computer? | <input type="radio"/> | 5. Who enjoys playing computer games? | <input type="radio"/> |
| 3. Who always downloads information from the Net for projects? | <input type="radio"/> | 6. Who likes reading computer magazines? | <input type="radio"/> |

5 Speak

GROUP SURVEY
 A. Talk in groups of three. Ask and answer questions and complete the table. Use the verbs in the box.

like love enjoy hate can't stand

Do you like...

	YOU	Student 1	Student 2
go / skateboarding?			
chat / phone?			
play / table tennis?			
hang out / friends?			
surf / Net?			
read / newspapers?			

Do you like going skateboarding?
Yes, I love going skateboarding.
What about you?
I hate going skateboarding.

B. Report your group's answers to the class.

... and ... like going skateboarding, but I don't.

6 Write

Imagine that you have a website. Write a few sentences about yourself.

Hi! Welcome to my website.
I'm... and I'm... years old.
In my free time I love..., but I can't stand...
My friends and I...

THE ANSWERS:

5-

Do you like hanging out with friends?

Yes, I enjoy hanging out with friends.

What about you?

I love hanging out with friends.

Do you like surfing the net?

No, I can't stand surfing the net.

What about you?

I love surfing the net.

Do you like playing tennis table?

No, I hate playing tennis table.

What about you?

I enjoy playing tennis table.

6-

Hi! Welcome to my website.

I'm Hala Mohammed. I'm 13 years old. In my free time I love surfing the net, but I can't stand reading newspaper. My friends and I like hanging out and going skateboarding.

Meet my friend

1 Vocabulary

A. Read and write the correct name under each picture. Then listen and check your answers.



- 1 **Amanda** 2 **Emma** 3 **Flona**

- ▶▶ Flona is short and chubby. She's got medium-length straight fair hair.
- ▶▶ Emma is really good-looking. She's got short curly hair.
- ▶▶ Amanda is tall and slim. She's got long wavy dark hair.

3 Speak & Write

A. A teenage magazine invites its readers to write about their friends. Read what Rob Fabregas wrote. In which paragraph can you find information about the following?

- Marco's personality **2**
- what Rob and Marco do together **2**
- Marco's appearance **1**
- who Marco is **1**

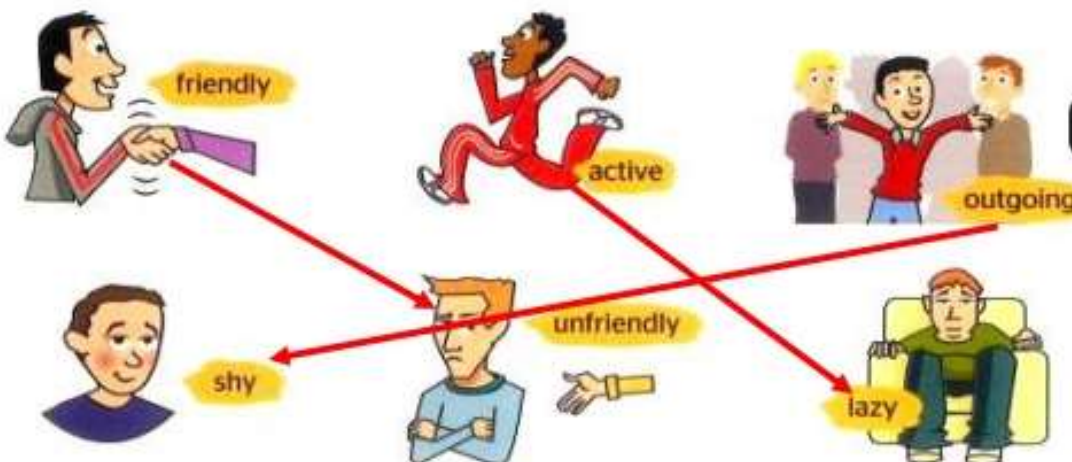
My best friend

by Rob Fabregas

My best friend's name is Marco. He's 13 years old and he's short and slim. Marco has got curly brown hair and brown eyes.

Marco is shy but when we hang out together, we always have a lot of fun. Marco is also very clever and helpful, so I like studying with him. We both like sports, and we're in the same ice-hockey team. Marco is a great player! In the winter, we spend all our free time at the ice rink. We want to play for our local team one day.

B. Look at the pictures and match the opposite adjectives. Then listen and check your answers.



TIP! When you learn new words, it's a good idea to learn any synonyms and/or opposites.

2 Speak

CLASS GAME

Say three sentences describing one of your classmates (appearance and personality) to the class, including one sentence which is not true. Your classmates must find what is not true about this person.

Mona has got blue eyes and fair hair. She is friendly and outgoing.

*Lee has got blue eyes and...
He's active and...*



and complete the table below about Rob's best friend.

Age:

Appearance:

Height: tall

Build: chubby

short

slim

Hair

Eyes

Personality:

Interests/Hobbies:

Things we do together:



D. Read and make sentences by putting the words in the correct order.

Word order

➤ **subject + verb + object**

We read magazines.

➤ **adjective + noun**

He's a beautiful baby.

He's got beautiful eyes.

➤ **verb be + adjective**

This baby is beautiful.

1. has got / Bruce / hair / straight

2. is / outgoing / brother / my

3. every day / Anna / the washing-up / does

4. a / girl / Kate / lovely / is

5. the Net / Andrew / in the evenings / surfs

E. Write two paragraphs about your best friend. Use the information from activity C and follow the plan below.

Paragraph 1:

➤ Say who your best friend is and how old he/she is.

➤ Write about his/her appearance (hair, eyes, etc.).

Paragraph 2:

➤ Write about his/her personality.

➤ Write what you do together.

TIP! Group relevant information together and put it in the same paragraph.



C. Copy and complete the table above with information about your best friend. Then talk in pairs.

Who's your best friend?

How old is he/she?

What does he/she look like?

What is he/she like? Is he/she shy, friendly, etc.?

What does he/she do in his/her free time?

What do you do together?

Name: Marco

Age: 13

Appearance

Height: short

Build: slim

Hair: curly brown

Eyes: brown

Personality: clever, helpful

Interests/ hobbies: sports, ice hockey

Things we do together: studying, playing, spend all free time at the ice rink

C:

Heba

She is 13 years old.

She is short and slim.

She is friendly and outgoing.

She plays tennis.

We study together and hang out with our friends.

D-

- 1- Bruce has got straight hair.**
- 2- My brother is outgoing.**
- 3- Anna does the washing-up every day.**
- 4- Kate is a lovely girl.**
- 5- Andrew surfs the net in the evenings.**

Vocabulary

A. Cross out the odd word. Then add one more.

- Maths - Net - Art - Biology - Arabic
- chubby - shy - active - helpful - friendly
- skirt - jeans - boots - shirt - Abaya
- fridge - carpet - dishwasher - cooker washing machine

Score: / 8

B. Match.

- | | | |
|---------|---|--------------------|
| 1. have | → | a. skateboarding |
| 2. go | → | b. on the phone |
| 3. wash | → | c. arts and crafts |
| 4. talk | → | d. fun |
| 5. do | → | e. newspapers |
| 6. read | → | f. the Net |
| 7. surf | → | g. the car |

Score: / 7

C. Circle the correct words.

- I Hoover the carpet / windows twice a week.
- Emad has PE / Chemistry now so he's in the science lab.
- Mr Adams is very shy / outgoing. All the students like him.
- I don't like chatting on the phone. It's boring / lazy.
- This year we're learning / exercising about Britain at school.

Score: / 5

Grammar

D. Complete with the Present Simple of the verbs in brackets.

- A: How often do you hang out (hang out) with your friends?
B: About three times a week. But we talk (talk) on the phone for hours every day.
- School starts (start) at 8:30 every day and finishes (finish) at 3pm.
- A: Does Tom wear (wear) belts?
B: No. He doesn't like (not like) accessories.

Score: / 6

E. Complete with the Present Progressive of the verbs in the box.

not watch iron check out help do clean

- A: Hey, what are you doing?
B: I am checking out some new computer games.
- Anna and Mary aren't watching TV at the moment. They are helping their mother with the housework. Mary is ironing clothes and Anna is cleaning the windows.

Score: / 6

F. Circle the correct words.

- A: Where is Omar? Does he watch / Is he watching TV again?
B: No. He plays / is playing table tennis with his brother. They love / are loving sports.
- Daniel doesn't study / isn't studying now. He plays / is playing computer games with his friend. They always play / are playing computer games in the evenings.

Score: / 6

G. Put the words in order to make sentences.

- my mother / does / often / the washing-up / .
My mother often does the washing up.
- a / your / day / always / brush / you / do / twice / teeth / ?
Do you always brush your teeth twice a day?
- never / the / takes / rubbish / Leo / out / .
Leo never takes out the rubbish.

Score: / 3

H. Circle the correct words.

- I enjoy play / playing table tennis with my friends in the evenings.
- Andy wants join / to join an ice-hockey team.
- My mother can't stand wearing / to wear earrings.
- I'd like making / to make my own clothes.

Score: / 4

Communication

I. Match. Then listen and check your answers.

- | | | |
|--|---|------------------------------|
| 1. What does Mohammed look like? | → | a. Twice a week. |
| 2. What is your brother like? | → | b. She's cooking. |
| 3. Would you like to join the skateboard club? | → | c. He's friendly and active. |
| 4. How often do you tidy your room? | → | d. He's tall and slim. |
| 5. What is Amy doing now? | → | e. I'd love to. |

Score: / 5

Look at the picture of Malik's room below. What can you say about him? Use the ideas in the box.



surf / Net read / magazines play /
computer games active lazy

*I think that Malik likes surfing the Net.
And I think that he is ...*

Score: / 5

Now I can...

- ▶ talk about my school
- ▶ talk about my free-time activities / daily routines / chores
- ▶ say how often I do things
- ▶ talk about things that are happening now
- ▶ understand the difference between the Present Simple and the Present Progressive
- ▶ talk about my clothes and accessories
- ▶ say what I like / don't like doing and what I want / would like to do
- ▶ describe people's appearance and personality
- ▶ talk and write about my best friend

Write


Look at the picture above and the ideas in the box and write a few sentences about Malik.

Malik likes surfing the Net and...

Score: / 5

TOTAL SCORE: / 60

Rhyming Corner

Complete the rhyme with the words in the box.
Then listen and check your answers. 

trainers like early evening
skatepark explore games take home

Me and my board!

I wake up so (1) _____, outside it's still dark
I take my board n' head for the (2) _____

My friends are there, they're all looking good
Super cool (3) _____, and tops with hoods

After school ends, I skateboard some more
I just go around, it's a great way to (4) _____

I never (5) _____ the bus, walk or ride a bike
I've got my board, and that's what I (6) _____

The (7) _____ comes and it's time to go
I jump on my board and skateboard (8) _____

No skateboarding at home and that's a shame
So on my computer, I play skateboard (9) _____!



the answers:

speak:

I think that Malik likes surfing the Net. And I think he is lazy.

I think that Malik hates reading magazines.

I think that Malik enjoy playing computer games.

Write:

Malik likes surfing the Net. And I think he is lazy.

Malik hates reading magazines.

Malik enjoy playing computer games.

Malik likes playing football.

Malik hates tidying his room.

Rhyming corner:

- 1- early
- 2- skate park
- 3- trainers
- 4- explore
- 5- take
- 6- like
- 7- evening
- 8- home
- 9- games

A. Look at the pictures of the famous stadiums. What do you know about them?
Listen, read and check your answers.



The first stadium is football stadium in Riyadh. The second one is in Doha.

King Fahd International Stadium



King Fahd International Stadium is in the eastern part of Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. It is a football stadium, but athletics events also take place there. The stadium opened in 1987 and it can hold about 70,000 people. It is a beautiful stadium with a very clever roof. It keeps almost all the sports fans out of the sun. It is actually the largest stadium cover in the world. King Fahd International Stadium is the home of the Saudi Arabian National Football Team and they play all their important matches there.

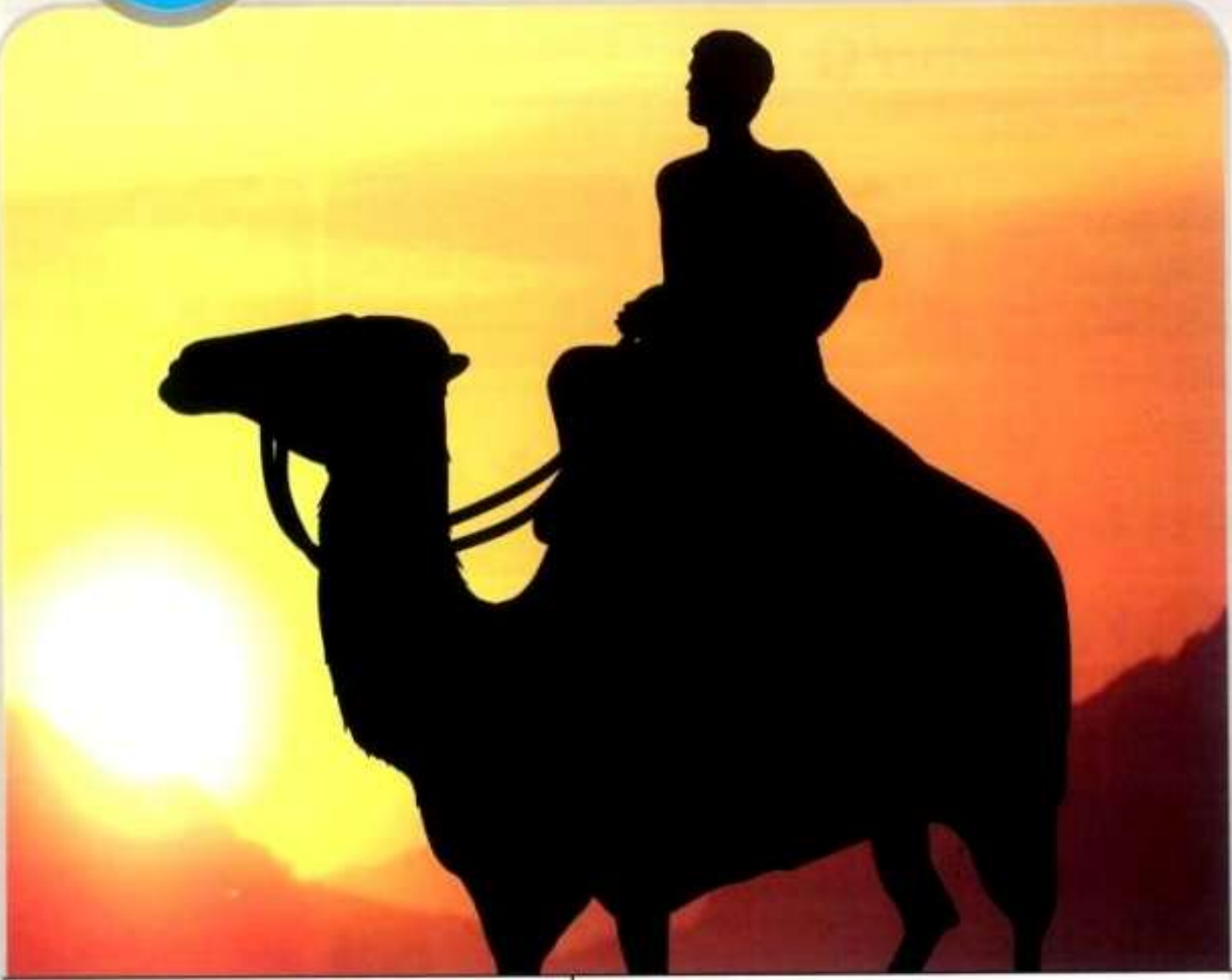
Khalifa International Stadium

Khalifa International Stadium is a stadium in Doha, Qatar. It opened in 1976 and at that time held 20,000 sports fans. In 2005 organisers of the 2006 Asian games made it bigger and better and today 40,000 people can watch sports events there. It is mainly a football stadium for Qatari teams and for the Qatari National Team. Famous teams from other countries like Brazil, Argentina and England also play friendly matches there. Every year the Qatar Athletic Super Grand Prix takes place there. Top athletes from the world of athletics take part to win medals.



B. Read again and write KF for King Fahd International Stadium, K for Khalifa International Stadium or B for Both.

- | | | | |
|--|-----------|---|----------|
| 1. You can watch athletics here. | B | 4. You watch teams from other countries here. | B |
| 2. This stadium holds more people. | KF | 5. The country's national team plays here. | B |
| 3. This stadium is older than the other stadium. | K | 6. This stadium is nice to look at. | B |



Discuss:

- ▶ Do you like visiting new places? **Yes, I do.**
- ▶ What's the most exciting place you have visited? **I explore a cave.**
- ▶ Which place in the world would you like to visit?

I would like to visit Eiffel Tower and Pyramids.

In this module you will learn...

- ▶ to talk about present and past events
- ▶ to talk about past holidays
- ▶ to discuss means of transport you use
- ▶ to express ability in the past
- ▶ to write a paragraph about a historical figure
- ▶ to write about a trip you went on
- ▶ to express your opinion
- ▶ to link your ideas with *and, but, so* and *because*

Where can you find the following in this module? Go through the module and find the pictures.



Holiday fun!

1 Vocabulary

Match the pictures with the holiday activities. Then listen and check your answers.

- travel abroad (5)
- go on a cruise (3)
- go sightseeing (1)
- buy souvenirs (7)
- go hiking (6)
- explore a cave (4)
- go horse riding (2)

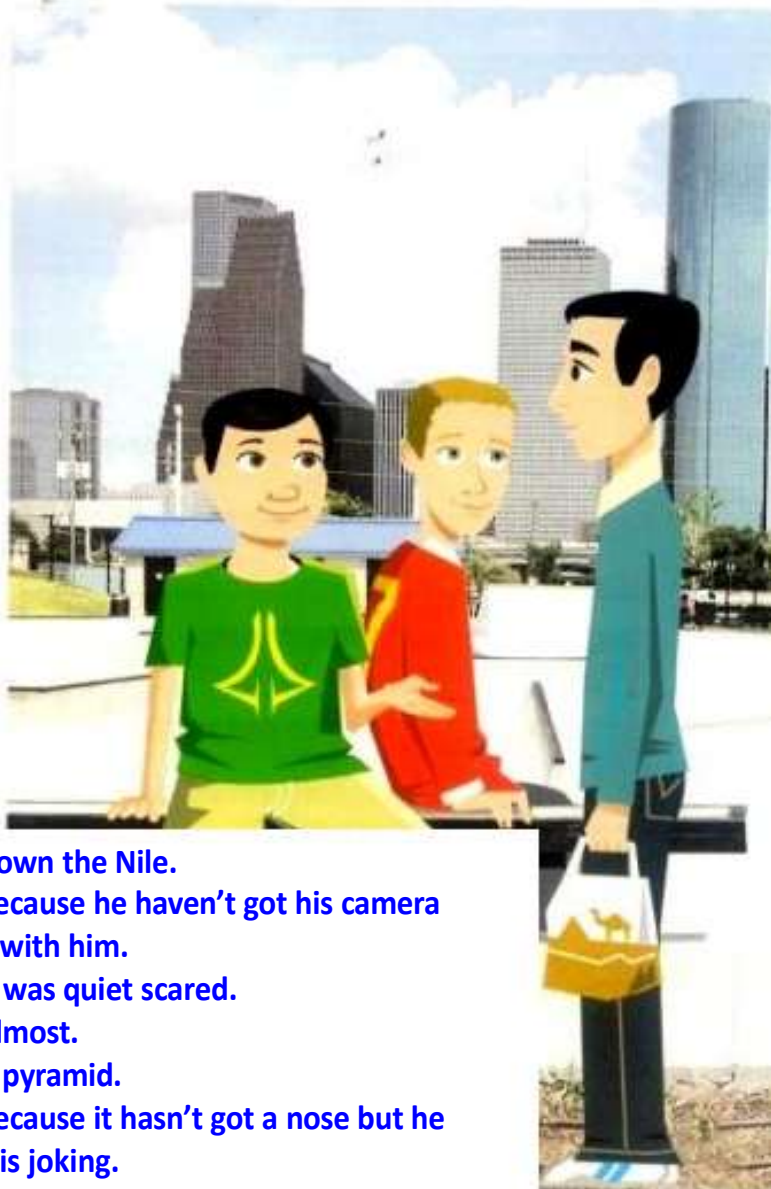


2 Read

A. Look at the pictures. Where did Ali travel to? Listen to the dialogue and check. Then read it out in groups.

He traveled to Egypt.

- All** Hi, guys!
Tom Hey, you're back!
Bill How was your trip?
All It was a great experience.
Tom Did you visit the Pyramids?
All Of course. And the Sphinx. We also walked around Cairo and went on a cruise down the Nile.
Bill Did you take pictures?
All Yeah, but I haven't got my camera with me, so I can't show you.
Tom So, what else did you do there?
All I rode a camel. Well, I tried to ride a camel.
Bill No! What was it like?
All I was quite scared, to be honest. It's not like riding a horse. Camels are really tall.
Tom Did you fall off?
All Almost. But I managed to stay on.
Tom So, did you go on a trip into the desert?
All No, it was really hot. Oops, I almost forgot. Here you go guys, souvenirs all the way from Egypt.
Tom A pyramid! Thanks.
Bill Ermm... All, my souvenir is broken. It hasn't got a nose.
Tom It's the Sphinx, Bill. It's supposed to be like that.
Bill I know, I'm only joking!



B. Read again and answer the questions.

1. Where did Ali go on a cruise?
2. Why can't All show them pictures of his trip?
3. What does All think of camel riding?
4. Did All fall off the camel?
5. What did All get Tom from Egypt?
6. Why does Bill say his souvenir is broken?

- 1- Down the Nile.
- 2- Because he haven't got his camera with him.
- 3- It was quite scared.
- 4- Almost.
- 5- A pyramid.
- 6- Because it hasn't got a nose but he is joking.

Grammar

Past Simple

AFFIRMATIVE		NEGATIVE		QUESTIONS	
I		I		I	
You		You		you	
He		He		he	
She	visited/went	She	didn't (did not) visit/go	Did she	visit/go?
It		It		it	
We		We		we	
You		You		you	
They		They		they	

TIME EXPRESSIONS

yesterday
last night/week/year, etc.
in 1981, etc.
two days/months ago

NOTE The Past Simple of the verb *be* is *was / were*.

My friends were at the park yesterday, but I was at home.

For a list of irregular verbs, go to p. 72.

Complete the sentences with the Past Simple of the verbs in brackets.

- A: Did you like (like) the food?
B: Yes, it was (be) great.
- Last summer we didn't go (not go) camping.
We went (go) on a cruise around the Mediterranean.
- Matt and Fred didn't buy (not buy) a bike.
They bought (buy) a skateboard.
- Yesterday, at 5 o'clock, it started (start) raining.
so I stayed (stay) at home.
- A: Did All take (take) pictures in Japan?
B: Yes, he took (take) lots of pictures.
He loved (love) the place.

Go to pages 141-144 for extra grammar practice.



Pronunciation



A. Look at the words below containing consonant clusters. Listen and repeat.

problem place brush spend
clean drink skirt dark friendly

B. Listen. Then practise saying these sentences.

The train went through the tunnel at twenty to three.

Spencer speaks Spanish and French.

Brian got on the bright blue plane to Brazil.



Speak

Talk in pairs. Think of your last holiday. Then ask each other questions.

When did you last go on holiday?

...

Where did you go?

...

Did you go sightseeing? What did you see?

...

Did you take pictures?

...

Did you buy souvenirs? What did you buy?

...

Did you have a good time?

...

- I went to Egypt.
- I visited the pyramids
- Yes, I saw Cairo Tower and the Nile.
- Yes, I did.
- Yes, I did. I bought the pyramids and sphinx.
- Yes, I did.

TIP! While speaking, use vocabulary and language you've learnt.

City tour

1 Vocabulary

A. Look at the means of transport below. Are they land, sea or air transport? Listen and check your answers. What other means of transport do you know?

Bus – ship – plane

land

underground



motorbike

land



helicopter

air



ferry

sea



tram

land



van

land

B. Complete the sentences with the adjectives below. Then listen and check your answers.

dangerous expensive fast crowded popular

- When something isn't cheap, it's **Expensive**.
- When something isn't slow, it's **Fast**.
- When lots of people like something, it's **Popular**.
- When there are lots of people in a place, it's **Crowded**.
- When something isn't safe, it's **dangerous**.

2 Read

A. Listen, read and put the pictures in the correct order. Write 1-4.



a



b



c



d

My trip to

Malaysia

by Adam Storm



Last month I was in Malaysia and I wanted to try Malaysian food. The hotel receptionist told me about a popular restaurant near the Melaka River. I decided to go on foot and explore the city. I soon got tired and took the bus from a nearby bus station. There was a lot of traffic, so I got off and decided to take a taxi. When the taxi stopped, I couldn't see the restaurant. I didn't know what to do. 'Do you need help?' a man asked me. I was so happy! He could speak English very well! I asked him for directions to the restaurant and he said, 'Oh, you're on the wrong side of the river. It's on the other side.' So, I took the ferry. I finally arrived at the restaurant, guess what! It was closed.

B. Read again and write T for True or F for False.

- Adam was in Malaysia a month ago. **T**
- Adam wanted to go to a place near the Melaka River. **T**
- The man spoke to Adam in Malaysian. **F**
- The man gave Adam the wrong directions. **F**
- Adam didn't have lunch at the restaurant. **T**

Grammar

The verb could

- I **couldn't** speak Spanish when I was young, but now I **can**.
- Tony **could** run fast when he was young, but now he **can't**.

Circle the correct words.

- I didn't take my umbrella with me because I **can't** / **couldn't** find it.
- A: **Can** / **Could** you speak Arabic?
B: Yes, I **can** / **could**.
A: But you **can't** / **couldn't** speak Arabic five years ago.
B: No, but I studied in Riyadh for a year.
- I **can** / **can't** buy this dress. It's very expensive.
- My father **can** / **could** play football very well when he was young, but now he **can't** / **couldn't**.

Adverbs of manner

ADJECTIVES	ADVERBS
nice	nicely
careful	carefully
happy	happily
terrible	terribly
good	well
fast	fast
early	early
late	late
hard	hard

- Mark is a **careful** driver. He drives **carefully**.
- They are very **good** painters. They paint **well**.

Complete the sentences with adverbs. Use the adjectives in bold to form adverbs.

- The taxi driver was **terrible**. He drove **terribly**.
- James is very **polite**. He always speaks to his teachers **politely**.
- Laura is **good** at languages. She speaks Italian very **well**.
- The children are very **lazy**. They just sit **lazily** playing computer games all day.

Go to pages 145-147 for extra grammar practice.



Speak & Write

A. Talk in pairs. Discuss the questions below.

- Which means of transport do you usually use? Why?
- Which means of transport do you like/don't like? Why/Why not?

I usually take the underground because it's fast. What about you?

I take the bus. It isn't very fast, but it's cheap.



B. Write a few sentences about the means of transport you use/like/don't like. Say why.

I usually take the bus because...



- B-
- I usually take the bus because it is cheap.
 - I like the plane because it is very fast.
 - I don't like the train because it is slow.



A. Listen and read. Do you know anything about The Orient Express or about the Silk Road?

No, I don't.

ON THE MOVE

THE ORIENT EXPRESS

The Orient Express was a train route that went all around Europe. The line started from Paris and went to Istanbul with many stops in between. The first train left from Paris on 10th October, 1882, around 6:30 in the evening and got to Vienna the next day at 11:20 at night. The Orient Express was a famous means of transport because it was comfortable. The train system operated for over a hundred years but it doesn't operate any more. It stopped running in December 2009.



THE SILK ROAD

The Silk Road is a system of roads that connect Asia with the Mediterranean. In the past, people used this network for trading goods from Asia to Africa and Europe. Chinese silk was a very popular trading item in the network and for this reason the 'road' got its name from it. The Silk Road is about 3,000 years old and the roads are over 11,000 km long.



Merchants travelled in caravans and used camels, horses and even donkeys to carry their goods. Because of this network of roads it was easy for people, ideas and traditions to spread from one part of the world to another. For example, Arabs used the Silk Road to spread Islam and their culture to China.

Old Sil



Vocabulary

Read the sentences below and replace the phrases in bold with the words/phrases in the box.

at the age of In the past for this reason long

1. They didn't have the T-shirt in red and **that is why** I didn't buy it. **for this reason**
2. Alexander the Great died **when he was** thirty-three.
3. It was very cold outside so we didn't stay **at the age of** **for a long time.** **long**
4. **Some years ago** I liked rollerblading. Now I think it's boring. **in the past**



B. Read again and complete the sentences.

1. The Orient Express started operating on **10th October 1882**.
2. People liked travelling by the Orient Express because it was a **Comfortable** means of transport.
3. People used the Silk Road to **Africa and Europe**.
4. **Chinese silk** gave its name to this road. **camels, horses**
5. Animals like **and donkey** carried goods from one part of the world to another.

3

Grammar

Present Simple vs Past Simple

I didn't travel a lot in the past.

Now I travel every month.



Complete the sentences below. Use the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

1. Tom **didn't go** (never / go) to the gym in the past, but now he **goes** (go) every day.
2. A: **Did you visit** (you / visit) London last year?
B: Yes, my uncle and aunt **live** (live) there so I **visit** (visit) them often.
3. Mark **Comes** (come) to the park on foot this morning because he **doesn't have** (not have) a car.
4. Jack and I **Played** (play) sports after school every day when we were younger, but now we only **meet** (meet) on Saturday.
5. **Did you see** (you / see) Sami last week? I think he **bought** (buy) a house near you.

4

Listen



Listen to a reporter interviewing an old man, Mr Smithers, for a TV programme and complete the sentences.

TIP!

Before you listen, try to predict what kind of information is missing.

1. Mr Smithers is _____ years old.
2. Before he got a TV, Mr Smithers _____ and listened to the radio.
3. Mr Smithers bought a TV in _____.
4. Mr Smithers bought his first car in _____.
5. Before he had a car, Mr Smithers _____ to work.

5

Speak

Talk in pairs about what you do now and what you did five years ago. You can use the ideas in the box.

can speak English go to bed early
have a computer eat... drink... like...

Now I drink a lot of milk, but five years ago I didn't like it. What about you?

Me too. Now I also drink coffee.



The answers:

5-

for this reason

Now I can speak English, but five years ago I couldn't, what about you?

at the age of

didn't go

Me too, Now I can speak English

goes

Did you visit

in the past

live

Now I don't go to bed early, but five years ago I ~~came~~ ^{visit} went to bed early, what about you?

doesn't have

Me too, now I don't go to bed early

Played

meet

Did you see

bought

10th October 1882

Comfortable

Africa and Europe

Chinese silk

and donkey

Land ahoy!

1 Read

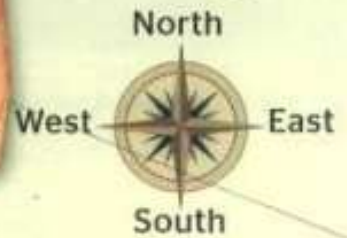
A. Listen and read. Who was Zachary Hicks?

He was an explorer.

Captain James Cook was a famous explorer. He was born in England in 1728. In 1768, he went on his first voyage to the South Seas. On 19th April 1770, he reached and explored the east coast of Australia. Cook named the place he reached first Point Hicks, after one of his sailors.



James Cook



The Journal of Zachary Hicks 19th April, 1770

This morning something incredible happened. After our long voyage, we saw land! Actually, I saw it first. It was around 6 o'clock in the morning and we were all on deck. It was a beautiful sunny morning. Then I saw something. I looked carefully again, because I wanted to be sure. The next time I saw it, I immediately shouted, 'Land ahoy!' We all felt really excited. I ran to the captain to tell him. He was very pleased and promised to name the place after me! I can't wait to tell my mother.

- 1- He was born in 1728
- 2- It was in 1768
- 3- 19th April, 1770
- 4- It was a beautiful sunny morning
- 5- Because it was the next time he saw a land
- 6- They felt excited

B. Read again and answer the questions.

1. When was Captain Cook born?
2. When did he first travel to the South Seas?
3. What time did Hicks see land?
4. What was the weather like?
5. Why did Hicks wait to shout 'Land ahoy'?
6. How did the sailors feel?

TIP! Decide in which part of the text you can find the information you need.

Vocabulary

Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

sailors captain north voyage
explorers land coast

- I'm reading a book about **Explorers**, like Columbus and Cook.
- On its first **Voyage**, the ship travelled around the world.
- After two months at sea, we saw **land**.
- The **captain** of the ship was very popular with his **sailors**.
- Polar bears live in the **north**.
- We stayed at a beautiful town on the **coast** and went swimming every morning.

3 Grammar

Personal Pronouns

SUBJECT PRONOUNS

I
you
he
she
it
we
you
they

OBJECT PRONOUNS

me
you
him
her
it
us
you
them

A: Captain Cook was a famous explorer.

B: I know a lot about **him**.

He was from England.

Complete using personal pronouns.

- A: Give **me** my mobile phone Khaled. I know you have **it**.
B: I don't. I gave **it** to your brother.
Ask **him**.
- Tell **me** about your trip. We want to know all about **it**.
- A: Those shoes are nice! I want to buy **them**.
B: Aren't **they** a bit expensive?
- A: Where's the captain?
B: **He** is over there. Do **you** want to talk to him?

Go to pages 148-151 for extra grammar practice.

4

Listen



A. How much do you know about the explorer Christopher Columbus? Answer the questions below. Then listen to the first half of a radio programme and check your answers.

- Where was he from?
a. Italy b. Spain
- When was he born?
a. In 1451. b. In 1541.
- Where did he travel to?
a. The Americas. b. Australia.
- How many voyages did he go on?
a. 3 b. 4

B. Now listen to the rest of the radio programme and write T for True or F for False.

- Columbus took three ships on his first voyage.
- After three months they found land.
- Near the end of the voyage, the sailors didn't have food or drink.
- Columbus also travelled to India.
- Columbus found out he was in America on his third voyage.



Christopher Columbus



5

Write

Use the answers to the questions in activity 4A to write a short paragraph about Christopher Columbus.

Christopher Columbus was an explorer from...

Christopher Columbus was born before 31 October 1451 – 20 May 1506). He was an Italian Explorer explorer, navigator, and colonizer, born in the Republic of Genoa, in what is today northwestern Italy. Under the auspices of the Catholic Monarchs of Spain, he completed four voyages across the Atlantic Ocean that led to general European awareness of the American continents. Those voyages, and his efforts to establish permanent settlements on the island of Hispaniola, initiated the Spanish colonization of the New World.

me
 it
 it
 him
 me
 it
 them
 they
 he
 you

A family trip

1 Vocabulary

Look at the adjectives in the box. Which of them have a positive and which a negative meaning? Listen and check your answers.

Interesting awful amazing cool
 fantastic weird exciting frightening
 brilliant horrible wonderful

2 Listen

A. Listen to Tim talking to his friend Adam on the phone about a trip to a cave and answer the questions.

1. Did Tim enjoy the journey there and back?
2. Did he enjoy the visit to the cave?

B. Listen again and choose the correct pictures a or b.

1. What time did Tim's family leave for the trip?



2. How did Tim and his family explore the cave?



3. What happened in the cave?



3 Speak & Write

A. Read the e-mail and answer the questions below.

1. Who is writing the e-mail and to who?
2. When did Sami and his family go on a trip?
3. Where did they go?
4. How did they get there?
5. How long did it take them to get there?
6. What time did they arrive?
7. What did they do there?
8. Did Sami have a good time?

Dear Hamza,

How are things? I hope you are well. I went on a family trip last Friday and I had a fantastic time. We went by bus to the city and visited the Science Museum. We arrived there at about 10:30. It took us two hours to get there because of the traffic, but we didn't mind. We had fun on the bus, too. We spent all day at the museum and we saw old and new inventions and fossils of dinosaurs. We even watched a brilliant 3D documentary. My favourite place, though, was the experiment room. We could do our own experiments! It was so cool! I think it was the best family trip ever!

Speak to you soon,
Sami

4. What time did Tim and his family get home?



The answers:

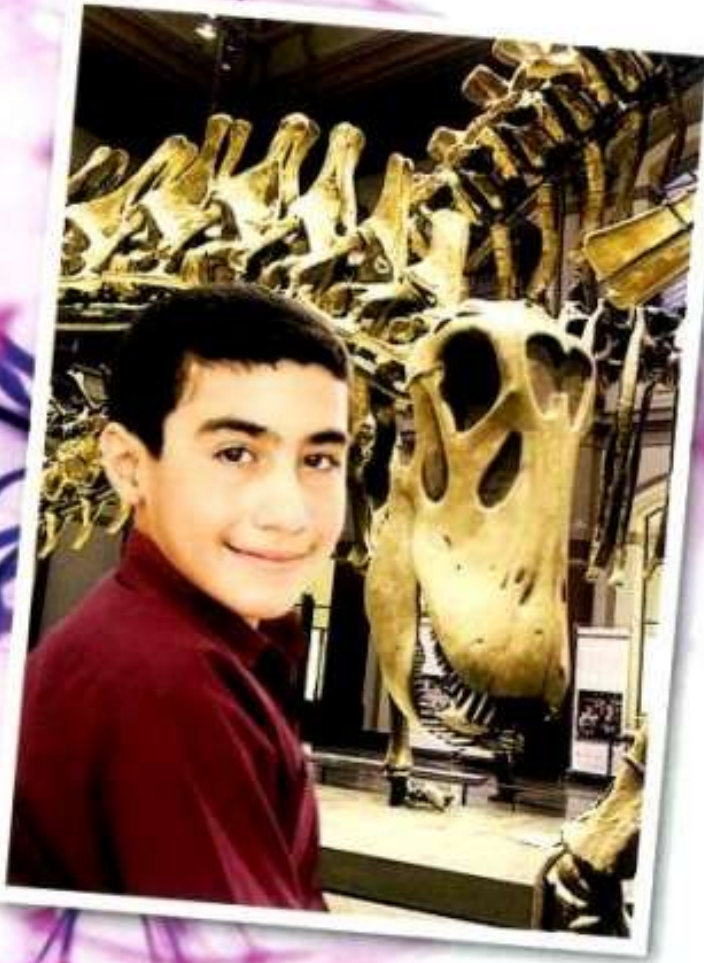
1-

Interesting	positive
Awful	negative
Amazing	positive
Cool	positive
Fantastic	positive
Weird	positive
Exciting	positive
Frightening	negative
Brilliant	positive
Horrible	negative
Wonderful	positive

3-

- 1- Sami is writing to Hamza
- 2- They went last Friday
- 3- They went to the city
- 4- By bus
- 5- Two hours
- 6- They arrived at 10:30
- 7- They spent all the day at the Science Museum
- 8- Yes, he did

at a family trip. Look at the questions in the le and make some notes. Then talk in pairs.



When did you go on the trip?

I went yesterday / last week / two days ago, etc.

Where did you go?

I went to...

How did you get there?

...

What time did you arrive?

...

How long did you stay there?

...

What did you do there?

...

What time did you leave / get home?

...

Did you have a good time?

...



- I went last month
- I went to the museum
- I went by bus
- We arrived at 10:00
- We stayed all the day
- We say all the things in the museum
- We left at 7:00
- Yes, I had

C. Read and complete with *and*, *but*, *so* or *because*.

Linking words

• and

We went to the city and visited the museum.

• but

All my friends had a good time but I didn't.

• so

We were tired so we went home.

• because

I ate a sandwich because I was really hungry.

1. We didn't visit the Egyptian room at the museum because it was closed.
2. My friends wanted to buy some souvenirs so we went to the souvenir shop.
3. Tina bought chopsticks but she doesn't know how to use them.
4. The journey took two hours and the weather was terrible.
5. We spent the day on the beach and then had lunch at a local restaurant.
6. The place was horrible so we didn't stay long.

D. Write an e-mail to a friend telling him/her about a family trip. Use your notes from activity 3 B.

TIP!

- When writing a letter or an e-mail to a friend, don't forget:
 - to start with *Dear/Hello/Hi* + your friend's first name
 - to use a set phrase *How are you? I hope you're well./ How are things?/I'm writing to tell you about...*
 - to end with a set word/phrase and your first name under this. *Yours./Bye for now./Speak to you soon./Best wishes,*
- Do not write very short sentences. Join your sentences with *and*, *but*, *so* or *because*.

How are you? I hope you are well. I am writing to tell you about my family trip last month. We went to the museum. We went by bus and we arrived at 10:00 because of the traffic. We spent all the day there so we say all things in the museum. We left at 7:00. I had a good time there.

Best wishes,

Mona

- I went last month
- I went to the museum
- I went by bus
- We arrived at 10:00
- We stayed all the day
- We say all the things in the museum
- We left at 7:00
- Yes, I had

because

so

but

and

and

so

Vocabulary

A. Match.

1. explore → a. hiking
 2. go on → b. a trip
 3. do → c. souvenirs
 4. buy → d. a cave
 5. go → e. an experiment

Score: / 5

B. Circle the correct words.

1. We went to the restaurant by on foot.
 2. A: Yesterday at school we did a brilliant experiment / invention!
 B: Wow, that's cool / horrible!
 3. The sailors were very crowded / excited when they reached the coast.
 4. The trip / voyage to the museum was interesting.
 5. It's a good thing to keep family networks / traditions.
 6. In the past, a bridge connected / carried the two countries.
 7. The water in the swimming pool was a bit cold, but I didn't hope / mind.
 8. I need to speak to Mr Noland immediately / probably!

Score: / 9

Grammar

C. Complete with the Past Simple of the verbs in brackets.

1. Harry visited (visit) his cousins in Rome last month. He went (go) sightseeing and he learned (learn) a lot about the history of Italy.
 2. A: What did you do (do) last night?
 B: We had (have) dinner at a Chinese restaurant.
 A: Really? did you like (like) it?
 B: Yeah. The food was (be) fantastic and we were (be) all very happy but I couldn't (not can) stay long.
 3. We didn't manage (not manage) to find a taxi so we took (take) the bus to the city centre.

Score: / 11

D. Complete the sentences below. Use the Present Simple or the Past Simple and the verbs in the box.

not travel go be walk visit

1. Last year my brother walked to school but now he goes on his bike.
 2. My parents didn't travel abroad in the past, but now they do.
 3. When I was a child, I visited my grandparents at the weekend.
 4. When I was young, I was afraid of cats. I was so silly!

Score: / 5

E. Complete the sentences with adverbs. Use the adjectives in brackets to form adverbs.

1. Look carefully (careful). Can you see the spider?
 2. I always go to bed late (late) on Thursdays.
 3. My grandfather walks slowly (slow) but he doesn't get tired easily (easy).
 4. Ted can drive a car very well (good) and he's only eighteen!

Score: / 5

F. Complete with personal pronouns.

1. We've got a new PE teacher at school, Mr Jones. He is brilliant. We all like him.
 2. I saw Laura today and I asked Her about the cruise.
 3. We took lots of pictures on our holiday. Would you like to see them ?

Score: / 5

Communication

G. Complete the dialogue with the sentences a-e. Then listen and check your answers.

- a. How long did you go for?
 b. To be honest, I don't like the sea.
 c. I'm only joking!
 d. Well, I almost fell into the sea because of a kid!
 e. Actually, I didn't.

- Jake** Hey, Peter! Where were you last week?
Peter I went on a cruise.
Jake (1) a
Peter Three days.
Jake Did you have a good time?
Peter (2) e It was terrible.
Jake But why? Cruises are exciting. I love the sea!
Peter (3) b I can't swim.
Jake Oh, I didn't know that. And what happened?
Peter (4) d He wanted to skateboard on deck! It was a very frightening experience.
Jake That's horrible! Listen, Peter, let's go swimming later.
Peter Jake!
Jake (5) c

Score: / 10

ME

Take turns to go to the front of the class and mime an action you could do when you were five years old. The rest of the students must guess what you could do.

Write

Write a short paragraph about what you could/couldn't do when you were five years old.

When I was five years old I could ...
but I couldn't ...

Score: /5

TOTAL SCORE: /60

Could you paint when you were five years old?

No, I couldn't.

Could you write when you were five years old?

Yes, I could.

Score: /5

Now I can...

- talk about present and past events
- express ability in the past
- talk and write about famous people
- use the Past Simple
- use linking words (and, but, so, because)

Rhyming Corner

Complete the rhyme with the words in the box. Then listen and check your answers.



North, East, South, West

hiking boring kids
fun experience horse trip

We decided to go on a long (1) _____

The train is (2) _____, so we went by ship

The weather was great and we all had (3) _____

There was lots of time to relax in the sun

North, East, South, West

Exploring places is the best

My mum and dad spent all day (4) _____

My brother and I tried out (5) _____ riding

What an (6) _____! It was really cool!

I can't wait to tell all the (7) _____ at school!

North, East, South, West

Exploring places is the best



wers:

Speak:

Could you speak English when you are five?

No, I couldn't

Could you speak Arabic when you are five?

Yes, I could

Could you drive a car when you are five?

No, I couldn't

Write:

When I was five, I could speak Arabic but I couldn't speak English.

When I was five years old, I could write but I couldn't read well.

When I was five years old, I could ride the bike but I couldn't drive a car.

Rhyming corner

1- trip

2- boring


3- fun

4- hiking

5- horse

6- experience

7- kids

A. Listen, read and match the pictures with the paragraphs. 

Means of transport around the world



Double Decker - London ①

The red double decker buses of London are world famous and one of the most common sights in London. They have two levels and some have an open top so that tourists can see the sights better. Over fifty years ago, the first double decker took passengers around London, and today they are still popular. They are a great way to get around London and they are not very expensive.



Gondola - Venice ③

When people think of Venice, they think of the canals and the long black boats, called gondolas. Gondolas take people around the city. They were the most common means of transport in the 18th century. However, today mainly tourists ride in them. Riding in a gondola is an excellent way to see this beautiful city.



Coco taxi - Cuba ②

A fun way to get around cities in Cuba, like Havana, is to take a coco taxi. They are funny-looking vehicles; they are black or yellow, and round like a coconut with three wheels. They look funny but coco taxis are cheap and can take you around the city very fast.



B. Read again and write T for True or F for False.

- | | | | |
|--|-------------------------|---|-------------------------|
| 1. Double decker buses are over fifty years old. | <input type="radio"/> T | 4. You can see coco taxis only in Havana. | <input type="radio"/> F |
| 2. Double deckers are a cheap way to see London. | <input type="radio"/> T | 5. Coco taxis are only one colour. | <input type="radio"/> F |
| 3. People didn't use gondolas in the past. | <input type="radio"/> F | | |

Adventure



Discuss:

- ▶ Are you an adventurous person? **Yes, I am.**
- ▶ What's the most exciting thing you have ever done?
I have climbed the mountain.

Where can you find the following in this module? Go through the module and find the pictures.



In this module you will learn...

- ▶ to use the Past Progressive
- ▶ to narrate past events
- ▶ to distinguish between the Past Simple and the Past Progressive
- ▶ to describe your feelings
- ▶ to discuss what to eat at a funfair
- ▶ to write a story

Vocabulary

Look at the pictures and complete the sentences with the words in the box. Then listen and check your answers.

tree banana bike arm broke wall



1 Brian jumped off a Wall, fell down and hurt his arm and his back, and broke his finger.



2 Tim fell off his bike and hurt his knee.



3 Nigel crashed into a Tree, hit his head and broke his wrist.



4 Jeff slipped on a banana skin, fell down and sprained his ankle.

Read

A. The people and the cat shown below were involved in a car accident. Can you guess what happened?



TIP! Before you read the text, look at the pictures. They will help you understand the text.



B. A police officer is interviewing three eye witnesses to the accident. Listen, read and check your answers. Then read the dialogues out in groups.

Officer Excuse me, what exactly happened here?
Mr Andrews I'm not sure. I live in that house over there. I just saw the boy. He was lying on the pavement and his knee was bleeding, so I called for an ambulance.
Officer Did a car hit the boy?
Mr Andrews I really don't know. Is he OK now?
Officer The boy? Yes, he just hurt his back and his knee.

Officer Excuse me, did you see the accident?
Jake Yes. The boy was skateboarding on the pavement. Suddenly, I saw the car.
Officer Where were you?
Jake I was walking on the other side of the street.
Officer Was the driver going fast?
Jake Yes! But suddenly, the car swerved, changed direction and almost hit the boy!
Officer So, the car didn't hit the boy.
Jake No, he just fell down and the car crashed into a tree.
Officer That's strange.

Grammar

Past Progressive

AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	QUESTIONS
I He She It was sleeping	I He She It wasn't (was not) sleeping	I he she it Was she sleeping?
We You They were sleeping	We You They weren't (were not) sleeping	we you they Were you sleeping?

• I was studying at ten o'clock last night. I wasn't watching TV.

• It was raining yesterday and the children were playing in the rain.

Complete with the Past Progressive of the verbs in brackets.

- Yesterday afternoon Jill and Jane **were cooking** (cook). Suddenly, Jill cut her finger. It **was bleeding** (bleed) a lot and she couldn't stop it so Jane took her to hospital.
- Susan **was watching** (watch) TV all day yesterday. At around seven, a friend came to see her.
- A: What **were** you **doing** (do) all afternoon? **were** you **playing** (play) computer games?
B: No, **wasn't playing** (not play) computer games. **was surfing** (surf) the Net.
- A: How did Ryan break his leg?
B: Well, he **was running** (run) near the swimming pool and he slipped and fell.



Officer Excuse me, can you explain what happened?
Mr Peters Well, there was a cat, you see.
Officer Ah! A cat.
Mr Peters Yes. It was in the middle of the street. I think the driver didn't want to hit it, so he...
Officer Now, I understand. The driver swerved because of the cat and almost hit the boy.
Mr Peters What boy?
Officer Never mind.

C. Read again and complete the paragraph below.

A boy was skateboarding on the (1) **pavement**.
 A young man was (2) **driving** his car but he was going fast. Suddenly, he saw a (3) **cat** in the middle of the (4) **street**. He tried not to hit the cat so he swerved and (5) **hit** into a tree. He didn't (6) **skateboard** the boy but the boy fell off his (7) **knee** and hurt his back and his (8) _____.

4 Speak & Write

A. ROLE PLAY
 Imagine that there was a car accident in your neighbourhood yesterday. Talk in groups of four.

Student A: You are a police officer. Ask the eye witnesses (Students B, C, D) questions.

- What time did the accident happen yesterday?
- Where were you?
- What were you doing?
- What exactly did you see?
- Did you call for an ambulance?

Students B, C, D: You are eye witnesses to the accident. Think about the questions above and discuss what happened. Then answer Student A's questions.

B. Write a short paragraph about the accident.

- It happened at 5:00
- I was in the street
- I was walking
- I saw the car running very fast and hit the little boy
- Yes, I called for the ambulance.

- Yesterday, there was a horrible accident. It happened ^{was} ~~happened~~ at 5:00. I was ^{were cooking} walking in the street. I saw the car running very fast and hit the little boy. I called for the ambulance. ^{was watching}

were

doing

were

playing

wasn't playing

was surfing

was running

pavement

driving

cat

street

hit

skateboard

knee

Believe it or not!

1 Vocabulary

Match the pictures with the words.
Then listen and check your answers.



- hole 5
- scream 2
- shadow 7
- footprints 4
- cliff 1
- dark 6
- chase 3

TIP! When you learn new words, you must remember if they are verbs, nouns, adjectives, etc.

2 Read

A. Look at the pictures, read the titles of the texts and guess what the stories are about.
Then listen, read and check your answers.

Real-life

it is about something happened in the real life.



Down the hole

Last year I was on holiday in New Zealand with my parents. One afternoon, I was climbing a cliff with my brother, Omar, when we found a huge cave. We were exploring the cave when suddenly Omar disappeared. I shouted his name but there was no answer. I was really scared, but I tried to stay calm. Then, I saw a hole in the floor of the cave and I heard Omar's voice. I looked down the hole and saw Omar swimming in the sea. 'I fell in!' he shouted. 'Come on, it's brilliant!' So, I jumped down the hole, too. In fact, we spent the whole afternoon jumping down the hole into the sea.

Waleed Otair

stories

Dangerous desert

My school organised a camping trip in the desert last year. On the first evening, my friend Ali and I decided to go for a walk. When we left the campsite, it wasn't dark, but after a while it was very dark. While we were walking, we heard a strange noise. It was coming from a big bush. 'It's probably a wild animal!' Ali said. I was getting closer to the bush when I saw a long shadow! Suddenly, a huge camel appeared from behind the bush and started chasing me. I screamed and ran away, but it continued to follow me. Luckily, a man from a nearby village was looking for the camel. He heard me and came to my rescue.

Abdoh Hazazi

B. Read again and write W for Waleed, A for Abdoh or B for Both.

1. I was with a friend when it happened. **A**
2. I had fun in the end. **W**
3. I was scared. **W**
4. I lost someone, then found him again. **W**
5. I heard something strange. **A**

3 Grammar

Past Simple - Past Progressive
Time clauses (when, while)

- While we **were sitting** in the garden, we **heard** a strange noise.
- I **was walking** on the beach when it **started** raining.
- While George **was driving**, he **was listening** to the radio.

Complete the sentences with the Past Simple or the Past Progressive of the verbs in brackets.

1. I **was lying** (lie) on the sofa when I **saw** (see) a shadow on the wall. I was frightened!
2. While Samantha **was talking** (talk) on the phone, Pam **wrote** (write) e-mails.
3. While you **were playing** (play) tennis, Rob **called** (call) you.
4. The teacher **was reading** (read) something to his students when Mr Barnes **was coming** (come) into the room.
5. Gary **fell** (fall) and **broke** (break) his leg while he **was running** (run).

Go to pages 153-156 for extra grammar practice.

4 Listen

Listen to two friends talking and write T for True or F for False.

1. The boys found some strange footprints in the forest.
2. It was dark because it was evening.
3. John was scared.
4. The baby bear was looking for its mother.
5. The boys saw the bear's mother.
6. Steve went to get some help.
7. The baby bear is now at the zoo.

5 Speak

Talk in pairs. Go to page 63.

At the funfair

He have got some ketchup on his t-shirt.

1 Vocabulary

Listen and repeat.

2 Read

A. Look at the pictures. What happened to Bill? Listen to the dialogue and find out. Then read it out in groups.



- All** Hey, Tom, let's get some popcorn and go to Dreamland.
- Tom** OK. Wait, there's Bill.
- All** So, what's it like in Adventureland?
- Bill** There are no roller coasters but there are some great rides.
- Tom** Hang on a minute. You're all wet.
- Bill** Yeah, I went on the log flume.
- All** What's that?
- Bill** It's like a big water slide. And you're in a boat.
- Tom** Bill, you've got some blood on your T-shirt. Are you OK?
- Bill** Don't worry, that's just ketchup. I ate a sandwich. Well, actually I didn't eat it all. Ha, ha...
- All** What do you mean?
- Bill** I got a sandwich before I got on, but I didn't manage to finish it. So, I took it with me.
- All** You took food on the ride?
- Bill** Yeah, bad idea. I was eating my sandwich when suddenly, I went down a hill. I got ketchup all over my T-shirt. Luckily, I splashed into some water and it washed it off a bit. Anyway, it was great fun! Right, what's next?
- All** Was there a long queue at the log flume?
- Bill** Why?
- Tom** We want to go on it too!



Grammar

some - any - no

- There are **some** nice souvenirs over there. Let's check them out.
- Would you like **some** popcorn?
- We haven't got **any** computer games.
- Is there **any** coffee left?
- There were **no** sandwich stands at the funfair.
- There was **no** food left so we went out for dinner.

Complete with *some, any* or *no*.

1. Are there **any** good restaurants in the area?
2. I'm sorry. There is **no** lemonade. Would you like **some** orange juice?
3. We wanted to go on the roller coaster and luckily there were **no** people in the queue.
4. When we went to Costa Rica, we bought **some** beautiful paintings by a local artist.
5. They didn't have **any** crisps so I got **some** candy floss.

Go to pages 157-160 for extra grammar practice.



4

Pronunciation

A. Listen and repeat. What's the difference between a, b and c?

- a. crisp b. wheel c. ride

B. Listen and tick (✓) the sound you hear.

	crisp /ɪ/	wheel /t:/	ride /aɪ/
slide			
cream			
prize			
hill			
milkshake			
why			

5

Listen

Listen to three dialogues and choose a, b or c.

1. What do the people decide to get?
 - a. Popcorn and a milkshake.
 - b. Corn on the cob and a milkshake.
 - c. Corn on the cob and popcorn.
2. Why didn't Jack go on the roller coaster?
 - a. Because he was scared.
 - b. Because Keith didn't want to go with him.
 - c. Because there was a long queue.
3. What did Ted win?
 - a. a free game
 - b. a goldfish
 - c. a basketball

B. Read again and complete the sentences.

1. All and Tom were going **Dreamland** when they saw Bill.
2. There aren't any **Roller coasters** in Adventureland.
3. There's **Ketchup** on Bill's T-shirt.
4. Bill **Was eating** while he was on the log flume.
5. **Tom** want to go to Adventureland.

TIP! Before you listen, read the questions and answers carefully.

6

Speak

Go to page 63.

1 Vocabulary

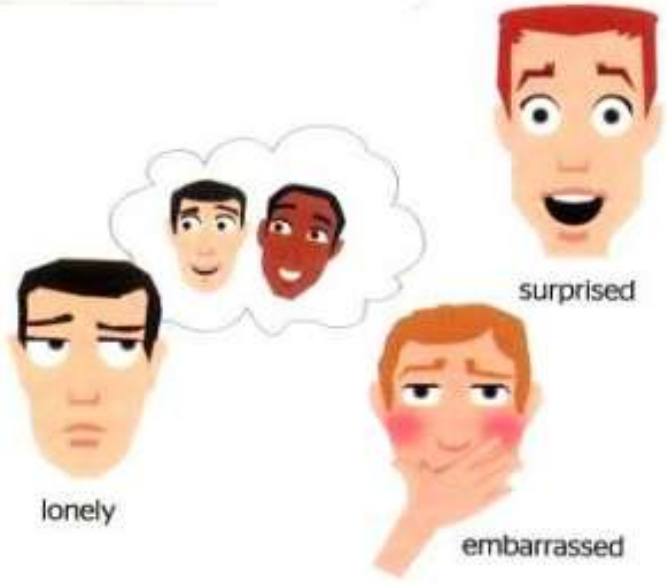
How do they feel? Listen and repeat.



worried

angry

shocked



lonely

surprised

embarrassed

TIP! Write down new words in your notebook. Together with the English word write an example sentence.

2 Read

A. Look at the book cover and the picture from Chapter 1 and guess the answers to the questions below. Then listen, read and check your answers.

1. Where does the story take place?
2. Who are the main characters?
3. Are the animals friendly or unfriendly?
4. What is going to happen?

CHAPTER 1

It was cold and icy in the far north of America, and there was snow all around. Henry and Bill were on a long and difficult journey. In the beginning, they had six dogs, but every night, they lost another to the wolves. Now, with only three dogs, they were travelling slowly.

'You know that sharks follow ships. Well, those wolves are land sharks!' said Bill. He was very angry because they couldn't scare the wolves away.

Suddenly, a brave she-wolf appeared. She was different from the rest of them. She wasn't scared of the humans. Henry and Bill were surprised. Even their dogs were friendly to her and one of them ran towards her. Then about twelve wolves jumped out of the bushes, attacked the dog and started biting

White Fang | Jack London

its neck and legs. The two men were shocked!

'It's a trap! These wolves are clever! We need to stop them, now!' said Bill and started chasing the wolves.

'You're crazy!' shouted Henry. 'You've only got three bullets!'

A few minutes later, Henry heard cries and three gun shots. Then, there was silence. Bill didn't return. Henry knew he couldn't save him. It was just him and two dogs now. He was alone and afraid.



TIP! When you don't know the meaning of a word, try to guess its meaning.

1-

They are worried

They are angry

They are shocked

They are lonely

They are surprised

They are embarrassed

2-

1- It takes place in north of America

2- Henry and Bill

3- Some of them are Friendly and some are unfriendly

4- The wolves attacked them.

Vocabulary

Complete the sentences using the words in the box.

angry scare different brave shocked lonely attack worried

1. A bear tried to **attack** _____ me and my brother when we went to the forest, but he helped me **scare** _____ it away.
2. After we moved to another town I always felt **lonely** _____ because all my friends were away.
3. I was **shocked** _____ when I saw Mark. I couldn't believe how much he changed!
4. Hassan is very **brave** _____. He saved a little boy who fell in the river.
5. The weather here is very **different** _____ from the north. It's really hot there.
6. My mother is **worried** _____ about my brother because he doesn't answer his phone.
7. Andy is **angry** _____ because his brother borrowed his car and crashed it into a tree.

4 Listen

A. Listen to a teacher talking to his students about White Fang and put the pictures in order. Write 1-4.



B. Listen again and write T for True or F for False.

1. Some men saved Henry from the wolves.
2. The she-wolf is White Fang's mother.
3. A man called Grey Beaver gave White Fang his name.
4. The she-wolf tried to attack the Indians.
5. White Fang used to live with men in the past.

5 Speak

Discuss the following:

- Did you like the extract from White Fang?
- How do you think the story continues?
- Would you like to read the book White Fang?

B. Read again and answer the questions.

1. What was the weather like?
2. How many dogs did Henry and Bill have when they started on their journey?
3. Why was the she-wolf different?
4. What happened when one of the dogs ran towards the she-wolf?
5. Why did Henry think Bill was crazy to chase the wolves?
6. What happened to Bill?
7. How did Henry feel?

- 1- It was cold and icy.
- 2- Three dogs
- 3- She wasn't scared of human
- 4- About twelve wolves attacked the dog and started biting
- 5- Because he had only got three bullets
- 6- He didn't return and didn't be saved
- 7- He was afraid

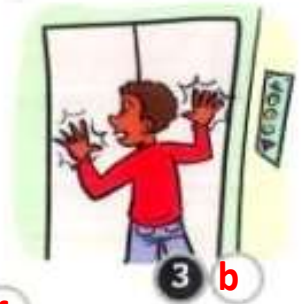
A bad day



Vocabulary

Match the pictures with the phrases. Then listen and check your answers.

- I lost my keys.
- I got stuck in a lift.
- I missed the bus.
- I got lost.
- I got a flat tyre.
- I got locked out.



Speak & Write

A. Read the story and answer the questions. When it is possible, underline words/phrases in the story to justify your answers.

What a day!

It all happened two months ago. It was Monday afternoon and I was walking back home from school.

When I got home, I went straight to my room. Suddenly, from my window, I saw a beautiful bird in our garden. It looked injured. I quickly ran outside to help it but it was very windy and the door closed behind me. I got locked out! I had no keys, phone or money. My parents were away for a few days, so nobody could help me. Luckily, my bedroom window was open, so I took a ladder and started climbing up. Unfortunately, while I was climbing, a police officer saw me. 'Come down immediately!' he shouted. I was shocked!

I tried to explain the situation but he didn't want to listen. Fortunately, after a while, our next-door neighbour heard us, came out and said to the police officer, 'Charlie is a good kid! That's his house!' What a day!

- Does the writer say when and where the story happened?
- Does the writer use present tenses to describe what happened?
- Does the writer say what finally happened?

- Yes, he does.
- No, he used the past simple.
- Yes, he said that a neighbour explained that it was the house of Charlie to the police officer.



complete the sentences with the words in the box.

when while suddenly luckily unfortunately

rite a story:

- use the words **when** and **while** to link two past actions.
When I saw the bus, I started running.
When Pete arrived home, his parents were having lunch.
While I was walking home, I met my teacher.
Kate was talking on the phone while she was doing the washing-up.
- use **adjectives** like *surprised, shocked, scared, etc.* to describe how you felt and **adverbs** like *suddenly, (un)luckily* and *(un)fortunately*.

1. Soud was in the lift all alone **suddenly** _____, it stopped. He was frightened!
2. _____ **when** _____ Waleed left the room, they started talking about him.
3. We were walking on the beach when it started raining. _____ **luckily** _____, it stopped after a while.
4. Bayan had a very nice book about Spain. _____ **unfortunately** _____, she lost it.
5. _____ **while** _____ we were studying, Brian was playing computer games.

C. Talk in pairs. Below are the first and last paragraph of a story. Look at the pictures and use the prompts to tell the main part of the story.

Last weekend, Ken and his cousin Carl decided to go camping in the forest. It was the beginning of summer and it was quite warm and sunny.



- When / they / arrive / they / put up / tent / near / river
- Then / they / decide / to explore / area



- They / walk / in / forest / when / suddenly / they / hear / strange noise
- They / think / it / be / bear!
- They / be / frightened / so / they / start / running



- After a while / they / get tired / and / stop
- They / want / go back / tent / but / they / not can
- They / be lost!



- Ken and Carl / walk / for / hour / and / finally / find / road
- Luckily / there / be / car / with / flat tyre
- The driver / try / fix / it

Fortunately, when the driver fixed the flat tyre, he took the boys home safely. They were so happy to be back. After their adventure, they didn't want to go camping alone again!

D. Write the main part of the story shown above.

TIP! Use the prompts given. Don't forget to make any necessary changes.

When they arrived, they put up a tent near the river. Then they ^{suddenly} decided to explore the area. After a while they got tired and stopped. They ^{when} wanted to go back to the tent but they couldn't. They were lost. They walked in the forest when suddenly they heard ^{luckily} a strange noise. They ^{unfortunately} thought it was a bear. They were frightened. They started running. Ken and Carl walked for an hour and finally ^{while} found a road. Luckily, there was a car with a flat tyre. The driver tried to fix it.

Round-up

Vocabulary

A. Cross out the odd word. Then add one more.

- shocked - angry - worried - locked - **Surprised**
- bush - ankle - finger - wrist - **Knee**
- popcorn - doughnut - crisps - blood - **Sandwich**
- windy - quickly - fortunately - finally - **luckily**

Score: / 8

B. Circle the correct words.

- I crashed into a tree yesterday. **Fortunately** / Unfortunately, someone saw me and **screamed** / called for an ambulance immediately.
- My mum was on a **pavement** / ladder cleaning the windows when she slipped and fell. **Luckily** / Suddenly, she didn't break anything.
- A: It's very **dark** / shadow in this cave. Let's go outside.
B: Why? Are you **surprised** / frightened?
- Last month Mark **missed** / lost his keys twice and he got a **stuck** / flat tyre three times.
- There's a huge **prize** / queue for the ferris wheel. Let's go to the bumper cars.
- When Jude heard about the accident, she was **shocked** / embarrassed.

Score: / 10

Grammar

C. Complete with the Past Progressive of the verbs in the box.

not sleep buy show talk wait

- Tina **was waiting** for me outside the shop while I **was buying** souvenirs.
- The boys **was talking** about the school trip all day yesterday!
- A: What **was** Andre **showing** you when I saw you in the park yesterday?
B: Pictures from her holiday.
- My uncle called us very late last night, but we **weren't sleeping**

Score: / 5

D. Complete with the Past Simple or the Past Progressive of the verbs in brackets.

- Alan **slipped** (slip) on a banana skin and **fell down** (fall down) while **was walking** (walk) to school today.
- The kids **were swimming** (swim) when suddenly they **saw** (see) a shark.
- I **was listening** (listen) to the radio when my parents **got** (get) back from their trip. That's why **didn't hear** (not hear) them.

Score: / 8

E. Complete with *some*, *any* or *no*.

- There isn't **any** milk left. Would you **some** tea?
- A: Aunt Fay gave me **some** cake. It's in the fridge.
B: Hey. There's **no** cake in the fridge. Who ate it?

Score: / 4

F. Circle the correct words.

- We have **any** / **no** plants in our classroom. The teacher wants to buy **some** / no plants.
- A: What's that noise?
B: I think **any** / **some** cats are playing in the garden.
- Have you got **some** / **any** books on Saudi Arabia?
- I'm thirsty, but I've got **no** / **some** cold water in the fridge.
- Are there **some** / **any** food stands around here?
- He has **no** / **some** time for shopping today.

Score: / 7

Communication

G. Complete the dialogue with the sentences a-d. Then listen and check your answers.

- I don't think so.
- Hang on a minute.
- Well, what do you mean?
- I don't believe you.

A: Hey, Jack. Something really scary happened yesterday.

B: (1) **C**

A: Believe it or not a wild animal was in my garden.

B: (2) **D** Maybe it was just a cat.

A: No, the thing I saw was bigger than a cat.

B: Oh come on. (3) **B**

A: But I saw a big shadow and ...

B: Maybe it was your brother or someone else.

A: (4) **a**

Score: / 8

... Mrs. Imagine you were in one of the places below and something really amazing happened. Use some of the words in the box.

- appear
- disappear
- frightened
- embarrassed
- shout
- suddenly
- worried



- Last week I was in the forest.*
What was it like?
It was...
What were you doing there?
I was...
Were you alone?
No, I was with...
What happened?
...
What did you do?
I...
How did you feel?
I...

Score: / 5

Write

Choose one of the pictures above and write a short story using the ideas from the speaking activity.

Last week I went for a walk in the forest...

Score: / 5

TOTAL SCORE: / 60

Now I can...

- narrate past events and accidents
- describe my feelings
- use the Past Progressive
- understand the difference between the Past Simple and the Past Progressive
- write a story

Rhyming Corner

Read the rhyme and circle the correct words. Then listen and check your answers.



What a day!

I woke up this morning
 One hour late for (1) breakfast / school
 I missed the (2) taxi / bus so I walked
 Oh, I'm such a fool!

While I was walking
 I saw a huge (3) deer / duck
 I slipped and fell down
 Ouch! I (4) broke / hurt my back.



I asked my brother for his (5) car / bike
 And he gave it to me
 But when I was (6) driving / riding home
 I crashed into a tree!

What a day!
 Oh, when does it end?
 Please tell me soon
 Oh, when does it end my friend!

Speak


- it was quite.
- I was hunting rabbits
- No, I was with my brother
- We heard some noise and saw a wolf coming towards us
- We ran away
- I was frightened

Write:

- Last week, I went for a walk in the forest. It was quite. I was hunting rabbits. I was with my brother. We heard some noise and saw a wolf coming towards us. We ran away. I was frightened.

Rhyming corner:

- 1- school
- 2- bus
- 3- deer
- 4- hurt
- 5- car
- 6- driving

A. Look at the pictures and the title of the text. What do you know about Al-Shallal Theme Park? Listen, read and check your answers. 

**Al-Shallal
Theme Park**

At this park, you can enjoy an exciting ride.



There are lots of theme parks in Jeddah, but probably the most popular is Al-Shallal.

At the park, you can enjoy an exciting ride on one of the largest roller coasters in the world. It is 34 metres high and more than 700 visitors ride it every hour. There is also a two-floor entertainment building which is full of fun and excitement. There is an ice-skating rink and a themed area which is very popular with young people. You can also go rollerblading, play video games at the games arcade and take a trip on the Amazon ride. With life-size models of animals and light and sound effects, the Amazon ride is just like being in the jungle. The Amazon ride covers an area of 1800m² and includes a lake with a waterfall. There is also a European village theme area and a Far East village.

Children of all ages always have a great time at Al-Shallal. And after all the fun, you can relax at one of the seven restaurants or spend some time at one of the souvenir shops.

So, what are you waiting for? Get down to Al-Shallal!

B. Read the text again and answer the questions.

1. How high is Al-Shallal's roller coaster?
2. Where can you go ice-skating?
3. What can you see on the Amazon ride?
4. What other themed areas are there at Al-Shallal?
5. How many restaurants are there at Al-Shallal?

34 metres high.

2- At the ice-skating rink.

3- I can see a lake with a waterfall.

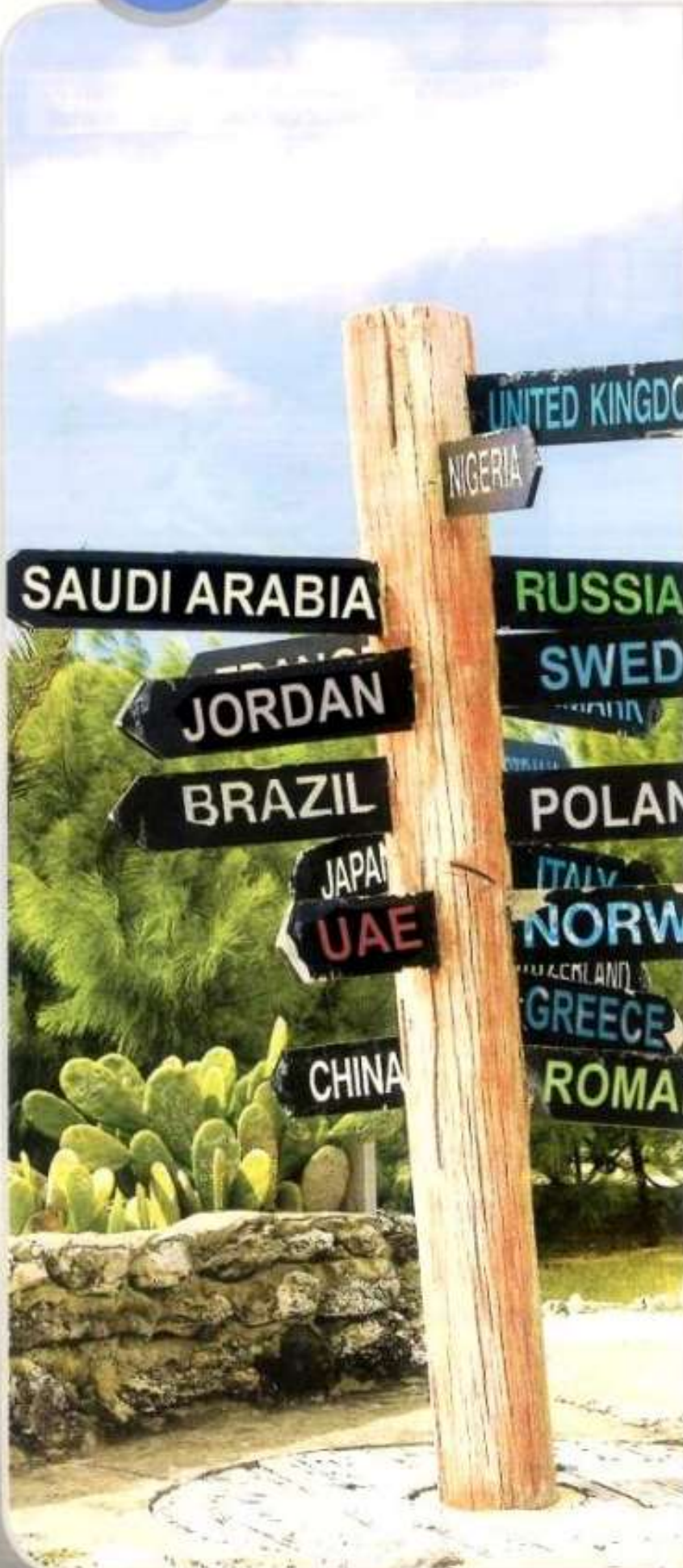
4- There are European village theme area and a Far East Village.

5- Seven restaurants.

**At this park, you can enjoy
an exciting ride.**

4

Places



Discuss:

- ▶ Do you live in a small town or a big city? **I live in a big city.**
- ▶ What's it like where you live? **It is big and crowded but it is beautiful.**
- ▶ Would you like to change anything about where you live? **Yes, I want to be quite.**

Where can you find the following in this module? Go through the module and find the pictures.



In this module you will learn...

- ▶ to make an offer, ask for permission and make polite requests
- ▶ to express possibility
- ▶ to ask for and give directions
- ▶ to refer to the location of places in a town/city
- ▶ to read a map
- ▶ to make comparisons
- ▶ to discuss life in the city and in the country
- ▶ to talk about space and our solar system
- ▶ to write about your town/city

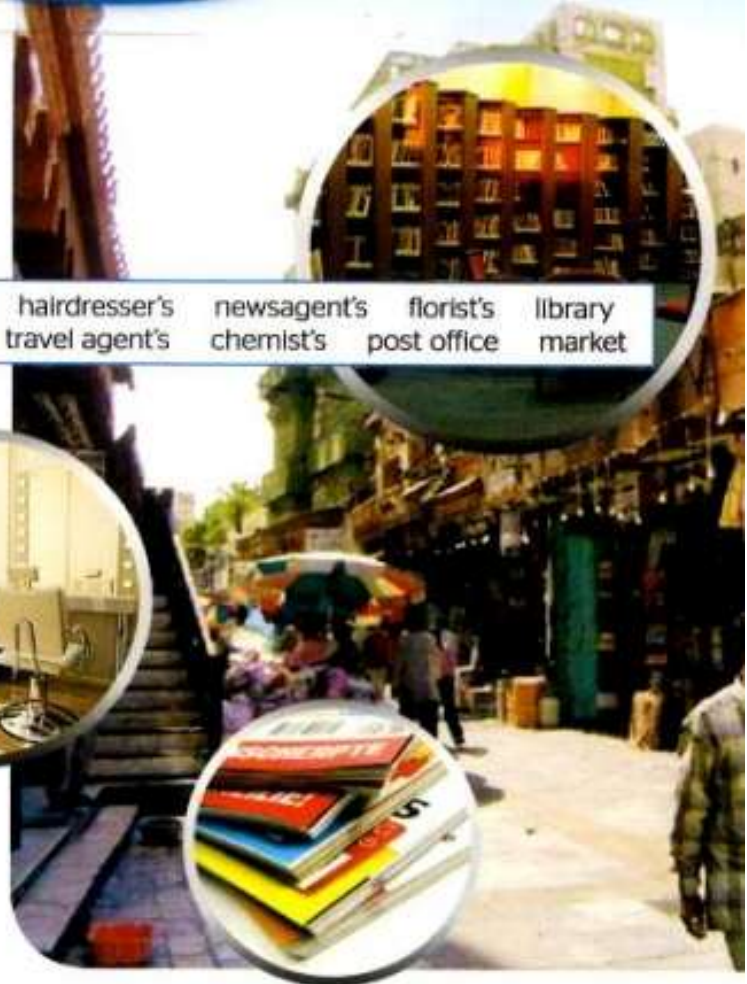
Around town

1 Vocabulary

Complete the sentences with the places in the box. Then listen and check your answers.

hairdresser's newsagent's florist's library
 travel agent's chemist's post office market

- You can buy magazines and newspapers at the newsagent's.
- You can post a letter or buy stamps at the post office.
- You can borrow books from the library.
- You can get a haircut at the hairdresser's.
- You can book a holiday at the travel agent's.
- You can get medicine from the chemist's.
- You can buy fruit and vegetables at the market.
- You can buy flowers at the florist's.



TIP! Find key words in the text. They help you understand the main ideas.

2 Read

A. Listen and read. Where would you hear these dialogues? Choose from the names of the places in activity 1 and write them in the boxes.

1 At the newsagent's

Mr Adams Hello.
Assistant Good afternoon, can I help you?
Mr Adams Yes, please. Have you got today's *Daily News*?
Assistant Yes, of course. Here you are.
Mr Adams Thanks.
Assistant Would you like anything else?
Mr Adams Yes. Have you got the magazine *Popular People*?
Assistant Hmm, there may be one on that shelf over there. Let me check.

3 At the library

Boy Hello, could I ask you something?
Man Yes, of course.
Boy I left my card at home. Can I still borrow this book?
Man No, I'm afraid you can't.
Boy But I really need this book. I can bring my card tomorrow.
Man I'm sorry. You know, there is something you can do.
Boy What's that?
Man Ask one of your friends to borrow it for you.
Boy That's a good idea. Thank you!
Man You're welcome.

2 At the travel agent's

Assistant Good morning, how can I help you?
Mr Jameson I'd like to go to Ponce in July.
Assistant Ponce, Puerto Rico?
Mr Jameson That's right. Are there any cheap flights?
Assistant Umm, I'm afraid not. Tickets are around 1100 euros. But I might find some cheap tickets for June.
Mr Jameson June? Oh, no. I want to go to a conference in July.
Assistant I haven't got anything, sorry.
Mr Jameson Thank you anyway.

B. Read again and write T for True or F for False.

Dialogue 1

- Mr Adams wants to buy two newspapers. **T**
- The man is sure he's got *Popular People*. **F**

Dialogue 2

- There are cheap flights to Ponce in July. **F**
- Mr Jameson wants to go to Puerto Rico in July. **T**

Dialogue 3

- The boy hasn't got his card with him. **T**
- The man decides to give the boy the book anyway. **F**



3 Grammar

Can / Could / May / Might

We use

- **Can I ...?, Could I ...?, May I ...?** to make an offer.
Could I get you something to drink?
- **Can I ...?, Could I ...?, May I ...?** to ask for permission.
May I use the phone?
- **Can I/you ...?, Could I/you ...?** to make polite requests and ask for a favour. **Could** is more polite.
Could you drive me to the city centre?
Can I have some coffee, please?
- **may, might** and **could** to express possibility in the present or future. **Might** expresses slight possibility.
We might go to the park, but I'm not sure.

Match.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. It's hot in here. | a. Can I borrow €50? |
| 2. You look tired. | b. May I use your phone? |
| 3. I need to call my sister. | c. Could you open the window, please? |
| 4. I'm a bit hungry. | d. It might rain. |
| 5. It's very cloudy. | e. Can I help you with the housework? |
| 6. I really want to buy this shirt. | f. I may get a sandwich. |

Go to pages 162-165 for extra grammar practice.

4 Pronunciation

A. Listen and repeat. What's the difference between a and b?

- a. café b. cereal

B. Listen and tick (✓) the sound you hear.

	café /k/	cereal /s/
medicine		
welcome		
card		
centre		
facilities		
haircut		
perfect		
voice		

5 Speak

Talk in pairs. Imagine you are the people shown in the pictures below. Ask and answer questions.

go / library / Dad?



borrow / car / tonight?



have / espresso / please?

What would you like?



help me / tidy / room?



see / ticket / please?



I'm late for work. post / letter / for me?



Can I go to the library, Dad?

Yes, of course. / Sorry, you can't.

- 1- Can I go to the library Dad? Yes, of course
- 2- May I borrow your car tonight? I am afraid , you can't
- 3- Could I have espresso, please? Yes, with pleasure
- 4- Could you help me tidy the room? Yes, of course
- 5- Can I see your ticket, please? Yes, of course
- 6- Could you post this letter to me? Yes, of course

How do I get there?



1 Vocabulary

Listen and repeat.



traffic lights



pedestrian crossing



footbridge



bus stop



tunnel



stop sign

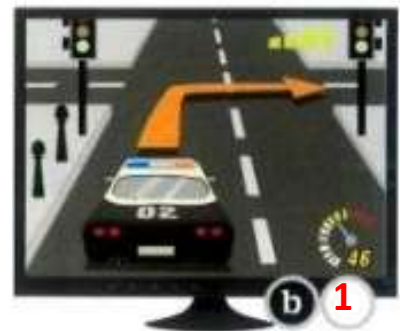
2 Read

A. Listen to the dialogue. Then read it out in pairs. Does Tom manage to get to level eight?
yes, he manages to get to level eight.

Bill Hi, Tom, my brother's got that game. What level are you on?
Tom Seven.
Bill That's quite difficult. Need some help?
Tom Yes, please. How do I get to the bank?
Bill Right, get into the police car. Go straight on and turn right at the traffic lights.
Tom Oh, there's the bank, on the left.
Bill And the bank robbers are outside the bank! They're getting into their car. Catch them!
Tom Here we go! They're going very fast. Oh no! Where did they go? I lost them.
Bill Quick, go past the bus stop and turn left.
Tom What? Do I drive into the park?

Bill No, sorry. Turn left at the end of the park.
Tom OK. Now what?
Bill Turn right at the petrol station. Hmm, What street is this?
Tom I think we're on Station Road.
Bill OK, go down Station Road and turn left into Bell Street.
Tom Do I go through the tunnel?
Bill No, stop the car in front of the supermarket. The bank robbers are in the house behind it.
Tom How do you know?
Bill I play this game all the time. Get out of the car, go catch them and you win.
Tom Thanks. Level eight, here I come!

B. Read again and put the pictures in the correct order. Write 1-5.

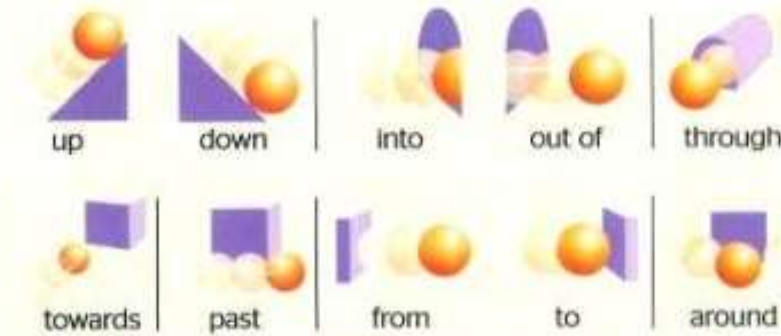


Grammar

Prepositions of place



Prepositions of movement



Look at the map in activity 4 and circle the correct words.

- A: Excuse me, is there a florist's near here?
 B: Yes, there's ~~one~~ on Sunset Road. It's **opposite** / **next to** a supermarket.
 A: How do I get there?
 B: Well, we're on Green Street now. Go straight on and **on** / **at** the traffic lights turn right. Go **past** / **through** Mint Road and turn left at the chemist's. That's Sunset Road. Go **up** / **around** this road and the florist's is on your left.
 A: Thank you very much.
- A: How do I get **from** / **at** the train station to the police station?
 B: Well, go **down** / **into** Green Street and turn right **to** / **into** George Street. The police station is on your right, **behind** / **between** the library and the post office.

Go to pages 166-169 for extra grammar practice.

4 Listen & Speak

A. Listen to two people talking and draw the route on the map.



B. Talk in pairs.

STUDENT A: Look at the map above and imagine you live in one of the blue houses. Student B wants to come to your house but doesn't know the way. Give him/her directions from the station to your house. Use the phrases in the box.

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------------------|
| Go down... | Turn right/left at the... |
| Walk towards... | Turn right/left into... Street/Road. |
| Go past... | It's on your right/left. |
| Go straight on. | |

STUDENT B: You want to go to Student A's house but don't know the way. Follow Student A's directions to find his/her house.

So, how do I get from the station to your house?
 Go straight on and then...



1 Vocabulary

Match. Then listen and check.



1



2



3



4



5



6



7

- | | | | |
|------------|---|----------------|---|
| houseboat | 3 | farm | 4 |
| cottage | 6 | caravan | 5 |
| bungalow | 1 | block of flats | 7 |
| tree house | 2 | | |

2 Read

Do you like life in the city or in the country? Do the quiz and find out!



QUIZ:
Are you
a **city**
or a
country
person?



- What do you usually do on a sunny day?
 - hang out at the shopping centre
 - go for a long walk and enjoy nature
 - do gardening or have a barbecue
- What is your ideal pet, a goldfish, a horse or a cat?
 - A goldfish, because it is smaller than the others.
 - A horse, because you can ride it around.
 - A cat, because it's more useful than the others. It can kill mice.
- Where is your favourite place to have a meal?
 - At an expensive restaurant, of course!
 - At home. Home-cooked food is better and healthier than food in restaurants.
 - At a friend's house. It's free and I don't need to cook.
- Which is your ideal house?
 - a big flat in the city centre
 - a cottage near a lake
 - a bungalow in a quiet area
- Everyone in your neighbourhood knows each other. How do you feel about it?
 - It's a big problem. I don't want everyone to know everything about my life.
 - It's perfect. You make lots of friends this way.
 - It's useful when you need some help but sometimes it's a bit annoying.
- What is your general opinion about life in the country and life in the city?
 - Life in the country is more exciting than life in the city.
 - Life in the country is more peaceful than life in the city.
 - Life in the country isn't very different from life in the city.

country person

Check your score:

More as: You are a city person and you prefer a busy lifestyle. You enjoy the excitement and you don't mind noisy places. You love shopping and all the things a city has to offer. Living in the country is boring for you.

More bs: You are a country person and you prefer a relaxed lifestyle! You love nature and animals, and you like living without noise and pollution. You love walking, exploring places and meeting people.

More cs: You are not exactly a city or a country person. You like the fun of the city but you also enjoy some peace and quiet. For you, an easy and comfortable lifestyle is more important than the place you live.

3 Grammar
Comparative forms

POSITIVE	COMPARATIVE
fast	faster
nice	nicer
big	bigger
busy	busier
peaceful	more peaceful
good	better
bad	worse
far	farther/further
many/much	more

Life in the country is **more peaceful** than life in the city.

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

- We are **more tired** (tired) today than we were yesterday.
- The houseboat is **cheaper** (cheap) than the caravan.
- Tom is **more annoying** (annoying) than his brother Alex.
- Today, your room is **cleaner** (clean) than it was last week.
- Phil is **better** (good) than Neil at tennis.
- Life on a farm is **more difficult** (difficult) than life in the city.
- Our new sofa is **more comfortable** (comfortable) than my bed.

4 Listen

A. Listen to four people talking and match them with their new homes.



Lionel Paul Eric Stan

B. Listen again and match the people with the statements.

- Lionel My new home is nice but noisier than my old home.
 Paul I think life in the country is healthier than life in the city.
 Eric I liked my old neighbourhood better than my new one.
 Stan I like living in the country and in the city.

5 Speak & Write

A. Talk in small groups. Look at the pictures below. Compare the two places using the adjectives in the box.



boring interesting busy crowded
 healthy ugly safe dangerous modern
 noisy peaceful exciting quiet

Life in the city is more dangerous than life in the country.

Yes, but life in the city is more exciting.

B. Write a few sentences answering the following questions: Which place do you prefer? The city or the country? Why?

Life in the country is more peaceful than life in the city

Life in the city is more crowded than life in the country

Life in the country is safer than life in the city

Life in the country is quieter than life in the city

Life in the country is healthier than life in the city

Outer space

1 Vocabulary

Listen and number the pictures. Write 1-6.



planet



galaxy



moon



star



solar system



Earth

2 Read

A. What do you know about our solar system? Listen, read and check your answers.

The sun is the centre of the solar system and it has eight planets.

Our solar system

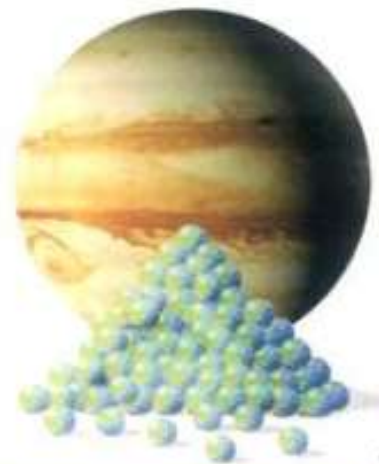
There are billions of galaxies in the universe. Each galaxy has got billions of solar systems! Everybody knows that, right? Well, there's more!

Our galaxy, *the Milky Way*, has got up to 400 billion stars, and one of them is the sun. The sun is in the centre of our solar system and all the planets move around it. It is important for life on Earth because it gives us light and heat.

Our solar system has got eight planets, not nine like we used to think: Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune. Scientists don't consider Pluto a planet any more, but a *dwarf* planet, because it's very small. So, the smallest planet in our solar system is Mercury and the biggest is Jupiter. Also, the closest planet to the sun is Mercury, but it isn't the hottest. The hottest planet of all is Venus: it has temperatures of about 460°C! Neptune is the farthest planet from the sun, and it is one of the coldest planets of the solar system along with Saturn and Uranus. Temperatures on Neptune can reach -220°C!

! It takes one second for a human to freeze on Uranus!

! You can fit around 1320 Earths inside Jupiter! That's big! Also, Jupiter is as heavy as 317 Earths!



! Sunlight travels at over 1 billion km/h. It takes about 8 minutes to reach the Earth and about four hours to reach Neptune.



- 4056** four thousand and fifty-six
25,377 twenty-five thousand, three hundred and seventy-seven
33,000,000 thirty-three million
2,850,146,500 two billion, eight hundred and fifty million, one hundred and forty-six thousand, five hundred

- a. 372
 b. 3,400,000,000
 c. 59,213
 d. 4,200,000
 e. 7690

4 Grammar

Superlative forms

POSITIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
tall	taller	the tallest
large	larger	the largest
hot	hotter	the hottest
easy	easier	the easiest
popular	more popular	the most popular
good	better	the best
bad	worse	the worst
far	farther/further	the farthest/furthest
many/much	more	the most

Venus is **the hottest** planet of all.
 The **smallest** planet in our solar system is Mercury.

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

- Malik is **taller** (tall) than Saleh, but Hasan is the **the tallest** (tall) of the three.
- I didn't have a lot of money on me so I bought the **cheapest** (cheap) T-shirt in the shop.
- The National Museum is **more popular** (popular) than the History Museum.
- I think it's the **coldest** (cold) day of the week today.
- My uncle's car is **newer** (new) and **more modern** (modern) than my dad's.
- Who's the **most famous** (famous) scientist of our century?

Go to pages 170-174 for extra grammar practice.

5 Speak

GUESSING GAME. Talk in pairs.

	average temperature	size (diameter)	distance from sun
Mercury	332°C	4900 km	57,000,000 km
Venus	464°C	12,100 km	108,000,000 km
Earth	14°C	12,800 km	150,000,000 km
Mars	-46°C	6800 km	229,000,000 km
Jupiter	-145°C	143,000 km	777,000,000 km
Saturn	-184°C	120,000 km	1,400,000,000 km
Uranus	-214°C	51,800 km	2,800,000,000 km
Neptune	-220°C	49,500 km	4,500,000,000 km

B. Read again and write T for True or F for False.

- Every galaxy has got lots of universes. **F**
- The sun is in a solar system but not in the Milky Way. **F**
- The Earth is bigger than Mercury. **T**
- The Earth is 1320 times smaller than Jupiter. **F**
- Venus is hotter than Mercury. **T**
- Uranus isn't colder than Venus. **F**

Student A: Choose four planets from the table above, but don't tell Student B. Then describe the planets to Student B, as in the example. You have two minutes. How many planets did he/she guess correctly?

Student B: Listen to Student A's descriptions and try to guess the planets. How many planets did you guess correctly in two minutes?

It's bigger than Mars but it isn't the biggest planet in our solar system.

Is it...?

No. It's the hottest planet.

I know. It's...

Correct! Next one. It's...

TIP! Before you speak, make sure you understand the task and how you should use the prompts.

3- vocabulary

a- Three hundred and seventy two

b- Three billion and four hundred million

c- Fifty nine thousand, two hundred and thirteen

d- Four million and two hundred thousand

taller
the tallest

e- Seven thousand, six hundred and ninety

cheapest

more popular

coldest

newer

more modern

most famous

F

F

T

F

T

F

Where I live

2 Listen

A. Before you listen, look at the pictures below. Do you know anything about these places?



Sheikh Zayed Mosque



Saadlyat Island



Khalifa Park



The Corniche



Sky tower



Sheikh Zayed Stadium

B. Listen to a radio advertisement and tick (✓) the places above that are mentioned.

C. Listen again and complete the sentences.

1. Abu Dhabi is on the _____ coast of the United Arab Emirates.
2. _____ people visit Abu Dhabi every year.
3. _____ people can fit inside the Sheikh Zayed Mosque.
4. At the Corniche you can walk by the _____.
5. There is a _____ and an aquarium at Khalifa Park.
6. It's cheaper to buy things at _____ than at shopping centres.
7. The best way to see the city is by _____.

1 Vocabulary

Match the pictures with the words and the signs. Then listen and check your answers.



a. train station



b. airport



c. stadium



d. car park



e. mosque



f. bridge




g. castle



h. port

Speak & Write

Read the description and answer the questions below. 

1. What place is the writer describing?
2. Where is that place?
3. How many buildings does the writer talk about in the second paragraph?
4. What does the writer think of Riyadh?
5. What does the writer enjoy doing with his friends?
6. What adjectives does the writer use to describe the place?

I live in Riyadh, the capital and largest city of Saudi Arabia. Riyadh is in the centre of the



Arabian Peninsula and it is one of the most fascinating cities in the world.

Riyadh has got many interesting buildings and people never get bored of visiting them. There's the Al Mamlaka Tower, for example. It is 302m tall and many people visit it every year. The view from the top is amazing! Riyadh has also got lots of museums. The biggest and the most popular is the National Museum of Saudi Arabia. Here you can see the bones of prehistoric animals, ancient texts and interesting exhibitions.

Riyadh is a great city and I like it very much. There are lots of parks and my friends and I often go cycling in them. We also love sports and play football all the time. For me, Riyadh is the best place in the world to live.

B. Think about your town/city. Look at the questions in the speech bubble and make some notes. Then talk in pairs.

What's the name of your town/city?

Where is it?

What are some important features of this place (size, population, mountains, etc.)?

What are some of the most interesting sights?

What can people do there?

What do you think of the town/city?

What do you enjoy doing there with your friends?

C. Read and find what the highlighted words (1-6) from the text refer to.

Avoiding repetition

When writing, try not to repeat the same words all the time. Use words like:

- he / she / it / we / they
- him / her / it / us / them
- here / there
- this / that

- There's a beautiful forest near here. I go **there** hiking in the forest every weekend.
- Lots of tourists visit my town and I always **them** try to show the tourists around.

1. it: _____
2. them: _____
3. it: _____
4. Here: _____
5. them: _____
6. We: _____

D. Write a description of your town/city. Use your notes from activity B and follow the plan below.

Introduction:

- What's the name of your town/city?
- Where is it?
- Is it big?
- Are there any mountains, hills, rivers, etc.?

Main Part:

- What are some of the most interesting sights?
- What can people do there?
- Do lots of people visit there every year?

Conclusion:

- What do you think of the town/city?
- Is there anything you like/dislike about it?
- What do you enjoy doing there with your friends?

TIP! Use a variety of adjectives when you write to make your description more interesting.

2- Saudi Arabia

3- Two

- 4- It is a great city and he likes it very much
- 5- They enjoy going cycling, love sports and play football
- 6- Riyadh is the best place in the world to live

B-

- Cairo
- In Egypt
- It is capital of Egypt. It is very big and crowded
- There are many places to see such as Cairo Tower, the pyramids, Museums and the Nile
- We can visit the pyramids and see the Nile
- I think it is very beautiful and wonderful
- I and my friend take a tour across the city, visit the museums, the pyramids and enjoy horse riding.

-

Cairo is the capital and the largest city in Egypt. It is very big and crowded. There are many places to see such as Cairo Tower, the pyramids, Museums and the Nile. We can visit the pyramids and see the Nile. I think it is very beautiful and wonderful. I and my friend take a tour across the city, visit the museums, the pyramids and enjoy horse riding

C-

- 1- Riyadh
- 2- buildings
- 3- Marmara Tower
- 4- National Museum
- 5- parks
- 6 my friends and I

D-

Cairo is the capital and the largest city in Egypt. It is very big and crowded. There is The Nile.

There are many places to see such as Cairo Tower, the pyramids, Museums and the Nile. We can visit the pyramids and see the Nile. Many people visit it every year. I think it is very beautiful and wonderful. I and my friend take a tour across the city, visit the museums, the pyramids and enjoy horse riding.

Round-up

Vocabulary

A. Match.

- | | | |
|---------------|---|-------------|
| 1. outer | → | a. office |
| 2. car | → | b. sign |
| 3. pedestrian | → | c. space |
| 4. post | → | d. system |
| 5. bus | → | e. park |
| 6. travel | → | f. crossing |
| 7. stop | → | g. stop |
| 8. solar | → | h. agent |

Score: / 8

B. Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

block stamps comfortable post ideal
planet neighbourhood caravan

- My aunt and uncle bought a(n) **Caravan** and travelled around the country last summer.
- This island is the **ideal** place for your holiday.
- Linda lives in a(n) **block** of flats in the city centre, and it's very noisy there.
- I think Saturn is the most beautiful **planet**.
- We need to **post** this letter but we haven't got any stamps.
- That sofa doesn't look very **comfortable**.
- I'm going to the post office because I need to buy some **stamps**.
- My **neighbourhood** is really noisy. I can't stand living there.

Score: / 8

Grammar

C. Circle the correct words.

A: Excuse me, where's the chemist's?

B: It's on Baker Road, (1) **through** **between** a newsagent's and a bookshop.

A: Is it far?

B: No, it's about five minutes (2) **out of** **from** here. Go (3) **down** **through** Palm Street and turn right (4) **to** **into** Malcolm Road. Walk (5) **up** / **towards** this road, go (6) **around** / **past** the supermarket and turn left (7) **behind** / **at** the traffic lights. That's Baker Road. The chemist's is (8) **in** / **on** your left, (9) **next** / **opposite** to a newsagent's.

Score: / 9

D. Circle the correct words.

- I need to go shopping. **May** **Could** you come with me?
- A: Is Mike joining us?
B: I don't know. He's got a lot of homework so he **might** / **can** stay at home.
- It's a very cold day today. It **can** / **may** snow.
- May I** / **Can you** borrow your red dress, please?
- Ted's house **can** / **might** be that one, but I'm not sure.

Score: / 5

E. Complete the dialogues with the correct form of the adjectives in brackets.

1.

A: So, what do you think? The blue or the yellow bag?

B: Well, the yellow bag is (1) **nicer** (nice) than the blue bag, but it's (2) **smaller** (small). But look at that price! Maybe the blue bag is (3) **better** (good). The yellow bag is much (4) **more expensive** (expensive) than the blue bag.

A: Look, maybe we need to find something

(5) **cheaper** (cheap) than this. It's probably the (6) **most expensive** (expensive) thing in this shop!

2.

A: So, are you coming to the beach with us?

B: I don't know. It's a bit cold today.

A: What? It's (7) **hotter** (hot) than it was yesterday and (8) **sunnier** (sunny), too.

B: Really? And where are you going?

A: To Blue Bay Beach.

B: But that's the (9) **most popular** (popular) beach around here! It's always (10) **more crowded** (crowded) than the other beaches.

A: The Blue Bay may be (11) **more crowded** (crowded) and (12) **noisier** (noisy) than the other beaches but it is the (13) **nicest** (nice) of all!

Score: / 13

Communication

F. Match. Then listen and check your answers.

- | | |
|--|--|
| g 1. May I see your ticket, please? | a. The castle and the museum. |
| f 2. Thanks for your help. | b. Yes, please. |
| c 3. How do I get to the market? | c. Go straight on, towards the station. |
| a 4. Which sights can we visit? | d. I want some peace and quiet. |
| e 5. What's the museum like? | e. It's more interesting than the aquarium. |
| b 6. Need some help? | f. You're welcome. |
| d 7. Why do you want to be alone? | g. Here you are. |

Score: / 7

rs. Talk about a place you visited in the past which you liked. Say what you did there and which sights you visited. Use the vocabulary in the box and your own ideas.

busy quiet modern buildings houses blocks of flats pollution
sights museums castles ancient city fascinating

Score: / 5

Write

Write a short paragraph to describe the place you talked about in the speaking activity.

A few years ago I visited ...


Score: / 5

TOTAL SCORE: / 60

Now I can...

- ▶ make requests and offers
- ▶ ask for, give and refuse permission
- ▶ express possibility
- ▶ talk about space
- ▶ say where buildings are located
- ▶ ask for and give directions
- ▶ make comparisons
- ▶ talk about life in the city and in the country
- ▶ describe my town/city

Rhyming Corner

Read the rhyme and circle the correct words. Then listen and check your answers. 

Space travel

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

Blast off! Let's travel to the (1) sun / earth!

But that's 150 (2) million / billion km away
Let's travel somewhere (3) further / closer, I say.

The closest planet is (4) Venus / Jupiter from here
100 million km isn't exactly (5) far / near

Mars is close too, but it's very (6) hot / cold there
Don't worry, I've got a (7) coat / hat you can wear

What about the (8) planet / moon? That's quite near
That's true, in fact, I can see it from here

But it's a bit (9) fun / boring, and we'll be all alone.
You're right about that, OK, let's go back (10) house / home!



The answers:

Speak

In the past, I visited Luxor. It is an ancient city and full of ancient buildings. It is sunny. It isn't very crowded but it is very beautiful. There are many museums there. I visited many temples like Abou simple. I enjoyed this place. I hope I can go there again.

Write:

A few years ago, I visited Luxor. It is an ancient city and full of ancient buildings. It is sunny. It isn't very crowded but it is very beautiful. There are many museums there. I visited many temples like Abou simple. I enjoyed this place. I hope I can go there again.

Rhyming corner

- 1- sun
- 2- billion
- 3- closer
- 4- Venus.
- 5- Far
- 6- cold
- 7- coat
- 8- moon
- 9- boring
- 10- home

A. Look at the pictures and the title of the text. Do you know anything about this place? Listen, read and check your answers.



Yes, I do

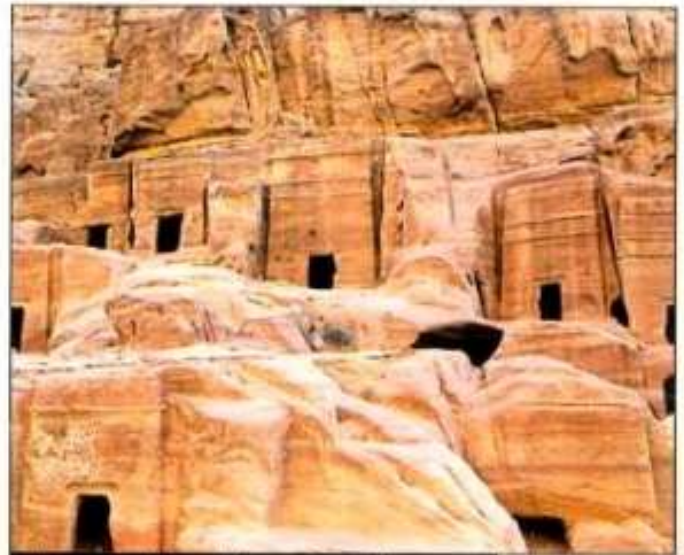
Petra, Jordan: A must-visit sight...

While he was travelling through Jordan in 1812, the Swiss explorer Johann Ludwig Burckhardt found an ancient city unknown to the Western World. People described it as 'a rose-red city half as old as time'. In Greek, Petra means 'stone'.

The incredible thing about the city is that the Nabataeans carved the rose-red stone hills to create it. About 2400 years ago, Petra was the capital city of the Nabataeans. The Nabataean kingdom was very rich, and they built the most fascinating buildings. One of these is Al Khazneh or the Treasury. This building stands 39m tall, but nobody knows why the Nabataeans built it. Today, Al Khazneh is quite famous and has appeared in many documentaries. Around 600,000 tourists visit the ancient site every year and in 2007 people chose it in an Internet poll as one of the New Wonders of the World.



Al Khazneh carved into the cliff



The capital city of the ancient Nabataeans

B. Read again and answer the questions.

1. What did Johann Ludwig Burckhardt find during his journey?
2. What is unusual about Petra?
3. Why did the Nabataeans build Al Khazneh?
4. How tall is Al Khazneh?
5. What happened in 2007?

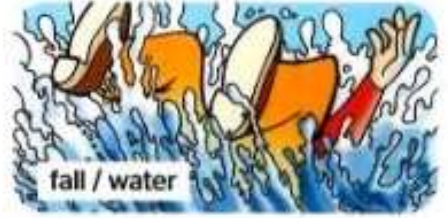
Yes, I do

B-

- 1- He found an ancient city unknown to the Western world
- 2- Nabataeans carved the rose-red stone hills to create it.
- 3- Nobody know
- 4- It is 39m tall
- 5- People chose it in an Internet poll as one of the New Wonders of the World

3b What happened?

Talk in pairs. Look at the pictures below and imagine these things happened to you. What were you doing at that time? Use the prompts to ask each other questions.



What were you doing when you fell into the water?
I was walking by the river.



3c Funfair food

Talk in pairs. Look at the things below and discuss what you are going to get.



Do you want some popcorn?
*No, I want something else.
 Are there any...?*



Hello

► The verb *be*

AFFIRMATIVE		NEGATIVE	
Full forms	Short forms	Full forms	Short forms
I am	I'm	I am not	I'm not
You are	You're	You are not	You aren't
He is	He's	He is not	He isn't
She is	She's	She is not	She isn't
It is	It's	It is not	It isn't
We are	We're	We are not	We aren't
You are	You're	You are not	You aren't
They are	They're	They are not	They aren't

QUESTIONS	SHORT ANSWERS	
Am I?	Yes, I am.	No, I'm not.
Are you?	Yes, you are.	No, you aren't.
Is he?	Yes, he is.	No, he isn't.
Is she?	Yes, she is.	No, she isn't.
Is it?	Yes, it is.	No, it isn't.
Are we?	Yes, we are.	No, we aren't.
Are you?	Yes, you are.	No, you aren't.
Are they?	Yes, they are.	No, they aren't.

We usually use short forms when we speak and full forms when we write.

► Question Words

- **Who...?:** We ask questions about people.
Who's that? My friend Kim.
- **What...?:** We ask questions about things, animals and actions.
What's your favourite school subject? PE.
- **Where...?:** We ask questions about places.
Where are you from? I'm from China.
- **How...?:** We ask about the way in which something happens or to find out someone's news.
How are you? Fine, thanks.
- **How old...?:** We ask about someone's age.
How old are you? I'm thirteen years old.
- **When / What time...?:** We ask about time.
When's the football match? On Saturday.
What time is the football match? At 3pm.
- **How many...?:** We ask about the number of something.
How many bedrooms are there in your house? Three.

► How much...? / How many...? / Much / Many / A lot of / Lots of

- We use **How much...?** with uncountable nouns to ask about the quantity of something.
How much milk is there?
- We use **How many...?** with plural countable nouns to ask about the number of something.
How many cans of lemonade do we need?

- We use **much** with uncountable nouns, in questions and in negative sentences.
We haven't got much money.
- We use **many** with plural countable nouns, usually in questions and in negative sentences.
There aren't many books in the bookcase.
- We use **a lot of/lots of** with uncountable and plural countable nouns, usually in affirmative sentences.
There is a lot of coffee in my cup.
There are lots of apples in the fridge.

NOTE: We also use **How much...?** to ask about the cost or price of something. *How much are these shoes? € 100.*

Module 1

► Present Simple

AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	
	Full forms	Short forms
I speak	I do not speak	I don't speak
You speak	You do not speak	You don't speak
He speaks	He does not speak	He doesn't speak
She speaks	She does not speak	She doesn't speak
It speaks	It does not speak	It doesn't speak
We speak	We do not speak	We don't speak
You speak	You do not speak	You don't speak
They speak	They do not speak	They don't speak

QUESTIONS	SHORT ANSWERS	
Do I speak?	Yes, I do.	No, I don't.
Do you speak?	Yes, you do.	No, you don't.
Does he speak?	Yes, he does.	No, he doesn't.
Does she speak?	Yes, she does.	No, she doesn't.
Does it speak?	Yes, it does.	No, it doesn't.
Do we speak?	Yes, we do.	No, we don't.
Do you speak?	Yes, you do.	No, you don't.
Do they speak?	Yes, they do.	No, they don't.

NOTE: No *-s* in the 3rd person singular after *does/doesn't*.

Formation of the 3rd person singular (he/she/it)

- Most verbs take *-s*.
I eat → He eats I like → He likes
- Verbs ending in *-ss, -sh, -ch, -x, -o* take *-es*.
I watch → He watches I go → He goes
- Verbs ending in a consonant + *y*, drop the *-y* and take *-ies*.
I tidy → He tidies BUT I play → He plays

We use the **Present Simple**:

- for habits or actions that happen regularly.
I watch TV every day.
He goes out at the weekend.
- for situations that are always the same.
We live in Jeddah.
I like ice cream.

Expressions of time

at *one o'clock / half past two*
'night / midday / midnight
 at *the weekend(s)*

in *the morning / afternoon / evening*
my free time

on *Saturday*
Friday morning / afternoon, etc.
weekdays

till / until *We usually work till 5:00 pm.*

before *Jack always has a shower before dinner.*

after *My dad goes for a walk after breakfast.*

Adverbs of frequency

	•	•••	••••	•••••
never	sometimes	often	usually	always

We use **adverbs of frequency** to talk about how often we do something. We place them:

- **before** the main verb.
John often plays football on Thursdays.
Peter doesn't always have breakfast.
- **after** the verb *be*.
Saleh is never late for school.

How often...?:

We use **How often...?** to show the frequency of an action:
A: *How often do you go out?*
B: *I go out twice a week, but I never go out on Fridays.*

Present Progressive

AFFIRMATIVE	
FULL FORMS	SHORT FORMS
I am playing	I'm playing
You are playing	You're playing
He is playing	He's playing
She is playing	She's playing
It is playing	It's playing
We are playing	We're playing
You are playing	You're playing
They are playing	They're playing

NEGATIVE	
FULL FORMS	SHORT FORMS
I am not playing	I'm not playing
You are not playing	You aren't playing
He is not playing	He isn't playing
She is not playing	She isn't playing
It is not playing	It isn't playing
We are not playing	We aren't playing
You are not playing	You aren't playing
They are not playing	They aren't playing

QUESTIONS	SHORT ANSWERS	
Am I playing?	Yes, I am.	No, I'm not.
Are you playing?	Yes, you are.	No, you aren't.
Is he playing?	Yes, he is.	No, he isn't.
Is she playing?	Yes, she is.	No, she isn't.
Is it playing?	Yes, it is.	No, it isn't.
Are we playing?	Yes, we are.	No, we aren't.
Are you playing?	Yes, you are.	No, you aren't.
Are they playing?	Yes, they are.	No, they aren't.

We use the **Present Progressive**:

- for actions that are happening at the moment of speaking.
What is Bayan doing now? She's talking on the phone.
- for temporary states.
I'm working at a supermarket these days.

FORMATION OF -ing

• most verbs take <i>-ing</i>	<i>talk → talking</i>
• verbs ending in <i>-e</i> drop the <i>-e</i> before the <i>-ing</i>	<i>come → coming</i>
• verbs with one syllable ending in one vowel + one consonant double the consonant before the <i>-ing</i>	<i>stop → stopping</i>
• verbs with two or more syllables ending in one stressed vowel + one consonant double the consonant before the <i>-ing</i>	<i>begin → beginning</i> BUT <i>happen → happening</i>
• verbs ending in one vowel + <i>-l</i> double the <i>-l</i> before the <i>-ing</i>	<i>travel → travelling</i>
• verbs ending in <i>-ie</i> change <i>-ie</i> to <i>-y</i> before the <i>-ing</i>	<i>lie → lying</i>

TIME EXPRESSIONS

now, at the moment
 today, these days
 this week / year, etc.

Present Progressive vs Present Simple

- We use the **Present Progressive** for actions that are happening at the moment of speaking and for temporary states.
Salman is watching TV now.
- We use the **Present Simple** for habits, repeated actions and permanent states.
Salman watches TV at the weekend.

TIME EXPRESSIONS

PRESENT PROGRESSIVE	PRESENT SIMPLE
now, at the moment today, these days, this week/year, etc.	usually, always, often, etc. every day/week, etc. in the afternoons/summer, etc. on Mondays, at the weekend, etc.

Stative Verbs

The following verbs are usually **not** used in the **Present Progressive**. They are called **stative verbs**:

- see, hear, smell, etc.
- like, love, hate, want, need, etc.
- think, understand, know, etc.
- be, have, cost, etc.

ve/ enjoy / hate / can't stand + -ing
ve / enjoy / hate / can't stand + noun
like / want + to

like / love / enjoy / hate / can't stand + -ing
I enjoy playing tennis.
Pablo can't stand going to art galleries.

like / love / enjoy / hate / can't stand + noun
I like Maths. Sam hates Geography.

would like / want + to
I'd like to go to the park.
Nouf wants to go to the museum.

NOTE: We use **like + -ing** to say what we like in general:

I like going to the shopping centre.
Do you like tennis?

We use **would like to** to say what we want to do and to make offers, invitations and requests.

I'd like to go to the shopping centre.
Would you like to play tennis with me this afternoon?

Module 2

▶ Past Simple of regular verbs

AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	
	FULL FORMS	SHORT FORMS
I played	I did not play	I didn't play
You played	You did not play	You didn't play
He played	He did not play	He didn't play
She played	She did not play	She didn't play
It played	It did not play	It didn't play
We played	We did not play	We didn't play
You played	You did not play	You didn't play
They played	They did not play	They didn't play

QUESTIONS	SHORT ANSWERS	
Did I play?	Yes, I did.	No, I didn't.
Did you play?	Yes, you did.	No, you didn't.
Did he play?	Yes, he did.	No, he didn't.
Did she play?	Yes, she did.	No, she didn't.
Did it play?	Yes, it did.	No, it didn't.
Did we play?	Yes, we did.	No, we didn't.
Did you play?	Yes, you did.	No, you didn't.
Did they play?	Yes, they did.	No, they didn't.

SPELLING

• most verbs take -ed	<i>talk → talked</i>
• verbs ending in -e take only -d	<i>explore → explored</i>
• verbs ending in a consonant + -y take -ied	<i>try → tried</i> BUT <i>play → played</i>
• verbs with one syllable ending in one vowel + one consonant double the consonant before the -ed	<i>stop → stopped</i>
• verbs with two or more syllables ending in a stressed vowel + one consonant double the consonant before the -ed	<i>prefer → preferred</i> BUT <i>happen → happened</i>
• verbs ending in one vowel + -l double the -l before the -ed	<i>travel → travelled</i> BUT <i>sail → sailed</i>

▶ Past Simple of irregular verbs

• Irregular verbs don't take **-ed** in the Past Simple.

AFFIRMATIVE	I/You/He/She/It/We/You/They	went
NEGATIVE	I/You/He/She/It/We/You/They	didn't go
QUESTIONS	Did I/you/he/she/it/we/you/they	go?

NOTE: Look at the list of irregular verbs on page 72.

We use the **Past Simple** for:

- actions that started and were completed at a specific time in the past.
We bought our house five years ago.
- habitual or repeated actions in the past.
I always went to bed early when I lived with my parents.
- for completed actions that happened one after the other in the past.
Yesterday I got up at 8:00, had breakfast and left for school.

TIME EXPRESSIONS

yesterday / yesterday morning, etc.
 last night / week / weekend / month / year
 last Wednesday / Friday, etc.
 last summer / winter, etc.
 two days / a week / three months / five years ago
 in + year

▶ Past Simple of the verb *be*

AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE
I/He/She/It was	I/He/She/It wasn't (=was not)
We/You/They were	We/You/They weren't (=were not)

QUESTIONS	SHORT ANSWERS
Was I/ he/she/it ?	Yes, I/he/she/it was. Yes, we/you/they were.
Were we/you/they?	No, I/he/she/it wasn't. No, we/you/they weren't.

▶ The verb *could*

AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE
I/He/She/It could walk	I/He/She/It could not walk
We/You/They	We/You/They couldn't walk

QUESTIONS

Could I/he/she/it we/you/they walk?

SHORT ANSWERS

Yes, I/he/she/it could.	No, I/he/she/it couldn't.
we/you/they	we/you/they

- **Could** is the past tense of **can**. We use it to talk about ability in the past.
My brother could speak English when he was ten.

As of manner

Adverbs of manner describe how something happens.

We form most adverbs of manner by adding -ly to the adjective.	quiet → quietly careful → carefully
Adjectives ending in a consonant+ -y, drop the -y and take -ily.	easy → easily
Adjectives ending in -le, drop the -e and take -ly.	terrible → terribly
Irregular adverbs	good → well fast → fast hard → hard late → late early → early

Present Simple vs Past Simple

PRESENT SIMPLE	PAST SIMPLE
I play / eat He/She/It plays / eats We/You/They play / eat	I played / ate He/She/It played / ate We/You/They played / ate

- We use the **Present Simple** for actions that happen regularly and for situations that are always the same.
- We form the question and negative form with **Do/Does** and **don't/doesn't**.
I go to the library every Monday.
- We use the **Past Simple** for actions that happened in the past and for past situations.
- We form the question and negative form with **Did** and **didn't**.
I went to the library last Monday.

Personal Pronouns

SUBJECT PRONOUNS	OBJECT PRONOUNS
I	me
You	you
He	him
She	her
It	it
We	us
You	you
They	them

- Subject personal pronouns** are used as subjects and go before the verb.
Look at that painting. It's beautiful
- Object personal pronouns** are used after verbs as objects or after prepositions.
Look at him! He's my brother.

Module 3

Past Progressive

AFFIRMATIVE

I was eating
 You were eating
 He was eating
 She was eating
 It was eating
 We were eating
 You were eating
 They were eating

NEGATIVE

FULL FORMS

I was not eating
 You were not eating
 He was not eating
 She was not eating
 It was not eating
 We were not eating
 You were not eating
 They were not eating

SHORT FORMS

I wasn't eating
 You weren't eating
 He wasn't eating
 She wasn't eating
 It wasn't eating
 We weren't eating
 You weren't eating
 They weren't eating

QUESTIONS

Was I eating?
 Were you eating?
 Was he eating?
 Was she eating?
 Was it eating?
 Were we eating?
 Were you eating?
 Were they eating?

SHORT ANSWERS

Yes, I was. No, I wasn't.
 Yes, you were. No, you weren't.
 Yes, he was. No, he wasn't.
 Yes, she was. No, she wasn't.
 Yes, it was. No, it wasn't.
 Yes, we were. No, we weren't.
 Yes, you were. No, you weren't.
 Yes, they were. No, they weren't.

We use the **Past Progressive**:

- for an action that was happening at a specific point of time in the past.
I was watching TV at 7 o'clock yesterday evening.
- to describe background scenes to a story.
Hussein was walking in the forest and it was raining.
- for actions that were happening at the same time in the past. In this case we usually use **while**.
While I was watching TV, my mother was cooking.

Past Simple - Past Progressive Time Clauses (when, while)

- We use the **Past Progressive** and the **Past Simple** in the same sentence when one action interrupted another in the past. We use the **Past Progressive** for the longer action and the **Past Simple** for the shorter action. In this case we usually use **while** or **when**.
While I was driving, I saw a cat in the street.
I was sleeping when the telephone rang.

some/any/no

- some + uncountable / plural countable nouns** in affirmative sentences and offers.
There is some orange juice in the fridge.
Would you like some chips?
- any + uncountable / plural countable nouns** in questions and negative sentences.
Is there any orange juice in the fridge?
There aren't any chips on the table.
- no (= not any) + uncountable / plural countable nouns** in affirmative sentences to give a negative meaning.
There is no cheese in the fridge. = There isn't any cheese in the fridge.

NOTE:

Countable Nouns

- We can count them.
- We can use *a/an* and numbers before them.
- They have singular and plural forms.
one orange five sandwiches a lamp

NOTE:

Uncountable Nouns

- We cannot count them.
- We cannot use *a/an* or numbers before them, but we often use *some* and *any*.
- They have only singular forms.
rice water pasta

le 4

ld/may/might

The verbs **can, could, may** and **might**:

- are followed by the base form of the verb without **to**.
- are the same in all persons in the singular and plural.
- do not form the question and negative with **do**.

- We use **Can I...?, Could I...?, May I...?** to ask for permission.
Can/Could/May I go to the shopping centre?
Yes, you can/may.
No, you can't/may not.
- We use **Can you...?, Could you...?** to make polite requests and ask for a favour. **Could** is more polite.
Can/Could you help me with my homework?
- We use **Can I...?, Could I...?, May I...?** to offer help.
Can/Could/May I help you?
- We use **may, might** and **could** to express possibility in the present or future. **Might** expresses slight possibility.
We may/might/could go to the Summer Festival next weekend.

Prepositions of place

- next to** *The museum is next to the post office.*
- in front of** *The bus stop is in front of the museum.*
- opposite** *The library is opposite the museum.*
- between** *The museum is between the bank and the post office.*
- behind** *The park is behind the museum.*

Prepositions of movement

- up** *Walk up this road.*
- down** *Go down Elm Street.*
- into** *Don't come into the house with those shoes!*
- out of** *Nuha walked out of the room.*
- through** *This road goes through the park.*
- towards** *Walk towards the library.*
- past** *Walk past the newsagent's and turn left.*
- from...to** *Mark drives from his house to work every day.*
- around** *Stop running around the garden!*

Comparative and Superlative Forms

- We use the **comparative** of adjectives when we compare two people, animals or things.
- We use the **superlative** of adjectives when we compare one person, animal or thing with several of the same kind.

FORMATION			
Comparative			
adjective + -er	+ than	<i>All is older than Mohammed.</i>	
more + adjective		<i>My watch is more expensive than Jim's.</i>	
Superlative			
the +	adjective + -est	+ of/in	<i>All is the tallest boy in his class.</i>
	most + adjective		<i>This watch is the most expensive of all.</i>

- All one-syllable and most two syllable adjectives take **-er/est**:
clean → cleaner → the cleanest
clever → cleverer → the cleverest
- One-syllable adjectives ending in **-e**, take **-r/-st**:
nice → nicer → the nicest
- One-syllable adjectives ending in one vowel + one consonant, double the consonant before the **-er/est**:
hot → hotter → the hottest
- Adjectives ending in a consonant + **-y**, drop the **-y** and take **-ier/-iest**:
easy → easier → the easiest
- Adjectives with three or more syllables and some two-syllable adjectives take **more + adjective/ most + adjective**:
expensive → more expensive → the most expensive
careful → more careful → the most careful

IRREGULAR COMPARATIVES AND SUPERLATIVES

POSITIVE FORM	COMPARATIVE FORM	SUPERLATIVE FORM
good	better	the best
bad	worse	the worst
many/much	more	the most
far	farther/further	the farthest/furthest

Which...?

- We use **Which...?** when we want to select one from a group of things or people.
Which mountain is higher? Mt Everest or Mt Kilimanjaro?

In class

How to learn better in class

- Look at your teacher and the board and take notes.
- Listen carefully to your teacher and the CD.
- Ask your teacher when you don't understand.
- Speak in English as much as possible.
- Take part in pair and group work activities.

Outside the class

How to learn better outside the class

- Read the dialogues and texts from your book and listen to your CD.
- Read the dialogues and texts aloud and sometimes record yourself.
- Study the vocabulary and grammar and then do your homework.
- Read selected texts from magazines and newspapers in English.
- Read websites in English.

Vocabulary

How to learn vocabulary better

- Write down new words in a notebook. Together with the English word:
 - write an example sentence,
 - draw or stick a picture.
- Put words in groups or use diagrams.
- Learn whole phrases (eg. verb+noun) not just isolated words.
- Learn new words in context (in sentences describing situations). This way, it is easier to remember them.
- When you learn new words, you must remember if they are verbs, nouns, adjectives, etc.
- When you learn new words, it's a good idea to learn any synonyms and/or opposites.
- Refer to the Word List.
- Practise the spelling and pronunciation of new words.
- Look up unknown words in a dictionary.
- Regularly revise words you have learnt.
- Try to use words you have recently learnt when you speak or write.

Grammar

How to learn grammar better

- Refer to the Grammar Reference.
- Use grammar tables.
- Have a grammar notebook. In it write:
 - tips and/or rules in your language,
 - example sentences,
 - important grammatical points e.g. irregular verbs.
- Make a note of grammatical errors that you often make.

Speak

How to do better when doing speaking tasks

- Before you speak, make sure you understand the task and how you should use the prompts.
- Look at the example and use the prompts given.
- Use the vocabulary and the language you have learnt.
- Don't be afraid to make mistakes when you speak.
- Speak only in English.

Read

How to do better when doing reading tasks

- Before you read, try to predict what the text is about with the help of the title and the pictures.
- Look for key words in the text to understand the main ideas.
- Try to guess the meaning of unknown words.
- Read the text quickly to understand the main idea.
- Read the text carefully to understand specific details.
- Decide in which part of the text you can find the information you need.
- Make sure you understand who or what the pronouns (he, it, this, them, etc.) refer to in the text.

Listen

How to do better when doing listening tasks

- Before you listen, look at the pictures and read the questions and answers carefully.
- Before you listen, try to predict what the speakers are going to talk about.
- Before you listen, try to predict what kind of information is missing.
- While listening, try to understand the general idea, not every single word.
- Listen for key words to understand the main ideas.
- While listening, don't assume that an answer is correct just because the speakers mention a word that is in the activity. Listen carefully before you answer.

Write

How to do better when doing writing tasks

- Make sure you understand what you are asked to write.
- Plan your writing and make notes before you write.
- Plan your paragraphs. Before you start, think of the ideas you are going to include in each paragraph.
- Group relevant information together and put it in the same paragraph.
- Do not write very short sentences. Join your ideas with *and*, *but*, *so* and *because*.
- Use pronouns (he, she, it, them, etc.) to avoid repeating the same words.
- When you write to a friend, start and finish your letter/e-mail in an appropriate way. Remember to use set phrases.
- When you narrate events, write the events in chronological order. Use adverbs like *suddenly*, *luckily*, *unfortunately* to make your writing more interesting.
- Use a variety of vocabulary and grammatical structures in your writing to make it more interesting.
- Write your first draft and correct it. Then write your final draft.
- Write neatly.
- After you finish, check your writing. Check punctuation and capital letters, word order, spelling, linking words, grammar and vocabulary.

Hello

be late
borrow
chocolate bar
exercise (n)
junk food
notebook
page
try

Countries - Nationalities

China - Chinese
Cuba - Cuban
Egypt - Egyptian
Greece - Greek
Italy - Italian
Jordan - Jordanian
Mexico - Mexican
Morocco - Moroccan
Peru - Peruvian
Saudi Arabia - Saudi Arabian
Thailand - Thai
United Arab Emirates - Emirati

Phrases

Can you repeat that?
How much...?
How old are you?
Where are you from?

1a

after
also
become
before
end (n)
excellent
facilities
finish
gym
learn
like (prep.)
modern
other
paint (v)
perfect
place
sailing
say
science lab
secondary school
start
the same... as
till
until
want

School subjects

Art
Biology
Chemistry
Geography
History
ICT
Maths
PE
Physics

Phrases

It's great fun!

1b

a lot of
boring
brush one's teeth
carpet
change (v)
electric
for hours
headache
help
on the phone
rubbish bin
sponge
tired
toothbrush

Appliances

cooker
dishwasher
fridge
hoover
iron
washing machine

Chores

clean the windows
cook
do the washing
do the washing-up
hoover
iron clothes
take out the rubbish
tidy my room
wash the car

Phrases

How often...? once/twice/three times a...
Let's...

1c

bored
decorate
draw
in fashion
look for
look like
own (adj)
patch
pocket
put
still
ugly
wait

Clothes and accessories

abaya
belt
boots
earrings
hat
headscarf
jumper
leggings
sandals

shirt
skirt
thobe
tracksuit
Phrases
Anyway...
Don't worry.
What a mess!
What's up?
Why...?

1d

a bit
bat
can't stand
competition
course
elbow pad
exercise (v)
free
group
join
kind
knee pad
only
take part in
though
try out
website
winner
Free-time activities
chat on the phone
do arts and crafts
download information from the Net
go rollerblading
go skateboarding
hang out with friends
play table tennis
read magazines/newspapers
surf the Net
Phrases
Check out this...
I'd love to.
It looks good.

1e

age
both
ice hockey
local
really
spend
Appearance
chubby
curly
dark
fair
good-looking
medium-length
slim
straight
wavy

Personality

active
clever
friendly
helpful
lazy
outgoing
shy
unfriendly
Phrases
What does he look like?
What is he like?

2a

almost
around
be back
broken
camel
desert
experience (n)
fall off
forget
guys
manage
quite
scared
show (v)
Holiday activities
buy souvenirs
explore a cave
go hiking
go horse riding
go on a cruise
go on a trip
go sightseeing
travel abroad
Phrases
Here you go.
I'm only joking.
To be honest...
What else...?

2b

ask (for)
careful
cheap
closed
crowded
dangerous
decide
early
expensive
fast
get off
hard
late
later
on foot
polite
popular
safe
side
slow

traffic
wrong
Means of transport

ferry
helicopter
motorbike
tram
underground
van

Phrases
Guess what!

2c
any more
at the age of
caravan
carry
connect
donkey
for this reason
goods
in the past
item
leave
line
long (adv)
merchant
network
operate
route
silk
spread (v)
stop (n)
trade
tradition
train system

2d
actually
around (=about)
be born
captain
coast
excited
explorer
famous
feel
happen
immediately
incredible
land (n)
name (after)
next
pleased
promise
reach
sailor
shout
sunny
voyage
Points of the compass
east
north
south
west

2e
3D documentary
arrive
because of
dinosaur
experiment
hope
invention
journey
leave
mind (v)
visit (n)

Adjectives expressing opinion
amazing
awful
brilliant
cool
exciting
fantastic
frightening
horrible
interesting
weird
wonderful
Phrases
How are things?
How long?
It takes...

3a
ambulance
banana skin
call for
exactly
explain
in the middle of
jump (off)
just
lie (lay)
pavement
strange
suddenly

Parts of the body
ankle
arm
back
finger
knee
wrist
Verbs related to accidents
bleed
break
crash into
fall down
hit
hurt
slip
sprain
Phrases
Never mind.

3b
answer (n)
appear
bush
calm
campsite
chase

cliff
close (adj)
continue
dark
disappear
footprint
frightened
hear
hole
huge
nearby
noise
organise
probably
run away
scream
shadow
village
voice
wild
Phrases
Believe it or not...
I (don't) think so.

3c
be left
blood
each
get on
hill
ketchup
luckily
queue
wet
Words/Phrases related to funfairs
bumper car
candy floss
corn on the cob
crisps
doughnut
ferris wheel
milkshake
popcorn
prize
rides
roller coaster
stand (n)
water slide
Phrases
Hang on a minute!
What do you mean?

3d
a few
another
attack
bite
brave
crazy
different
far
half
human
in the beginning
lose
neck
return
save

scare (away)
shark
take place
wolf
Emotions
alone
angry
embarrassed
lonely
shocked
surprised
worried

3e
adventure
after a while
be away
behind
finally
fix
fortunately
ladder
mention
neighbour
next door
put up a tent
quickly
situation
unfortunately
windy
Phrases related to misfortunes
be/get lost
be/get stuck in a lift
get a flat tyre
get locked out
lose one's keys
miss the bus
Phrases
What a day!

4a
book (v)
bring
card
euro
flight
get a haircut
medicine
post (v)
shelf
stamp
ticket
Places in a town/city
chemist's
florist's
hairstylist's
library
market
newsagent's
post office
travel agent's
Phrases
Can I help you?
Here you are.
I'm afraid not.
Let me check.
Would you like anything else?
You're welcome.

catch
 footbridge
 map
 pedestrian crossing
 petrol station
 police station
 robber
 stop sign
 traffic lights
 tunnel

Directions

Go straight on.
 How do I get to...?
 It's on your right/left.
 Turn right/left at the...
 Turn right/left into... Street/
 Road.

Phrases

Need some help?
 Now what?

4c

annoying
 barbecue
 busy
 comfortable
 country
 do gardening
 each other
 excitement
 general
 go for a walk
 healthy
 home-cooked
 ideal
 kill
 lifestyle
 mouse - mice
 nature
 neighbourhood
 noisy
 offer (v)
 opinion
 peace and quiet
 peaceful
 pollution
 prefer
 relaxed
 useful
 without

Types of houses

block of flats
 bungalow
 caravan
 cottage
 farm
 houseboat
 tree house

Phrases

Which...?

4d

along with
 any more
 billion
 centre
 fit (v)
 freeze
 heat
 heavy
 inside
 km/h
 light
 million
 minus
 move
 over
 scientist
 second (n)
 sunlight
 temperature
 thousand

Words related to space

Earth
 galaxy
 moon
 outer space
 planet
 solar system
 star
 sun
 universe

4e

building
 capital
 exhibition
 fascinating
 go cycling
 sight
 top
 tourist
 view

Places in a city

airport
 aquarium
 art gallery
 bridge
 car park
 castle
 mosque
 port
 stadium
 tower
 train station

Phrases

For example...

IRREGULAR VERBS

Base Form	Past Simple
be	was/were
become	became
begin	began
bleed	bled
break	broke
bite	bit
bring	brought
build	built
buy	bought
catch	caught
choose	chose
come	came
cut	cut
do	did
draw	drew
drink	drank
drive	drove
eat	ate
fall	fell
feed	fed
find	found
forget	forgot
freeze	froze
get	got
give	gave
go	went
hang	hung
have	had
hear	heard
hit	hit
hurt	hurt
know	knew
learn	learnt/learned
leave	left
let	let
lie	lay
lose	lost
make	made
meet	met
put	put
read	read
ride	rode
run	ran
say	said
see	saw
send	sent
sit	sat
sleep	slept
speak	spoke
spend	spent
stand	stood
swim	swam
take	took
tell	told
think	thought
understand	understood
wake	woke
wear	wore
win	won
write	wrote