



CAMBRIDGE

Official
Cambridge
Exam
Preparation

PREPARE

STUDENT'S BOOK

A2

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**Second
Edition**

LEVEL 3

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UNIT	VOCABULARY	GRAMMAR	READING
1 IT'S A CHALLENGE! page 10	Adjectives of personality Personal details ∅ The alphabet	Present simple and present continuous	The Duke of Edinburgh's Award Register to do the Duke of Edinburgh's Award
2 OUR CHANGING PLANET page 14	Geographical features ∅ <i>th</i> : /θ/ and /ð/ Animals	Verbs we don't usually use in the continuous	The Earth: A changing planet Learning about the giant panda
Culture National Parks page 18			
3 ON HOLIDAY page 20	Holidays: Ways of travelling ∅ Silent letters ✔ Speaking Part 2 Holiday vocabulary	Past simple	First holidays with friends Teen travel tips: Moscow ✔ Reading Part 2
4 MY PLACE page 24	Homes ∅ /i:/ and /ɪ/ Adjectives to describe homes	Past continuous and past simple ✔ Writing Part 7	A new home Strange houses
Life Skills Critical thinking: Accepting other people's opinions page 28			
Review 1 Units 1-4 page 30			
5 SCHOOL page 32	School subjects ∅ Word patterns <i>take</i>	Comparative and superlative adverbs	New ways of learning Clarissa's blog ✔ Reading Part 3
6 FAVOURITE THINGS page 36	Materials Adjectives for describing objects	Possession ∅ Weak forms: <i>a</i> and <i>of</i>	Special memories
Culture Secondary school in the UK page 40			
7 ADVENTURE HOLIDAYS page 42	Holiday activities ✔ Speaking Part 2 Conversation about an adventure holiday Things to take on an Adventure Holiday	Present continuous for future ∅ Sentence stress: present continuous	Brecon Beacons adventure weekend
8 LIFE IN THE FUTURE page 46	Furniture and household appliances Words with two meanings	Future with <i>will</i> Future with <i>may</i> and <i>might</i> ∅ <i>will</i> and <i>won't</i>	What will you put in your time capsule? ✔ Reading Part 4
Life Skills Communication: Having a good conversation page 50			
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9 SPORTS, GAMES AND ACTIVITIES page 54	Sports and activities Sports vocabulary	<i>must</i> , <i>mustn't</i> , <i>have to</i> and <i>don't have to</i> ∅ <i>must</i> and <i>mustn't</i>	Cool Zone Climbing Centre rules What are eSports? ✔ Reading Part 3
10 USEFUL WEBSITES page 58	Relationships ∅ <i>gh</i> Internet nouns and verbs ✔ Reading Part 4	Verb patterns: gerunds and infinitives	Teen troubles Six great websites for teenagers
Culture The beautiful game page 62			

LISTENING	SPEAKING	WRITING	VIDEO
A conversation about the Duke of Edinburgh's Award	Talking about yourself ✔ Speaking Part 1		
A conversation about animals ✔ Listening Part 5		An article about an animal	
			▶ Glacier National Park
A conversation with a hotel receptionist	A conversation at a tourist information centre		
Five short conversations ✔ Listening Part 1		A description of a home	▶ Homes
✔ Listening Part 1	✔ Speaking Part 1	✔ Writing Part 7	
An interview about homeschooling	Describing your perfect school		▶ School subjects
Asking people about their favourite things A conversation about people's belongings ✔ Listening Part 5		Adjective order	
			▶ High School in the USA
A conversation about an adventure holiday A talk about an adventure holiday ✔ Listening Part 2	Talking about an adventure holiday		▶ Adventures!
An interview about homes of the future Five short conversations ✔ Listening Part 4		<i>too, also, as well</i>	
✔ Listening Part 4	✔ Speaking Part 2		
A conversation about eSports and mind sports	Talking about eSports		▶ Games
Young app developers talk about their work		An email ✔ Writing Part 6	
			▶ Football

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11 CITY LIVING page 64	Places in a city Uncountable nouns	Determiners ⌚ <i>the</i>	Signs, notices and messages ✔ Reading Part 1
12 FILMS page 68	Types of film Conjunctions	Relative pronouns <i>who, which, that</i> ⌚ Spelling and syllables	What makes a movie a hit? Showing today at Star Cinema ✔ Reading Part 2
Life Skills Creativity and innovation: Brainstorming page 72			
Review 3 Units 9-12 page 74			✔ Reading Part 1
13 LIFE EXPERIENCES page 76	Outdoor activities Past participles	Present perfect with <i>ever</i> and <i>never</i> ⌚ Past participles	The great outdoors: 10 things to do before you're 16 Life quiz ✔ Reading Part 5
14 SPENDING MONEY page 80	Shops Units of measurement and money	Present perfect with <i>just, yet</i> and <i>already</i> ⌚ Intonation: questions and statements	York Times Pocket money
Culture Shopping and money page 84			
15 FREE TIME page 86	Free-time activities Collocations about having fun	Present perfect with <i>for</i> and <i>since</i> ⌚ Weak forms	My hobby – geocaching ✔ Reading Part 3
16 LANGUAGES OF THE WORLD page 90	Words to describe language learning Large numbers ⌚ Word stress in numbers	Present perfect and past simple	Languages of the world ✔ Speaking Part 1
Life Skills Learning to learn: Effective learning page 94			
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17 STAYING HEALTHY page 98	Body parts Adjectives to express emotion	Reflexive pronouns	Accident! Teen health ⌚ /u:/ and /ʊ/
18 FROM COVER TO COVER page 102	Books and reading Words about books	First conditional ⌚ Sentence stress	Signs, notices and messages ✔ Reading Part 1 Books to make you laugh this summer ✔ Reading Part 2
Culture English Literature page 106			
19 DIFFERENT INGREDIENTS page 108	Words to describe cooking ⌚ Ways to pronounce <i>ea</i> Ingredients <i>do</i> and <i>make</i>	Present simple passive	Breakfast cereals The taste test ✔ Reading Part 5
20 LIFE CHANGES page 112	<i>change</i> as a verb and noun Life changes	Past simple passive ⌚ Sounds and spelling	Life changes Kevin Pearce
Life Skills Study skills: Taking exams page 116			
Review 5 Units 17-20 page 118			✔ Reading Part 5
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Key to symbols:

⌚ Pronunciation

✔ A2 Key for Schools exam task

▶ Video

LISTENING	SPEAKING	WRITING	VIDEO
World cities quiz Six short conversations	Making requests in different situations		▶ Favourite cities
A conversation about going to the cinema ✔ Listening Part 3		An invitation to the cinema	
✔ Listening Part 3			
An interview with an explorer	Doing your own Life quiz		▶ Life experiences
A conversation about a birthday picnic		An email ✔ Writing Part 6	
			▶ Famous markets
Three young people talk about free-time activities A girl talking about her unusual hobby	An interview about an unusual hobby		
Five short conversations ✔ Listening Part 4 A talk about different languages		Information about your English class	
✔ Listening Part 5 ✔ Speaking Part 1 ✔ Writing Part 6			
Fiver short conversations ✔ Listening Part 1	Giving advice		▶ Health
A talk about a reading competition		A story ✔ Writing Part 7	
			▶ What teens read
A talk about a cooking competition ✔ Listening Part 2	Talking about a recipe		▶ Favourite foods
A conversation about a new school ✔ Listening Part 3		A biography	
✔ Listening Part 2 ✔ Speaking Part 1			

WELCOME TO PREPARE

LEARN ABOUT THE FEATURES IN YOUR NEW STUDENT'S BOOK!

PRONUNCIATION

Practise and improve
your pronunciation

ABOUT YOU

At the start of the unit,
talk about you and
your life

2 OUR CHANGING PLANET

THE EARTH: A CHANGING PLANET



1 Scientists believe the Earth is 4.5 billion years old. However, the atmosphere, oceans, hills, rivers, forests and plants we see today are much younger than that. For example, Mount Everest is about 10 million years old. The Amazon rainforest is only 15 million years old. The pyramids in Egypt are only 4,500 years old.

2 The Earth is always changing because of volcanoes, earthquakes and, of course, wind and rain. Some of these changes are very slow and others are quick. Water and air can make very big changes to the planet. For example, glaciers (masses of ice) can cut through mountains and make lakes and rivers. Volcanoes, earthquakes and other changes are under the oceans and sometimes they become new islands. This is happening in the South Pacific, near Japan.

3 It's normal for our planet to change, but at the moment, scientists think it's changing faster than usual. They don't understand everything that's happening, but they know that some changes (which we don't see) are getting worse. The weather is getting warmer in some places and drier in others, and there are more big storms.

4 However, these changes are not bad for everyone. Because the Arctic is getting warmer, some people in Greenland now have businesses and eat vegetables they grow on their land. That wasn't possible 10 years ago. Farmers in Greenland like the warm weather and hope it will continue.

ABOUT YOU

What is the weather like in your country?
Is the weather the same every year?

VOCABULARY AND READING

Geographical features

- In pairs, discuss the questions. Then read the article and check your ideas.
 - How old is the Earth?
 - What is happening to the Earth's weather?
 - How the planet changes
- Read the article again and choose the best heading for each paragraph.
 - Good news to come out of the world
 - Problems for the planet
 - The age of the Earth
 - How the planet changes
- Match the words in the box to the photos A-G. Listen and check. Then repeat.

volcano	glacier	island
mountain	river	lake
ocean	forest	pyramid



Complete each sentence with the correct word from Exercise 3.

- Not many plants and animals can live in the Arctic because they are very cold. (cold)
- Many people live on top of the world's highest mountains. (mountain)
- There is a big island in the Pacific Ocean. (island)
- There were so many trees in the Amazon rainforest that it was impossible to see the sky. (forest)
- My friend and I walked to the top of the mountain. (mountain)

PRONUNCIATION

Listen to the sounds G and C and repeat them. Then put the words in the box into the correct column.

Words	G	C
glacier		
glacier		
glacier		
glacier		
glacier		

Write five sentences of your own using the words from Exercise 3.

GRAMMAR

Verbs we don't usually use in the continuous form.

- Find three verbs in the article on page 14 and underline them. What tense are they in?

The verbs above are about thinking, feeling and wanting things. We don't usually use them in the continuous form.

- Which of these verbs are also about thinking, feeling and wanting things?

believing	buy	climb	eat	hate
know	drink	forget	need	prefer
see	sing	sit	want	work

GRAMMAR REFERENCE AND PRACTISE PAGE 148

- Complete the sentences using the present simple or present continuous of the verbs in brackets.
 - Can you hear the TV off? (talk) that programme!
 - Mr Jones (speak) to talk to you. Are you free now?
 - Why (you sing)? (sing)
 - That book (belong) to me. It's not my friend's.
 - I (want) this T-shirt. Can I buy it, Mum?
 - I can't talk now, sorry. I (work).
- Correct the mistakes in the sentences.
 - There are things in my bag that I'm reading at the moment.
 - The weather's cold at the moment, but I'm wondering if that's changing.
 - My brother is liking summer and I'm liking winter.
 - Get into the pool with me! The water is looking great.
- Use the prompts to write questions beginning Do you... or Are you... Then write around the class and ask people your questions.
 - What's a film?
 - Have you got an instrument?
 - Are you going to the museum?
 - Think / English is easy!
 - How's the weather?
 - How's the weather?
 - How's the weather?

OUR CHANGING PLANET 15

PREPARE FOR THE EXAM

Easy to find exam tasks
to get you ready for
the exam

PREPARE TO WRITE

Prepare, plan and
check your writing

READING

- Look at questions 1-4. In pairs, discuss the questions. Then, read the texts quickly to check your answers.
 - How many languages are there in the world?
 - What European language family does Polish belong to?
 - Which Asian language has the most speakers?
 - What are some common second languages in Africa?
- Read the texts again and answer the questions.
 - What are the three biggest languages in the world? How many speakers do they have?
 - Which continent has the most languages?
 - Which country has the largest number of languages?
 - What is special about the Bantu languages?
 - What has happened to some of the languages of Australia and Oceania?

LANGUAGES of the WORLD

There are around 7,000 different languages in the world today. Languages that are similar to each other are in groups or 'families'. Some languages have a lot of speakers and others have very few. Many of the smaller languages have no writing, so when the last speaker dies, the language dies too.

Europe

Europe has 284 different languages. One language family from Europe is the Romance languages, which include Spanish, Portuguese and Italian. Another is the Slavic languages, which include Russian, Polish and Czech. English belongs to the Germanic group and is the third largest language in the world. 331 million people speak it as a first language and 320 million as a second language. The Bantu languages from Spain and France are very special. It doesn't belong to any language family.

Asia

Asia has 2,300 languages. Chinese has a billion speakers - more than any other language in the world. Hindi is the world's fourth largest language, and Arabic comes fifth. Some parts of Asia have a very large number of languages.

Australia and Oceania

There are 1,171 languages in Australia and Oceania. The main language of Australia is English, but there are a lot of smaller languages. Papua New Guinea has only around 1,000 people, but it has 112 languages - more than any other country! Unfortunately, many of these languages are disappearing. Some languages are very small and have only one or two speakers.

Americas

There are 1,100 languages in the Americas. English and Spanish have the most speakers on these continents. Spanish has 460 million speakers. It's the world's second-largest language. Portuguese is spoken in Brazil, which is the world's most populous country. English and French are also spoken in many parts of the Americas. In the Americas, many languages are disappearing. Some languages are very small and have only one or two speakers.

Africa

Bantu languages probably began in this continent. There are 2,140 languages in Africa. Many people in Africa can speak more than one language. In Africa, many languages are disappearing. Some languages are very small and have only one or two speakers.

PREPARE FOR THE EXAM

Speaking Part 1

- Ask and answer with a partner.
 - Where do you come from?
 - What languages do people in your country speak?
 - Do you enjoy studying English?
 - Tell me something about what you do in your English lessons.

VOCABULARY

Large numbers

- Match the numbers to the words.

1.76	seven billion
1.48	one hundred and twenty-five million
1,000,000,000	seven thousand four hundred and eighty million
1,000,000,000	seventy million
- Find and underline all the big numbers in the text. Write them in words.
- Listen and check. Then in pairs, practice saying the numbers.

PRONUNCIATION

Work in pairs. Practice saying the numbers.

- Listen to the numbers and underline the stressed syllable. Can you make a rule about where the stress is?

thirteen	thirty
thirteen	thirty
thirteen	thirty
thirteen	thirty
thirteen	thirty
- Work in pairs. Practice saying the numbers.

TALKING POINTS

Watch the video and discuss the questions.

- What languages do you speak?
- What languages are you studying?
- What languages do your parents speak?

That's the number of languages in the world.



LISTENING

You will hear a woman giving some information about different languages. In pairs, discuss the possible answers.

- How many languages are there in the world? How many in English?
- How many languages does the Polish language have?
- Some languages have two different names. Why?
- Some languages have no words for left, right, up, down and behind. How do they say where things are?
- How is modern technology helping small languages?

WRITING

PREPARE TO WRITE

Information about your English class.

GET READY! Read what a Spanish student wrote about her English class.

My name is Maria and I come from Spain. I like the people in my English class. We speak Spanish, but we also speak English. The languages we speak in my class are Spanish, Chinese and English. I like speaking in English, but I don't like writing. I plan to spend more time studying in the future.

Look at how she uses capital letters. Find examples of these words:

- a full stop
- a capital letter
- a comma
- a question mark
- a full stop

PLAN! Plan a paragraph about your English class. Make notes about:

- people's names
- languages people speak
- languages people use in class
- what time, where, how often you are learning
- what you like and don't like about learning English

WRITE! Write 60-70 words, using all your notes.

CHECK! In pairs, read each other's paragraphs. Check that you have been included all the information you need and have used capital letters correctly.

TALKING POINTS

Say what you think
about the topic in the
text

VIDEO

Watch interviews with
teenagers like you



1

IT'S A CHALLENGE!

The Duke of Edinburgh's Award

This is a great way to have fun, make new friends and learn new things. The award has four parts:



- **VOLUNTEERING** – Give your time to make a difference to people's lives.
- **FITNESS** – Do some exercise and get fitter.
- **SKILLS** – Learn something new – or get better at something you like.
- **EXPEDITION** – Go camping and hiking in the countryside.

If you complete everything, you get a certificate.

Write an email to Mr Jones, The Duke of Edinburgh's Award leader at our school. Describe yourself and say why you want to do the award.



? ABOUT YOU

Do you have any awards or prizes?
If yes, what did you win them for?
If no, do you know about any awards or prizes for young people in your country?

VOCABULARY AND READING

Adjectives of personality

- 1 Read the poster and look at the photos. Then, in pairs, answer the questions with a partner.

- 1 What is The Duke of Edinburgh's Award?
- 2 What kind of activities do students do for the award?
- 3 Can you do an award like this at your school?
- 4 If not, would you like to do one?

- 2 Read the students' emails on page 11 and answer the questions with *Daniel* or *Grace*.

- 1 Who plays two instruments?
- 2 Who is happy with a piece of work they're doing?
- 3 Who is preparing a surprise for another person?
- 4 Who is teaching another person how to do something?

- 3 Check the meaning of the **words** in the emails on page 11. Then use them to complete the sentences.



- 1 My brother's very _____. He lies in bed until midday and never does any work.
- 2 My grandpa's 70, but he's still really _____. He cycles everywhere and plays tennis.
- 3 Sonia is very _____. She always thinks of other people and is good to them.
- 4 Everyone likes Toby. He's the most _____ boy in the school.
- 5 Our teacher is so _____. She always makes us laugh.
- 6 When I speak to adults I try to be _____.
- 7 Sara is very _____. She smiles a lot and she's easy to talk to.
- 8 Most people in my class talk a lot, but Fred is _____ and doesn't say much.
- 9 I wasn't sure how to do my project, but the teacher was very _____. She told me about some great websites.
- 10 Suchitra is very _____. She can paint and draw, and she writes excellent stories.



Listen and check. Then repeat.

- 4 Write sentences about your partner using the adjectives in Exercise 3. Give the sentences to your teacher to read out for the class to try and guess who they are about.

GRAMMAR

Present simple and present continuous

- 1 Complete the table with examples of the present simple and present continuous from the two emails.

Present simple	Present continuous
<i>I often make people laugh</i>	<i>I'm learning to play the keyboard</i>

- 2 Look at the examples in Exercise 1 and complete the rules.

- We use the present _____ to talk about things happening now, around now and at the moment.
- We use the present _____ to talk about things that are always true or happen regularly.

GRAMMAR REFERENCE AND PRACTICE PAGE 147

- 3 Choose the correct form of the verb.

- I watch / *am watching* Spartak Moscow play football every week.
- What do you usually eat / *are you usually eating* for dinner?
- Sorry, I can't talk now, I'm busy. I'm practising / *practise* the piano.
- We learned about rivers last term, and now we learn / *are learning* about forests.
- I'm quite lazy – I don't always do / *'m not always doing* my homework.
- My dad *is teaching* / *teaches* me how to play tennis at the moment.

- 4 Correct the mistakes in the sentences.

- It rains a lot at the moment.
- In my free time, I'm usually going to the cinema.
- I sell my English book. Would you like to buy it?
- Right now, I watch basketball.
- I'm usually wearing a jacket, even when it's hot.
- We are swimming and sunbathing every day.

- 5 Work with a partner. Look at the photos on page 10. Say what the people are doing. Then say how often / when you do the activities in the photos.

She's playing the guitar.

I never play the guitar, but I sometimes play the piano.

- 6 Imagine you are writing an email like Grace's and Daniel's. Make notes. Think of some:

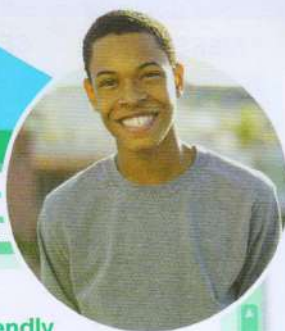
- adjectives to describe yourself
- sports and hobbies you usually do
- things you are learning / planning / doing now.

Now write your email.

To: Mr Jones
From: Daniel
Subject: The Duke of Edinburgh's Award

I'd love to do The Duke of Edinburgh's Award. I'm a **friendly** person and I'm **popular** at school. I'm **funny** – I often make people laugh, but I work hard and I'm **polite** to the teachers.

Music is important to me. I'm good at the guitar and I'm learning to play the keyboard. I'm a very **active** person – I play hockey and go swimming every week. I'm also teaching my brother to swim.



To: Mr Jones
From: Grace
Subject: The Duke of Edinburgh's Award

I hope I can do this award. I'm a **quiet** person – I don't talk much, but I'm very **creative**. Art is my favourite subject. At the moment, I'm doing a big painting, and it's going well.

I like to be busy – I'm not a **lazy** person. I'm also **helpful**. My neighbour's quite old, and I often go shopping with her. She always tells me I'm **kind**. It's her birthday soon. My mum and I are planning a party for her, but she doesn't know about it!





HOME

NEWS

ACTIVITIES

PHOTOS

MESSAGES

SEARCH: **YOUR LEADER: MR JONES**

Today, you are going to start using The Duke of Edinburgh's Award part of our school website. This has all your details on it, and it shows the activities you are doing. You can also get news and messages from Mr Jones here.

What you need to do:

- Fill in the online form with all your details.
- Choose your activities. You have to discuss and agree these with Mr Jones first.

Here are some ideas, but there are lots more on the DofE website:

Volunteering – helping older people, picking up rubbish or working with animals

Fitness – dance, sport or exercise classes

Skills – playing an instrument, studying a language, learning chess or improving your drawing skills

- You have to do each activity you choose for at least an hour a week for three months. Take lots of photos, and write about what you are doing. Put all this information on the website. When you finish, you can use it to print a book about your time doing the award. This costs about £20.

PERSONAL DETAILS

FIRST NAME: Grace

SURNAME: Hopkins

AGE: 14

FIRST LANGUAGE: English

CONTACT DETAILS

EMAIL ADDRESS: g.hopkins@topnet.com

ADDRESS: 44 Meadow Avenue,
London N24 6BG

HOME TELEPHONE: 020 7946 0945

MOBILE: 0770 900 573

ACTIVITIES:

**READING**

- 1 Read the web page quickly. Who is it for?
- 2 Read the information on the website. Are the sentences right (✓) or wrong (X)?

- 1 Mr Jones is going to put news and messages on the website.
- 2 Mr Jones is going to fill in the students' forms.
- 3 Students need to talk to Mr Jones before they choose their activities.
- 4 If students don't like the ideas, they can choose others.
- 5 Students have to spend several hours a week doing each activity.
- 6 Students can put information about their activities on the website.
- 7 Every student gets a free book about their time doing the award.

**TALKING POINTS**

Which parts of the award do you think are most useful? Why?

Which look most fun? Why?

Why is it a good idea to do awards like this?

VOCABULARY**Personal details**

- 1 Read Grace's details. Match questions 1–7 to the words and phrases on the form above.

EP

- 1 What's your family name?
- 2 How old are you?
- 3 Where do you live?
- 4 What do you speak at home?
- 5 What numbers can we call you on?
- 6 What's your email address?
- 7 What's your first name?

04

Listen and check. Then repeat.

05

- 2 Listen to Grace's contact details. Then repeat them.

- 1 g.hopkins@topnet.com
- 2 44 Meadow Avenue, London N24 6BG
- 3 020 7946 0945
- 4 0770 900 573



PRONUNCIATION | The alphabet

3 Practise saying the letters of the alphabet.

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

4 Decide which letter has a different sound in each group.

1 H J U 4 K P V
2 E M P 5 W X U
3 Z L Y 6 C O G



Listen and check.

5 In pairs, ask and answer questions using the contact details for Sam and Jo.

What's your email address?

My email address is
sam.brown@coolmail.com

How do you spell that?

Sam

sam.brown@coolmail.com
289 Sandy Lane, Oxford O22 3PG
Tel 01865 995478
Mob 07968 133 254

Jo

jo.marsh@melly.co.uk
72 Hale Street, Manchester M4 8QT
Mob 07473 964 443

LISTENING



1 Listen to the conversation. What are Grace and Daniel talking about? Who is Finn?



2 Listen again. Complete the table with the activities the friends choose.

	Grace	Daniel	Finn
Skill			
Fitness			



Listen to the end of the conversation again. Complete Finn's contact details.

1 Address: _____
2 Phone number: _____
3 Email address: _____@facemail.com

SPEAKING



PREPARE FOR THE EXAM

Speaking Part 1

1 In pairs, ask and answer questions to complete the form for each other. Spell your surnames.

FIRST NAME: _____
SURNAME: _____
AGE: _____
ADDRESS: _____
EMAIL ADDRESS: _____
PHONE NUMBER: _____

2 In pairs, ask and answer the questions.

School:
How much homework do you get?
What's your favourite subject?
Tell me something about your school.

Free time:
What do you do in your free time?
Who do you spend your free time with?
Tell me something about what you did last weekend.

» PREPARE FOR THE EXAM PAGE 133

2

OUR CHANGING PLANET

THE EARTH: A CHANGING PLANET



1 Scientists believe the Earth is 4.6 billion years old. However, the **mountains**, valleys, **hills**, **rivers**, deserts and **forests** we see today are much younger than that. For example, Mount Everest is about 60 million years old and the Amazon rainforest is only 10 million years old. The youngest **sea** in the world is the Baltic Sea, about 15,000 years old.

2 The Earth is always changing because of **volcanoes**, earthquakes and, of course, wind and rain. Some of these changes are very slow and others are quick. Water and ice can make very big changes to the planet. For example, glaciers (rivers of ice) can cut through mountains and make **lakes** and deep **valleys**. Eighty or more volcanoes are under the oceans and sometimes they become new islands. This is happening in the South Pacific, near Tonga.

3 It's normal for our planet to change, but at the moment, scientists think it's changing faster than usual. They don't understand everything that's happening, but they know that some **deserts** (places where it doesn't rain much) are growing, and many **forests** are getting smaller. The weather is getting wetter in some places and drier in others, and there are more big storms.

4 However, these changes are not bad for everyone. Because the Arctic is getting warmer, some people in Greenland now own businesses and sell vegetables they grow on their land. That wasn't possible so far north 50 years ago. Farmers in Greenland like the warm weather and hope it will continue.

? ABOUT YOU

What is the weather like in your country?
Is the weather the same every year?

VOCABULARY

AND

READING

Geographical features

1 In pairs, discuss the questions. Then read the article and check your ideas.

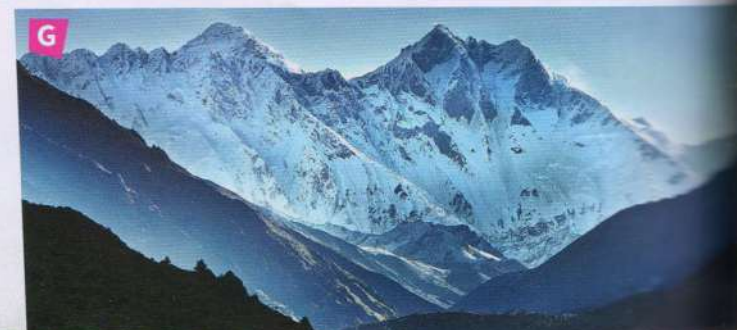
- 1 How old is the Earth?
- 2 What's happening to the Earth's weather at the moment?

2 Read the article again and choose the best heading for each paragraph.

- A Good news in one part of the world
- B Problems for the planet
- C The age of the Earth
- D How the planet changes



3 Match the words in **blue** in the article to the photos A-I. Listen and check. Then repeat.



4 Complete each sentence with the correct word from Exercise 3.

- Not many plants and animals can live in _____ because they are very dry. *deserts / hills*
- Many _____ have snow on top of them all year. *mountains / valleys*
- There's a _____ near my home, and I like going fishing there. *river / sea*
- There were so many trees in the _____ that it was impossible to see the sky. *forest / lake*
- My friend and I cycled to the _____ for a swim. *lake / volcano*

5 Write five sentences of your own using the words from Exercise 3.



PRONUNCIATION

th: /θ/ and /ð/



- 6 Listen to the sounds θ and ð and repeat them. Then put the words in the box into the correct column.

north	other	south
that	there	these
thing	think	this

θ earth

ð weather



Listen and check. Then repeat.

7 Write sentences about the geography of your country.

There are mountains in the north of my country.

8 In groups of four, listen to each others' sentences. Which geographical features from Exercise 3 does each person talk about?

C

D

H

I

GRAMMAR

Verbs we don't usually use in the continuous

1 Find these verbs in the article on page 14 and underline them. What tense are they in?

believe	hope	know	like
own	think	understand	

The verbs above are about thinking, feeling and owning things. We don't usually use them in the continuous form.

2 Which of these words are also about thinking, feeling and owning things?

belong to	buy	climb	feel	hate
have	love	mean	need	prefer
run	sing	want	work	

GRAMMAR REFERENCE AND PRACTICE PAGE 148

3 Complete the sentences using the present simple or present continuous of the verbs in brackets.

- Can you turn the TV off? I _____ (hate) that programme!
- Mr Jones _____ (want) to talk to you. Are you free now?
- Why _____ (you sing)? I _____ (need) to study!
- That book _____ (belong) to me. It's not my friend's.
- I _____ (love) this T-shirt. Can I buy it, Mum?
- I can't talk now, sorry. I _____ (run).

4 Correct the mistakes in the sentences.



- There are things in my bag that I'm needing at the moment.
- The weather's cold at the moment, but I'm preferring it like that.
- I'm thinking the party was great.
- My brother is liking summer and I'm liking winter.
- Get into the pool with me! The water is feeling great.

5 Use the prompts to write questions beginning *Do you ...* or *Are you ...*. Then walk around the class and ask people your questions.

own / a bike?
 learn to / play an instrument?
 like / cabbage?
 do / an art project at the moment?
 think / English is easy?
 plan to / do something interesting this weekend?
 love / watching TV?
 need / study for an exam?

In pairs, discuss what you found out.

READING

- 1 Look at the picture below. In pairs, write down three things you know about pandas. Read the article once to check your ideas.
- 2 Are these sentences right (✓) or wrong (X)?
 - 1 The writer helped to look after giant pandas on her trip.
 - 2 It's possible to find wild pandas in several countries.
 - 3 Pandas only eat bamboo.
 - 4 Baby pandas are very light when they are born.
 - 5 Pandas start eating bamboo at the age of 18 months.
 - 6 Scientists know exactly how many wild pandas there are.
 - 7 It's possible to see a panda in Mexico.

Learning about the

GIANT PANDA



When I planned my trip to China, one of things I really wanted to do was to work at the Dujiangyan Panda Base in Chengdu. I spent seven days there, looking after the pandas, giving them food and cleaning their enclosures.

While I was there, I learned a lot about pandas. Wild pandas live in bamboo forests, high in the mountains of central China. In the past, they also lived in other parts of China and in Myanmar and Vietnam, but they don't any more. They spend about 12 hours a day eating bamboo, but they sometimes eat other plants or small animals. At Dujiangyan, we also gave them fruit, like apples, and special panda cakes made of rice, eggs and flour and other things.

Adult giant pandas weigh between 75 and 135 kilograms. Females usually only have one baby panda, or cub, at a time. The cubs only weigh about 85 grams when they are born! The little cub drinks milk for about four months and then begins to eat bamboo. Young pandas stay with their mothers for around 18 months.

Scientists think there are now between 1,500 and 2,000 pandas in the wild. This is a low number, but it's double what it was in the 1970s. The reason the number is going up is because of all the work scientists are doing at places like the Dujiangyan panda base in Chengdu. There are also about 325 pandas in zoos in a number of different countries, including the United States, Mexico, Japan and Germany.



VOCABULARY

Animals



- 3 Match the words in the box to the photos A-J. Listen and check. Then repeat.



dolphin elephant giraffe
monkey parrot penguin
polar bear snake
tiger whale

- 4 Answer the questions about the animals in Exercise 3.

- 1 Where do the animals come from?
- 2 Where do they live (sea, mountains, forest)?
- 3 Which are dangerous?
- 4 Look at each photo carefully. Are the animals in a zoo or are they wild?
- 5 How many other animals can you name in English?



TALKING POINTS

What are your five favourite animals?
Why do you like them?
How often do you go to zoos?
Do you like them?

LISTENING



PREPARE FOR THE EXAM

Listening Part 5

- 1 You will hear Gina talking to her uncle about some photos of animals. Where did he take each photo? For each question, choose the correct answer.

15

Photographs

- 0 lion D
- 1 monkey
- 2 snake
- 3 penguin
- 4 dolphin
- 5 elephant

Countries

- A Argentina
- B England
- C India
- D Kenya
- E Mexico
- F New Zealand
- G Scotland
- H South Africa



- 2 Listen again and check.

PREPARE FOR THE EXAM PAGE 132

- 3 Work in pairs. Look at the photos of the two animals below. Use the prompts 1–9 to write questions about these animals.

- 1 What kind of animal / it?
- 2 Where / from?
- 3 Where / live?
- 4 What / eat?
- 5 How much / weigh?
- 6 How many / left in the wild?
- 7 What / babies / called?
- 8 How many babies / female have?
- 9 How long / baby stay with / mother?

» Student A, go to page 136. You have information about the kakapo there.

» Student B, go to page 138. You have information about the sand cat there.

Kakapo



WRITING



PREPARE TO WRITE

An article about an animal

GET READY Underline the prepositions *between*, *about*, *around* and *including* in the article about pandas on page 16. Think about their meaning. Which two have the same meaning in the article?

Complete the sentences with *between*, *about*, *around* or *including*.

- 1 This competition is for anyone _____ the ages of 10 and 14.
- 2 There are _____ 40,000 African lions left in the wild.
- 3 All my friends, _____ Tariq, are interested in animals.
- 4 The zoo is closed _____ January and March.
- 5 I've got lots of pets, _____ a rabbit and two cats.

PLAN Plan your article about an animal. Choose one of the animals in Vocabulary Exercise 3 or a different one. Write three paragraphs. Make notes for what to include in each paragraph.

Paragraph 1 the kind of animal it is / where it lives / what it eats

Paragraph 2 what it weighs / information about its babies

Paragraph 3 many are left in the wild / in zoos

WRITE Write your article. Try to include the prepositions from *Get Ready*.

IMPROVE In pairs, compare your articles. Can you improve them?

Sand cat



CULTURE

NATIONAL PARKS

FACT FILE National Parks

Most countries have beautiful natural places. These places can be mountains, valleys, deserts, beaches, etc. You can see different animals and plants there. People look after them so everyone can enjoy them.

1 In pairs, discuss the questions with your partner.

- 1 What is a national park?
- 2 Have you ever been to one?
- 3 Can you name a national park in your country?
- 4 What can you see there?

2 Where is Yellowstone National Park? What do you know about it?
Read the text and check your ideas.

3 Match the texts 1-5 with the photos A-E.

Yellowstone National Park

1 Yellowstone is one of the oldest national parks in the world. It is in the USA in the states of Wyoming, Montana and Idaho. It is also a biosphere reserve – a special national park with interesting and unusual plants, animals and landscapes. In Yellowstone, men and women called *park rangers* look after the animals and plants.

2 Yellowstone is on the site of a very big, ancient supervolcano. The volcano is 640,000 years old and its landscape is amazing. There are large forests and some trees are over 200 years old. The Yellowstone River gives the park its name, but there are many other rivers. The Yellowstone River is in a deep valley called the Grand Canyon of Yellowstone.

3 Over 3 million people visit the park every year and they come to see the hundreds of geysers. These are hot-water fountains that come up out of the ground. Visitors also enjoy the beautiful lakes, where they can swim, fish or go canoeing.

4 There are 67 types of animals in the park, not including birds or water creatures. There are sheep, bison and bears. You don't often see bears because they stay in the forests and mountains, but bison often walk down the roads in the park!

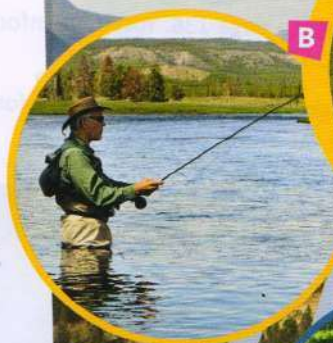
5 Yellowstone is usually cold and dry, but there are sometimes forest fires, so you have to be careful when you have a picnic there. In winter, it is very cold. In summer, it is warm during the day, but at night it can be below 0° C. People need warm clothes when they are camping in the park.

16

A



B



C



4 Are these sentences right (✓) or wrong (X)?

- 1 Yellowstone is part of one state in the USA.
- 2 Park rangers protect the animals and plants in Yellowstone.
- 3 Yellowstone has a famous glacier.
- 4 The park contains very old plants.
- 5 The geysers in the park are popular with tourists.
- 6 You can't go in the water in the park.
- 7 People regularly see bison in the park.
- 8 The temperature can be very different on summer days and nights.

5 Find words in the text that match the definitions.

- 1 different from others (paragraph 1)
- 2 keep safe (paragraph 1)
- 3 very old (paragraph 2)
- 4 fantastic (paragraph 2)
- 5 travel in a small type of boat (paragraph 3)
- 6 animals in general (paragraph 4)
- 7 a meal outside (paragraph 5)

6 What can you see on a walk in Yellowstone Park? Make a list. Then, listen and check your ideas.

7 Listen and complete the information about two guided walks in Yellowstone Park.

	Mount Washburn	Mystic Falls
Leave hotel at	10 am	⁴ _____ am
Transport	bus	bus
Lunch	sandwiches, ¹ _____ and cold drinks	hamburgers and chicken
Things to take	a light jacket and a camera	a ⁵ _____
Landscape you see	the Grand Canyon of Yellowstone and the Teton Mountains	In Biscuit Basin there are geysers and hot-water pools and a ⁶ _____ in Mystic Falls.
Animals you see	² _____ and maybe foxes	bison
Arrive back at	4 pm	⁷ _____ pm
After trip activity	a ³ _____ about geography	a meeting to share photos



TALKING POINTS

Which walk would you prefer to go on? Explain why.

PROJECT

Description of a national park

Research a national park in your country. Use the internet or books to find out

- where it is
- what the landscape is like
- what animals and plants there are
- what the climate is like
- why it is a national park

Present your information to the class. Use pictures and photos to make the presentation more interesting.

FIRST HOLIDAYS WITH FRIENDS

Most of us can't wait to go on holiday without our parents. We can choose where to go, what to do and who to go with. But are first holidays with friends always great? Read about Sophie, Fred and Chris. Where did they go? Did they have a good time?

Last summer, after we finished our exams, I invited my friend Paula to go on holiday to Greece with me. We got a flight to Athens and then we went by ship to the island of Milos. We were really tired when we got there, but we both wanted a swim, so we went to the beach. You can guess! We lay down and closed our eyes and when we woke up TWO hours later, we were really hot and thirsty – and red! Never again! **Sophie, 16**

My first holiday was a weekend in London. Jim, Simon and I travelled by tram from my house to the bus station. When we arrived there, I put my hand in my pocket but my wallet wasn't there! Where was it? I think I lost it on the tram. Jim and Simon each lent me money for the coach. We stayed at Jim's aunt's house in London and we had a fantastic weekend. **Fred, 13**

My first holiday was with my friend Tom at a campsite in a forest near our town. We didn't want my parents to drive us there, so we went by bus and then on foot. It was a long walk to the forest and it was raining! I put the tent up quickly because I knew how to do it, but all our things were wet. Then the sun came out the next day. We dried everything and had a great time! **Chris, 12**

F

G

19

H

I

J

K

ABOUT YOU

Where do you like going on holiday?
How often do you go on holiday?
Do you always go on holiday to the same place?
How do you usually get there?

VOCABULARY

AND

READING

Holidays: Ways of travelling

1 Match the words in the box to photos A–K.

EP

by bike by boat by coach on foot
by helicopter by motorbike by plane
by scooter by ship by tram
by underground

18

Listen and check. Then repeat.

2

Decide whether each type of transport from Exercise 1 moves in the air, on land or in the water.

3

Read the article quickly and find out where Sophie, Fred and Chris went on holiday. How did each of them get there?

4

Read the article again and answer the questions

- 1 What does the article mean by 'first holidays'? *Because it's their first holidays with parents*
- 2 What did Sophie and Paula do when they arrived at the island? *They went to the beach*
- 3 What happened while they were sleeping? *They were red*
- 4 What did Fred lose? *He lost his wallet*
- 5 How did he pay for the coach? *Jim and Simon each lent him money*
- 6 What was the weather like when Chris and Tom were putting up the tent? *It was raining*



PRONUNCIATION

Silent letters

5 In pairs, read the words aloud. Which are the silent letters?

climb	flight	guess	half
island	knew	two	where

20

Listen and check. Then repeat.



PREPARE FOR THE EXAM

Speaking Part 2

6 Look at the photos A-K on page 20. Discuss the questions with your partner.

- 1 Do you like these different ways of travelling? Why? / Why not?
- 2 Do you think riding a bike is difficult? Why? / Why not?
- 3 Do you think going in a boat or a ship is enjoyable? Why? / Why not?
- 4 Now tell your partner which of these ways of travelling you like best.
- 5 How do you like to travel when it's very hot?
- 6 Do you prefer going on holiday to the sea or in the mountains?

» PREPARE FOR THE EXAM PAGE 134

GRAMMAR

Past simple

1 Underline the past simple forms in the sentences.

- 1 Where did they go?
- 2 Where was it?
- 3 Did they have a good time?
- 4 We closed our eyes.
- 5 Jim, Simon and I travelled by tram to the bus station.
- 6 My wallet wasn't there.
- 7 My first holiday was with my friend Tom.
- 8 We didn't want my parents to drive us, so we went by bus and then on foot.
- 9 We dried everything.

Now answer these questions.

- 1 Which past simple verbs are regular?
- 2 Which past simple verbs are irregular?
- 3 Which verb never has 'did' in questions and negatives?

2 Underline all the examples of the past simple in the article.

3 Complete the sentences using the past simple of the verb in brackets.

- 1 Did you go (you / go) on holiday with your family last year?
- 2 They didn't travel (not travel) by boat to the island because the weather was (be) bad.
- 3 We wanted (want) to visit the museum, but we didn't have (not have) time.
- 4 Did it arrive (the plane / arrive) on time?
- 5 The holiday wasn't (not be) great, but I enjoyed (enjoy) the afternoons on the beach.
- 6 Were you (you / be) in the mountains for the whole holiday?

4 Read questions a and b and complete the answers. Then answer questions 1-4.

- a Who did Sophie invite to go on holiday with her? She invited _____ to go on holiday with her.
- b Who lost his wallet? _____ lost his wallet.

- 1 Which past simple question uses *did* + infinitive, a or b?
- 2 What is the verb form in the other question?
- 3 Is question a asking for information about the subject or object?
- 4 Is question b asking for information about the subject or object?

5 Choose a or b for each question.

- 1 Who did the boy see?
a His mother saw him.
b He saw his mother.
- 2 Who saw the boy?
a His mother saw him.
b He saw his mother.

» GRAMMAR REFERENCE AND PRACTICE PAGE 149

6 Complete the sentences using the past simple of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 What did you eat (eat) when you were on holiday in Italy?
- 2 Who took (take) you to the airport?
- 3 Where did you go (you / go camping) last summer?
- 4 Who did book (book) the flights, your mum or your dad?
- 5 Who did go (you / go) on holiday with last summer?
- 6 Who _____ (buy) you your new bike? Was it your parents?

7 Correct the mistakes in the sentences.

- 1 I maked two new friends on my holiday.
- 2 Sorry we couldn't meet yesterday. I go shopping and then cycling with my mum.
- 3 It was a rainy day on Saturday, so I spended the day at home.
- 4 I watch TV and played on the computer yesterday evening.
- 5 It was a pity you lefte the party early last Friday.

8 In pairs, ask and answer the questions.

- 1 Where did you go on your last holiday?
- 2 Who did you go with?
- 3 How did you get there?
- 4 What did you do there?
- 5 What was the best thing you did? Why?

READING

- 1 Look at the photos of Moscow. Do you know any of these places? Read the text quickly and find out who visited which place.

TEEN TRAVEL TIPS ► MOSCOW



MONIQUE

Moscow is great for sightseeing! I took photos everywhere I went. The only problem was that I don't speak Russian, so it was hard to get a taxi, and I hate walking. My advice is to take some Russian lessons before you go. I went to the aquarium on my first day. I enjoyed it, but there were a lot of tourists. I preferred the quieter streets with little shops selling postcards and presents. After I got gifts for my friends, I didn't have much money left!

CARLA

The underground, or metro, is a great way to travel around, but too crowded for me. My favourite place was Red Square. The buildings are amazing. But don't spend all your time taking photos – I didn't. I bought postcards from the little shops. You don't need Russian. Everyone speaks English. Oh and I loved the street food and ate lots of it, but it wasn't cheap! The aquarium is fantastic. If you only go to one place, go there.

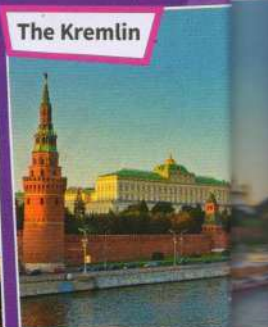
OLIVIA

My favourite place was Old Arbat, one of the oldest streets in Moscow. I wanted to get presents for my mum and dad, but all the shops had the same presents, so I didn't buy much. I mostly ate street food because it didn't cost much, and it was delicious. I went to the metro to look at the amazing stations, but I didn't travel on it. I went everywhere on foot. You see so much that way.

Red Square



The Kremlin



Old Arbat



Aquarium at VDNKh



Moscow Metro



Yuri Kuklachev Cat Theatre



PREPARE FOR THE EXAM

Reading Part 2

- 2 For each question, choose the correct answer. Write **M** for Monique, **C** for Carla or **O** for Olivia.
- Who thinks walking is the best way to travel around Moscow?
 - Who found the street food in Moscow expensive?
 - Who says it's important not to miss the aquarium?
 - Who spent a lot of money on presents?
 - Which person enjoyed visiting the metro?
 - Who says you should learn some Russian before going?
 - Who said it was better to buy postcards than to take photos?

►► PREPARE FOR THE EXAM PAGE 122



TALKING POINTS

In pairs, look at the photos of the six places in Moscow in Exercise 1. Discuss which ones you think look more interesting to visit.

VOCABULARY

Holiday vocabulary

- 1 Match the words in the box to the things in the photo A-E. There are three words for A. There are two words for D.

guest guidebook luggage map
receptionist suitcase tourist visitor



Listen and check. Then repeat.

2 Now complete the sentences with the words from the box in Exercise 1.

- 1 You can find the names of streets on a _____ of the city.
- 2 Millions of _____ visit Moscow every year.
- 3 It's always a good idea to buy a _____ to help you plan activities for your holiday.
- 4 I've only got one small _____ for all my clothes. I hope I can get everything in it.
- 5 We stayed in a really small hotel in Moscow. It only had room for eight _____.
- 6 We put all our _____ in the back of the taxi. We didn't want to have the bags on the seats.
- 7 When we arrived at the hotel, the _____ gave us our room key.
- 8 The Space Museum in Moscow has lots of _____ every year.

3 In pairs, ask and answer the questions.

- 1 How much luggage do you take with you on holiday?
- 2 Who packs your suitcase?
- 3 What do you put in your suitcase when you go on summer holidays?
- 4 Do you or your parents usually buy a guidebook when you go on holiday?
- 5 Do you use maps? When was the last time you used a map?
- 6 Do many tourists come to visit your town? What do they like to see?
- 7 What does a receptionist do?
- 8 Did you stay in a hotel on your last holiday? Did you like it?

LISTENING

1 Look at the photo in Vocabulary Exercise 1. In pairs, discuss the questions.

- 1 What can you see?
- 2 Who are the people?
- 3 What are they doing?

2 Listen to the conversation between John, a student on holiday in Moscow with his parents, and the hotel receptionist and check your ideas.

Why is John speaking to the receptionist?

3 Listen again. Are the sentences right (✓) or wrong (X)?

- 1 John is an only child.
- 2 John wants to look around the city in the afternoon.
- 3 The tourist information centre is a long way from the hotel.
- 4 The receptionist hasn't got an underground map.
- 5 John thinks taxis are faster than the underground.
- 6 John forgot his bag.
- 7 The guest before John had several suitcases.
- 8 There is a lift in the hotel.

SPEAKING

1 John phones the tourist information centre for some more information. Listen to his conversation. What are John and his family going to do that day?

2 Listen again and repeat the phrases from the conversation.

John: Can you give me some information about the space museum, please?

Clerk: Yes, certainly. The museum's near the centre, and you can book online. You'll really enjoy it.

John: That's perfect. Thanks.

Clerk: It's the best way to learn about the history of our country.

John: That's a really good idea. Oh, by the way, have you got any information about the Kremlin?

Clerk: Yes, of course. It's all on our website. Have a good day.

3 In pairs, choose a city you both know. What four places would tourists like to visit in this city? Role-play a conversation at a tourist information centre. Use phrases from Exercise 2 to help you.

4 Make questions. Then in pairs, ask and answer them using the information below.

- 1 address?
- 2 open every day?
- 3 what time / close?
- 4 how much / drinks?
- 5 web address?

TOURIST INFORMATION CENTRE

24 Green Street

Monday – Saturday

Hours: 9 am – 5 pm

Coffee, tea and juice: 50p

Come in for maps and a chat.

Visit: www.tourvisit.com

4

MY PLACE



ABOUT YOU

02 Watch the video and discuss the questions.

Where do you live? Who do you live with?

How many bedrooms are there in your home?

Do you share a bedroom?

What's the most interesting thing about your room?

Would you like to live in an unusual house?

VOCABULARY

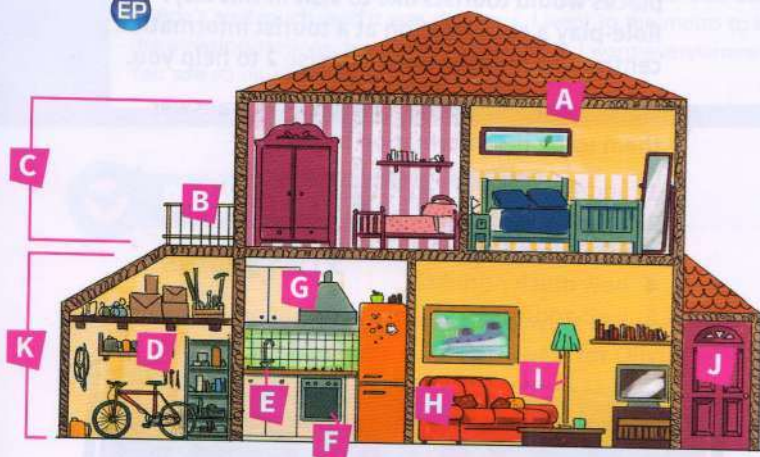
AND

READING

Homes

1 Match the words in the box to A-K in the picture.

EP



balcony ceiling cooker cupboard
entrance first floor garage
ground floor lamp sink sofa



25 Listen and check. Then repeat.

2

Describe your home to your partner using words from Exercise 1.

3

Read the article about Paula and Gary's homes and look at the photos. Which photo, A or B, shows where Paula and Gary live now?

A New

HOME



A



Paula and Gary lived in a modern house. It had a living room and a kitchen on the ground floor and on the first floor two bedrooms, one with a balcony and a bathroom. Next to the house they had a garage for their car, and they even had a small garden with a little gate painted green. It sounds perfect!

But Paula and Gary weren't happy. They both wanted to live somewhere more interesting, so they started to look for a new home. They were looking at homes on the internet one day, when Tim, Gary's dad, had an idea. Tim had his own lorry business and he was selling one of his lorries. Why didn't Paula and Gary buy it and make it into their new home? Gary and Paula thought this was a brilliant idea and bought it that same day.

It was a busy year: Gary was building everything for their new home, while Paula was working. He built cupboards around the cooker and the sink and he even built the shower. They bought a small sofa because there wasn't enough space for a big one.

Finally, six months ago, Gary finished the work on the lorry and they moved in. Gary and Paula love their new home! Paula thinks the best thing

is the entrance made of wood and glass and

Gary loves the high ceiling because he's tall.

There's no place like home!

B



4 Read the text again. Answer the questions.

- How many floors did Paula and Gary's old house have? What was on each floor?
- Why did Gary and Paula want to leave their old home?
- What did Gary and Paula buy from Tim?
- Who built the things for the new home?
- When did Gary and Paula move into their new home?
- What do Paula and Gary like most about their new home?



PRONUNCIATION /i:/ and /ɪ/



5 Listen to the two words. Which has an /i:/ sound and which has an /ɪ/ sound?

sink ceiling

6 In pairs, match the words to the sounds in Exercise 5.

eat	feet	fit	he'll
hill	his	it	leave
live	seat	sit	



Listen and check. Then repeat.

GRAMMAR

Past continuous and past simple

1 Look at the example sentences from the text. Find and underline all the verbs in the sentences. Which verbs are past simple and which verbs are past continuous?

- Gary was building everything for their new home, while Paula was working.
- They were looking at homes on the internet one day, when Tim, Gary's dad, had an idea.
- Finally, Gary finished the work on the lorry and they moved in.

2 Match i-iii to sentences a-c in Exercise 1.

- One action follows the other.
- The actions are happening at the same time.
- One action interrupts the other.

3 Choose the correct words to complete the sentence.

To form the past continuous we use the *present / past simple* of the verb *be* and the *present / past* participle.

GRAMMAR REFERENCE AND PRACTICE PAGE 150

4 Complete the sentences using the past simple or the past continuous. Sometimes more than one answer is possible.

- While my brother was painting his bedroom, my sister _____ (help) our mum in the garden.
- We _____ (live) in an apartment for a year and then we moved to a house.
- My dad _____ (cook) dinner in the kitchen when I arrived home from school.
- I did my homework and we _____ (eat) dinner in the kitchen.
- When mum phoned me, I _____ (leave) my classroom with my friends.
- While my parents _____ (watch) TV, I was playing computer games with my friends.

5 Correct the mistakes in the sentences.



- I felt very nervous while we watched the match.
- We waited at a bus stop when we first met.
- We were amazed when we were finding so much money.
- While I cleaning the kitchen, I saw the broken window.
- It is snowing when we went outside.
- I was leaving the house just after you called me.



PREPARE FOR THE EXAM

Writing Part 7

6 Look at the three pictures. Write the story shown in the pictures using the past simple and past continuous. Write 35 words or more.



PREPARE FOR THE EXAM PAGE 127

7 In pairs, take turns to describe what you did yesterday.

Use the past simple and past continuous with *when* and *while*

While I was having breakfast ...

When I got to school ...

READING

- Look at the photos of the unusual homes. What do you think they are like inside?
- Read the article and match the photos A-D to paragraphs 1-4.

STRANGE HOUSES

Most of us live in an apartment or in a house. Our homes often look similar to our neighbours' from the outside, but on the inside they can be very different. Most of us like our homes to be cosy and comfortable, but we have very different ideas about what that means. Some people like to have bright colours and lots of furniture, others prefer a cool, modern-looking home.

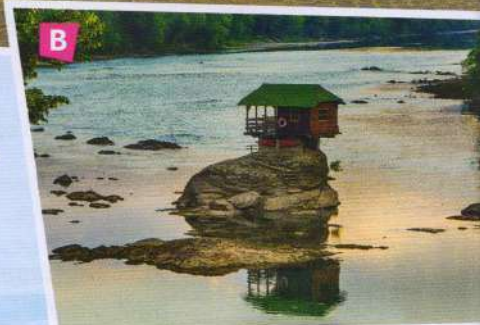
However, some houses look very unusual from the outside. Have a look at these four photos.

1 Do you like flying? Then, this attractive house is for you. It's in Lebanon and is the shape of a plane. It's got small windows, so it's not very light inside, but in a warm country, small windows keep a house cool in summer.

2 This very unusual house is in Mexico. It looks like part of the rock – and it is! The walls and the roof of the house are part of a very big rock. The family made the house more than 30 years ago. We can't see inside, but it looks quite dark, cool and peaceful.

3 In 1968, a group of swimmers first had the idea to build this tiny house on a rock in the middle of the River Drina in Serbia. It's not only small but, as you can see, it's also not easy to get there. In winter it can be quite cold, so people use it mostly in summer.

4 A Japanese company designed this football-shaped house in 2006. It's got 32 sides and four legs and can sit on top of water. It's very small but has big windows, so there is lots of light. What a great place to live!



3 Read the article again and answer the questions.

- What does the house in Lebanon look like?
- Why are small windows important in a warm country?
- What is the Mexican house made of?
- How old is the house?
- What can you find in the middle of the River Drina?
- When do most people use the house? Why?
- What does the Japanese house look like?
- Why is it very bright inside?



TALKING POINTS

Which of these houses would you like to live in? Why?
Which of these houses would you not like to live in? Why?
Do you know about any other unusual homes? Tell your partner about them.

VOCABULARY

Adjectives to describe homes

1 Find these words in the article and complete the table.

EP

attractive bright cold comfortable
cool cosy dark light peaceful
tiny unusual warm

30

Listen and check. Then repeat.

Opinion	Size	Temperature	Sound	Light

- In pairs, tell your partner about your home. Use the words in the box to help you.
- In pairs, choose one of the unusual places on your list and decide how you can make it into a comfortable and cosy home. Present your unusual home to the class.

LISTENING



PREPARE FOR THE EXAM

Listening Part 1

- For each question, choose the correct answer.

- What is the number of Maria's house?

31



- Which is Jason's house?



- What time is Jenny going to leave school today?



- What colour does Ben want to paint his bedroom?



- What is Sarah going to do this afternoon?



PREPARE FOR THE EXAM PAGE 128

WRITING



PREPARE TO WRITE

A description of a home

GET READY Read Fernanda's description of her home. Which city does she live in? How many rooms does her family's apartment have?

Hi, I'm Fernanda. I live with my family in an apartment in São Paulo, Brazil. It's on the ninth floor of a big block near the city centre. It's got a kitchen, a living room, a bathroom and two bedrooms. I share one of the bedrooms with my sister, Luiza. She's 15. I'd like my own bedroom, but it's OK sharing with Luiza. We like the same things and we enjoy talking at night.

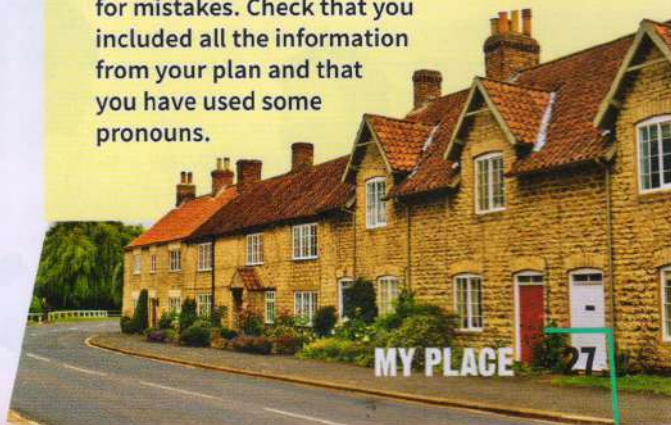
We use pronouns instead of nouns, so we don't have to repeat nouns. Which nouns do the underlined pronouns in Fernanda's description replace? Now replace the underlined nouns in this paragraph with pronouns.

David lives with his family in a small house in York. The house is quite new and the house has two bedrooms. David shares his bedroom with his baby sister, Mia. Mia is two and a half. David's mum, Helen, is a doctor and his dad, Francisco, is a nurse. Helen and Francisco both work at the local hospital.

PLAN Think about your home. Where is it? What kind of home is it? Who lives there? How many rooms has it got? Do you have your own room, or do you share a bedroom? Make notes.

WRITE Write a description of your home. Use pronouns for some of the nouns.

IMPROVE Read your description and look for mistakes. Check that you included all the information from your plan and that you have used some pronouns.



LIFE SKILLS CRITICAL THINKING

ACCEPTING OTHER PEOPLE'S OPINIONS



LIFE SKILLS

Other people's ideas

- can help us learn
- can be fun
- make life interesting

We should listen to other people and enjoy learning new things when we discuss opinions.

1 Make sentences that are true for you.

always	agree with my parents.
often	agree with my best friends.
sometimes	agree with my teachers.
never	change my opinion.
	like new ideas.

In pairs, compare your sentences. Did you have the same ideas?

2 Explain why each sentence is true for you.

I sometimes agree with my parents because they know more than me, but other times they are too strict.

3 Look at the words in the box. In pairs, discuss the questions.

films food holidays
homework music sports

- 1 Do you talk to your friends or family about these topics?
- 2 Do you always have the same opinions?



4 Do the quiz and choose the two best options. Then in pairs, compare your answers.

How important is it to listen?



We talk to other people and give our opinions every day. Maybe you talk about what to do after school with your friends, or about plans for the weekend with your family. It's important to give your opinions, but it is also important to listen to other people's opinions and think about the best option. How good are you at listening? Do the quiz.

1 When you listen to someone, do you ...

- a look at him/her and smile?
- ☒ b say, 'That's interesting' or 'That's a good idea'?
- c interrupt and give your own opinion as soon as possible?

2 When someone has an idea, do you ...

- a always agree with him/her and think his/her ideas are good?
- ☒ b ask questions about the idea to get more information?
- c always disagree with him/her and often think he/she is wrong?

3 When you have a different opinion to someone else, do you ...

- a ignore him/her by not listening and turning your head away?
- b think about his/her opinion before you say you don't like it?
- ☒ c explain your opinion and ideas?

4 How can a group of people agree when they have different opinions?

They can ...

- a explain their reasons for their opinions.
- ☒ b exchange ideas with each other by talking and listening.
- c not work together.

5 Is it good to change your opinion when you listen to other people's ideas?

- a Sometimes. I respect other people and know I am sometimes wrong.
- b Never. I'm always right and I don't like to change.
- ☒ c Maybe. If I have a good reason.



5 Match the questions 1–5 in Exercise 4 to the advice a–e.

- a It's important to have your own opinions. Don't always agree immediately.
- b Sometimes you can change your opinion because you listen and decide another idea is better.
- c You should be polite to other people and listen carefully when they are speaking.
- d It's best to talk to other people when there is a problem and think of ideas that make everyone happy.
- e It is important to listen to other people's opinions and decide if the ideas are good or bad. Don't get angry or stop listening. Maybe they are really good ideas!

6 Match the highlighted words in the quiz to the definitions.

- 1 not pay attention to _____
- 2 have the same opinion as _____
- 3 speak when another person is speaking _____
- 4 be polite to _____
- 5 give and receive _____

7 Listen to David and Jenny discussing what to do for their friend Martha's birthday. Do they agree in the end?



8 Listen again and answer the questions.

- 1 Why doesn't David like the idea of a surprise party? *It's boring*
- 2 Why does Jenny think the cinema could be a good idea? *Martha like cinema*
- 3 What's the weather going to be like on Saturday? *Sunny*
- 4 Who will pay for the food and drink? *Everyone*
- 5 Who will send the invitations? *David*
- 6 What does Jenny want to give Martha? *T-shirt*

9 Listen again and complete the sentences with the phrases in the *Useful language* box.



USEFUL LANGUAGE

great idea I'm sure Yes, but
I'm not sure Maybe, but

Jenny: We did it last year and it was fun.

David: (1) _____ why not do something different?

Jenny: We could go to the cinema.

David: (2) _____ the cinema is expensive.

Jenny: You're right. Do you like the idea of a picnic in a park?

David: Yes, I do. That's a (3) _____.

David: Do you think she wants to go to the park in the centre for her birthday?

Jenny: (4) _____ that's the best place.

David: Do you think Martha likes orange or lemon?

Jenny: (5) _____. What do you think is best?

10 Are the statements true (T) or false (F) for you? In pairs, compare your answers and explain your opinion. Be polite!

I think ...

- 1 football is more interesting than basketball.
- 2 pizza is better than pasta.
- 3 cats are nicer than dogs.
- 4 maths is easier than history.

PROJECT

Planning an exchange visit

A group of students from another country are coming to visit your school. Your teacher wants you to plan some activities for the day. Prepare a timetable for the day.

- Work in small groups.
- Read the situation.
- Individually, think of an activity you could do with the students and think of a reason why it is a good idea.
- Write your ideas in your notebook.
- In your group, decide what activities to do and prepare a timetable for the day. Use functional language from Exercise 10 to discuss the best options.
- Make a welcome poster for the visiting students to see when they arrive. Include pictures and photos to make it attractive.
- Present your poster to another group or to the class.

REVIEW 1

UNITS 1-4

VOCABULARY

1 Write the missing letters to complete the word for each set.

- 0 dolphin penguin giraffe
a n i m a l s
- 1 receptionist luggage tourist
h o l i d a y s
- 2 land hill sea
e A r t h
- 3 tram underground scooter
t r a n s p o r t
- 4 balcony ceiling cupboard
h o u s e
- 5 address age surname
i _____

2 Complete the sentences with the correct words.

- 1 I don't want to go in the car to the beach. Walking is good for us so let's go _____.
- 2 My parents packed our _____ for our skiing holiday last night.
- 3 Have you got a _____ of the city? I want to see where the museum is.
- 4 We've got a _____ in our apartment block but I don't use it. I always use the stairs.
- 5 Do you ever come to school _____ bike?
- 6 _____ are large white animals and they live in the cold Arctic.
- 7 _____ are birds with brightly coloured feathers. Some of them can talk.
- 8 _____ are birds too but they can't fly. They spend a lot of time swimming in the ocean.

3 Read the descriptions of some nature words. Write the missing letters to complete the words.

- 0 This place is water but has land all around it.
l a k e
- 1 This place is very dry. It's hot in the day and often cold at night.
_____ r _____
- 2 This place has lots of trees.
_____ r _____
- 3 This place is all water and it moves all the time.
_____ i _____
- 4 This place is low and is often between two mountains.
_____ l _____
- 5 This place is a kind of mountain, but it has a hole in the top.
v _____

GRAMMAR

1 Choose the correct options to complete the sentences.

- 1 I like to watch swimming competitions because *I'm swimming / I swim* too.
- 2 Of course everyone *wants / want* to have more friends.
- 3 The weather was really hot, but I still *have / had* a great time there.
- 4 In my town, *there is / there are* a lot of shopping centres and sports centres.

Correct the mistakes in these sentences.

- 5 I visited Thao Cam Vien zoo, but I didn't liked it.
- 6 Every day we doing different tests or exams at school.
- 7 Do you liked the competition?
- 8 I can't go shopping today because I working.

2 Complete the sentences. Use the present simple or present continuous.

- 0 I really like (really like) my new bedroom. I am painting (paint) it blue.
- 1 I _____ (think) that's Olivia over there. What _____ (she / do)?
- 2 Sorry, I _____ (not know) where the station is. I _____ (come) from another town.
- 3 That aeroplane _____ (fly) very low. I _____ (hope) everything's OK.
- 4 My aunt _____ (travel) a lot, but she _____ (not travel) at the moment.
- 5 I'm sorry, I _____ (not understand). Can you say it again, please?

3 Complete the text about Gabby using the past simple and past continuous.

Gabby wants to do dance for the fitness part of a competition. Last month, she (0) bought (buy) a dance DVD, so she (1) _____ (can) learn at home.

But it was quite difficult because while she (2) _____ (watch) the DVD, she (3) _____ (also practise) the dance steps. When her mum (4) _____ (come) home, she (5) _____ (say) to Gabby, 'Why don't you join a dance class? It's a much better way to learn.' 'That's a good idea,' (6) _____ (answer) Gabby.



PREPARE FOR THE EXAM

Listening Part 1

1 For each question, choose the correct picture.

1 What day does Antonio play football?

34



2 How much is a family ticket to the zoo today?



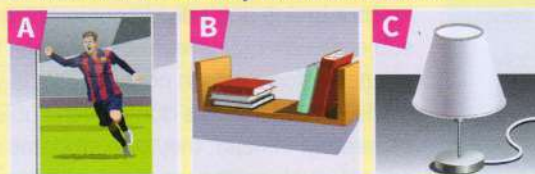
3 What time does the girl's coach arrive?



4 What is the number of Rosa's house?



5 What did Marco buy for his bedroom?



Writing Part 7

2 Look at the three pictures. Write the story shown in the pictures. Write 35 words or more.



Speaking Part 1

3 Work in pairs. Make questions and then ask and answer with your partner. Take turns to speak.

- | | |
|---------|------------|
| 1 Name? | 3 Live? |
| 2 Age? | 4 Country? |

4 Take turns to ask and answer the questions in the table.

Now let's talk about your home.	Now let's talk about your school.
5 When did your family move into this home?	5 When do you arrive at school in the mornings?
6 How many rooms has your home got? What are they?	6 Which languages do you learn at school?
7 What colour is the furniture in the living room?	7 How many students are there in your class?
8 Which is your favourite room?	8 What's your favourite subject?
9 Tell me something about your bedroom.	9 Tell me something about your classroom



ABOUT YOU

03 Watch the video and discuss the questions.

How many different subjects do you study?
How much homework do you usually get each day?

VOCABULARY

AND

READING

School subjects

- 1 Match the school subjects in the box to the pictures A–L.

EP

biology chemistry
design and technology drama
foreign languages geography
history ICT maths
PE physics science



Listen and check. Then repeat.

- 2 Read the article about schools in Finland and choose the best title.

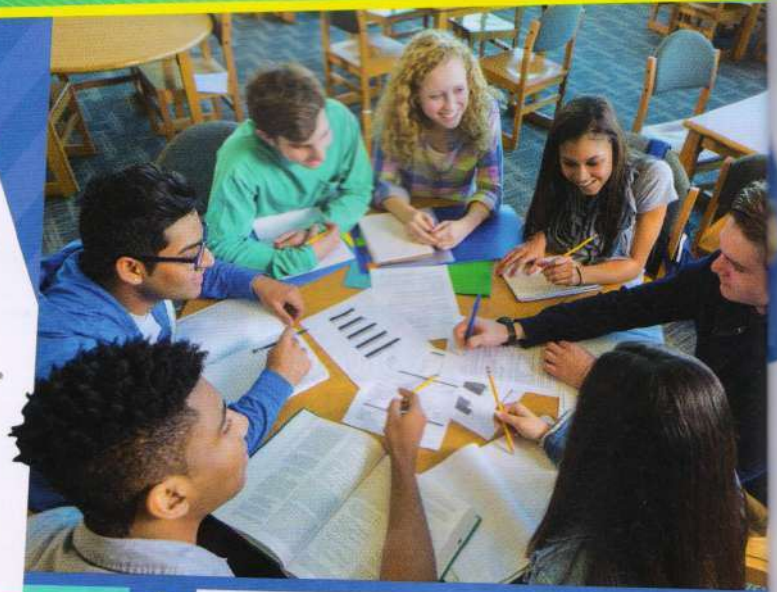
- A Starting young
B New ways of learning
C Time for homework

- 3 Read the text again and answer the questions.

- At what age do Finnish students go to school?
- How long are they at school every day?
- Do students have any homework?
- Do subject words appear on all school timetables?
- How do some experts think our brains work?
- In Finland, do students
 - complete a project at the same time as they learn school subjects, or
 - study school subjects and then complete a project?
- What subjects do students learn when they do the project on Pompeii?

- 4 In pairs, ask and answer the questions.

- Which are your favourite subjects?
- Which subjects don't you enjoy as much?
- Which subjects are you best at?



A



36

B



C



D



E



F



G



H



I



In international tests of maths, science and reading, students in Finland do well. This is good news! But when you look more carefully at the schools, it's not easy to explain. Finnish students don't start school until they are seven years old. The school day is short, about five hours, and there are only three or four classes a day. Students don't have much homework and there are no exams. So, why don't they do badly in tests? Perhaps something else can explain it.

There is another unusual feature of schools in Finland. For most of us, the school timetable is a list of subjects, for example ICT, history, foreign languages, geography, with one lesson following another. But some experts believe our brains work in a different way. They say our brains don't divide our learning into subjects. Our brains learn better when they get new information in context. This is why some Finnish schools don't teach subjects separately. Instead, they give students a project, such as 'the weather', and then bring school subjects into the project.

So how do some experts believe we learn most easily? Here's an example of a project with a class of 12-year-olds. Students watch a video re-enactment of the end of the city of Pompeii. Then on their laptops they compare ancient Italy under the Romans with modern Finland. Groups look at different parts of the topic and then share their ideas. They also use 3-D printers to make a tiny Roman building. Later, they use the pieces of the building for a game. This project includes history, ICT, and design and technology.

J



K

234+567

L

