

## VOCABULARY

take

### 1 What does *take* mean in this sentence?

I'm 15 now, and I'm back at school because I need to **take** exams.

### 2 Now look at the mind map. Match the meanings of *take* to these words.

EP



- |         |            |
|---------|------------|
| a carry | e go along |
| b make  | f use      |
| c do    | g catch    |
| d study |            |

### 40 Listen and check. Then repeat.

### 3 Write an example sentence for each meaning of *take*.

### 4 Complete the questions with words from Exercise 2 and then answer the questions:

- When did you last take an \_\_\_\_\_ out with you in the rain?
- Which \_\_\_\_\_ do I need take to get to the park from here? The one on the left or the one on the right?
- What extra \_\_\_\_\_ would you like to take at school?
- Have you taken any \_\_\_\_\_ today with your new camera? How many?
- When was the first time you took a \_\_\_\_\_ to go somewhere? Were you on holiday?
- Do you usually take \_\_\_\_\_ when you are ill?
- How do you feel when you take an \_\_\_\_\_ at the end of the school year?

### 5 In pairs, compare your answers.

## LISTENING



### 41 1 Listen to the *What's New* section on a morning radio show. A boy called Ethan is talking about his experience of schooling. What phrase does Ethan use for the education he had on the trip?

### 41 2 Listen again. Are the sentences right (✓) or wrong (X).

- There are four people in Ethan's family.
- Ethan's mum left her job because she wanted to see the world.
- Ruth and Ethan were homeschooled before they went travelling.
- Ethan's parents didn't tell anyone else about their plans.
- Ruth and Ethan's parents helped with the 'world schooling'.
- Ruth and Ethan do a lot of different things when they are travelling.
- Ethan's parents wanted him to go back to school.
- Ethan says he works harder at school than he did when he was world schooled.

### 3 In pairs, discuss the questions.

- Would you like to be 'world schooled'?
- Would your parents be good teachers?
- Which parts of the world would you like to visit?
- What would you miss about your school?

## SPEAKING

### 1 In pairs, or a small group, use the questions to describe your perfect school. Make notes about what you discuss.

- Where is the school?
- What lessons do you have?
- How many students are there?
- Who are the teachers?
- Do you have homework?
- How many lessons do you have in a day/week?
- How long are the school days/holidays?
- Do you wear a uniform?
- What's the food like?
- Do you sleep there?
- What makes your school better than other schools?

### 2 Now tell the rest of the class about your perfect school. Take turns in your group to speak.





## PRONUNCIATION | Word patterns

5 Listen and look at the word patterns in the table. Then put the words in the box into the correct column.

| 0o                 | 0oo                     | o0oo                 |
|--------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|
| <i>topic</i>       | <i>audience</i>         | <i>communicate</i>   |
| biology<br>history | chemistry<br>languages  | classroom<br>science |
|                    | favourite<br>technology | geography            |

38 Listen and check. Then repeat.

## GRAMMAR | Comparative and superlative adverbs

1 Look at the adverbs in the sentences. Decide which ones are simple adverbs, comparative adverbs or superlative adverbs.

- In international tests of maths, science and reading, students in Finland do
- When you look **more carefully** at the school system, it's not easy to explain.
- So, why don't they do **badly** in the tests?
- Do students learn **better** when the school day is shorter?
- When there is no exam do students study **hard**?
- Do students learn **more efficiently** when they study subjects or when they study a topic?
- So, how do some experts believe we learn **the most easily**?

2 Look at the comparative and superlative adverbs and in Exercise 1 again and answer the questions.

- Which word do we often use after comparative adverbs?
- Which word do we often use before superlative adverbs?

3 Complete the table.

| Adjective   | Simple adverb      | Comparative adverb | Superlative adverb        |
|-------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|
| <i>bad</i>  | 1 _____            | <i>worse</i>       | <i>the worst</i>          |
| 2 _____     | 3 _____            | 4 _____            | <i>the best</i>           |
| 5 _____     | 6 _____            | 7 _____            | <i>the most carefully</i> |
| 8 _____     | <i>efficiently</i> | 9 _____            | 10 _____                  |
| <i>easy</i> | 11 _____           | 12 _____           | 13 _____                  |
| 14 _____    | 15 _____           | <i>harder</i>      | 16 _____                  |

➤ GRAMMAR REFERENCE AND PRACTICE PAGE 151

4 Write the correct form of the adverb for the adjective in brackets.

- Laura often makes mistakes because she always does her homework very \_\_\_\_\_ (quick).
- Hans speaks \_\_\_\_\_ (fast) in our class.
- You speak English much \_\_\_\_\_ (good) than me.
- Please can you speak \_\_\_\_\_ (slow). I didn't understand you before.
- None of us did well in the exam, but I did \_\_\_\_\_ (bad)!
- I think I work \_\_\_\_\_ (hard) in English lessons than I do in science.

5 Correct the mistakes in the sentences.

- You speak English really good.
- I made friends much easier at my new school.
- Drama classes helped me speak clearer and better.
- Catch this bus and you can get more quickly home.
- My brother likes best the music class.

6 ➤ Work with a partner. Go to page 136.





## PRONUNCIATION /i:/ and /ɪ/

27 **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 |       |

28 **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?

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

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

- i One action follows the other.
- ii The actions are happening at the same time.
- iii 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.

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

**5** Correct the mistakes in the sentences.

- 1 I felt very nervous while we watched the match.
- 2 We waited at a bus stop when we first met.
- 3 We were amazed when we were finding so much money.
- 4 While I cleaning the kitchen, I saw the broken window.
- 5 It is snowing when we went outside.
- 6 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 ...



- 1 Read Clarissa's blog quickly. Where is she studying now, at home or at school?

# Clarissa's Blog

31 July 2018

**A few years ago, I wasn't very happy at school and I wasn't doing well in tests. So, when I was eight, Mum and Dad decided to teach me at home.**

Homeschooling – great, I thought! I could stay in bed all day! Well it wasn't quite like that! My parents found out what I needed to learn. Sometimes I had lessons, but most of the time I studied things I liked and found interesting. That's how homeschooling works best.

My favourite hobby was playing computer games, so, with Dad's help, I began to write my own computer programs. But I liked making models too, and for that I needed ... maths! At school maths was boring, but now it was useful for making my models. I made a model boat and I needed to understand science and maths to do that – oh and design and technology too!

So were there any bad things about homeschooling? Not really. I missed my friends, but I saw them at weekends and we talked about school! They told me about their week at school, and I told them about mine. Mine always seemed more fun to me. Some weeks I studied more than they did. Other weeks I didn't study much at all. And I never had homework!

I'm 15 now, and I'm back at school because I need to take exams. I don't mind. It's nice to study with my friends again.

**PREPARE FOR THE EXAM**

**Reading Part 3**

- 2 Read Clarissa's blog again. For each question, choose the correct answer.
- Why did Clarissa's parents teach her at home?
    - A Her parents didn't like her school.
    - B She was too old for her school.
    - C She was having problems at school.
  - 2 What does Clarissa say about homeschooling in the second paragraph?
    - A She only learned what her parents told her to.
    - B She chose what she wanted to learn.
    - C She studied in bed a lot of the time.
  - 3 Clarissa preferred doing maths at home because
    - A her dad was able to explain it to her.
    - B it helped her do things she enjoyed.
    - C she had more time to spend on it.
  - 4 What was the difference between Clarissa's and her friends' school experiences?
    - A Clarissa didn't have to do any homework.
    - B Clarissa always had more work to do than they did.
    - C Her friends enjoyed themselves more.
  - 5 What does Clarissa say about homeschooling in the article?
    - A It's important to have daily lessons.
    - B It's hard to find time to see friends.
    - C Learning doesn't always have to come from books.

➤ **PREPARE FOR THE EXAM PAGE 123**

**TALKING POINTS**

- What do you like about going to school?
- What are the good things about homeschooling?
- What are the bad things about it?
- Would you like to study at home? Why? / Why not?



- 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.

- 1 What is the number of Maria's house?



- 2 Which is Jason's house?



- 3 What time is Jenny going to leave school today?



- 4 What colour does Ben want to paint his bedroom?



- 5 What is Sarah going to do this afternoon?



» PREPARE FOR THE EXAM PAGE 128

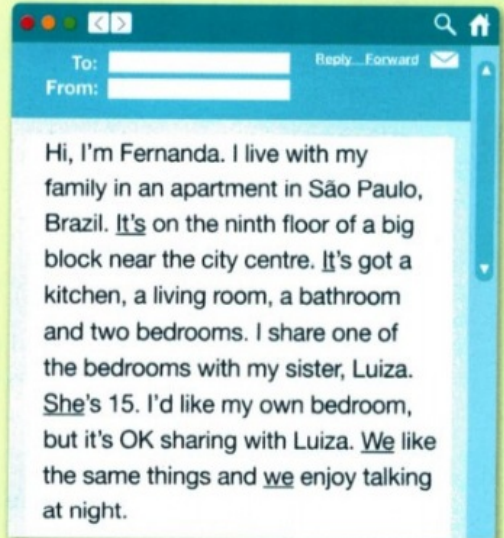
## WRITING



### 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?



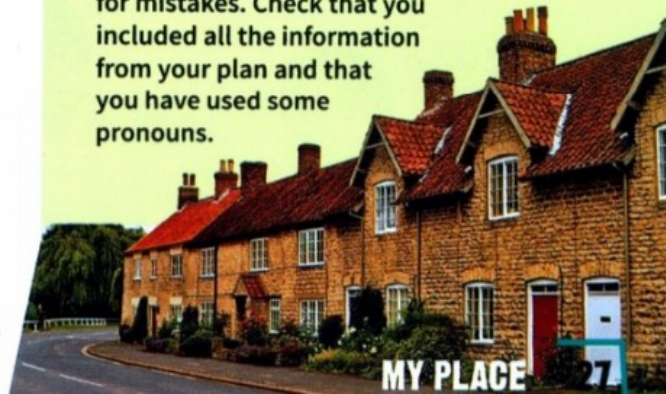
We use pronouns instead of nouns, so we don't have to repeat nouns. Which nouns do the underlined pronouns in Fernanda's description replace? Now replace the underlined nouns in this paragraph with pronouns.

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.





# 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

26



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!



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?



## ? 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

▶ 35 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.

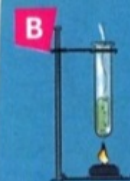
- Which are your favourite subjects?
- Which subjects don't you enjoy as much?
- Which subjects are you best at?



A



▶ 36



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.

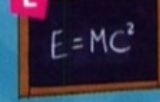
J



K

234+567

L





## READING

- 1 Look at the photos of the unusual homes. What do you think they are like inside?
- 2 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.

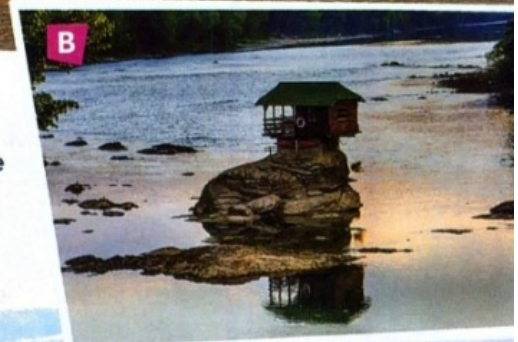
- 1 What does the house in Lebanon look like?
- 2 Why are small windows important in a warm country?
- 3 What is the Mexican house made of?
- 4 How old is the house?
- 5 What can you find in the middle of the River Drina?
- 6 When do most people use the house? Why?
- 7 What does the Japanese house look like?
- 8 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.

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

**30** Listen and check. Then repeat.

| Opinion | Size | Temperature | Sound | Light |
|---------|------|-------------|-------|-------|
|         |      |             |       |       |



## 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

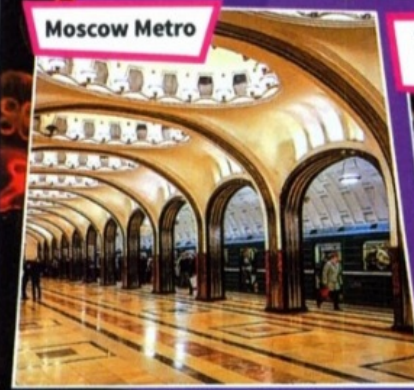
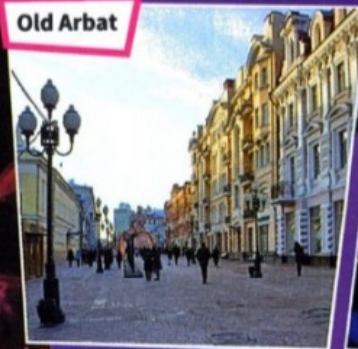
Moscow is great for sightseeing! I took photos everywhere I went. The only problem was that I don't speak Russian, so it was hard to get a taxi, and I hate walking. My advice is to take some Russian lessons before you go. I went to the aquarium on my first day. I enjoyed it, but there were a lot of tourists. 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.



## 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.



**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.



- |                    |                  |
|--------------------|------------------|
| <b>Photographs</b> | <b>Countries</b> |
| 0 lion <i>D</i>    | A Argentina      |
| 1 monkey           | B England        |
| 2 snake            | C India          |
| 3 penguin          | D Kenya          |
| 4 dolphin          | E Mexico         |
| 5 elephant         | 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.

**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?



**Kakapo**



**Sand cat**





## 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 \_\_\_\_\_ (you / go) on holiday with your family last year?
- 2 They \_\_\_\_\_ (not travel) by boat to the island because the weather \_\_\_\_\_ (be) bad.
- 3 We \_\_\_\_\_ (want) to visit the museum, but we \_\_\_\_\_ (not have) time.
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_ (the plane / arrive) on time?
- 5 The holiday \_\_\_\_\_ (not be) great, but I \_\_\_\_\_ (enjoy) the afternoons on the beach.
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_ (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 \_\_\_\_\_ (eat) when you were on holiday in Italy?
- 2 Who \_\_\_\_\_ (take) you to the airport?
- 3 Where \_\_\_\_\_ (you / go camping) last summer?
- 4 Who \_\_\_\_\_ (book) the flights, your mum or your dad?
- 5 Who \_\_\_\_\_ (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 lefted 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?



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.

## 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.

## 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 |
|         |           |

12 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?





## 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](http://www.tourvisit.com)





## 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

- 14 **3** Match the words in the box to the photos A–J. Listen and check. Then repeat.

EP



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?





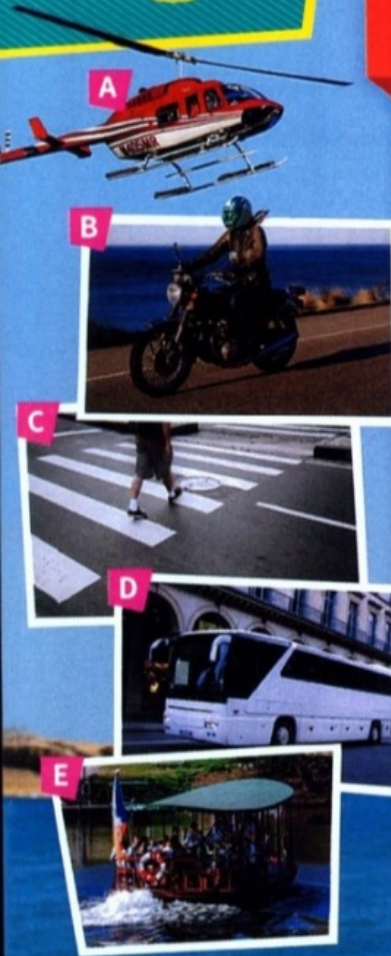
## FIRST HOLIDAYS WITH FRIENDS

**M**ost 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**



### 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'?
- 2 What did Sophie and Paula do when they arrived at the island?
- 3 What happened while they were sleeping?
- 4 What did Fred lose?
- 5 How did he pay for the coach?
- 6 What was the weather like when Chris and Tom were putting up the tent?



### 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.



# 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.

