

Unit 1 Changing lives. Vocabulary

Revision

- 1 Circle the odd word out in each group.
- apple picture bread meat
 - history maths teacher science
 - car bus train bedroom
 - theatre the news soap opera chat show
 - cough leg headache sore throat
 - flute drums hip-hop keyboards
 - middle over under up
 - amazing terrifying red enormous
 - washing up soundtrack plot screen

- 2 Add a word to each group in exercise 1.

- | | |
|-----------------|---------|
| 1 <u>cheese</u> | 6 _____ |
| 2 _____ | 7 _____ |
| 3 _____ | 8 _____ |
| 4 _____ | 9 _____ |
| 5 _____ | |

Jobs

- 3 Circle the correct words.
- A journalist / lab technician works for a newspaper.
- A **police officer** / researcher helps people and helps catch criminals.
 - A **firefighter** / lawyer is someone who is an expert in legal questions.
 - A **postal worker** / politician brings letters to people's homes.
 - Picasso was a **doctor** / an artist. He painted many amazing pictures.
 - An **electrician** / A mechanic installs or repairs electrical equipment.

Character adjectives

- 4 Complete the sentences with the correct word in brackets.
- Maria is very generous. She always buys people lovely birthday presents. (generous / selfish)
- My brother is _____. He doesn't like talking to new people. (shy / confident)
 - Josh is _____. He does lots of sport and other activities. (lazy / energetic)
 - Why is Olly always so _____? He should smile and laugh a bit more. (funny / serious)
 - I think Izzy is _____. She never tells lies and I trust her. (honest / dishonest)
 - Dad is usually very _____. He likes reading the paper on his own. (talkative / quiet)

Classroom language

- 5 Complete the questions with the words in the box.

borrow mean pronounce say spell

- Q: How do you say *casa* in English?
A: House.
- 1 Q: Can I _____ your pen?
A: Sorry, I'm using it.
- 2 Q: How do you _____ *cough*?
A: I'm not sure but I think it's /kɒf/.
- 3 Q: How do you _____ it?
A: C-O-U-G-H.
- 4 Q: What does *boiling* _____?
A: Here's a dictionary. Let's look it up.

Unit 1. Changing lives. Grammar

Present simple

1 ★ Order the words to make questions.

go / you / often / do / How / cycling ?

How often do you go cycling?

1 get / you / angry / ever / Do ?

2 often / cook / How / dinner / do / you ?

3 do / school / usually / What / finish / you / time ?

4 before midnight / to sleep / you / go / usually / Do ?

5 your friends / sometimes / go / you / Do / with / dancing ?

Past simple

2 ★ Complete the sentences with the past simple form of the verbs in brackets.

I won (win) £20 in a writing competition at school.

1 Yesterday, we _____ (start) a new unit in our English lesson.

2 Clare _____ (arrive) late for school yesterday.

3 My mother _____ (study) science at university.

4 Christopher Nolan _____ (make) his first film in 1999.

5 He _____ (become) famous in 2008 with the film *The Dark Knight*.

6 She _____ (decide) to become a doctor after that.



used to

3 ★ Circle the correct words.

When we were young, we always ⁽¹⁾ used to go / go on holiday to my grandparents' house at the beach, but now we ⁽²⁾ used to like / like to go abroad. We always ⁽³⁾ used to go / go camping in France, to the same campsite every year. My parents ⁽⁴⁾ used to hate / hate camping, but they love it now. When we visited my grandparents, we always ⁽⁵⁾ used to travel / travel by train, but now we always ⁽⁶⁾ used to drive / drive to the campsite. It isn't quicker, but it's easier because we always ⁽⁷⁾ used to have / have a lot of things.

4 ★ Complete the questions with *used to* and the words in brackets.

Did you use to get (you / get) into trouble a lot when you were young?

1 _____ (people / spend) more time cooking 20 years ago?

2 What kind of music _____ (you / listen to) when you were a teenager, Grandma?

3 _____ (you / spend) a lot of time on the phone when you were a teenager, Grandma?

4 _____ (your brother / annoy) you when he was younger?

5 ★ Complete the dialogue with *used to* and the words in brackets.

Grandma I was born here 93 years ago. It ⁽¹⁾ used to be (be) much quieter here in those days. It was a village and there weren't many cars. Do you know, even the policeman ⁽²⁾ _____ (ride) a bike.

Ellie What ⁽³⁾ _____ (you / do) in your free time? ⁽⁴⁾ _____ (you / watch) TV?

Grandma Oh no, dear. We didn't have a television. But we sometimes ⁽⁵⁾ _____ (go) to the cinema in Brighton. They ⁽⁶⁾ _____ (show) lovely black and white films. Nice and romantic!

6 Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Use the present simple or *used to* + verb.



SHE'S SO LUCKY!

Lily Thompson is a millionaire. She ⁽¹⁾ lives (live) in a big flat in the centre of London. She ⁽²⁾ _____ (go) on holiday in the Caribbean every year. She ⁽³⁾ _____ (not drive) because she's got a driver and she doesn't need to work. But Lily's life ⁽⁴⁾ _____ (not be) like this. What ⁽⁵⁾ _____ (her life / be) like? Very different! She ⁽⁶⁾ _____ (work) in a café as a waitress. She ⁽⁷⁾ _____ (buy) cheap clothes and she ⁽⁸⁾ _____ (not go) abroad for her holidays. Her life changed forever when she won the lottery last year!

Subject and object questions

7 Look at the questions. Write S if the question is a subject question with the verb in the affirmative form. Write O if the question is an object question with the verb in the interrogative form.

- Who ate the cake? S
- Who did you see in the park? _____
 - What did you buy at the shops? _____
 - Who told you about the party? _____
 - What do you usually have for breakfast? _____
 - What makes you laugh? _____

8 Tick the correct answer a) or b) for each question.

- Who did Gina smile at?
- a) Gina smiled at Ben.
- b) Ben smiled at Gina.
- 1 Who smiled at Gina?
- a) Gina smiled at Ben.
- b) Ben smiled at Gina.
- 2 Who phoned Anna?
- a) Anna phoned Liam.
- b) Liam phoned Anna.
- 3 Who did Anna phone?
- a) Anna phoned Liam.
- b) Liam phoned Anna.



9 Write subject or object questions using *who* or *what* for the underlined information.

- Picasso painted Guernica.
Who painted Guernica? _____
- Picasso painted Guernica.
What did Picasso paint? _____
- Shakespeare wrote *Hamlet*.

 - Shakespeare wrote Hamlet.

 - Walt Disney created Mickey Mouse.

 - Walt Disney created Mickey Mouse.

 - Larry Page and Sergey Brin started Google.

 - Larry Page and Sergey Brin started Google.

Unit 1. Changing lives. Revision

1 Correct the underlined errors. Rewrite the sentences.

He didn't went abroad during his gap year.
He didn't go abroad during his gap year.

- 1 Do sometimes you eat breakfast at school?

- 2 What used you to watch on TV, Grandma?

- 3 Who you miss most after you changed school?

2 Read the text and circle the correct answers.

When he was a young child, Ben Adams ⁽¹⁾ ... surfing and skateboarding. He was also very interested in fashion and ⁽²⁾ ... his own surfing and skating clothes. When he was 15, he ⁽³⁾ ... a prize for his T-shirt designs, and during the summer, he ⁽⁴⁾ ... for Fashion First in New York. At 16, he ⁽⁵⁾ ... out of school and started his own clothes company, Skate and Surf. He is now 17 and a millionaire. We interviewed him at his home in Malibu, California.

Q What ⁽⁶⁾ ... when you dropped out of school?

Ben My Mum was worried but my Dad wasn't.

Q What did your teachers think?

Ben They ⁽⁷⁾ ... about me. They wanted me to stay at school.

Q Did you ⁽⁸⁾ ... to get into trouble at school?

Ben Yes, I didn't ⁽⁹⁾ ... to listen to the teachers in any of my lessons, except PE.

Q What ⁽¹⁰⁾ ... when you left school?

Ben I missed being with my friends at first but now I've got new friends.

- | A | B | C |
|------------------|--------------|------------------|
| 1 loves | <u>loved</u> | was loving |
| 2 used to design | design | use to design |
| 3 won | was winning | won |
| 4 used to work | was working | worked |
| 5 was dropping | used to drop | dropped |
| 6 did happen | happening | happened |
| 7 used to worry | worry | worried |
| 8 use | used | usually |
| 9 use | used | usually |
| 10 did you miss | you missed | used you to miss |

3 Circle the correct words to complete the text.

Bethany Hamilton

Bethany Hamilton was born in Hawaii in 1990 and ⁽¹⁾ **grew up / was growing up** near the ocean. When she was a child, Bethany ⁽²⁾ **used to spend / spends** all her time in the water and she learnt to surf before she could walk. By the time Bethany was 13, she was the world's number two under-eighteen surfer and she ⁽³⁾ **was planning / is planning** to become a professional. Then at the age of 13, Bethany's life ⁽⁴⁾ **changed / used to change** forever. She ⁽⁵⁾ **surfed / was surfing** off the Hawaiian island of Kauai with her friend Alana Blanchard and Alana's brother and father.

Bethany ⁽⁶⁾ **was lying / is lying** on her surfboard with her arms hanging in the water when a shark ⁽⁷⁾ **attacked / was attacking** her.

It ⁽⁸⁾ **used to pull / pulled** her left arm off just under her shoulder. Her friends helped her get back to the shore, but Bethany ⁽⁹⁾ **lost / was losing** a lot of blood. She ⁽¹⁰⁾ **was / is** lucky to be alive today.

But Bethany ⁽¹¹⁾ **didn't stop / doesn't stop** surfing. Just one year after the attack, she ⁽¹²⁾ **was starting / started** competing again. Today Bethany still ⁽¹³⁾ **surfed / surfs** in world championships.

i Facts

Shark attacks are very rare. In 1996, 43 000 Americans suffered toilet-related injuries while sharks injured just 13.

My Progress

Score your progress from 1 (needs improvement) to 5 (excellent).

- I can use the present simple to talk about present facts, habits and routines.
- I can use the past simple to talk about events in the past.
- I can use *used to* to talk about past habits and states.
- I can use subject and object questions to ask about who and what.

Unit 2. Literature. Vocabulary

Literary genres

- 1 Find eight literary genres in the wordsquare.

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

- 2 Order the letter to make words.

- 1 nafatys _____ *fantasy*
- 2 trosh trosty _____
- 3 onn-icfinot _____
- 4 ecesnic-nitifoc _____
- 5 lisarichot _____
- 6 oncitif _____
- 7 cantimor velon _____
- 8 byagarputoiho _____

- 3 Read the descriptions and circle the correct words.

The pictures are really funny. I buy it every week.

comic / play

- 1 I love the work of Pablo Neruda. He says everything in just 20 or 30 lines.
poetry / non-fiction
- 2 The explorer travels to the North Pole – all alone!
adventure / romantic fiction

- 3 A woman travels to Mars and makes friends with aliens.

historical fiction / science-fiction

- 4 A man is running away from the police.

They say he is a criminal but we know he is innocent. It's really exciting.

poetry / thriller

- 5 Prince Waldron fights the giants and tries to get back the magic sword.

autobiography / fantasy

- 4 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

adventure autobiography
historical fiction non-fiction
romantic fiction ~~short story~~

It's a short story about a man whose life changes when he meets someone at an airport. It's only 25 pages long.

- 1 He mostly reads _____. He especially likes books about art.
- 2 The last _____ story I read was about a man who is in a plane crash in the Brazilian jungle. He gets bitten by a snake and nearly dies.
- 3 My favourite _____ is by a famous singer. She writes about her life really well.
- 4 A lot of _____ has the same story. A woman meets a man and they fall in love.
- 5 This _____ novel is set in 1492 and tells the story of a young boy working on Columbus' ship the *Pinta*.

Compound nouns

5 Match 1–6 with a–f to make compound nouns.

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| 1 book | a) holiday |
| 2 computer | b) letter |
| 3 love | c) message |
| 4 secondary | d) program |
| 5 school | e) school |
| 6 text | f) shop |

6 Match the words in the box with the words below to make compound nouns.

book card deal library
life novel press seller

- audio book
- 1 best- _____
- 2 graphic _____
- 3 popular _____
- 4 public _____
- 5 book _____
- 6 social _____
- 7 post _____

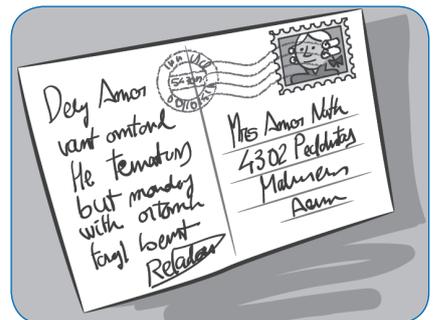
7 Look at the pictures and circle the correct words.



graphic novel / text message



1 love letters / text message



2 school holiday / postcard



3 book deal / graphic novel



4 social life / popular press



5 audiobook / best-seller

8 Complete the sentences with the compound nouns in the box.

bookshop book deal popular press
public library secondary school
text message

In Britain, children start secondary school at the age of 11.

- Please send me a _____ when you arrive in Brazil.
- I don't want to buy that book. I'm going to borrow it from the _____.
- If you are interested in stories about film stars and their love lives, read the _____!
- I need to go to the _____ to buy a dictionary for English this year.
- She wrote a thriller and immediately got a _____ with the biggest publishers in New York.

Unit 2. Literature. Grammar

Past simple and past continuous

1 ★ Match the rules 1–3 with example sentences a–c.

- 1 We use the past simple to describe a completed action or series of actions.
- 2 We use the past continuous to describe an action in progress in the past, often interrupted by another action.
- 3 We use the past continuous to talk about finished past states that lasted some time.

- a) I saw Pedro while I **was waiting** for James.
- b) I **phoned** Maria yesterday.
- c) I was born in India. My parents **were living** there.

2 ★ Complete the sentences with *when* or *while*.

_____ *When* _____ you called, I was having a bath.

- 1 _____ she was listening to the radio, the doorbell rang.
- 2 _____ she arrived, he was writing poetry.
- 3 J.K. Rowling had to look after her baby _____ she was writing the first Harry Potter book.

3 ★ Circle the correct words.

Luke **sat** / **was sitting** in the bath when he heard a loud noise.

- 1 While he **got** / **was getting** out of the bath, all the lights **went** / **were going** out.
- 2 While he **put** / **was putting** on his clothes, something **jumped** / **was jumping** through the bathroom window.
- 3 Luke **screamed** / **was screaming** and **ran** / **was running** out of the room.
- 4 He **looked** / **was looking** for a torch in the kitchen when he **felt** / **was feeling** something warm and soft near his feet.
- 5 Luke **started** / **was starting** to laugh because he **realized** / **was realizing** it was the neighbour's cat.

4 ★ Complete the questions for these answers. Use the past simple or past continuous form of the verbs.

I found an interesting book in the library. What did you find in the library?

- 1 I started reading it yesterday afternoon. When _____ it?
- 2 I was thinking about the film when Adam arrived. What _____ when Adam arrived?
- 3 Sam was talking to his friend Anita. Who _____ ?
- 4 I lived there for more than two years. How long _____ there?

5 ★ Complete the text with the past simple or past continuous form of the verbs in brackets.



Last night Dave ⁽¹⁾ was watching (watch) TV when he suddenly saw his friend Jason on the screen. "Jason McDermot ⁽²⁾ _____ (stop) two thieves today outside Alpha Bank in King Street," the presenter said. "How ⁽³⁾ _____ (you / stop) them, Jason?" "I ⁽⁴⁾ _____ (ride) my bike on the pavement outside the bank when two men ran out of it," Jason answered. "They ⁽⁵⁾ _____ (wear) masks, but I knew they were bank robbers. I tried to stop, but I ⁽⁶⁾ _____ (hit) them with my bike and we fell to the ground. When the police arrived, they arrested the two men." "What ⁽⁷⁾ _____ (the police / say) to you, Jason?" the presenter asked. "They were very angry with me because I ⁽⁸⁾ _____ (cycle) on the pavement. In fact, I had to pay a fine of £20."

Past perfect

6 ★ Read the sentences and number the actions a and b in the order they happened.



I had just started my homework when the phone rang.

- a) I started my homework.
- b) The phone rang.

1 The film had already begun when we arrived at the cinema.

- a) We arrived at the cinema.
- b) The film began.

2 I hadn't seen a Cervantes play until I went to Spain.

- a) I went to Spain.
- b) I saw a Cervantes play.

3 Jen had written two books before she left school.

- a) Jen wrote two books.
- b) Jen left school.

4 When we went back everything had changed.

- a) We went back.
- b) Everything changed.

7 ★ Complete the sentences with the past perfect form of the verbs in brackets.

When we got there, she had left (leave).

- 1 When they got home, somebody _____ (break) their ground-floor window.
- 2 I _____ (not read) the book before I saw the film.
- 3 He _____ (not start) his book when the phone rang.
- 4 He _____ (write) a graphic novel before he turned 15.
- 5 The publishers made a book deal with her before she _____ (finish) writing the book.

8 ★ Circle the correct words.

Last week, I went to the cinema with my friend Josh. I had arranged to meet Josh at 8pm so we could buy our tickets and some popcorn ⁽¹⁾ before / **already** the film. ⁽²⁾ **After** / **By the time** I left the house, I checked my watch and it was 7.30. I walked to the bus stop, but my bus didn't come for ages. ⁽³⁾ **By the time** / **By then** it arrived, it was 8pm and I was late. At twenty past eight, Josh texted me to say that he had ⁽⁴⁾ **after** / **already** gone in because he didn't want to miss the beginning of the film. I finally got there at 8.30, but ⁽⁵⁾ **by then** / **before** the film had started, and they wouldn't let me in. What a night!

9 ★ Complete the dialogues with the past simple or past perfect form of the verbs in brackets.

A Why did you get the later flight?
 B The plane had left (leave) when we arrived (arrive) at the airport. We were late because of the traffic.

A ⁽¹⁾ _____ (you / do) a lot of work when your computer ⁽²⁾ _____ (crash)?

B Yes, I ⁽³⁾ _____ (lose) my homework when the electricity ⁽⁴⁾ _____ (go) off.

A ⁽⁵⁾ _____ (you / see) that film last night?

B No, my parents ⁽⁶⁾ _____ (already / start) to watch another programme and they ⁽⁷⁾ _____ (not let) me watch it. ⁽⁸⁾ _____ (be) it good?

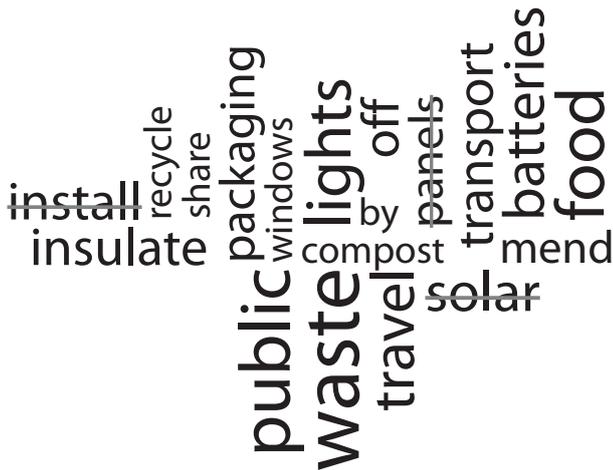
A It was OK, but after I ⁽⁹⁾ _____ (watch) half of the film, I ⁽¹⁰⁾ _____ (realize) I had seen it before on a plane.

Unit 3. The world around us.

Vocabulary

Saving environmental resources

1 Find five environment phrases in the word cloud.



- 1 install solar panels
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____

2 Circle the correct words.

- 1 install / recycle solar panels
- 2 compost / mend old clothes
- 3 ride / recycle a bike
- 4 use / save water
- 5 install / share car journeys
- 6 use / turn off rechargeable batteries

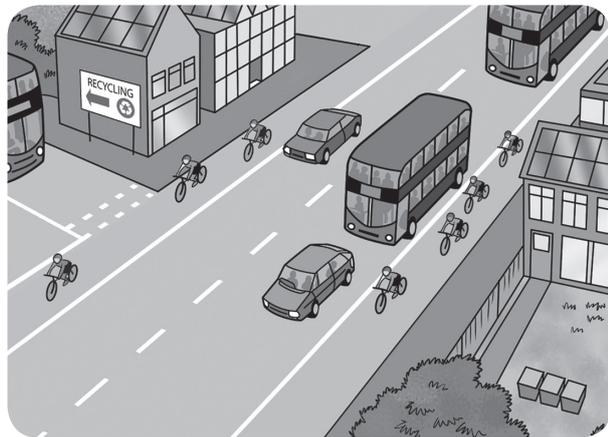
3 Match the instructions with the sentences.

- | | |
|----------------------------|--|
| 1 Turn off lights. | a) Don't throw them away. |
| 2 Compost your food waste. | b) It's good for your health and for the planet. |
| 3 Mend your old clothes. | c) It's very good for the garden. |
| 4 Insulate windows. | d) We need to save electricity. |
| 5 Turn off the tap. | e) We need to save water. |
| 6 Ride a bike. | f) You'll save on central heating. |

4 Complete the text with the phrases in the box.

install solar panels recycle packaging
 share car journeys travel by public transport
 use rechargeable batteries

People should stop driving their cars everywhere and start to ⁽¹⁾ travel by public transport . It will reduce carbon emissions. And if they want to use a car, they should ⁽²⁾ _____ with people who work in the same place. We should all ⁽³⁾ _____ in our cameras and phones. And in houses which get a lot of sun on the roof, it's a good idea to ⁽⁴⁾ _____ . Finally, we shouldn't throw away so much paper, plastic and glass. We need to ⁽⁵⁾ _____ .



Prefixes

5 Find seven verbs with the prefixes *mis-*, *re-*, *under-* and *over-* in the wordsquare.

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

6 Circle the correct prefix to make words with prefixes. Write the words.

- mis / re + inform misinform
- 1 over / mis + populate _____
- 2 over / re + play _____
- 3 under / mis + estimate _____
- 4 re / under + organize _____
- 5 re / mis + understand _____
- 6 under / mis + pay _____

7 Match the definitions with the words in the box.

misinform misplace ~~overpopulate~~ replace
underestimate underpay underuse

- have too many people living in a place overpopulate
- 1 pay someone too little for the work they do _____
- 2 tell someone something that isn't true or correct _____
- 3 get rid of something and put a new one in its place _____
- 4 not use something enough _____
- 5 not be able to find something _____
- 6 think that something is less important or smaller than it actually is _____

8 Complete the sentences using the words in the box.

misplace misunderstand recycle
reorganize replace replay underpay

- Don't throw those bottles away.
Recycle them.
- 1 I explained very clearly. Why did they _____ me?
 - 2 I broke my mother's favourite vase. I need to _____ it with a new one.
 - 3 Can you _____ that part of the film again? I couldn't hear what the people said.
 - 4 The money is bad at that company. They always _____ their workers.
 - 5 I need to _____ my wardrobe. I can't find anything.
 - 6 I don't often lose things, so I hate it when I _____ something.



Unit 3. The world around us. Grammar

Present perfect

- 1 ★ Complete the table with the phrases in the box.

2013 fifteen days four weeks I met you
last summer last weekend November
two years

for	since
	2013

- 2 ★★ Complete the sentences with the present perfect form of the verb in brackets. Circle *for* or *since*.

Michael has worked (work) here **for** / **since** 2010.

- I _____ (not see) a good film **for** / **since** I saw *The Karate Kid*.
- We _____ (know) each other **for** / **since** we were at primary school.
- There _____ (be) life on earth **for** / **since** millions of years.
- The European Union _____ (exist) **for** / **since** 1993.
- Kate _____ (have) a driving licence **for** / **since** she was 17.
- You _____ (feel) ill with that cough **for** / **since** two weeks.

- 3 ★★ Write questions with *How long*.

you / have / a compost bin?

How long have you had a compost bin?

- she / live / in this place?

- you / be / interested in environmental issues?

- he / work / at the recycling centre?

- they / had / solar panels?

Present perfect and past simple

- 4 ★ Match 1–2 with a–b to make rules.

- We use the past simple to talk about
 - We use the present perfect to talk about
- a) experiences or actions in the past when we don't mention the exact time.
- b) completed actions at a definite time in the past.

- 5 ★ Circle the correct words.

I've made / **I made** pancakes yesterday.

- Have you found / Did you find your glasses yet?
- When have you got / did you get here?
- We've already bought / We already bought food for the picnic.
- Who have you danced / did you dance with at the party?
- Oh, no! Somebody has stolen / stole my mobile phone.

- 6 ★★ Complete the dialogues using the present perfect or past simple form of the verbs in brackets.

Martin Do you know Carmen's sister?

Rob I ⁽¹⁾ have seen (see) her at the gym a few times, but

I ⁽²⁾ _____ (never / speak) to her. What about you?

⁽³⁾ _____

(you / ever / speak) to her?

Martin Yes, I ⁽⁴⁾ _____ (meet) her at a party two weeks ago. We

⁽⁵⁾ _____ (dance) together.

Emily ⁽⁶⁾ _____ (you / ever / be) to Rome?

Nick Yes, I ⁽⁷⁾ _____ (go) there on holiday last year.

Emily ⁽⁸⁾ _____ (you / have) fun?

Nick Yes, it ⁽⁹⁾ _____ (be) a brilliant holiday.

Time expressions with the present perfect

7 Look at the pictures and write sentences with *just* + present perfect.

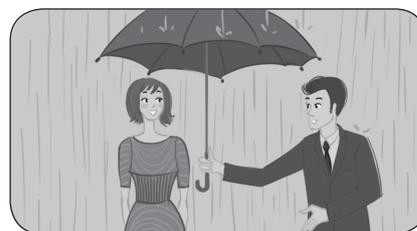


she / win the race

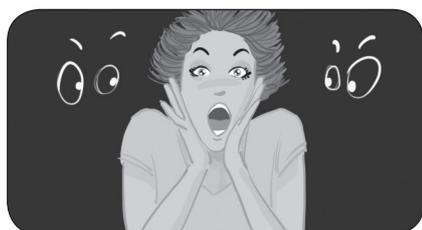
She has just won the race.



1 I / finish this book



2 it / start to rain



3 she / see a ghost



4 there / be an accident



5 they / have their breakfast

8 Complete the rules with *still*, *yet* and *already*.

- We use _____ in affirmative sentences. It goes before the main verb.
- We use _____ in negative sentences and questions. It goes at the end of the sentence.
- We use _____ in negative sentences. It goes before the auxiliary verb.

9 Circle the correct words.

You've *still* / already told me that twice!

- I haven't done the exercise *yet* / *still*.
- She has *already* / *still* put the leaves in the compost bin.
- Have you recharged those batteries *still* / *yet*?
- You *still* / *already* haven't given me the tickets.

10 Write sentences using the present perfect.

Tim / already / leave ?

Has Tim already left?

1 Peter / not find / his keys / yet.

2 she / still / not write / to me.

3 you / make / the dinner / yet?

4 he / already / sort / the rubbish.

11 You and a friend are planning a cycling holiday. Write questions using *yet* and answers using *already*, *still* and *yet*.

buy the maps

Q: *Have you bought the maps yet?*

A: (already) *Yes, I've already bought them.*

1 plan the route

Q: _____

A: (still) _____

2 choose the campsites

Q: _____

A: (yet) _____

3 check the bicycle lights

Q: _____

A: (already) _____

Unit 3. The world around us. Revision

1 Correct the underlined errors. Rewrite the sentences.

Since last year we reduced our rubbish by 50 per cent.

Since last year we've reduced our rubbish by 50 per cent.

1 Last summer, they've decided to use public transport.

2 How long did you have these light bulbs?

3 She still didn't buy a bike to get to work.

2 Read the text and circle the correct answers.

Two years ago my family ⁽¹⁾ ... to do something for the environment. First, we ⁽²⁾ ... taking our own shopping bags to the supermarket so we ⁽³⁾ ... to use the supermarket's plastic bags. Then we ⁽⁴⁾ ... a compost heap in the garden for our food waste. My parents ⁽⁵⁾ ... their bikes to work for years, but to be even greener, they ⁽⁶⁾ ... their car. We ⁽⁷⁾ ... put solar panels on our roof, but we will soon. I haven't bought any new clothes ⁽⁸⁾ ... a year, but last week I ⁽⁹⁾ ... half my clothes with a friend who's the same size as me.

A	B	C
1 <u>decided</u>	has decided	were deciding
2 start	started	have started
3 aren't needing	haven't needed	didn't need
4 were building	built	have built
5 were riding	have ridden	rode
6 have just sold	were just selling	did just sell
7 yet haven't	still haven't	just didn't
8 since	for	yet
9 was swapping	have swapped	swapped

3 Circle the correct words to complete the text.

Plastic rubbish in the oceans

The United Nations Environment Programme ⁽¹⁾ **has calculated** / **calculated** that there are 13 000 pieces of plastic rubbish per square kilometre in the world's oceans. Last year rubbish ⁽²⁾ **has killed** / **killed** one million seabirds and 100 000 sea mammals. ⁽³⁾ **For** / **Since** the past ten years, scientists have found more and more cigarette lighters and toothbrushes inside the stomachs of dead seabirds. Seabirds ⁽⁴⁾ **had eaten** / **eat** these things because they think they are food.

Charles Moore, an American oceanographer, ⁽⁵⁾ **believes** / **is believing** there are now 100 million tonnes of plastic rubbish in the Pacific Ocean. In 1997, while he ⁽⁶⁾ **sailed** / **was sailing** from Los Angeles to Hawaii in a yacht race, he found himself in a huge area of rubbish. "I ⁽⁷⁾ **was moving** / **have moved** through rubbish for a week," he said. ⁽⁸⁾ **Since** / **For** that moment, he has been an environmental activist. The problem is that modern plastics aren't biodegradable. Plastic that got into the ocean 50 years ago ⁽⁹⁾ **still** / **yet** hasn't degraded. Please make sure you don't throw rubbish away!

i Facts

Although foot binding was officially banned in China in 1911, it continued in many rural areas until about 1939.

My Progress

Score your progress from 1 (needs improvement) to 5 (excellent).

I can use the present perfect to talk about things [that happened at an unspecified time in the past.

I can use *for* and *since* to talk about how long things have been happening.

I can use time expressions with the present perfect to talk about how long ago things happened.

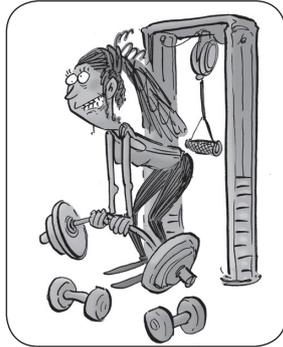
Unit 4. Followers of fashion. Vocabulary

Style adjectives

1 ★ Look at the pictures and complete the adjectives with vowels.



t i ght



1 s p o r ty



2 l o o s l



3 o l d -
f o r m al l o n l y

2 ★ Match 1–9 with a–i to make adjectives.

- | | |
|--------|--------------|
| 1 cas | a) ventional |
| 2 col | b) ractical |
| 3 com | c) dy |
| 4 con | d) fortable |
| 5 fash | e) ual |
| 6 for | f) orous |
| 7 glam | g) ionable |
| 8 imp | h) ourful |
| 9 tren | i) mal |

3 ★ Circle the correct words.

She's very interested in fashion. All her clothes are very fashionable / old-fashioned.

- Those jeans are too loose / tight. She needs a bigger size.
- He's very casual / formal. He even wears a tie at weekends.
- You can walk all day in these shoes. They are really impractical / comfortable.
- His shirt was covered in big blue, red, green and yellow flowers. It was very colourful / sporty.
- These shoes are one size too big. They are too loose / tight for me.

4 ★ Match the descriptions with the words in the box.

casual conventional glamorous
impractical sporty trendy

He works at a gym so he often wears a T-shirt, shorts and trainers. sporty

- She was wearing a long silk dress and diamond earrings. She looked like a film star. _____
- My father always wears a suit with a white shirt and a blue tie. He works in a bank. _____
- She was wearing a long skirt and high heels on her bike. _____
- She's always very fashionable. Today she's wearing denim shorts with suede ankle boots. _____
- Adam is the guy in jeans and a pale blue sweater. _____

Phrasal verbs: clothes

5 Look at the pictures and order the letters to make phrasal verbs.



tup no
_____ *put on* _____



1 evig yawa



2 worth yaaw



3 teg toni



4 kate fof



5 upt waya

6 Circle the correct words.

I need to **go with** / **look for** a new top to wear to Jodie's party.

- Why don't you **try on** / **wear out** these jeans? I think they would suit you.
- My room is a mess! I need to **look for** / **pick up** all these clothes on the floor.

- These boots are so well made that it takes years to **wear them out** / **try them on**.
- I'm not sure if the blue shoes **go with** / **look for** your black jacket.
- You can ask the shop assistant to **pick up** / **pick out** a nice dress if you're not sure what suits you.

7 Match the responses a-f with the sentences 1-6.

- It's cold.
 - Do you think this jumper will fit me?
 - It's hot in here.
 - Do you like my jumper?
 - This jumper has got holes in it.
 - I want a cashmere jumper.
- Take your jumper off.
 - Throw it away.
 - Put your jumper on.
 - Try it on.
 - Try to pick one up in the sales.
 - Yes, it goes well with your jeans.

c

8 Complete the sentences with the phrasal verbs in the box.

get into give away look for
pick out put away wear out

- Let's go shopping. I need to look for a new jacket.
- If you don't like those clothes any more, _____ them _____ .
Charity shops always want clothes to sell.
 - Can I _____ some earrings for you to wear with that dress?
 - Do you get rid of your clothes when you're bored with them or do you keep them until you _____ them _____ ?
 - I will have to buy some bigger clothes. I can't _____ this dress any more.
 - There are clothes all over the floor. Can you _____ them _____ ?

Unit 4. Followers of fashion. Grammar

Relative clauses

1 ★ Circle the correct words.

Mary Quant was a fashion designer **which** / **who** became famous in the sixties.

- The 1960s was the time **where** / **when** miniskirts first became fashionable.
- The shop **which** / **where** I bought this jacket is in Oxford Street.
- Why don't you wear those shoes **that** / **who** you bought last week?
- Let's go to that museum **who** / **which** has antique clothes.

2 ★ Complete the sentences with *who, which, when or where*.

My friend's got a cat which loves watching TV.

- That's the girl _____ smiled at you in the park.
- Do you remember that day _____ we both wore the same clothes?
- Can I see the dress _____ you wore to the party?
- Let's go to that shop _____ you got your jacket.

3 ★ Join the sentences using *who, which, where or when*.

I've got some fashion magazines. They're from the sixties.

I've got some fashion magazines which are from the sixties.

- There's a man outside. He wants to see you.

- There's a shop in town. You can get trainers for £5.

- I can't wait for the summer. We can wear sandals.

- I've got a dress of my grandmother's. It looks great on me.

4 ★ Complete the text using *which, who, where or when*.

A friend of mine ⁽¹⁾ who is studying fashion recently had to design clothes from unusual materials. One material ⁽²⁾ _____ she used was plastic rubbish bags. There were other students on her course ⁽³⁾ _____ made amazing clothes out of newspaper. My friend asked me to wear one of her dresses on the day ⁽⁴⁾ _____ her teachers were coming to see her work. When I arrived, my friend took me to the back ⁽⁵⁾ _____ there was a changing room. I put on the plastic dress ⁽⁶⁾ _____ she had made. I enjoyed the event, but the best bit was ⁽⁷⁾ _____ I took off the dress. It looked great, but it was very hot under those bright lights!

some / any / no compounds

5 ★ Complete the rules with the words in the box.

affirmative negative questions

- We use compounds with *some* and *no* with _____ verbs.
- We use compounds with *any* with _____ verbs and in _____.

6 ★ Circle the correct words.

I'd like something / **someone** to eat. I'm really hungry!

- I think St Petersburg is a city **somewhere** / **someone** in Russia.
- My town is OK, but there's **nothing** / **nowhere** to go in the evenings.
- My best friend is **someone** / **something** from my primary school.
- Do you like to stay **something** / **somewhere** with a pool when you go on holiday?
- You should wear **something** / **somewhere** warm in Moscow in winter.
- There isn't **anyone** / **someone** outside.

7 Complete the dialogue with the correct *some, no* or *any* compounds.

Eva Is there ⁽¹⁾ *anywhere* to buy a present for my parents?
Kate What sort of thing do you want?
Eva ⁽²⁾ _____ nice for the house, I think.
Kate You can't get ⁽³⁾ _____ nice in this area, but there's a nice shop for kitchen things on Fulham Road. I bought ⁽⁴⁾ _____ there last week.
Eva Really? What was it?
Kate ⁽⁵⁾ _____ very exciting. It was just something cheap and useful.
Eva What?
Kate It was ⁽⁶⁾ _____ to keep food in, in the fridge. A plastic container.
Eva Oh. Have they got ⁽⁷⁾ _____ more interesting than plastic food containers in this shop?
Kate Yes. They've got lovely plates and bowls.

The future

8 Match 1–4 with a–d to make rules.

- 1 We use the **present continuous**
 - 2 We use **be going to**
 - 3 We use **will**
 - 4 We use **might**
- a) to make a future prediction.
 b) to talk about a definite arrangement in the future.
 c) to talk about a future possibility.
 d) to make a future prediction based on present evidence or to talk about a future intention.

9 Circle the correct words.

Lydia Bye, Izzy. I'm leaving now for my interview in London.
Izzy How ⁽¹⁾ **might you get** / **are you getting** to the station?

Lydia Ben said he would drive me, but I'm not sure how ⁽²⁾ **I'm getting** / **I'll get** back home at the end of the day. ⁽³⁾ **I'm getting** / **I might get** the bus.
Izzy I'm not ⁽⁴⁾ **doing** / **going to do** anything this evening. ⁽⁵⁾ **I'll pick** / **I'm picking** you up at the station, if you like.
Lydia Thanks, Izzy! That would be great.
Izzy So what time are you ⁽⁶⁾ **going to arrive** / **arriving**?
Lydia About 5.30pm.
Izzy OK. ⁽⁷⁾ **I'm going to** / **I'll** be there. And don't worry, ⁽⁸⁾ **I won't be** / **I'm not being** late.

10 Complete the dialogue with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Use the present continuous, *be going to*, *will* or *might*.

Alice Hi, Tom! What ⁽¹⁾ *are you doing* (do) this weekend?
Tom Hi, Alice. I ⁽²⁾ _____ (see) an Italian film at Riverside Studios on Saturday. It's called *The Leopard*. Peter and Ellie ⁽³⁾ _____ (come), too.
Alice Have you already bought the tickets?
Tom Yes. Why? Would you like to come, too?
Alice I'd love to!
Tom OK. I ⁽⁴⁾ _____ (buy) you a ticket, too.
Alice Great. What time does the film start?
Tom Seven.
Alice OK. I'll meet you there. I ⁽⁵⁾ _____ (be) about five minutes late. It depends on the traffic.
Tom No problem.
Alice ⁽⁶⁾ _____ (we all / go) straight home after the film? I know a really nice pizza place near the cinema.
Tom That's a nice idea, but I'd better check with Peter and Ellie first. They ⁽⁷⁾ _____ (not want) to go out for a pizza.
Alice OK. We can decide on Saturday. Anyway, I ⁽⁸⁾ _____ (see) you at the cinema at seven o'clock. Bye, Tom.
Tom Bye.

Unit 4. Followers of fashion. Revision

1 Correct the underlined errors. Rewrite the sentences.

Who's that girl which you smiled at you just now?

Who's that girl who smiled at you just now?

1 Can you remember that time where we tried on hats?

2 I know anyone who spends lots of money on clothes.

3 He's got his shorts on because he will play tennis later.

2 Read the text and circle the correct answers.

Lucy There's someone at the door.
 Dan Don't answer it. It ⁽¹⁾ ... someone who wants to sell us something.
 Lucy OK, I ⁽²⁾ ... out of the window.
 Dan Don't let them see you looking.
 Lucy Don't worry, I ⁽³⁾ ... let them see me.
 Dan Can you see ⁽⁴⁾ ... ?
 Lucy No. There's ⁽⁵⁾ ... there.
 Dan Perhaps they're ⁽⁶⁾ ... in the garden. Or perhaps they've gone round the back of the house and they ⁽⁷⁾ ... at the back door.
 Lucy Listen! Yes. There's ⁽⁸⁾ ... at the back door. It's a tall girl in a white skirt ⁽⁹⁾ ... too short for her.
 Dan Oh, that's Marianne.
 Lucy Why is she wearing a tiny white skirt in the middle of winter?
 Dan Because she's going to play tennis probably!

A	B	C
1 is	<u>might be</u>	is being
2 'm looking	look	'll look
3 'm not	won't	don't
4 someone	anyone	no one
5 someone	anyone	no one
6 anywhere	somewhere	nowhere
7 knocked	're going to knock	're knocking
8 someone	anyone	no one
9 when it's	it's	that's

3 Circle the correct words to complete the text.

Beauty practices around the world

⁽¹⁾ **Anyone / Someone** who thinks our interest in fashion and beauty is new is mistaken. Beauty treatments and make-up have been around ⁽²⁾ **since / for** thousands of years. The ancient Egyptians ⁽³⁾ **used / were using** minerals to make coloured eye shadows and powders. And Queen Cleopatra ⁽⁴⁾ **was taking / used to take** baths in milk and honey. ⁽⁵⁾ **Everywhere / Anywhere** in the world people decorate their bodies and faces in order to look more beautiful. For example, in Kenya, Masai women ⁽⁶⁾ **think / are thinking** long ears are beautiful, so they stretch their ears with heavy weights.

A lot of beauty practices are painful. In China, until the middle of the 20th century, older women ⁽⁷⁾ **were putting / used to put** tight cloth around the feet of three-year-old girls and break the bones in their feet so that they would have small feet. It ⁽⁸⁾ **hurt / was hurting** a lot and the girls grew up with deformed feet, unable to walk normally.

And what painful things ⁽⁹⁾ **do we do / we do** in the West in the name of beauty? Well, tatoo is one painful Beauty practice ⁽¹⁰⁾ **when / that** people are happy to pay for in the West. ⁽¹¹⁾ **Will there be / Is there being** a time when people don't suffer to be beautiful? I don't think so!

i Facts

Although foot binding was officially banned in China in 1911, it continued in many rural areas until about 1939.

My Progress

Score your progress from 1 (needs improvement) to 5 (excellent).

- I can use relative pronouns to give information about people, things, time and places.
- I can use *some / any / no* compounds to talk about people, things and places.
- I can use *will* to make a future prediction.
- I can use *might* to talk about a future possibility.
- I can use *be going to* to make a future prediction based on present evidence or to talk about a future intention.
- I can use the present continuous to talk about a definite arrangement in the future.

Unit 5. Work and money.

Vocabulary

The world of work

1 Complete the words with vowels.

- b _ o _ n _ u _ s
- 1 _ _ p p l _ _ c _ _ t _ _ _ n f _ _ r m
- 2 j _ _ b _ _ d v _ _ r t _ _ s _ _ m _ _ n t
- 3 p _ _ y r _ _ s _ _
- 4 _ _ x p _ _ n s _ _ s
- 5 p r _ _ m _ _ t _ _ _ n
- 6 w _ _ r k _ _ x p _ _ r _ _ _ n c _ _

2 Order the letters to make work and money words.

- | | | |
|------------------|-------|---------------|
| yaslar | _____ | <i>salary</i> |
| 1 prepanphisecit | _____ | |
| 2 nondistico | _____ | |
| 3 snubo | _____ | |
| 4 pinsnoe | _____ | |
| 5 esnifteb | _____ | |
| 6 lawnecoal | _____ | |
| 7 carottcn | _____ | |

3 Read the sentences about what happens when you get a job. Circle the correct words.

- First, you see a job advertisement / a pay rise.
- 1 Then, you fill in an application form / a pension.
- 2 You go to a bonus / an interview.
- 3 If you get the job, they give you a contract / work experience.
- 4 If you do well at your job, you might get conditions / a promotion.

4 Circle the correct words.

I have to fill in my qualifications and experience on the job advertisement / application form.

- 1 To be a plumber you have to do an apprenticeship / application form.
- 2 As a waiter, his pay rise / salary isn't great but he gets tips.
- 3 I'm really happy! My boss gave me a pay rise / benefits of £3000 a year.
- 4 When my mother travels for her job, she gets a daily apprenticeship / allowance for food, transport and accommodation.

5 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

benefits bonus contract pension
promotion work experience

I've got a new job. They've sent me the contract so now I must sign it and send it back.

- 1 My grandfather has retired, but he's got money for holidays because he gets a good _____.
- 2 She gets £1500 a month at the travel company, but she gets a _____ if she sells lots of holidays.
- 3 My cousin got a _____ last week. He's going to be Senior Sales Manager now.
- 4 The salary isn't very good, but the _____ are excellent. There are long holidays and free flights all around the world.
- 5 I want to be a journalist, so I'm doing _____ at a local newspaper.

Work verbs

6 Circle the correct verbs.

have / sign an interview

- 1 claim / earn a salary
- 2 be / lose unemployed
- 3 lose / claim a job
- 4 be / have a full-time job
- 5 apply / sign for a job

7 Complete the phrases with the words in the box.

claim fill in get get sign work

- _____ *get* _____ a job
- 1 _____ part-time
- 2 _____ expenses
- 3 _____ a pension
- 4 _____ an application form
- 5 _____ a contract

8 Match the sentence beginnings 1–6 with the endings a–f.

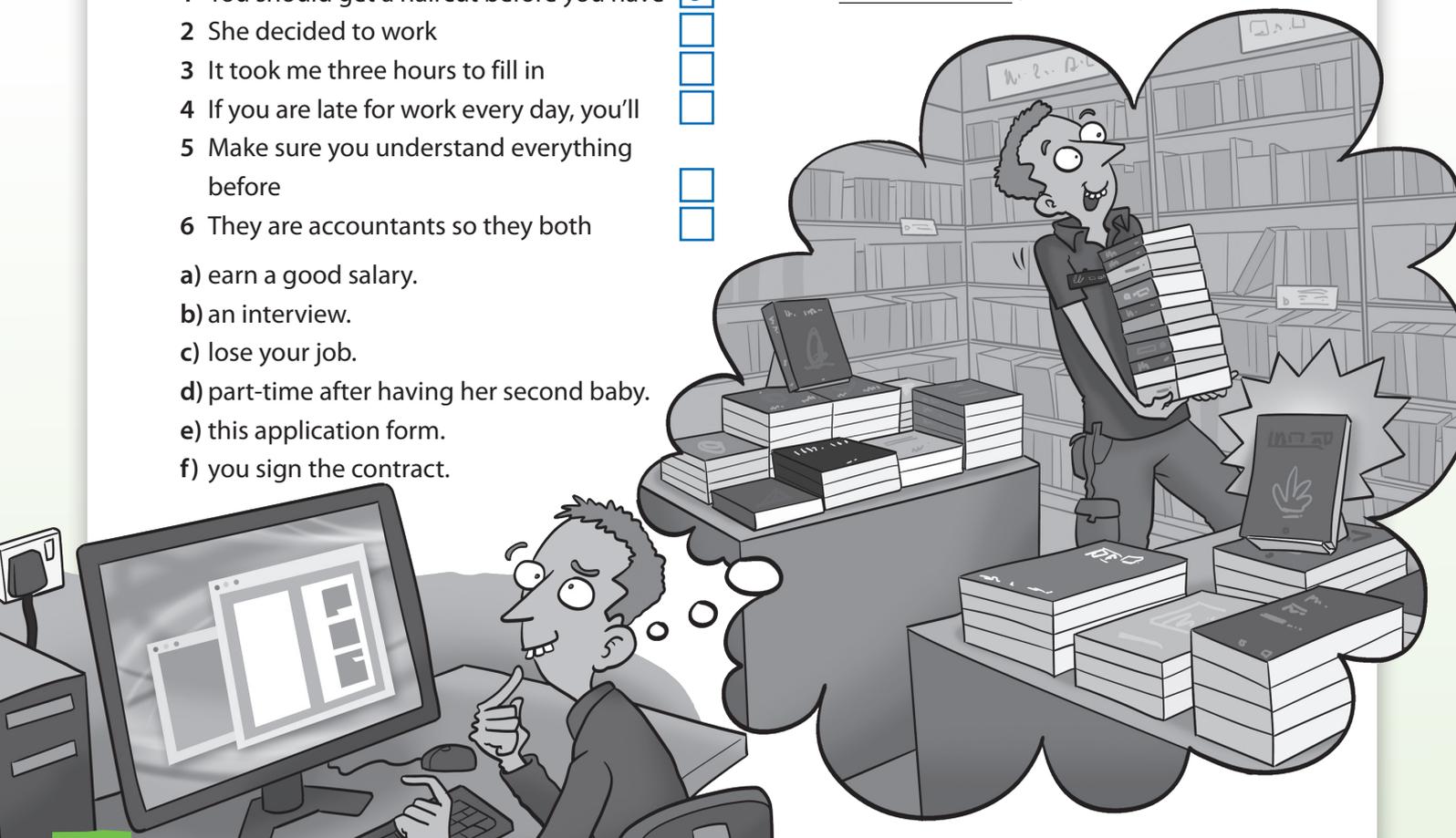
- 1 You should get a haircut before you have b
 - 2 She decided to work
 - 3 It took me three hours to fill in
 - 4 If you are late for work every day, you'll
 - 5 Make sure you understand everything before
 - 6 They are accountants so they both
- a) earn a good salary.
 - b) an interview.
 - c) lose your job.
 - d) part-time after having her second baby.
 - e) this application form.
 - f) you sign the contract.

9 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

an interview contract full-time job
part-time pension salary unemployed

He was only working 12 hours a week, but now he has a full-time job and works a 40-hour week.

- 1 You look really smart. Have you got _____ ?
- 2 It's difficult to find a job at the moment – more than two million people are _____ .
- 3 When my aunt retires from the police force, she will get a good _____ .
- 4 I'm free on Tuesday and Thursday afternoons because I work _____ now.
- 5 Here's a pen. Can you sign the _____ , please?
- 6 She loves being a cook, but she doesn't earn a very good _____ .
- 7 They are looking for a shop assistant at the bookshop. You should apply for the _____ .



Unit 5. Work and money. Grammar

The first and second conditional

1 ★ Circle the correct words to complete these first conditional sentences.

If you apply / will apply for this job, I'm sure you will get it.

- 1 I wear / will wear a suit if they give me an interview.
- 2 If I get an application form, do you help / will you help me fill it in?
- 3 He'll lose his job if he doesn't stop / won't stop being late for work.
- 4 If they offer / will offer her a job, will she take it?
- 5 You don't regret / won't regret it if you go and work for them.

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



If you work (work) hard, you will pass (pass) your exams.

- 1 If you _____ (not pass) your exams, you _____ (not get) a job.
- 2 If you _____ (get) a job, you _____ (earn) some money.
- 3 If you _____ (not earn) any money, you _____ (not have) enough money for a holiday.
- 4 If you _____ (not have) enough money for a holiday, we _____ (not be able) to go away.

Gerunds and infinitives

3 ★ Circle the correct words.

My sister really enjoys to learn / learning languages.

- 1 Have you finished to read / reading *War and Peace* yet?
- 2 They've decided to go / going camping together.
- 3 Would you like to see / seeing my application form?
- 4 What time did you finish to tidy / tidying your bedroom?

4 ★ Complete the sentences using the infinitive or gerund form of the verbs in brackets.

I can't afford to buy (buy) new shoes.

- 1 _____ (surf) the internet is fun, but you can waste a lot of time.
- 2 She doesn't want _____ (move) house.
- 3 _____ (sleep) takes up about one-third of our lives!
- 4 I'm applying _____ (join) the police force.

5 ★ Complete the text using the infinitive or gerund form of the verbs in brackets.

Dear Kiera,
 I'm really looking forward to
⁽¹⁾ seeing (see) you next week.
 Have you finished ⁽²⁾ _____ (make) the costumes for your school play? I'd like
⁽³⁾ _____ (help) with our school play, too. I really enjoy ⁽⁴⁾ _____ (paint) and I'm also learning ⁽⁵⁾ _____ (make) things out of wood, so maybe I can apply
⁽⁶⁾ _____ (help) with making the furniture and the stage set.
 Do you want ⁽⁷⁾ _____ (come) and stay with us in August? Mum says she's happy
⁽⁸⁾ _____ (pick) you up.
 Anna

Unit 6. Crime doesn't pay. Vocabulary

Crime verbs

1 Circle the correct words to make crime phrases.

commit / arrest a suspect

- 1 catch / do a thief
- 2 commit / be a crime
- 3 arrest / go to prison
- 4 do / commit community service
- 5 look for / pay clues
- 6 solve / suspect someone

2 Order the letters to complete the crime phrases.

investigate a crime m e r i c

- 1 be _____ o n c e n i n t
- 2 be _____ u g l i t y
- 3 pay a _____ i n e f
- 4 solve a _____ e m r c i
- 5 question a _____ p u s s e t
- 6 go on _____ l i t r a

3 Read the definitions and circle the correct words.

place where criminals are locked up

prison / trial

- 1 illegal action **community service** / crime
- 2 money paid by someone who breaks the law
 clues / fine
- 3 someone who steals **thief** / suspect
- 4 things that give the police information
about a criminal **clues** / trial
- 5 work that a criminal does as a punishment
 prison / community service
- 6 person that the police think is a criminal
 suspect / guilty

4 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

catch commit go to prison
investigate pay a fine
question solve suspect

She is the detective and it is her job to
investigate this crime.

- 1 If you park your car illegally, you might have to _____.
- 2 Why did the thief _____ these crimes?
- 3 The bank robbers will _____ for a long time.
- 4 There were no clues, so the police couldn't _____ the crime.
- 5 When the police _____ someone of a crime, they take him to the police station for questioning.
- 6 The thief drove away very fast and the police couldn't _____ her.
- 7 The police want to _____ him about his activities on the night of 23rd April.



Crimes and criminals

5 Complete the words with vowels.

- th e ft
- 1 m u r d e r
- 2 p i c k p i c k i n g
- 3 k i d n a p p i n g
- 4 v a n d a l i s m
- 5 r o b b e r y

6 Write the words for criminals.

Crime	Criminal
murder	<u>murderer</u>
1 kidnapping	_____
2 robbery	_____
3 pickpocketing	_____
4 theft	_____
5 vandalism	_____

7 Match the definitions with the words.

- 1 A person who steals something.
- 2 A person who deliberately damages property.
- 3 A person who kills another person.
- 4 A person who takes money or property from another person.
- 5 A person who steals from people's pockets or bags.
- 6 A person who takes someone away and makes them a prisoner.

- a) robber
- b) kidnapper
- c) pickpocket
- d) murderer
- e) thief
- f) vandal

e



8 Read the sentences and circle the correct words.

The man stole a boy's mp3 player from his pocket.

pickpocketing / murder

- 1 They drove the boy away in a car and then asked his parents for money.
robbery / kidnapping
- 2 A group of men stole £50 000 from the bank on High Street this morning.
robbery / pickpocketing
- 3 Teachers are concerned about the amount of graffiti at the school.
murder / vandalism
- 4 The woman stole a laptop computer from the office.
theft / kidnapping
- 5 Police think the man was killed by one of his neighbours.
vandalism / murder

9 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

kidnapping murder pickpocketing
robbery theft vandalism

There was a bank robbery here last week. The robbers stole £5 million.

- 1 Keep your bag shut. It's very crowded here and that's when a lot of _____ happens.
- 2 She got arrested for _____. She stole some clothes from a department store.
- 3 There's a lot of _____ in this town. Last week some boys burned trees in the park.
- 4 He went to prison for _____ last year after taking a child from its parents.
- 5 They've found the body, but they still don't know who committed the _____.

Unit 6. Crime doesn't pay. Grammar

Modals of deduction and possibility

1 ★ Complete the rules with the words in the box.

can't might / may / could must

- We use _____ when we are certain something is true.
- We use _____ when we believe something is possibly true.
- We use _____ when we are certain something is not true.

2 ★ Complete the sentences using *must be* or *can't be*.

He's got an unusual accent. He _____ *must be* foreign.

- He's had three car accidents this year, so he _____ a good driver.
- He's just broken that car window. He _____ a thief.
- She always says horrible things about her friends, so she _____ a nice person.
- Somebody stole his passport, so he _____ at the police station now.
- This dictionary has got my name in it, so it _____ yours.

3 ★ Circle the correct words.

The sitting room window is broken. There **can't** / **might** be a thief in there.

- They found the money and jewellery in his pockets. He **can't** / **must** be the thief.
- Her face is very red. She **could** / **can't** be hot.
- Don't try to catch the thief because he **might** / **can't** have a knife.
- Ask Andrew because he **can't** / **may** know the answer.
- The cat hasn't eaten for days, so I think it **can't** / **could** be ill.

4 ★ Order the words to make sentences.

after / be / journey / must / tired / You / the .
You must be tired after the journey.

1 be / man / police officer / might / a / That .

2 problem / be / to / a solution / may / this / There .

3 be / work / must / today / at / Everybody .

4 here / might / Russian / They / speak .

5 ★ Rewrite the second sentence in each pair using *must, can't* or *might*.

This thing isn't moving. I'm certain it's dead.
It must be dead.

1 It's only got six legs. I'm certain it's not a spider.

2 It's very small. It's definitely an insect.

3 It hasn't got any wings. It's definitely not an insect.

4 Not all insects have wings. It's possibly an ant.

6 ★ Look at the picture and write sentences with the words in the box. Use *must be, might be* and *can't be*.



cold hot lost thirsty

It can't be cold.

- _____
- _____
- _____

The third conditional

7  Circle the correct words.

If I **would have** / **had** seen the shoplifters, I would have called the store detective.

- 1 You **would have** / **had** been frightened if you had seen the robbery.
- 2 They **wouldn't have sent** / **didn't send** her to prison if she had been innocent.
- 3 If the dog hadn't smelt the drugs, they **didn't catch** / **wouldn't have caught** the drug dealers.
- 4 Nobody **would have known** / **knew** he had robbed the bank if he hadn't suddenly bought a huge new house.
- 5 If we **haven't** / **hadn't** seen the smoke, those vandals would have burned the whole forest down.



8  Complete the sentences with the past perfect form of the verb in brackets.

If he had been (be) guilty, he would have gone to prison.

- 1 If I _____ (recognize) him, I would have told the police.
- 2 If she _____ (have) her bag shut, the pickpocket wouldn't have stolen her purse.
- 3 If he _____ (not have) a knife in his bag, they wouldn't have arrested him.
- 4 If you _____ (be) in the bank at the time of the robbery, what would you have done?
- 5 If you _____ (not leave) your laptop in the car, they wouldn't have stolen it.

9  Complete the third conditional sentences in the text with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

Sometimes crimes have happy endings. Here's an example. If a pickpocket ⁽¹⁾ hadn't stolen (not steal) my purse at the train station, I wouldn't have gone to the police station to report the crime. If I ⁽²⁾ _____ (not go) to the police station to report the crime, I ⁽³⁾ _____ (not forget) to set my alarm clock. If I ⁽⁴⁾ _____ (set) my alarm clock, I would have woken up on time. If I ⁽⁵⁾ _____ (not wake up) very late, I ⁽⁶⁾ _____ (get) the eight o'clock train. Instead, I got the nine o'clock train and I met Adam. I ⁽⁷⁾ _____ (not meet) Adam if I had taken the earlier train. And now Adam and I are going out. We wouldn't have met each other if that pickpocket ⁽⁸⁾ _____ (not steal) my purse. So you see, a crime *can* have a happy ending!

10  Read the sentences. Then complete the third conditional sentences.

I saw the pickpocket. So he didn't try to steal from me.
If I hadn't seen the pickpocket, he would have tried to steal from me.

- 1 We had our mobiles. So we found each other.
If we hadn't _____
- 2 You didn't shut the window. That's how the thieves got in.
If you had _____
- 3 They knew the car was unlocked. So they stole it.
If they hadn't _____
- 4 We didn't know about the vandalism in the area. So we went on holiday there.
If we had _____

Unit 6. Crime doesn't pay. Revision

1 Correct the underlined errors. Rewrite the sentences.

He could being innocent but I don't think so.
He could be innocent but I don't think so.

1 She's an honest person so she must be a thief.

2 If they'd suspected him, they will have arrested him.

3 We wouldn't solve the crime if you hadn't helped us.

2 Read the text and circle the correct answers.

"Well, I'm certain about one thing," Detective Tenby said, "the thief ⁽¹⁾ ... be a woman."
 "How can you be so sure of that?" Morgan, his assistant, asked.
 "Because he's left a footprint outside the window and it's very big," Tenby answered.
 "The criminal ⁽²⁾ ... be a woman with large feet," his assistant suggested.
 "I suppose that's possible," Tenby agreed.
 "Anyway this man or woman with big feet must ⁽³⁾ ... red hair," he said suddenly.
 "Really? What tells you that?" Morgan asked.
 "Well, there's a red hair here on the carpet," said Tenby.
 "That ⁽⁴⁾ ... be a human hair," Morgan said. "The criminal ⁽⁵⁾ ... have a dog with red hair."
 "No. It's definitely a human hair," the detective said, putting down his magnifying glass.
 "Anyway," he added, "if ⁽⁶⁾ ... here a bit faster, we ⁽⁷⁾ ... this person with big feet and red hair."
 "It's not my fault the criminal got away," Morgan said angrily. "If you ⁽⁸⁾ ... all that time looking for your magnifying glass, we ⁽⁹⁾ ... the criminal."

A	B	C
1 isn't	<u>can't</u>	shouldn't
2 can	must	could
3 have	to have	having
4 could not	might not	must not
5 might	must	can't
6 you'd drive	you drove	you had driven
7 caught	would have caught	were catching
8 didn't waste	haven't wasted	hadn't
9 were catching	would have caught	had caught

3 Circle the correct words to complete the text.

Tiger stops cricket game

Someone's toy tiger ⁽¹⁾ **has started / started** a big police operation in Hampshire last week and stopped a game of cricket at a nearby cricket club. The police ⁽²⁾ **received / have received** calls from members of the public on Saturday about a white tiger ⁽³⁾ **who / which** was "hiding in a field" near Hedge End. Armed police ⁽⁴⁾ **were going / went** to the field and a helicopter prepared to take thermal images of it from above. Animal experts from nearby Marwell Zoo ⁽⁵⁾ **were also waiting / had also waited** to give help. Golfers at a nearby golf club were told to stay inside and cricket players at the Rose Bowl stopped their game for 20 minutes while the police ⁽⁶⁾ **were investigating / have investigated** the area. The police officers saw that the "wild animal" was not moving and the helicopter didn't ⁽⁷⁾ **detected / detect** any body heat. Then the tiger ⁽⁸⁾ **was falling / fell** onto its side as a rush of air from the helicopter knocked it over. At that stage, the team realized the tiger was a life-sized toy. Here are some comments from people who read about the incident.
 "It was very realistic. If you ⁽⁹⁾ **have / had** seen it, you would have been scared."
 "When I saw the tiger I said 'it ⁽¹⁰⁾ **must / can't** be real.' I was certain it was a toy."
 "It ⁽¹¹⁾ **would / will** have been funny if the police had closed the motorway for a toy tiger."
 "I'm never ⁽¹²⁾ **forgetting / going to forget** this story."
 "I haven't laughed this much ⁽¹³⁾ **for / since** a very long time."

i Facts

Tigers are an endangered animal. There are only around 3200 left living in the wild today.

My Progress

Score your progress from 1 (needs improvement) to 5 (excellent).

- I can use modals of deduction to speculate about things I am certain about.
- I can use modals of possibility to speculate about things that might be possible or probable.
- I can use the third conditional to talk about imaginary situations in the past and their imaginary consequences.

Unit 7. Sporting greats.

Vocabulary

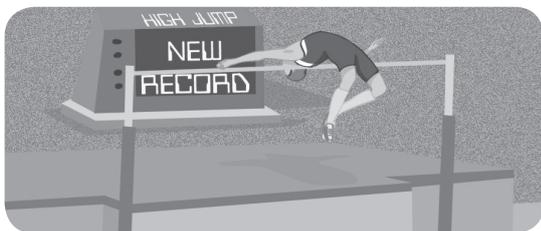
Sporting verbs

1 ★ Order the letters to make sporting verbs.

- et ak pu take up
- 1 isvelete _____
- 2 ohacc _____
- 3 iwn _____
- 4 selo _____
- 5 ward _____

2 ★ Look at the pictures and complete the phrases with the words in the box.

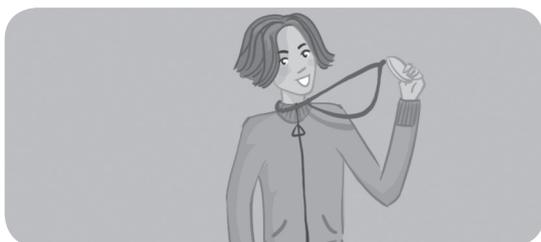
an event a goal a medal
a record a record a team



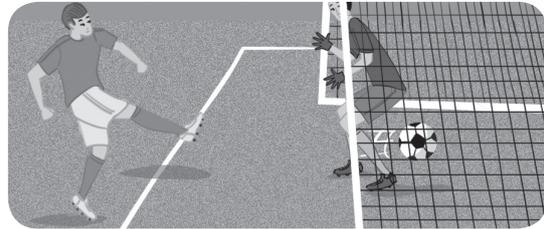
set a record



1 hold _____



2 get _____



3 score _____



4 break _____



5 support _____

3 ★ Circle the correct words.

Did he get a medal / hold an event in the European Games?

- 1 My brother is a Real Madrid fan but I **win** / **support** Barcelona.
- 2 I didn't **lose** / **draw** the race but I came 12th out of 14.
- 3 If you want to **win** / **score** the match, you need to play well.
- 4 Chelsea **drew** / **broke** 3–3 with Newcastle.
- 5 If you want to get fit, why don't you **support** / **take up** basketball?
- 6 I think she will **score a goal** / **break a record** in the women's 500 m.

- 4 **★ ★** Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

coach get a medal hold score a goal
set a record televise

- You get a medal if you come first, second or third in the Olympics.
- At the moment it's 1-1 and there are only three minutes left to play. We need to _____ very soon.
 - A lot of officials are going to watch him swim the Channel because he is hoping to _____ for his age group.
 - They're building a new stadium in Rio because they are going to _____ the next Olympics there.
 - They are going to _____ the match so you'll be able to see it in your house!
 - For a month, her instructor is going to _____ her for two hours every day to prepare for the race.

Confusing verbs

- 5 **★** Circle the correct words.

I hope I **beat** / **win** the competition!
The prize looks incredible!

- My brother **beat** / **won** Joe in the race – he was so fast.
- I **expect** / **hope** to see you there at 7pm – don't be late!
- My sister **expects** / **hopes** she'll enjoy university, but she's nervous about moving to a new city.
- I learnt to **play** / **practise** the piano at school.
- My brother is in a band, so he's always **playing** / **practising** the guitar at home – he needs to improve a lot!
- Joanne **spent** / **wasted** £60 on her new dress – it's beautiful.
- That pizza cost £10 and tasted horrible! I really **spent** / **wasted** my money.

- 6 **★ ★** Circle the correct words to complete the sentences.



If you want to be a great athlete, you have to **teach** / **train** every day.

- I used to be an Olympic runner, so I can **teach** / **train** you for the marathon.
- I asked my father to **teach** / **train** me to drive.
- I think I need to **play** / **practise** a bit more – I crashed the car!
- Do you **remember** / **remind** the day we met?
- I'm afraid not! Please **remember** / **remind** me.

- 7 **★ ★** Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

beat play practise remember
remind teach win

I'm not very good at cooking – I need to practise more.

- Please try to _____ the colour of the car the thieves were driving.
- I really wish I could _____ the guitar. It looks like fun!
- They are better than the other team, so I think they will _____.
- Do you _____ people if they forget your birthday?
- They lost. We _____ them.
- When we're at the beach, I'll _____ you to stand on your head.

Unit 8. Communicate.

Vocabulary

Developing products

1 Complete the verbs with vowels.

- d e v e l o p a concept
- 1 r s r c h an idea
- 2 t s t t the product
- 3 n v n t characters
- 4 m n f c t r a product
- 5 d v l p the product

2 Match the verbs 1–6 with the nouns a–f.

- | | |
|-----------|--------------------|
| 1 analyse | a) a demonstration |
| 2 solve | b) the design |
| 3 do | c) the results |
| 4 design | d) any problems |
| 5 improve | e) market research |
| 6 give | f) a prototype |

3 Match the phrases in the box with the pictures.

analyse the results do market research
give a demonstration test out the product



analyse the results



1 _____



2 _____



3 _____

4 Order the steps in a product's development from 1 to 7. 1 is the first step.

- a) solve any problems
- b) manufacture the product
- c) test out the product
- d) research the idea
- e) analyse the results
- f) improve the design
- g) design a prototype

7

5 Match the sentences with the phrases in the box.

develop a concept develop the product
improve the design invent characters
test out a product

I'm thinking of ideas for a new game for mobile phones.

develop a concept

1 I'm still thinking about the look and style of the hero and the enemies.

2 My boss says the company wants to continue with work on my game.

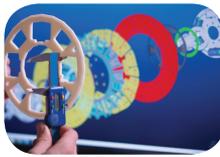
3 Last week my colleague asked me to try out a game which he is working on.

4 Some of the graphics were difficult to see, but he has now made them a lot better.

Developing products



analyse the results



design a prototype



develop a concept



develop the product



do market research



give a demonstration



improve the design



invent characters



manufacture a product



research an idea



solve any problems



test out the product

Reporting verbs

admit (verb) /əd'mɪt/ to accept the truth

agree (verb) /ə'ɡriː/ to have a similar opinion with someone else

announce (verb) /ə'naʊns/ to make a public statement about a plan or decision; to tell people something clearly or loudly

complain (verb) /kəm'pleɪn/ to say that you are not satisfied with something

explain (verb) /ɪk'spleɪn/ to tell someone something in a way that helps them understand it better

invite (verb) /ɪn'vaɪt/ to ask someone to do something or go somewhere

offer (verb) /'ɒfə(r)/ to say that you will do something for someone

promise (verb) /'prɒmɪs/ to tell someone that you will definitely do something

refuse (verb) /rɪ'fjuːz/ to say that you will not do something

suggest (verb) /sə'dʒest/ to offer an idea or a plan for someone to consider

tell (verb) /tel/ to give information to someone

warn (verb) /wɔː(r)n/ to tell someone about a possible problem or danger

1 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

analysed idea improved
manufactured prototype research

- To test the product, we designed a _____.
- It's a good idea to do market _____ with potential users of a product.
- Many products are _____ in China.
- After testing, the results are _____ carefully.
- If there's a problem with the design, it can be _____ before the product is manufactured.
- The first step in developing any new product is to research the _____.

2 Circle the correct words.

- I **promised** / **explained** my parents to work harder at school.
- Kelly **admitted** / **refused** she had eaten the cake.
- My mum **agreed** / **suggested** to pick me up from the station.
- Mia **invited** / **offered** us all to her birthday party on Saturday.
- We **told** / **complained** that the food was undercooked.
- Our teacher **announced** / **suggested** the results of the competition.
- George **refused** / **warned** to stop talking in class and was sent out.