

Getting Started

VOCABULARY

Match A to B to form places in town.

A	B
1 department a office
2 art b station
3 amusement c alley
4 post d store
5 bowling e park
6 railway f gallery

Complete the sentences with the places in town from Exercise 1.

- For my birthday, my parents took me to a huge with lots of water rides.
- I bought this bracelet in a in the city centre.
- Please take this box to the and send it to our factory in the USA.
- Peter is arriving by train at six o'clock. Dad is going to pick him up from the
- Last Friday evening, we went to a It was my first time, but I won a few games.
- One of my mum's paintings is hanging in the local

Complete the sentences with the words below.

playground • office • library • shopping centre
tennis court • nightclub

- I borrowed this book from the six months ago. I must return it!
- My dream is to play a match against my brother on a at Wimbledon.
- They've got some nice shoe shops at the on Gordon Road.
- The children can go and play in the
- My parents go dancing at a local
- Please come into my and take a seat.

4 Choose the correct answer.

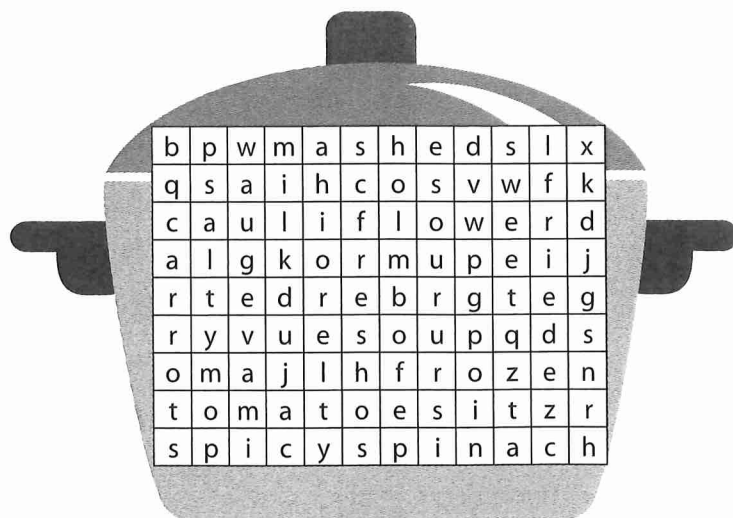
- He never helps anyone. He's the most **generous** / **selfish** person I know.
- Be careful what you say to my brother. He gets upset easily. He's a very **sensitive** / **sensible** person.
- You have to be **proud** / **brave** to be a firefighter. It's a dangerous job.
- You never know if she'll be happy or sad. She's so **moody** / **stubborn**.
- I don't know anyone else like John. He's **unique** / **pushy**.
- Claire always tells the truth. She's **energetic** / **honest**.

5 Match the descriptions to the adjectives below.

- She's always got a smile on her face.
- She never says 'please' or 'thank you'.
- I've got two jobs: I babysit the neighbour's children and I walk my uncle's dog twice a day.
- She's nice to everyone and never says anything bad about anyone.
- I hate getting up in the morning and I love spending my free time lying on the sofa.
- He isn't at all friendly and he criticises people all the time.

- | | |
|--------------|----------------------|
| a kind | d hard-working |
| b rude | e cheerful |
| c lazy | f nasty |

6 Circle 14 words in the puzzle related to food.



7 Write the words from the puzzle in Exercise 6 next to the correct descriptions below.

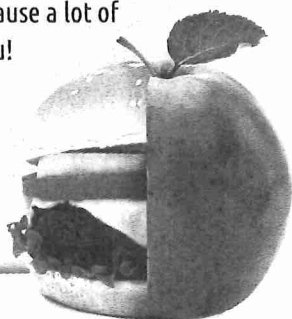
- 1 food you keep in the freezer
- 2 a green vegetable
- 3 They are red and you eat them in salads.
.....
- 4 cooked in hot oil
- 5 a long orange vegetable
- 6 This white drink comes from cows and goats.
.....
- 7 how sugar tastes
- 8 a big white vegetable
- 9 liquid food
- 10 just made or picked, not old
- 11 pureed
- 12 how a lemon tastes
- 13 how a jalapeño pepper tastes
- 14 how food like crisps and chips often taste
.....

8 Complete the text with the words below.

*minerals • protein • sugar • fruit • vitamins
carbohydrates • caffeine • fat*





WHAT IS A HEALTHY BALANCED DIET?



For a healthy diet, eat a variety of food. Make sure you eat plenty of fresh ¹ and vegetables because they contain ² and ³ Have bread, rice, potatoes and other ⁴ ⁵ like meat, chicken or fish is also important. Don't eat a lot of food with ⁶ or ⁷ These are generally bad for you. And don't drink too much coffee, because a lot of ⁸ isn't good for you!







9 Complete the puzzle with the names of the animals.

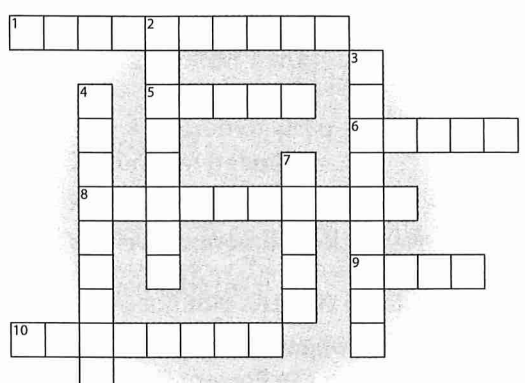
Across →

1  5  6  8 

9  10 

Down ↓

2  3  4  7 



10 Write the parts of the body below under the correct animal.

*trunk • paws • tail • wings • whiskers • tusks • beak
fins • claws*

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GRAMMAR

- 1** Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets. Use the Present Simple or the Present Continuous. Then tick (✓) the sentences with future meaning.

- 1 Look! Mum (dance)!
- 2 What you and your friends (do) this weekend?
- 3 I (not get up) early on Saturday mornings.
- 4 Quiet, please! I (want) to hear the news.
- 5 We (play) basketball on Fridays after school.
- 6 I can't come to the party tomorrow. I (meet) my cousins.
- 7 the shop (close) at seven o'clock tomorrow evening?
- 8 I (like) your hat!

- 2** Complete the text message with verbs of your own. Use the Present Simple or the Present Continuous. There may be more than one correct answer.

..... mobile 3G 15:25

< MAIN

Hi, Daniel! I ¹ this WhatsApp message to you from Pier 39 in San Francisco. I ² on a bench with my sister, Jenny. She ³ marshmallow ice cream. Yuck! I ⁴ strange flavours like that. I ⁵ simple vanilla ice cream. Right now, my parents are inside a special shop for left-handed people. The shop ⁶ everyday items like scissors, kitchen items and garden tools for left-handed people. My parents ⁷ at all the scissors in the shop! ⁸ you me to buy you anything? Let me know soon because we ⁹ on a ferry to Alcatraz soon. Alcatraz was a famous prison many years ago, but now it's a tourist site. Our ferry ¹⁰ in about half an hour. Hope you ¹¹ your holiday with your cousins.

- 3** Write sentences with the words below. Use the Past Simple or the Past Continuous.

- 1 Dad / break / his leg / while / he / ski
.....
- 2 we / watch / TV / when / the phone / ring
.....
- 3 I / wait / for the bus / when / I / see / Susan
.....
- 4 it / start / to / rain / while / we / walk / home
.....
- 5 they / have / lunch / when / the accident / happen
.....

- 4** Complete the dialogue with the words below.

*how many • an • how much • any • some
lots • a • much*

A: I'd like ¹ tomatoes, please.

B: ² do you want?

A: Three or four, please. I'd like ³
of carrots, ⁴ apple and
⁵ banana, too.

B: I haven't got ⁶ bananas, I'm
afraid. During the weekend, I haven't got
⁷ fresh fruit in the shop.

A: Oh, I see. I'd also like to buy milk.

B: ⁸ milk would you like?

A: Two litres, please.

- 5** Complete the sentences with the adjectives in brackets. Use the comparative or superlative form. Then write T (true) or F (false).

- 1 China is (big) country in the world.
- 2 Neptune is (far) planet from the sun.
- 3 The hippopotamus is (heavy) the blue whale.
- 4 Singapore is (expensive) city in the world.
- 5 India is (populated) China.

- 6 Match TWO of the sentence beginnings in A to each sentence ending in B.

A

- 1 It's not simple enough
- 2 Are you too tired
- 3 You're too slow
- 4 Are you energetic enough
- 5 It's too complicated
- 6 You aren't fast enough

B

-, a to catch me.
-, b for everyone to understand.
-, c to go jogging now?

- 7 Complete the sentences with the correct adverb form of the adjectives below.

serious • hard • fashionable • fast

- 1 He ran he could.
- 2 Ellie is an excellent student. She does her schoolwork her friends.
- 3 Ben worked to pass the test.
- 4 Claire always looks trendy. She dresses me.

- 8 Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. Use the word in brackets.

- 1 Your cat isn't as pretty as my cat. (than)
My cat
- 2 My sister is more sensitive than me and my brother. (most)
My sister child in our family.
- 3 The bus isn't as comfortable as the train. (more)
You will sit than on the bus.
- 4 The brown horse is faster than the black horse. (quickly)
The brown horse runs than the black horse.

SPEAKING

- 9 Complete the dialogue with the questions below.

*Have you got any interesting hobbies?
How do you feel about school? • What year are you in?
What's your favourite sport? • What type of person are you?*

A: 1.

B: I'm quite shy, but I'm friendly.

A: 2.

B: Sometimes I like it, sometimes I don't.

A: 3.

B: Year 11.

A: 4.

B: Yes, I collect T-shirts from different countries.

A: 5.

B: Football.

- 10 Write the words in the correct order to make questions. Then match each question to a suitable answer below. Two questions haven't got answers. Write suitable answers of your own for them.

1 borrow / your textbook / can / I
.....

2 page / it / on / is / what
.....

3 time / break / is / what
.....

4 repeat / can / that / you / please
.....

5 have / got / much / how / time / we
.....

6 do / pronounce / this / how / you / name
.....

7 this / word / in / English / what's
.....

..... a E-liz-a-beth.

..... b Yes, listen carefully.

..... c Yes, of course. Here you are.

..... d You've got 10 minutes.

..... e It's on page 24.

..... f

..... g

Answers: Page 6, Exercise 5

1. F – It's Russia, 2. T, 3. F, 4. T, 5. F

Taking Risks

VOCABULARY Risks and dangers

★ 1 Choose the correct answer.

- 1 We walked for hours, but we decided to **turn back** / **struggle** when it started to rain.
- 2 Everything started to **go wrong** / **give up** because they didn't plan the expedition well enough.
- 3 We've got a great team of people on this tour – everybody **regrets** / **supports** each other.
- 4 My dad **encouraged** / **amazed** me to start trekking when I was a teenager.
- 5 Have you got photos to **dare** / **prove** you were on a camel tour in the Sahara Desert?
- 6 You often have to **take** / **avoid** risks when you do extreme sports.

★★ 2 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words below.

give up • amaze • regret • struggle • avoid • dare

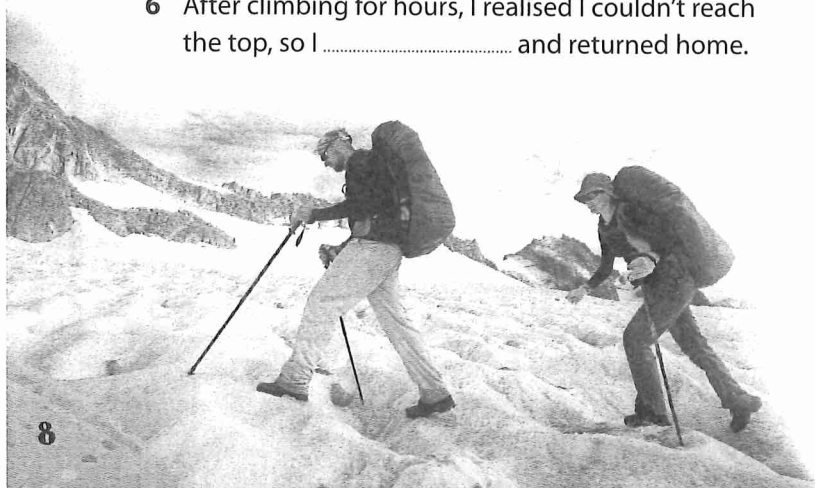
- 1 I not going to Africa on an adventure holiday when I had the chance.
- 2 Extreme sports athletes me. They are so brave.
- 3 The weather was terrible and we for hours to get to the top of the mountain.
- 4 Do you to go parachuting or are you afraid?
- 5 I John right now because he wants me to look at hundreds of photos from his trip to Alaska, but I haven't got the time.
- 6 After climbing for hours, I realised I couldn't reach the top, so I and returned home.

★★★ 3 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words or phrases from Exercises 1 and 2. There may be more than one correct answer.

- 1 Things can when you trek in the rainy season. You must take precautions.
- 2 This isn't a dangerous sport. It isn't necessary to to have fun.
- 3 Some of the team wanted to, but we continued and we got there in the end.
- 4 You must eating sweets and chocolates if you want to be an athlete.
- 5 I didn't do it alone. My friends me.

★★★★ 4 Choose the correct answer to show you understand the meaning of the words in bold.

- 1 She **regrets** going on the trek because
a. she had a great time
b. she hurt her foot
- 2 I tried to **avoid** Daniel because
a. I didn't want to talk to him
b. I wanted to discuss the party with him
- 3 Sometimes I **struggle** to
a. understand my maths homework
b. watch TV
- 4 It **amazes** me when I see
a. people walking in the street
b. people doing dangerous tricks
- 5 I don't like **taking risks**, so I
a. won't go shopping
b. won't go skydiving



GRAMMAR Future tenses

1 Choose the correct answer.

- 1 He's bought tickets to Egypt. He **will go** / **is going to go** on a boat trip down the River Nile.
- 2 There's a tornado warning. I'm sure they **will cancel** / **are going to cancel** the marathon.
- 3 What time **does the bike show begin** / **is the bike show going to begin**?
- 4 There's a frightening noise outside. I think I **am going to open** / **will open** the door to check what it is.
- 5 My brother **is going to stay** / **stays** home this weekend because he's ill.
- 6 Don't worry. I promise I **won't take** / **am not going to take** any risks on my trip.

2 Complete the text with the verbs in brackets. Use *be going to*, *will* or the Present Simple.

Attention All Thrill Seekers!

Dangerous Travel is always looking for new and exciting adventures, and we think you ¹ (love) our latest discovery. It's called volcano boarding, and we promise you it's as dangerous as it sounds. If you think you have already experienced every thrill available, volcano boarding ² definitely (surprise) you. Our first group of boarders ³ (travel) to Nicaragua next month to visit the Cerro Negro volcano, one of nine volcanos in Nicaragua which are still active. That's right, we ⁴ (ride) a board down an active volcano!

The tour ⁵ (leave) early in the morning from your hotel in nearby Leon. Our driver ⁶ (take) you on a 45-minute jeep trip to the volcano. It takes about an hour to hike up the volcano, but it's worth it. Riding down the volcano ⁷ (give) you the thrill of a lifetime. So what do you say? Are you in?

Readers' comment:

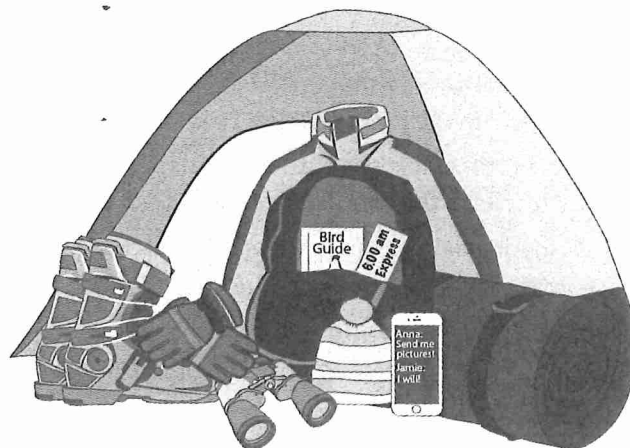
Susan:

The minute I saw this I said, "I ⁸ (do) it!" Please send me more details right away!



3

Jamie has packed his things for a weekend trip. Look at the picture and answer the questions about the trip. Use *be going to*, *will* or the Present Simple.



1 Why has he packed binoculars?

2 What has he promised Anna?

3 What's the weather forecast?

4 Why hasn't he booked a hotel room?

5 What time does his train leave?

SPEAKING Talking about plans

4 Write sentences about adventurous activities with the words in A. Use suitable future tenses. Then match the sentences to the reactions in B.

A

1 Jack and I / go / skydiving / next week

2 I / think / Jane / win / the marathon / next year

3 I / sail / a small boat / around the world

4 The stunt show / start / at 10 am

B

a I wouldn't dare. I'm afraid of flying.

b I'd like to try that, too, but I can't swim.

c Really? She must be very fit.

d I don't want to miss it.

READING

- 1 Read about extreme sports and find the information below.

SPORTS CORNER

Teen Magazine's new sports corner is going to feature three sports every week. This week's focus is on extreme sports. They're exciting, they're different and you're going to love them!

WHITE-WATER RAFTING

Imagine the adrenalin of rafting down a river with waterfalls. In the past, only experts went white-water rafting. But many inexperienced rafters have recently enjoyed the thrill of this amazing outdoor activity in places like the Colorado River in the USA and the Zambezi River in Africa. However, white-water rafting can be dangerous, so you must go with an experienced professional guide and take proper safety equipment. If you dare to try this sport, you won't regret it.



SANDBOARDING

Does snowboarding sound fun to you, but you don't like cold weather? Then you'll really like sandboarding. Sandboarding is very similar to snowboarding, but instead of going down a mountain of snow, you go down a mountain of sand. People have enjoyed sandboarding for thousands of years. In fact, they did it in Ancient Egypt. Although it is considered an extreme sport, it is not as dangerous as most extreme sports and it is less expensive, too. Give it a try and you'll be sandboarding like a professional in no time!

ICE CLIMBING

The thrill of danger is what makes ice climbing so exciting. As an ice climber, you'll be climbing glaciers, rocks covered in ice and even frozen waterfalls. The tools for ice climbing have developed significantly since the early 1900s. Before then, climbers had to cut the ice in order to have a place to put their feet. Then, in 1908, Oscar Eckenstein invented crampons – metal pieces you can attach to climbing boots to avoid slipping on the ice. Today, with the proper equipment, your icy adventure will be safer than ever.



So which sport are you going to try? We're going to do an article about our readers' experiences, so write and let us know!

- 1 two popular rivers for white-water rafting
.....
- 2 two safety precautions for white-water rafting
.....
- 3 a sport similar to sandboarding
.....
- 4 two geographical features for ice climbers to climb
.....
- 5 a type of equipment for ice climbing
.....

2 Answer the questions.

- 1 How has white-water rafting changed?
.....
- 2 How long have people been sandboarding?
.....
- 3 Which sport can you do even if you haven't got a lot of money?
.....
- 4 How did ice climbers climb before the 1900s?
.....
- 5 What does the magazine want readers to do?
.....

LISTENING

5 01

3

Listen to a telephone conversation between Peter and his uncle. Number the things below in the order they mention them.

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| a playing golf | d doing exams |
| b Glasgow | e taking risks |
| c Wales | |

5 01

4

Listen again and complete the sentences.

- 1 Peter's uncle hasn't seen him for
- 2 Peter is going mountain climbing in
- 3 There are going to be experienced climbers in Peter's group.
- 4 Peter has already bought himself
- 5 Peter has already done a course.
- 6 Peter didn't in the past.



VOCABULARY Adjectives

★ 1 Match the sentences in A to the sentences in B.

A

- 1 Mother Teresa was passionate about helping poor people.
- 2 Winston Churchill was inspiring.
- 3 Martin Luther King was a fearless leader.
- 4 Richard Nixon was very ambitious.

B

- a When he spoke, everybody listened.
- b His courage gave others strength.
- c He was willing to do almost anything to be the President of the USA.
- d She dedicated her life to helping the sick and the hungry.

★★ 2 Write the adjectives below next to their definitions.

*humble • daring • courageous • tough • sceptical
charming • influential • determined*

- 1 pleasant, friendly and likeable
- 2 wanting to do something very much and not letting anyone stop you
- 3 loves taking risks
- 4 having the power to affect how someone thinks or acts
- 5 modest
- 6 strong, can tolerate pain
- 7 brave
- 8 thinking something isn't true

★★ 3 List the following:

- 1 two things you are passionate about
.....
- 2 two people you think are inspiring
.....
- 3 a daring thing you have done
.....
- 4 something you are sceptical about
.....
- 5 something you are determined to do
.....

★★★ 4 Write sentences about the following people. Use adjectives from Exercises 1 and 2.

- 1 a member of your family
.....
.....

- 2 one of your friends
.....
.....

- 3 a famous politician
.....
.....

- 4 a celebrity you admire
.....
.....

- 5 a character in a book
.....
.....

SPEAKING Interviewing

5 Complete the dialogue with the questions below.

*What are you going to do after school?
What's the most exciting thing you've ever done?
What are you passionate about?
Are you a risk taker? • How would you describe yourself?*

A: 1.

B: I think I'm quite a determined person.

A: 2.

B: I've been rafting in Thailand. It was great!

A: 3.

B: I love pop music and dancing.

A: 4.

B: No, I'm not! I'm not a daring person at all.

A: 5.

B: I'm going to do an Italian course in Rome.



WRITING A report about a person

1 Choose the correct answer.

- 1 I don't like extreme sports **because of** / **because** they involve taking risks.
- 2 Gandhi achieved his goals **as a result of** / **as a result** his determination.
- 3 There have been thousands of accidents in this sport. **Therefore** / **Due to**, it is illegal in some countries.
- 4 I don't take risks **because of** / **as** I'm not a daring person.
- 5 People liked Nelson Mandela **due to** / **as a result** his charming personality.
- 6 He was badly injured while skiing. **As a result of** / **As a result**, he doesn't ski any more.
- 7 He died in the accident **therefore** / **since** he wasn't wearing a helmet.
- 8 The weather was bad, **so** / **due to** they cancelled their trek.

2 Complete the report with suitable connectors of cause and effect from Exercise 1. There may be more than one correct answer.

An Inspiring Writer

J. K. Rowling is the author of the Harry Potter books. I've read all these books and I love them. I admire Rowling

1. she had a difficult life, but she worked hard to be an author.

J. K. Rowling has been successful 2. her determination. She was a single mother with no job and she struggled to support her daughter. But she had confidence in her idea, 3. she took the risk of writing a book instead of looking for a job. At first, many publishers were not interested in her book, but she didn't give up. Now, she is one of the richest women in the UK 4. the Harry Potter books became bestsellers all over the world. Rowling has already achieved more than many people achieve in a lifetime. But 5. her hard-working personality, she hasn't got any plans to retire and she will be writing books for a long time in the future.

In conclusion, I think that J. K. Rowling is a determined and talented woman. She has encouraged millions of children to read, and she has inspired thousands of writers to follow her example. 6. this, we will continue to feel her influence for many years.



3 Complete the chart about an influential person.

Paragraph 1

Name of person:

General information:

Paragraph 2

Details about the person's life and achievements:

Hopes for the future:

Paragraph 3

Opinion of the person:

4 Write a report about the person. Use the information in Exercise 3 and the model in Exercise 2 to help you.

CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

VOCABULARY 20 points

- 1 Complete the sentences with the words below. (5 points)

encouraged • take risks • avoid • regret • turned back

- I fear heights, so I high places.
- We set off early but the weather was terrible, so we and returned home.
- Tom me to surf with him.
- BASE jumping is a dangerous sport – you have to when you participate.
- I shouting at you. I'm sorry.

- 2 Match the adjectives below to the descriptions. (5 points)

ambitious • humble • passionate • daring • tough

- She spends all her time playing football.
.....
- She never talks about her achievements.
.....
- She does parachuting and surfing.
- She's very strong.
- She's always looking for a better job.
.....

- 3 **Intro 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9** Add the words below to each group. (10 points)

*railway station • crocodile • influential • salty • whiskers
salamander • sensitive • amusement park • mashed • fin*

- charming • cheerful • •
- nightclub • office • •
- fried • spicy • •
- tiger • butterfly • •
- wing • beak • •

GRAMMAR 30 points

- 4 Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets. Use *be going to*, *will* or the Present Simple. (10 points)

- That road looks dangerous. I think I (avoid) it.
- Hurry! His plane (leave) in 10 minutes.
- I (not go) to the party without you.
- Don't worry. I (help) you find the keys.
- What you (do) tonight?

- 5 Complete the sentences with the verbs below. Use the Future Continuous. (10 points)

use • not go • spend • wait • ski

- We for you at 5.00. Don't be late!
- you your backpack this weekend? I'd like to borrow it.
- I to basketball practice this afternoon as I have to study for an exam.
- This time tomorrow, I down a mountain!
- Where you your holiday?

- 6 **Intro 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9** Choose the correct answers. (10 points)

Dan: What ¹ are you doing / will you do / have you done this weekend?

Julie: I ² will spend / will be spending / spent the weekend in the mountains. I ³ go / have gone / am going ice climbing.

Dan: Ice climbing? Wow! When ⁴ do you start / are you starting / did you start doing that?

Julie: I ⁵ am going / went / will be going for lessons when I was eight years old.

Dan: Wow! That's young for ice climbing, isn't it?

Julie: Yes. Actually there were ⁶ a lot of / much / any kids in the group, but I was ⁷ young / younger than / the youngest.

Dan: Were you scared?

Julie: A bit, but adults ⁸ were guiding / are guiding / are going to guide us during the climb. I ⁹ will never forget / never forget / am never going to forget that day – I climbed really ¹⁰ good / well / better.

DICTATION 10 points

- 7 Listen and write the paragraph.

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Kings and Queens

VOCABULARY Royalty

1) Unscramble the words in brackets to complete the sentences.

- 1 A (neroth) is a chair for kings and queens.
- 2 Kings and queens sometimes wear a (roncw) on their heads.
- 3 In the past, kings could (ilkl) anyone they didn't like.
- 4 The queen had many enemies, but she also had lots of (ilales).
- 5 When our king dies, his daughter will become the queen. She is (ireh) to the throne.
- 6 Your brothers, sisters, parents, uncles, aunts and cousins are all your (stalevrie).

2) Complete the sentences with the words below.

*execute • advisors • downfall • assassination
army • loyalty*

- 1 The of Richard III included 15,000 men, but they lost the Battle of Bosworth, the last significant battle of the Wars of the Roses.
- 2 Henry VIII killed thousands of people, including some of his wives and his
- 3 King Charles II of England could not be sure of the of his own parliament. It made him very angry.
- 4 According to historians, the of Archduke Franz Ferdinand in Sarajevo caused World War I. Ferdinand was murdered together with his wife.
- 5 The Russian Revolution caused the of the Tsars – the Russian monarchy. Nicholas II was the last Tsar.
- 6 The parliament of King Charles I of England decided to him! Following his death, there was no monarchy for more than ten years.

*** 3 Complete the text with the correct form of the words below.

kill • lead to • treason • plot • rule • reign • fate

GUY FAWKES NIGHT

During the ¹ of James I of England, there was a plan to ² the King and all his men. A group of men ³ to blow up the Houses of Parliament with explosives, while the King and his men were inside. They didn't agree with the way the King ⁴ the country. They knew that they had to succeed or their ⁵ would be execution. Unfortunately for them, the King's men discovered their plan. They found a man called Guy Fawkes with explosives under the Houses of Parliament on 5th November, 1605. Guy Fawkes and his group were found guilty of ⁶ and they were executed. The discovery of Fawkes in time ⁷ the annual celebration of Bonfire Night, or Guy Fawkes Night, in much of the UK to this day.



*** 4 Complete the sentences to show you understand the meaning of the words in bold.

- 1 has got a strong army.
- 2 An **advisor** gives
- 3 When a person commits **treason**, he or she
- 4 After the **downfall** of a government,
- 5 Today, has got a lot of power.
- 6 The **heir** to the **throne** is often

GRAMMAR Defining relative clauses • some / any / no compounds

1 Complete the sentences with the relative pronouns below.

who • where • whose • which • when

- The King's advisors were people helped him make decisions.
- A crown is an object symbolises the power of a monarch.
- Buckingham Palace is the place the Queen lives in London.
- There was a time kings and queens had absolute power.
- Who was the English king wife was a member of the Spanish royal family?

2 Match the phrases in A to B and use relative pronouns to join them.

A

- This is the throne
- Bosworth is the place
- The 20th century was a time
- A monarch is a person
- I met someone
- August and September are the months

B

- the monarchs of many countries disappeared from the world.
- is the king or queen of a country.
- mother was the queen's secretary.
- Richard III lost the Wars of the Roses.
- Buckingham Palace is open to the public.
- Queen Elizabeth I sat on.

3 Complete the sentences using relative clauses.

- A palace is a large house
- A throne is a chair
- A princess is a girl
- An advisor is a person
- Christmas is a time

4 Complete the text with the words below.

something • anything • someone • no one • anyone
somewhere • anywhere



My Blog | QUEEN LETIZIA

1. who I admire very much is Queen Letizia of Spain. When she was born in 1972, 2. knew that she would become Queen of Spain, but she is doing a great job. She used to be a journalist and then she married a prince. Is there 3. more romantic than that? I can't think of 4. who doesn't like the story of Letizia and Felipe. Letizia seems very happy in her role as Queen, but she is even happier when she is with her daughters. This is 5. that is very noticeable. Unfortunately, she can never go 6. without security guards. I imagine that sometimes it's hard to be the Queen and she probably wants to go 7. she can relax and be herself.



5 Complete the sentences so they are true for you.

- I don't know anything about
- Somewhere I'd like to go is
- No one I know has ever

SPEAKING Doing a trivia quiz

6 Match A to B to form questions. Then answer the questions.

A

- What is the name of the war
- What is the name of the city
- What is the name of the English king
- What is the name of the day

-
-

B

- when the Dutch celebrate their monarch?
- which began in 1914?
- whose wives were executed?
- where King Felipe VI of Spain lives?

-
-

GRAMMAR Non-defining relative clauses

1 Add commas to the sentences below where necessary.

- The British royal family own Balmoral Castle which is in Scotland.
- Every year, the Queen goes to Sandringham where she spends Christmas with her family.
- Mr Trent who lives next door used to be a guard at the palace.
- I'm doing a project on Queen Elizabeth I whose life was very interesting.
- We went to Buckingham Palace at 11.15 when the Changing of the Guard ceremony began.
- The Palace of Versailles which is about 20 kilometres southwest of Paris is magnificent.

2 Complete the text with relative pronouns.



THE UNHAPPY PRINCE

In the 1930s, Prince Edward, ¹..... was heir to the British throne, fell in love with Wallis Simpson. Prince Edward and Wallis met in 1931, ²..... Wallis was married to Ernest Aldrich Simpson. In January 1936, ³..... King George died, Edward became king. It was clear that Edward was planning to marry Wallis after her divorce from Simpson. According to the law in those days, the King could not marry Wallis, ⁴..... ex-husband was still living. The King's relationship with Wallis, ⁵..... caused a scandal, upset his mother and brother. Wallis moved to the south of France, ⁶..... nobody knew her. The King had to make a difficult decision. He could marry Wallis, ⁷..... was the love of his life, or he could be king. In the end he chose to marry, and his brother became king.

3 Combine the sentences using non-defining relative clauses. Use the relative pronouns in brackets.

- We stayed at the Royal Hotel. The service there was excellent. (where)
- I love Christmas. I get a lot of presents then. (when)
- Our teacher speaks excellent French. He studied in Paris. (who)
- The Queen* was released in 2006. It was directed by Stephen Frears. (which)
- Queen Elizabeth I reigned from 1558-1603. You saw her portrait in the National Portrait Gallery. (whose)

4 Complete the sentences about yourself. Use non-defining relative clauses.

- My favourite season is , when
- I frequently go to , where
- My best friend is , who
- I often eat , which
- I sometimes visit , whose

SPEAKING Giving information

5 Write the words in the correct order to form sentences with defining and non-defining relative clauses.

- like / quiet and peaceful / are / places / I / which
- is / when / my favourite holiday / have / we / New Year / a big party
- my grandparents / house / near a lake / love / is / whose / visiting / I

READING

1 Read the review and complete the sentences below.



Michelle Jenner and
Rodolfo Sancho

Entertainment

Home

DVD Reviews

○○○○○ **ISABEL**

Isabel is an exceptional Spanish TV programme which is now available on DVD with English subtitles. *Isabel* is based on the life of Queen Isabella I of Castile. It tells the story of Isabella's life as a teenager, her marriage to Ferdinand II of Aragon in 1469 and their reign from 1474 as the Catholic Monarchs.

Isabel was a great success in Spain, where the series was filmed. The final episode of the first season had 4,651,000 viewers! Why was *Isabel* so successful? First of all, the actors who play Isabella (Michelle Jenner) and Ferdinand (Rodolfo Sancho) are incredible. Another reason for the series' popularity is the story itself. Each episode is full of action, with powerful characters that are involved in love affairs, political plotting, battles for power and treason.

The series' attention to detail is also marvellous. It is noticeable in the costumes, the hairstyles and the make-up. In addition, *Isabel* was filmed in various locations in Spain and the castles in the series are the actual castles where the Royal Family lived more than 500 years ago.

Isabel has won prizes for Best Spanish Series, Best Cultural Programme, Best Direction and Set Design. Its actors have also won awards in Spain and around the world. One thing is clear – once you start watching *Isabel*, you can't stop.

CUSTOMER COMMENT

👍 My wife and I are both *Isabel* addicts! We've watched seasons one and two. The second season is just as good as the first, especially the costumes and the scenery. We can't wait to watch season three!

– Doug Patterson

- 1 English speakers who want to watch *Isabel* can
- 2 In 1469, Isabella
- 3 Michelle Jenner is the actress who
- 4 The series' attention to detail can be seen
- 5 Doug Patterson especially likes

2 Why are the following mentioned?

- 1 the year 1474
- 2 the number 4,651,000
- 3 Rodolfo Sancho
- 4 hairstyles
- 5 Best Direction

LISTENING



3 Listen to a guide at the National Portrait Gallery in London talking about Queen Victoria. Tick (✓) the sentences T (true) or F (false).

- | | T | F |
|--|-------|-------|
| 1 Victoria is a baby in the first painting. | | |
| 2 Victoria was happy to be crowned Queen. | | |
| 3 Queen Victoria died in 1910. | | |
| 4 Queen Victoria reigned for almost 64 years. | | |
| 5 Queen Victoria married one of her relatives. | | |
| 6 The person who took the photo of Queen Victoria's funeral is famous. | | |



4 Listen again and complete the sentences.

- 1 In the first painting, Victoria is wearing a and dress.
- 2 The guide reads a sentence from the Queen's
- 3 Queen Victoria was years old when she married Prince Albert.
- 4 Victoria and Albert had children.
- 5 After Prince Albert died, Victoria didn't



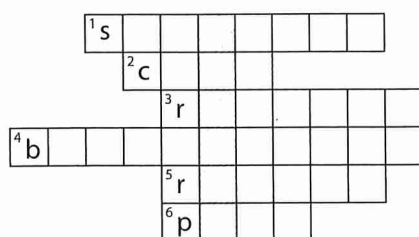
VOCABULARY Films and television

★ 1 Choose the correct answer.

- 1 The actor who plays the **leading role** / **minor character** in a film usually receives more money than the other actors.
- 2 The **spoilers** / **special effects** in this film are terrible. They don't work well.
- 3 There's a **plot** / **twist** at the end of the story that no one expects.
- 4 The **setting** / **scene** of the film is an exotic island in the Caribbean in the 1980s.
- 5 The best thing about the film is its lovely **soundtrack** / **blockbuster**.

★★ 2 Complete the puzzle and find the hidden word.

- 1 Don't worry! I won't tell you how the story ends. I never give ... in my reviews.
- 2 The ... of the film includes some of the best actors in Hollywood.
- 3 The film didn't do very well. It received very low ... from reviewers.
- 4 *Star Wars* was a ... It made hundreds of millions of dollars.
- 5 This is a ... of a film from the 1960s. I prefer the original film.
- 6 You have to concentrate when you watch this film. It's got a very complicated ...



The hidden word is

- ★★ 3 Complete the film review with the words below.
 plot • scene • low-budget film • blockbuster
 minor characters • main characters

FILM REVIEW: *ONCE*

★★★★★

Once may well be the best music film of our generation. This
 1. cost only \$150,000 to make.

The 2. in the story are two musicians who meet by chance in a shopping centre. They are played by Glen Hansard and Markéta Irglová, who are not professional actors.

The people who played the 3. in the film agreed to be paid for their work only if the film was a success. Fortunately for the actors, the film was a 4.

The first 5. is really funny and the 6. develops into a complicated love story. *Once* won an Oscar for Best Original Song and made about \$20 million.



★★★ 4 Name a film ...

- 1 which was a blockbuster
.....
- 2 which is a remake
.....
- 3 with a twist at the end
.....

SPEAKING Talking about films

5 Complete the dialogue with the questions below.

*Did it get good ratings? • Is the cast good?
 Has it got special effects? • What's it about?
 What type of film is it? • What's your favourite scene?*

- A: 1.
 B: It's a drama.
 A: 2.
 B: It's about Anne Boleyn's sister.
 A: 3.
 B: Yes, the acting is really good.
 A: 4.
 B: I love the part where Anne gets married in secret.
 A: 5.
 B: No, there are no flying dragons or anything like that!
 A: 6.
 B: Yes, it got four stars in the newspaper.



CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

VOCABULARY 20 points

- 1 Complete the sentences with the words below. (5 points)
reign • blockbuster • soundtrack • relatives • spoiler
- I always see my at Christmas.
 - This castle was built during the of Henry VIII.
 - Don't read this review – it's got a which gives away the plot.
 - This Oscar-winning film is a !
 - The best thing about the film is the music. The is fantastic.

- 2 Choose the correct answer. (5 points)
- In the UK, the parliament has got the **power / crown / throne**, not the Queen.
 - In the last **scene / setting / plot**, the main character finds her mother.
 - The **cast / setting / plot** includes 89 actors.
 - The two countries used to be enemies, but now they are **advisors / heirs / allies**.
 - We learned about the **downfall / treason / outbreak** of World War II.

- 3 **Intro 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9** Complete the missing words in the sentences. (10 points)
- He joined the a..... and went to war.
 - Cleopatra was a f..... queen. She was afraid of no one!
 - This is a r..... of an old film.
 - I r..... what happened yesterday, but I can't change what's already happened.
 - One minute she's cheerful, but the next minute she's angry. She's very m.....

GRAMMAR 30 points

- 4 Choose the correct answer and complete the sentences with relative pronouns. (10 points)
- Is there **no one / anyone** knows the way?
 - There's **nothing / nowhere** I like about this film.
 - I know **someone / anyone** father is a film director.
 - Have you been **anywhere / somewhere** isn't in Europe?
 - I'm afraid that there's **someone / no one** can help you.

- 5 Join the sentences using non-defining relative clauses. (10 points)

- London is an exciting city. It is the capital of England.

- Do you know Mrs Howson? Her son won the competition.

- I enjoy Easter. I get chocolate eggs then.

- I visited the village of Bibury. I was born there.

- Thomas Cromwell was executed in 1540. He served King Henry VIII.

- 6 **Intro 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9** Complete the sentences with one word in each space. (10 points)

- This time next week, we'll sailing to Greece.
- How students are there in your class?
- The tour at 9.00, so don't be late.
- What is hottest place in the world?
- you usually walk to school?
- Galleries Lafayette, is a department store in Paris, has got all the latest trends.
- I can see strange in the sky.
- I'm to the game next Sunday.
- They were in the forest when they a bear.

DICTATION 10 points

- 7 Listen and write the paragraph.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

It's a Mystery!

VOCABULARY *Mysteries*

- ★ 1 Circle seven words or phrases in the word snake.

attempt look into assume vanish notice source get to the bottom of

- ★★ 2 Replace the words in bold with the words or phrases from Exercise 1 with the same meaning. Use their correct form.

- 1 Scientists are **investigating** the incident.
.....
- 2 They **tried** to find a solution to the mystery.
.....
- 3 The ship entered the Bermuda Triangle and **disappeared**.
.....
- 4 I don't think we'll ever **solve** the mystery of the missing plane.
.....
- 5 We **saw** something strange in the sky.
.....
- 6 What is the **origin** of that smell? Where does it come from?
- 7 I **thought** the Bermuda Triangle was an island in the Caribbean, but in fact, it's mostly a large area of open sea.


- ★★ 3 The words in bold are in the wrong sentences. Write the correct word next to each sentence.

- 1 I **disturbed** where Dan was as I had no idea where he had gone.
- 2 Scientists have **turned out** the phenomenon using modern technology, but it is still a mystery.
.....
- 3 We thought that we had seen a UFO, but it **wondered** to be a military helicopter.
.....
- 4 I was **researched** by the news report about the mysterious fire on our street and I couldn't fall asleep.

- ★★ 4 Complete the text with the correct form of the words below.

*missing • develop a theory • get to the bottom of
vanish • occurrence • look into • reveal*


9th March, 2014 2:15 AM



NEWS TODAY

Flight Number 370

The authorities are ¹ the disappearance of a passenger plane in the Far East. The plane ² from airport radar screens soon after taking off from Kuala Lumpur Airport last night. Authorities have sent ships and planes to the area to search for the ³ plane. They have ⁴ that there were 227 passengers and 12 crew members on the plane. They hope to ⁵ this strange disappearance as soon as possible. Meanwhile, the public has started to ⁶ or two about the reason for the disappearance – was it a technical problem or perhaps the result of a terrorist attack? So far, there are no clues that can explain this terrifying ⁷



GRAMMAR Present Perfect Simple / Past Simple

- 1 Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets. Use the Present Perfect Simple. Then tick (✓) the sentences that are true for you.

- 1 I never (believe) in monsters.
 2 My friend (not hear) of the Loch Ness monster.
 3 People recently (see) alien spaceships near my home.
 4 There (be) ghosts in my house for years.
 5 My friend often (make up) stories.
 6 I (not attempt) to solve a mystery yet.

- 2 Choose the correct answer.

- 1 Where **have you been** / **were you** since 7.00 pm?
 2 I **haven't read** / **didn't read** the ghost story yesterday.
 3 They **have found** / **found** the missing girl an hour ago.
 4 No one lives in that town. It **has been** / **was** abandoned for 30 years.
 5 **Has he visited** / **Did he visit** that strange house last week?
 6 They **have just revealed** / **just revealed** the truth about that strange occurrence.

- 3 Complete the text with the verbs in brackets. Use the Present Perfect Simple or the Past Simple.

The Wow! Signal



People ¹ often (wonder) if there is intelligent life on other planets. They ² (write) science-fiction books about it and they ³ (produce) films and TV programmes about the subject. But scientists ⁴ (not take) aliens seriously until the 1960s, when the SETI (Search for Extraterrestrial Intelligence) project was set up. For the first time, scientists ⁵ (use) radio telescopes to search the skies for signs of alien life. At first, they ⁶ (not find) anything. Then, in 1977, a radio receiver from the USA received a signal. The first person to see the signal was the astronomer Jerry Ehman. He was so surprised that he wrote "Wow!" on it. Ever since then, people ⁷ (call) this signal "The Wow! Signal". However, no one ⁸ ever (identify) the source of the signal, and it remains a mystery to this day.

SPEAKING Discussing the news

- 4 Write sentences about the news with the words in A. Use the Present Perfect Simple. Then match the sentences to the reactions in B.

A

- 1 two climbers / disappear / in the Pyrenees

 2 a rescue team / discover / the lost plane

 3 hundreds of people / call / the police / to report UFOs

 4 we / not find / the treasure yet

 5 police / already / identify / the body

B

- a That's lucky. Did anyone survive the crash?
 b That's a pity. Well, don't give up.
 c That's terrible! Who's looking for them?
 d Really? Who was it?
 e Did they believe the callers?

GRAMMAR Past Perfect Simple / Past Simple • used to

★ 1 Choose the correct answer.

- 1 The children were hungry because they **didn't eat / hadn't eaten** anything for days.
- 2 When they **found / had found** the ship, they realised that all the crew had disappeared.
- 3 Investigators went to the place where witnesses **saw / had seen** the Yeti.
- 4 When I **took out / had taken out** my camera to take a photo, I saw the battery had run out.
- 5 There was no one in the house when I arrived because everyone **went out / had gone out**.

★★ 2 Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets. Use the Past Perfect Simple or the Past Simple.

- 1 When we (arrive) in the town, we realised that all the inhabitants (disappear).
- 2 By the time the book (come out), they already (make) a film about the mystery.
- 3 The police (catch) the murderer after he (hide) the murder weapon.
- 4 No one (see) this man until he (appear) on the beach one day.
- 5 they (know) about the hidden treasure before they (discover) the map?
- 6 By the time the archeologists (find) the tomb of the mummy, robbers (steal) all the valuable artefacts in it.

★★★ 3 Choose the correct verb to complete the text. Use the Past Perfect Simple or the Past Simple.

The Lost City of Atlantis: Myth or Fact?

In 360 BC, the Greek philosopher Plato ¹ (turn out / write) a story about a city called Atlantis which ² (disappear / avoid) 9,000 years before.

It's a story many people have heard. But ³ Atlantis really (appear / exist) before Plato ⁴ (read / mention) it in his story?

Many people believe that Plato invented the city to tell a moral story. The story was that the people of Atlantis ⁵ (live / make) good lives in a civilised culture until the day they ⁶ (reveal / become) dishonest and selfish. The gods destroyed the city as a punishment.

But other people believe that the city was a real historical place which was destroyed by earthquakes and tsunamis. Before its destruction, it ⁷ (do / be) the most advanced civilisation in the ancient world. According to these people, when Plato ⁸ (tell / say) the story of the lost city of Atlantis, he was repeating a story he ⁹ (hear / see) from his great-grandfather. Maybe one day, someone will find the lost city. Until then, it will remain a mystery.

★★ 4 Complete the sentences with the verbs below. Use the correct form of *used to*.

not like • do • not eat • live • go

- 1 They in this house, but one day, they suddenly left.
- 2 I horror films, but now I enjoy them.
- 3 What you in your free time?
- 4 I to bed early, but now I go to bed quite late.
- 5 Dave salad, but now he has lettuce and tomatoes every day.

SPEAKING Telling a story

5 Make up a story. Write sentences using the words below. Then continue the story with ideas of your own.

- when / I / get home / yesterday / my family / disappear
- I / phone / them / but / they / turn off / their phones
- then / I / look / at my phone / and / see / the date

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

READING

- 1 Read the article and tick (✓) T (true) or F (false) next to each sentence below. Then correct the false sentences.



THE MYSTERY OF THE SPINNING STATUE

People working at the Manchester Museum noticed a very strange thing in one of the museum's glass cases. A tiny Ancient Egyptian statue, about 25-centimetres tall, seemed to move on its own. The statue, which is nearly 4,000 years old, has been at the museum for over 80 years. Archeologists had originally found it in the tomb of Neb-Senu together with his mummified body. The statue started turning 180° inside its glass case, but it moved so slowly that no one could actually see it move.

Campbell Price, an Egyptologist and curator at the museum, described what had happened with the statue, "I noticed one day that it had turned around. I thought it was strange because it was in a case and I am the only one who has a key." To get to the bottom of the mystery, he set up a video camera and filmed the statue. The video showed that it had turned slowly around during the day, but at night it hadn't moved.

Price posted the video online and it attracted a lot of interest. People suggested different reasons for the spinning statue, such as magnetic forces, an ancient curse and a trick that the curator was playing. Then, scientists developed a theory to explain the mysterious movement of the statue. It was the vibration of heavy traffic on the road outside the museum which was causing the statue to move. This explained why it hadn't moved at night, when there is very little traffic. Using special vibration sensors, the scientists confirmed that the level of vibration caused by traffic during the day was enough to move the statue.

Price wrote on his blog that he was happy the museum had received lots of attention from the spinning statue and consequently more visitors. The statue now stands on a special surface and has stopped spinning. Will it attract as many visitors now as it did when it was moving?

- 1 The spinning statue was quite small.

- 2 The statue has been in the museum for thousands of years.

- 3 A visitor to the museum first noticed that the statue had moved.

- 4 The statue only moved during the night.

- 5 Scientists solved the mystery.

T	F
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

- 2 Answer the questions.

- 1 Where was the statue originally found?
.....
- 2 What did Price do to try to solve the mystery?
.....
- 3 What caused the statue to move?
.....

LISTENING

5 05

- 3 Listen to two friends talking about a documentary. Match A to B to form correct sentences.

A

- 1 Teotihuacan
2 The Aztecs
3 About 100,000 people
4 Some people think climate change
5 The inhabitants of Teotihuacan

B

- a brought an end to the city.
..... b lived in the original city.
..... c is 30 miles from Mexico City.
..... d didn't know how to write.
..... e thought the gods had built the city.

5 05

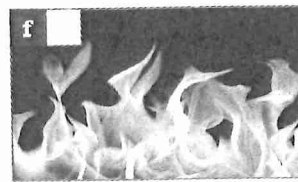
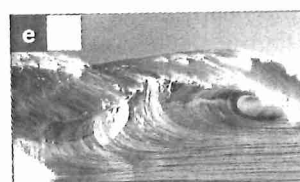
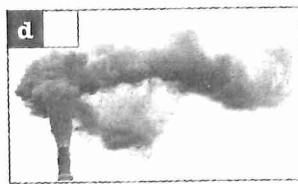
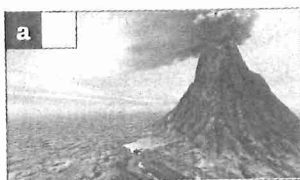
- 4 Listen again and complete the sentences.

- 1 knows who built Teotihuacan.
2 The city was built about years before the Aztecs settled in the area.
3 Some people think the inhabitants left the city because they ran out of

VOCABULARY Natural and supernatural phenomena

★ 1 Match the words to the pictures.

- | | |
|------------|----------|
| 1 eruption | 4 dust |
| 2 flames | 5 shadow |
| 3 smoke | 6 waves |



★★ 2 Match the words in A to their definitions in B.

- | A | | B |
|------------|---------|---|
| 1 glowing | a | the action and sound of laughing |
| 2 corpse | b | nervous or worried |
| 3 proof | c | showing light |
| 4 laughter | d | dead body |
| 5 anxious | e | evidence to show something is true or false |

★★ 3 Complete the sentences with the words below.

haunted • whispers • relief • roar • flashing

- In the safari, we heard a loud coming from behind our jeep. It sounded like a lion.
- Many of the local people believe this house is It seems a woman appears at the same window every night and vanishes.
- We could see lights in the distance. At first, we thought it was a UFO.
- They were talking softly because they didn't want us to hear what they were saying. All we could hear were
- I thought Anne had been hurt. When she phoned to say she was fine, it was a

★★★ 4 What are the people talking about? Write the correct words from Exercises 1, 2 and 3.

- "What was that strange light? It went on and off all night."
- "I ran away when I heard it. It was loud and frightening!"
- "She's felt this way since she saw the ghost."
- "I saw a big black shape on the wall right before I saw the creature face-to-face."
- "It's proof that you've just told a funny joke."

SPEAKING Talking about unusual phenomena

5 Complete the dialogue with the answers below.

- On 27th March, 2014.
- It looked exactly like an aeroplane.
- It turned out to be a tugboat pulling a ship.
- People saw something unusual floating in the sea. Lots of people thought there had been a plane crash.
- They were disturbed and quite anxious.
- About two miles east of Gran Canaria.

A: What happened exactly?

B: 1.

A: Where did they see it?

B: 2.

A: When did this occur?

B: 3.

A: What did it look like?

B: 4.

A: How did people feel when they saw it?

B: 5.

A: What could be a possible explanation for this?

B: 6.



WRITING A narrative

1 Choose the correct connector of sequence.

- 1 Previously / At first, I thought it was a lion, but then I realised it was just a big dog.
- 2 It took a long time to climb to the top of the mountain, but **eventually** / **in the beginning** we arrived there.
- 3 **Finally** / Previously, we found little Alice sitting under a tree – what a relief!
- 4 **In the beginning** / **In the end**, they thought the house was haunted, but then they discovered the truth.
- 5 Previously / Eventually, we had lost the keys.

2 Complete the text with the connectors of sequence below. There may be more than one correct answer.

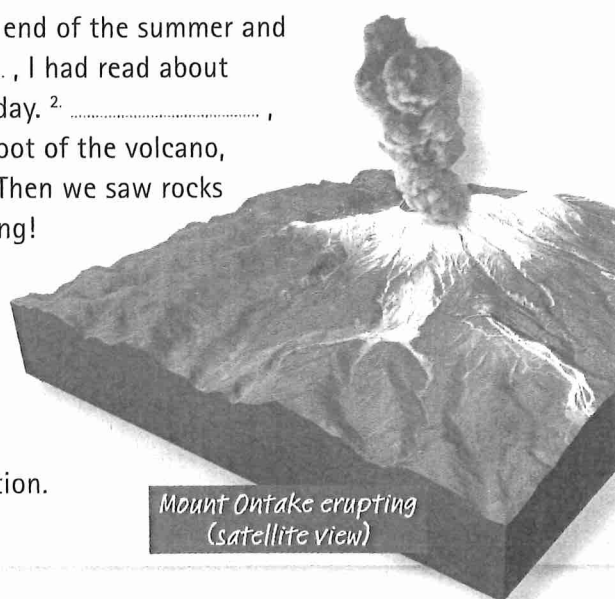
in the beginning • eventually • in the end • previously • at first • finally

An Unusual Holiday

I was on holiday in Japan with a group of friends last year. It was the end of the summer and we were visiting the famous volcano Mount Ontake. ¹....., I had read about Japan's many volcanoes, but I wasn't prepared for the events of that day. ²....., it was a relaxing sunny afternoon. However, when we arrived at the foot of the volcano, we heard a huge roar. ³....., we thought it was thunder. Then we saw rocks and dust falling from the sky. The volcano had erupted without warning!

People were screaming and running down the mountain. Everyone was in a panic! ⁴....., the police arrived to help people in the emergency. There had been many people on the mountain as the eruption began.

⁵....., we got back to our hotel and watched the news on TV. ⁶....., more than 50 people died in the eruption. We had been very lucky.



3 Think of an event connected to a natural disaster from a book or a film, or from your imagination, and complete the chart.

Paragraph 1

When:

Where:

Paragraph 2

What happened:

Paragraph 3

What happened in the end:

How the people felt:

4 Write a narrative about the event. Use the information in Exercise 3 and the model in Exercise 2 to help you.

CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

VOCABULARY 20 points

- 1 Write the correct word next to each sentence. (5 points)

haunted • missing • whisper • disturbed • dust

- 1 We can't find her anywhere.
- 2 There's a ghost in my house.
- 3 She was very upset.
- 4 I can't hear what they're saying.
- 5 No one has cleaned the house.

- 2 Choose the correct answer. (5 points)

- 1 Everyone was happy. You could see the **relief** / shadows / source on their faces.
- 2 Listen to the **flashing** / roar / flames of the traffic.
- 3 I'm sure we'll **get to the bottom of** / turn out / attempt this mystery.
- 4 I **assume** / reveal / wonder what time the bus will come. I haven't got the bus timetable.
- 5 Where is the woman's **laughter** / corpse / waves?

- 3 **Intro 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9** Read the definitions. Complete the words or phrases they describe. (10 points)

- 1 the music in a film: s.....k
- 2 family member: r.....e
- 3 brave: c.....s
- 4 stop trying: g.....e u.....
- 5 one of a kind, special: u.....e

GRAMMAR 30 points

- 4 Complete the sentences with the verbs below. Use the Present Perfect Simple or Past Simple. (8 points)

see • not have • be • talk • return • not watch visit • go

- 1 They just from China.
- 2 she ever this country?
- 3 He home an hour ago.
- 4 When you Tom?
- 5 I lunch yet.
- 6 I TV yesterday.
- 7 He here since 8.00.
- 8 you to Ann recently?

- 5 Complete the sentences with the verbs below and the correct form of **used to**. (4 points)

smoke • not enjoy • work • be

- 1 I at this art gallery.
- 2 He , but it made him ill.
- 3 she lazy?
- 4 I classical music.

- 6 Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets. Use the Past Perfect Simple or Past Simple. (8 points)

- 1 you (hear) of him before you (see) the film?
- 2 We (return) to the lake where we (take) photos previously.
- 3 By the time the police (arrive), the murderer (escape).
- 4 She never (see) snow until she (come) to Europe.

- 7 **Intro 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9** Choose the correct answer. (10 points)

Every Sunday, Hugh Gray ¹ **used to walk / was walking / has walked** along Loch Ness. One morning in 1933, he noticed ² **nothing / anything / something** strange in the water and took a photo of it. This was the first photo of "Nessie", the Loch Ness Monster. Many people had already seen the monster, but no one ³ **had ever taken / ever takes / has ever taken** a photo of it. Unfortunately, you couldn't see ⁴ **something / anything / nothing** clearly in the photo. Some people thought it was a photo of a dog ⁵ **which / who / where** was swimming in the lake. ⁶ **Since / For / By the time** this photo became famous, there have been others. The ⁷ **more famous / most famous / famous** one appeared in the *Daily Mirror* in 1934. However, ⁸ **much / lots / many** years later, the photographer confessed that the "monster" was a fake. No one ⁹ **found / has found / had found** proof of Nessie's existence, but people ¹⁰ **have probably continued / will probably continue / had probably continued** to look for her.

DICTATION 10 points

- 8 Listen and write the paragraph.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

VOCABULARY Social interaction

- ★ 1 Have the pairs of sentences got a similar meaning or a different meaning? Write S (similar) or D (different).
- 1 She is a **considerate** person.
She thinks about other people's feelings.
- 2 He didn't **share** the sweets with his classmates.
He ate all the sweets himself.
- 3 I don't have a **sense of belonging** in my class.
This is not my class.
- 4 She is **willing to** help us with the project.
She doesn't want to help us with the project.
- 5 He **treats** his dog very badly.
He is not nice to his dog.
- 6 She is **in charge of** the office.
She is the boss at the office.
- 7 The **well-being** of my friends is important to me.
I'm happy because I have lots of friends.
- 8 I sometimes **lend** my clothes to my best friend.
I allow my best friend to wear my clothes.

- ★ 2 Match A to B to make phrases.

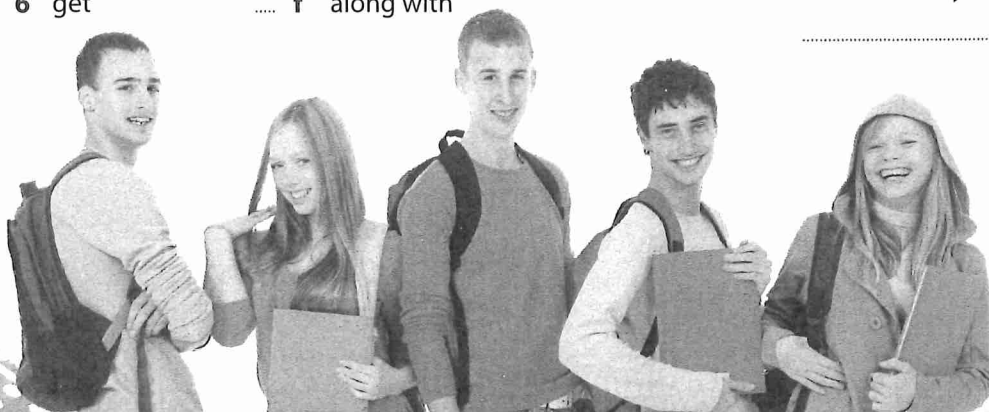
- | A | B |
|---------|----------------------|
| 1 feel | a eye to eye |
| 2 take | b your weight |
| 3 reach | c left out |
| 4 see | d a compromise |
| 5 pull | e advantage of |
| 6 get | f along with |

- ★★ 3 Complete the sentences with the phrases you made in Exercise 2.

- 1 We want to make Mary feel welcome in her new class. I don't want her to
- 2 I don't think you work as hard as the rest of the team. You should
- 3 My brother and I disagree about almost everything. We don't at all.
- 4 She's not only my sister, she's also my best friend. We each other really well.
- 5 Let's the long weekend and go on a trip.
- 6 At first, the two men couldn't agree but after a long discussion they managed to

- ★★★ 4 Write a sentence about each of the following.

- 1 someone you don't see eye to eye with
.....
- 2 a considerate person you know
.....
- 3 something you don't like sharing with other people
.....
- 4 something that someone once lent you
.....
- 5 something you are / have been in charge of
.....
- 6 someone you get along with
.....
- 7 a time when you felt left out
.....



GRAMMAR

First and Zero Conditional • Time Clauses

- 1 Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets. Use the First Conditional.
- If you (join) a club, you (meet) lots of people.
 - Mike (lose) his job if he (not pull) his weight.
 - Debbie (not talk) to Adam unless he (apologise) for his behaviour.
 - If you (go) to their island, they probably (kill) you!
 - If Linda (not invite) Ruth to her party, she (feel) left out.

- 2 Complete the sentences with the verbs below. Use the Zero Conditional.

melt • get • talk • rain • see • be • walk • heat

- I usually to Jenny if I her at school.
- If you ice, it
- If Ted late for work, his boss angry.
- She to school unless it

- 3 Match A to B. Then complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets.

A

- Sam (feel) better
- I (phone) my parents
- Jo (avoid) drinking coffee
- Once they (decide) to do something,
- Lola (contact) you

B

- as soon as I (arrive).
- the moment she (hear) the news.
- before she (go) to bed.
- when he (exercise).
- they (do) it properly!

- *** 4 Complete the text using the Zero or First Conditional or a time clause.

NOT MUCH OF A CROWD

The world seems to be a very crowded place. But if you look hard, you ¹ (find) a few places with hardly any people.



Tristan da Cunha is the most remote archipelago in the world. It is about 2,800 kilometres away from the nearest country, South

Africa, and it has got a population of less than 300 people. If you ² (live) there, you are probably either a farmer or a government worker so you receive free health services. However, if you have a serious accident, your only choice ³ (be) to wait for a passing ship to take you to Cape Town in South Africa.

The McMurdo Station is a science facility at the "bottom" of the world – in Antarctica! In the summer, with its highest temperature of -1°C, the population is a maximum of 1,258. If you stay there in winter, you ⁴ (experience) the coldest temperatures in the world, so most people go home. But if you ⁵ (want) to see a beautiful natural phenomenon, you'll love Antarctica in winter with the spectacular Aurora Borealis in the sky.



The International Space Station is 320 kilometres away from Earth, floating in space with a crew of up to 10 people. It's completely

dependent on regular contact with Earth. There isn't any fresh food on the station, so if you want fruit or vegetables, you ⁶ (have to) wait for a visiting space ship from Earth. If there aren't any supplies from Earth, the crew ⁷ (not survive) for very long.

SPEAKING Comparing behaviour

- 5 Answer the questions.

- What do you do before you go to sleep?



- When you need new clothes, who do you ask?

- If you get a gift you don't like, what do you do?

GRAMMAR Second and Third Conditional

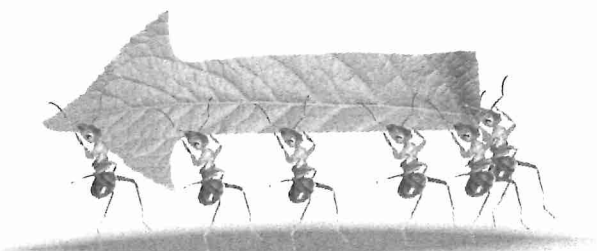
★ ★ **1** Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets. Use the Second Conditional. What is your opinion of each sentence? Write A (agree), D (disagree) or DK (don't know) next to each sentence.

- 1 If the Sentinelese people (move) to a European country, they would have a better life.
- 2 Old people (not feel) so left out if there were more places for them to meet and do activities together.
- 3 If weapons (not exist), society would be a safer place.
- 4 If I were in charge of my country, I (make) lots of changes.
- 5 The world (be) a better place if people had more time to socialise with each other.
- 6 If people in rich countries ate less junk food, governments (spend) less on healthcare.

★ **2** Complete the sentences with the verbs below. Use the Third Conditional.

play • not wake • forgive • not survive • tell

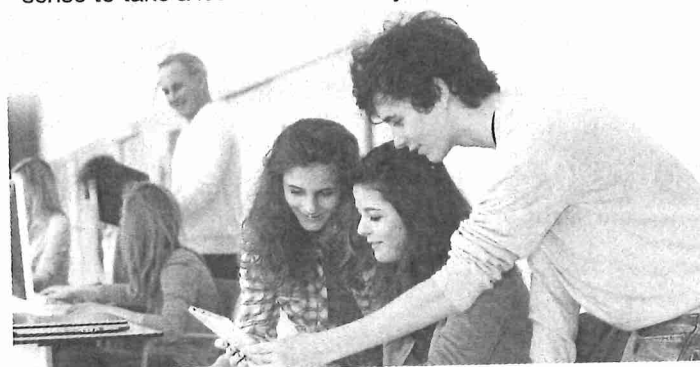
- 1 If you had treated Amanda well, she you.
- 2 I would have given Dan advice if he me about the problem.
- 3 If they as a team, they would have won the game.
- 4 I would have been late for school if my dad me up.
- 5 If ants hadn't learned to work together, they for millions of years.



★ ★ ★ **3** Complete the text with the verbs in brackets. Use the Second or Third Conditional.

COOPERATION The Secret of Humanity's Success

If your teacher ¹ (ask) you to work in a group, would you be happy? Perhaps you are one of those people that prefers working alone. But experts say you ² (be) more successful if you agreed to work as part of a group. In fact, they claim that cooperation and group work are the secrets of humanity's success. And history proves it: If men and women ³ (not organise) themselves into families and clans long ago, they ⁴ (not be) such good hunters. And if they ⁵ (not learn) to share their food with every member of the group, communities ⁶ (not grow). When humans began to settle down and farm the land, cooperation was essential, too. If people ⁷ (not work) together to grow food and breed cattle, it ⁸ (be) impossible to produce enough food for everyone. So, now that you understand the benefits of team work, what would you ⁹ (do) if you ¹⁰ (get) a group project? It makes sense to take a lesson from history!



SPEAKING Expressing regret

4 Complete the regrets with the verbs below. Use the Third Conditional. Then tick (✓) the regret that you think is the most serious one.

- 1 It's a pity I didn't study for my history exam. If I (study) for the exam, I (not fail) the exam.
- 2 I'm sorry I made fun of my friend. If I (not make) fun of him, he (not stop) speaking to me.
- 3 It's a shame many people didn't like my birthday cake. If I (bake) a chocolate cake, everyone (like) it.

READING

- 1 Read the blog entry and choose the correct answer.

SAYING IT THEIR WAY

Last month, I was on holiday in the Great Smoky Mountains in the USA with my family. One night, we saw thousands of mysterious flashing lights. After watching for a few minutes, we realised that they were fireflies, all flashing their light signals at once. If I hadn't seen it with my own eyes, I wouldn't have believed it. This is just one example of how animals can 'talk' to each other. Animals depend on communication for their survival, often warning each other of danger. If you observe animals in social groups, you'll notice that they use quite complex ways to communicate.

Squid, for example, use waves of coloured light which only other squid can see in order to send messages to each other. When a squid senses danger, it sends out signals to other squid to warn them. Animals also use sound to

communicate, just like we do. Meerkats use 'alarm calls' to warn each other of danger. They can recognise individual meerkat voices in the same way that humans do. And what about songbirds? If they couldn't sing, they'd be in big trouble. They use very complex songs to attract a partner, share information about food, declare territorial boundaries and warn other birds of danger. Animals use their sense of smell for communication as well: male moths can smell a female moth from a distance of more than ten kilometres. This is because the female moth releases chemicals called pheromones.

So, next time you are in the countryside, keep your eyes open for animals communicating with each other. If you look and listen hard enough, you'll find some.

Fireflies communicating

- 1 What is the best summary of the text?
 - a. It's about how animal senses are different from human senses.
 - b. It's about how different animals communicate with other types of animals in the same territory.
 - c. It's about the ways that animals use their senses to communicate with each other.
 - d. It's about how animals use their senses to warn each other of danger.
- 2 Which of the following is not described in the text as a form of communication?
 - a. smell b. dances c. songs d. colour

2 Answer the questions.

Which animal ... ?

- 1 cries out loudly like an alarm
.....
- 2 sends out lights in harmony with others
.....
- 3 can see lights that others can't see
.....
- 4 has got a smell that its partners notice from a long distance
.....
- 5 communicates with music
.....

LISTENING

- 3 Listen to two friends discussing a book about dolphins. Tick (✓) the topics that are discussed.

- 1 the memory of dolphins
- 2 the intelligence of dolphins
- 3 how dolphins touch each other
- 4 the different types of dolphins
- 5 how many dolphins live together
- 6 how dolphins fight with each other

- 4 Listen again and choose the correct answer.

- 1 According to the dialogue, think that dolphins are more intelligent than humans.
 - a. there are scientists who
 - b. there are no scientists who
 - c. all scientists
- 2 According to the book, dolphins
 - a. don't live in family groups
 - b. only live in family groups
 - c. live in family groups and mix with dolphins from other family groups
- 3 finished reading the book.
 - a. One of the two friends has
 - b. Both of the friends have
 - c. Neither of the friends has

VOCABULARY City life

★ 1 Match the words in A to the sentences in B.

A

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------|
| 1 low-income | 4 unemployment |
| 2 juvenile delinquency | 5 mayor |
| 3 homeless | 6 traffic jam |

B

- a I first got into trouble with the police when I was 12.
- b I don't earn enough money to have a car.
- c I lost my job last month.
- d I had to live on the streets while I was living in London.
- e I sat in my car for two hours watching the car in front of me as we hardly moved.
- f I was first elected to do this important job six years ago.

★★ 2 Match the words in A to their definitions in B.

A

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------|
| 1 slum | 3 green spaces |
| 2 residential area | 4 suburbs |

B

- a part of a city where there are mainly houses and flats for people to live in
- b part of a city with very poor living conditions
- c neighbourhoods on the edge of a city or town, not in the shopping or business areas
- d places like parks, with grass and trees

★★ 3 Complete the sentences with the words below.

crime rate • graffiti • poverty • commute • litter • gangs

- He lives in Southend, but he works in London, so he has to to work.
- Many families in this area experience They haven't got enough money for basic things like food and heating.
- The has gone down this year. The streets are safer.
- Young people here have nothing to do, so they form and cause trouble.
- This street is always covered in The fast-food restaurants should put bins outside.
- There was writing on the school wall. Who was responsible for the ?

★★★ 4 Number the problems below in order, from the most serious (1) to the least serious (5), in your opinion. Then write sentences to explain your answer.

- unemployment
- juvenile delinquency
- graffiti
- litter
- traffic jams

SPEAKING Talking about problems and solutions

5 Complete the dialogue with the sentences below.

- What about the factory? The authorities should close it down.
- It would help if there were more litter bins around the town.
- If there were more police on the streets, that would solve the problem.
- Maybe we need more public transport from the suburbs into town.

A: I'm fed up with all the gangs around here.

B: Yes, it's a problem. ¹

A: The litter on the pavement gets on my nerves, too.

B: Me too. ²

A: I can't stand the traffic jams in the town centre.

B: Me neither. ³

A: And I'm afraid the pollution that the traffic causes is unacceptable.

B: ⁴

A: Yes, but there's so much unemployment, so I wouldn't close down the factory.



WRITING A formal e-mail about a problem

1 Match A to B to make sentences using formal language.

A

- 1 I am writing to notify you
- 2 Could you please
- 3 I would appreciate it
- 4 I look forward to

B

- a your reply.
- b if you took the matter seriously.
- c consider my idea?
- d about a serious problem.

2 Complete the e-mail with the words or phrases below.

look forward to • Dear • express my concern • Sincerely • would appreciate it

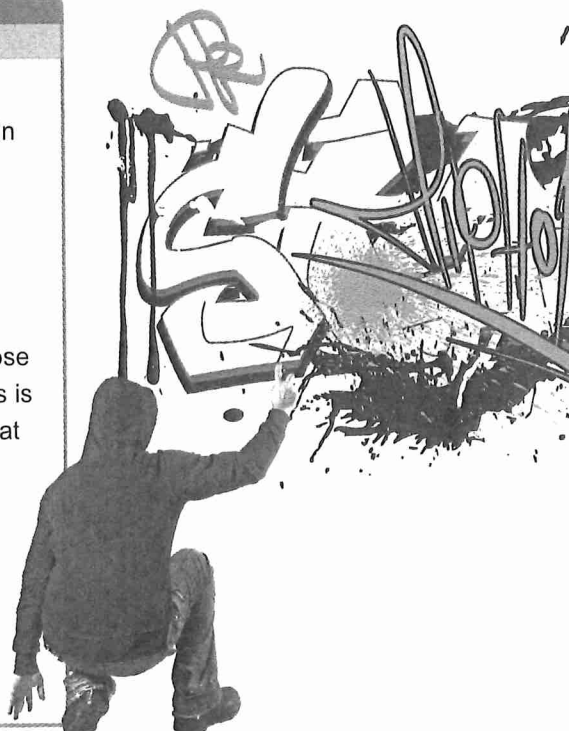
1. Mayor,

I am writing to 2. about one of the most serious problems in our city, which is graffiti. If we do not act now, things will only get worse. The walls of many buildings in our city are covered in spray paint and this makes our streets look ugly and feel unsafe. Gangs of teenagers go to the city centre at night and spray paint all over the place. If there were more police around, there would be less of this kind of juvenile delinquency and the streets would not be so unsafe. In addition, the municipality could choose a specific wall or building on which it allows teenagers to spray graffiti. This is a clever solution, in my opinion. If there were a place like this, I am sure that graffiti "artists" would be willing to give up damaging our city centre and making it so ugly.

There must be other clever solutions to this serious problem, but the current situation is unacceptable. I 3. if you considered my suggestions. I 4. your response.

5.

Lisa McKay



3 Imagine there is a problem that affects your school. Write a formal e-mail to your head teacher about the problem. Use the model in Exercise 2 and the points in the chart below to help you.

Paragraph 1

The problem:

The school playground hasn't got anywhere for students to sit and it is full of litter.

Paragraph 2

Details of the problem and suggestions for a solution:

- students throw plastic bags and other rubbish in the playground
- no grass and hardly any benches to sit on – ugly and unpleasant
- solution: a school clean-up day
- add rubbish bins and benches
- plant grass together

Paragraph 3

Expression of hope:

The students, with the help of the school's management, can change the situation.

CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

VOCABULARY 20 points

- 1 Match the words in A to their definitions in B. (5 points)

A

- 1 commute
- 2 share
- 3 litter
- 4 poverty
- 5 homeless

B

- a rubbish in a public place
- b having nowhere to live
- c travel a long distance to work
- d being poor
- e give part of something to someone else or use it together

- 2 Complete the missing words in the sentences. (5 points)

- 1 There are lots of green s..... in our city's parks and gardens.
- 2 We live in a nice r..... area.
- 3 We never see e..... t..... e..... . We never agree!
- 4 I want to see the person who is in c..... of this hotel. Where's the manager?
- 5 I'll never leave the local club. It gives me a real sense of b..... . I feel at home there!

- 3 **Intro 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9** Complete the sentences with the words below. There are more words than you need. (10 points)

*attempt • plot • wonder • twist • flames • lends
anxious • stubborn • whiskers • avoid*

- 1 The house burnt down and we could see the from kilometres away.
- 2 I if there's life on other planets.
- 3 I love stories with a at the end.
- 4 I try to eating sugar.
- 5 Peter can be quite He won't listen to anyone's advice.

GRAMMAR 30 points

- 4 Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets. Use Conditionals or time clauses. (20 points)

- 1 If I were in charge of the world, I (change) everything!
- 2 If they had reached a compromise, they (not argue) again.
- 3 Unless the crime rate (go down), the city won't attract tourists.
- 4 If babies are hungry, they (cry).
- 5 As soon as I (hear) the news, I'll let you know.
- 6 I wouldn't have spoken to him again if he (not apologise) to me.
- 7 I (not feel) so left out if my classmates treated me better.
- 8 You get burned if you (touch) fire.
- 9 I (help) you if you want me to.
- 10 She'll lock the door before she (go) to bed.

- 5 **Intro 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9** Complete the text with one word in each space. (10 points)

Tomorrow morning at 10.00, I'll ¹ sitting on the train on my way to Leeds. I first ² to Leeds in 2014 to see the start of the "Tour de France". If the race ³ not started there, I would never have gone to Leeds. I ⁴ expecting to find a small provincial town, but instead I found a busy and exciting city. I ⁵ visited Leeds three times since then. I love the atmosphere there. If you like music, you ⁶ also love Leeds. There are ⁷ of concerts and festivals. It's also one of ⁸ best places for shopping. If I were you, I ⁹ take a trip to Leeds one day. Leeds is in the centre of Yorkshire – a beautiful area ¹⁰ you'll find lovely green hills and interesting historical sites to visit, too.

DICTATION 10 points

- 6 Listen and write the paragraph.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

VOCABULARY Marketing

- ★ 1 Circle five words in the word snake below.

makegoodsstrategybudgetflyers

- ★★ 2 Complete the sentences with the words from Exercise 1.

1 We've printed
to promote our new shop.

2 What you need is a clear
to achieve your objectives.

3 Supermarkets can sell
at cheap prices.

4 What is your brother's
car? Is it a Hyundai or a Toyota?

5 Our for this marketing
campaign is limited. We must keep the
costs down.

- ★★ 3 Match A to B to make compound nouns or phrases.

- | A | B |
|---------------|-------------------|
| 1 convey | a agency |
| 2 free | b samples |
| 3 shop | c a message |
| 4 advertising | d range |
| 5 price | e display |

- ★★ 4 Complete the tips with the compound nouns and phrases you made in Exercise 3.

Five Tips for Shop Owners

- 1 It's a good idea to put a product that everyone wants in your That way, people will come in to look at more products.
- 2 Customers enjoy receiving of products and are more likely to buy these products later.
- 3 Find a good to help you with your marketing strategies.
- 4 See your shop as a whole concept. Its name, goods and design should all that is clear.
- 5 Have products within everyone's If you sell soap, offer a variety of soaps at different prices.

- ★★★ 5 Complete the text with the words below.

*convey the message • increase • purchase • products
tempted • attract • awareness • strategy*

COME IN AND TAKE A LOOK!

Shop owners should use their window displays to show the types of ¹ that they are selling and to ² the number of potential customers. It's important to have an ³ of the role of the window display as a ⁴ to bring customers into the shop. People won't be ⁵ to enter a shop if the window display is boring. Creative shop owners use their windows as a kind of 3D advert to ⁶ people walking past their shop. It seems that one in every four shoppers enters a shop thanks to its window display, and when people enter a shop, they usually ⁷ something! The best displays use bright colours, pleasing patterns and unusual objects to ⁸ that the shop is full of wonderful things to buy.



GRAMMAR The Passive

1 Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first. Use the Present Simple Passive.

- They advertise these cereals on TV.
These cereals on TV.
- They place an advert in the newspaper once a week.
An advert in the newspaper once a week.
- They sell most of their products online.
Most of their products online.
- They distribute a new flyer every month.
A new flyer every month.
- They choose products because of their make.
The products because of their make.

2 Rewrite the sentences you completed in Exercise 1 in the past. Use the Past Simple Passive.

- These cereals were advertised on TV.
-
-
-
-

3 Complete the web page with the verbs in brackets. Use the Present Simple Passive or the Past Simple Passive.

Ask the Advertising Expert!

Q: 1. the ice cubes in adverts for soft drinks (make) of water?

A: No, they 2. (not be). They 3. usually (create) from plastic. Real ice cubes would melt under the camera lights.

Q: 4. watches in adverts (set) to a specific time?

A: Yes, the hands of a watch 5. often (place) at ten past ten so that its make 6. (show) clearly and also to create a "smiley face".

Q: When 7. the McDonald's clown (introduce) to the world?

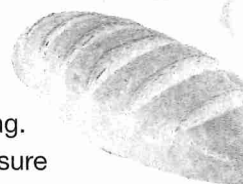
A: Ronald McDonald 8. (invent) in 1963. Today, the clown 9. (know) all over the world.



4 Complete the text with the verbs in brackets. Use the Present Simple Passive or the Past Simple Passive.

Supermarket Tricks

Many tricks 1. (use) by supermarkets to influence our shopping habits. Look at bread. It's a product that everyone buys, but it 2. (place) at the back of the shop, so customers must walk past hundreds of products before reaching the bread section. The more items they see, the more likely they are to buy them! Shoppers 3. (attract) by the lovely smell of freshly-baked bread and this is also a trick. The bread that I bought this morning, for example, 4. (not bake) at the supermarket. In reality, the bread 5. (make) in a factory miles away and it arrived at the supermarket as a frozen product. Then it 6. (reheat) in the supermarket's "bakery" this morning. The next time you go shopping, make sure you 7. (not trick).



SPEAKING Describing a product

5 Complete the sentences in A with the verbs below. Then match the sentences in A to the products in B.
made • worn • used • grown

A

- They are of paper.
- They are in fields in France.
- They are for transport.
- They are by soldiers.

B

- a uniforms
- b grapes
- c magazines
- d scooters

GRAMMAR Future Simple Passive

- ★ **1** Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets. Use the Future Simple Passive.

- The Internet (use) for shopping by more people in the future.
- The goods (not deliver) until after the weekend.
- these products (sell) in shops as well as online?
- The flyers (receive) by customers next week.
- The low-cost product (not advertise) on TV.

- ★★ **2** Write sentences with the words below. Use the Future Simple Passive. Then tick (✓) the sentences that you agree with.

- most products / print / on 3D printers
.....
- money / use / for paying
.....
- clean air / sell / in polluted areas
.....
- most products / manufacture / by robots
.....
- fresh food / grow / in laboratories
.....

- ★★ **3** Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first. Use the Future Simple Passive.

- The shiny packet will attract shoppers.
Shoppers
- Young adults will buy this product.
This product
- Robots will deliver products to customers.
Products
- These displays won't tempt people to buy more.
People
- This supermarket won't accept online orders.
Online orders

- ★★★ **4** Complete the text with the verbs in brackets. Use the Present Simple Passive, the Past Simple Passive or the Future Simple Passive.

Fridges and Shopping

The first fridges for homes ¹ (make) in 1913. Home freezers ² (not invent) till later, in the 1940s. These two inventions changed the way consumers did their shopping. Imagine how people's shopping ³ (do) before they had fridges. It was necessary to buy items like milk or meat every day. Today, many items ⁴ (store) in the fridge or the freezer. Because fresh products ⁵ now (sell) in bigger quantities, these items are also cheaper than they used to be. It seems that our shopping habits ⁶ soon (change) again by a new generation of fridges. The new 'smart fridge' will monitor its own contents. Basically, your shopping list ⁷ (create) by your fridge. Items ⁸ (add) to your online shopping list as you run out of them. The expiry dates of all the products in the fridge ⁹ (show) on the screen, too. Do you like the idea of a fridge helping you with your shopping?



SPEAKING Talking about the future

- 5** Complete the mini-dialogues with the sentences below.

But I think that some people will always prefer to go to the shops.

There will always be shops that accept cash.

Shopping centres are already hosting lots of events.

- A: In the future, I think that cash won't be accepted in shops.
B: I don't agree.
- A: I think that most shopping will be done online and it will be delivered to people's homes.
B: I agree.
- A: I think more community events will be held in shopping centres.
B: I agree.

READING

1 Read the web page and answer the questions below.



HOME | ABOUT US | ARTICLES | CONTACT

THE CAR BOOT SALE

Every weekend, up and down the country, thousands of people gather in fields and car parks to buy and sell anything from second-hand baby clothes to unwanted garden furniture. Sellers pay a small price for a parking space and sell goods from their car boot. Buyers come in crowds, looking for good deals. It is believed that car boot sales were introduced to the UK by a Catholic priest in the 1970s. He organised a car boot sale to raise money for his church. Father Harry Clarke's idea was based on a similar event he had seen in Canada while on holiday. He never expected the car boot sale to become a national institution.

READERS' COMMENTS

I sold my old DVDs in a car boot sale. They were no use to me but they were sold in under an hour and I made £112.
(David, student)

WHY NOT HAVE A GO?

Selling at a car boot sale is a great way to get rid of things you no longer need and make some money at the same time. If you're tempted to have a go, follow these strategies to make your first car boot sale a success!

- Organise your products into an attractive display so that customers can see exactly what you're selling.
- Attract customers by having bright signs that say what you're selling.
- Organise your goods into different price ranges (for example: 50p, £1, £2). Some people use big boxes for each price.
- Be prepared! Have plenty of coins for change and plastic bags for the goods.

People say you can buy anything in a car boot sale and it's true! I bought a new computer keyboard for £6! The seller also gave me a free mouse!
(Colin, librarian)

1 How often do car boot sales take place in the UK?

2 Who introduced car boot sales to Britain?

3 How long did it take David to sell his DVDs?

4 How much did Colin pay for the mouse?

5 What is a good way to show price ranges?

2 Which of the following are NOT mentioned in the text?

- 1 examples of items for sale at car boot sales
- 2 when car boot sales began
- 3 the type of people that go to car boot sales
- 4 the most popular items sold at car boot sales
- 5 tips for sellers
- 6 the best time of day to visit a car boot sale

LISTENING



3

Listen to a radio programme about British spending habits and tick (✓) the sentences T (true) or F (false).

- | | T | F |
|--|-------|-------|
| 1 British households spend most of their money on housing and energy. | | |
| 2 Sarah Bennett refers to going to the cinema as culture. | | |
| 3 British households spend more money on healthy snacks than on sweet ones. | | |
| 4 The interviewer's children spend most of their pocket money on their pets. | | |
| 5 <i>Save the Children</i> is a charity organisation. | | |



4

How much does the average British household spend on the items in column B? Listen again and match A to B.

- | A | B |
|-------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 £3.20 on | a mobile phones |
| 2 £3.60 on | b sweet snacks |
| 3 £13.20 on | c charity organisations |
| 4 £4.60 on | d gambling |
| 5 £2.70 on | e pets |

VOCABULARY Shopping

★ 1 Complete the words under the pictures.



c h



p e t g



c d c d



r c t

★ 2 Complete the sentences with the words and phrases below.

guarantee • reduce • bargain • exchange • special offer • on sale • refund • make up your mind

- There's a on cakes. You pay for one and get the second one free.
- This computer has got a two-year If it breaks during that time, we will repair it free of charge.
- Look! This camera is a It's only £59.99.
- The black one or the white one? Can you quickly, please?
- I don't like this shirt. I'm going to take it back to the shop and it for another.
- This is broken! I hope they will my money when I take it back to the shop!
- During the sales, we will all our prices by 50%.
- Everything in the shop is this weekend!

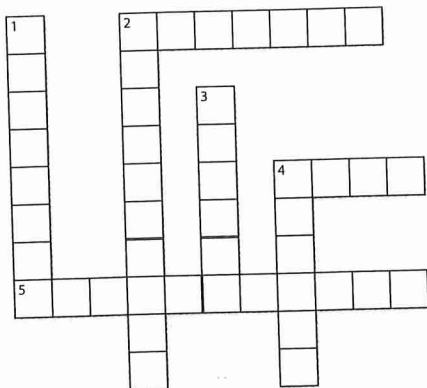
★★ 3 Complete the puzzle according to the clues.

Across →

- a person who deals with money in a shop
- notes and coins
- a short period of time to test a product

Down ↓

- when a shop reduces the price of a product
- plastic money
- keep money for the future
- take an amount of money as a price for goods



SPEAKING Making a decision

4 Complete the dialogue with the phrases below.

*I can't make • I'll take • Can I help • What have you got
How much • How would you like*

A: 1. you?

B: Yes, I'm looking for a pair of trousers.

A: 2. would you like to spend?

B: I don't want to spend much.

3. on sale?

A: These trousers. They're reduced by 30%. We've got them in black, brown or blue.

B: I like them all. 4. up my mind.

A: Well, black is always a good colour.

B: Yes, you're right. 5. the black pair.

A: OK. 6. to pay?

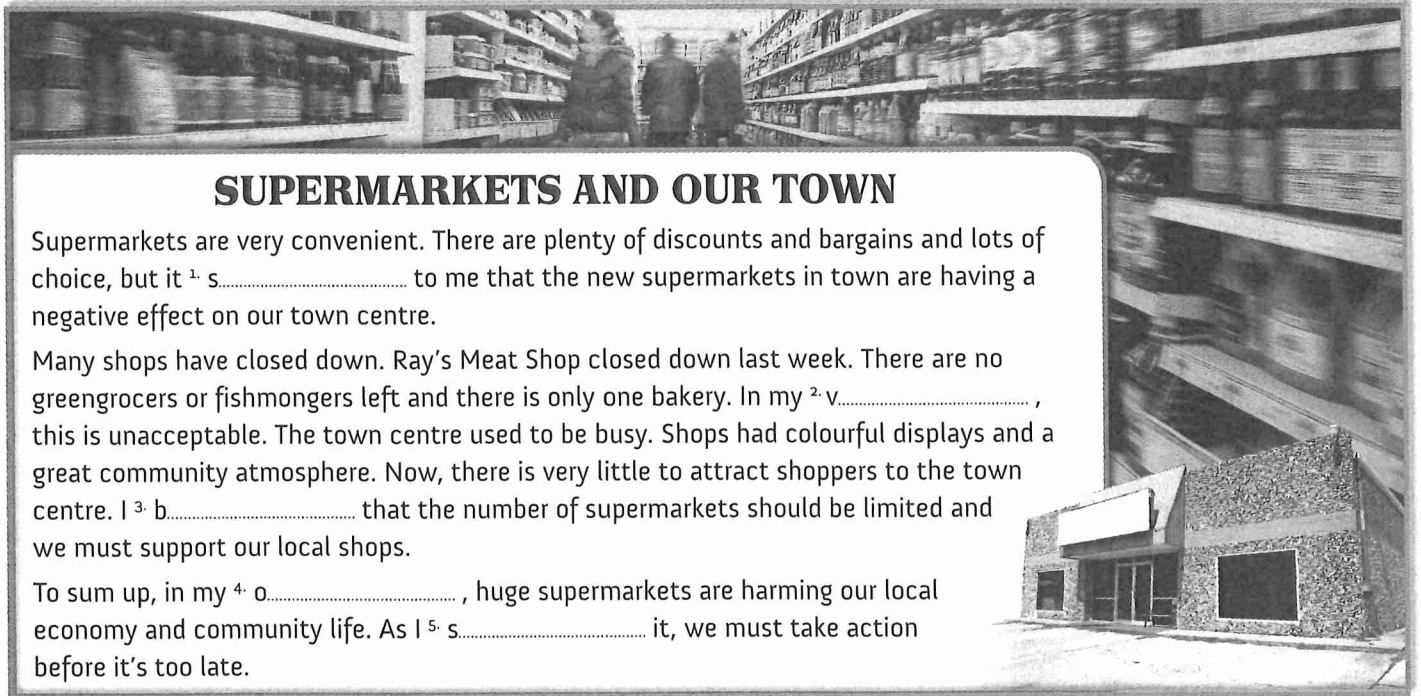
B: By credit card, please.

WRITING An opinion essay

1 Choose the correct answer to complete the opinions. Then tick (✓) the opinions you agree with.

- 1 It seems **to / far** me that advertising agencies try to get us to buy products we don't need.
- 2 **In / As** I see it, advertising is essential for big companies.
- 3 There are always too many clothes shops in shopping centres as **in / far** as I'm concerned.
- 4 **To / In** my view, advertising campaigns don't really make people buy more products.
- 5 In **my / to** opinion, using a credit card is the most convenient way of paying.

2 Complete the essay. Write the missing words to complete the expressions that state opinions.



SUPERMARKETS AND OUR TOWN

Supermarkets are very convenient. There are plenty of discounts and bargains and lots of choice, but it ¹ s..... to me that the new supermarkets in town are having a negative effect on our town centre.

Many shops have closed down. Ray's Meat Shop closed down last week. There are no greengrocers or fishmongers left and there is only one bakery. In my ² v....., this is unacceptable. The town centre used to be busy. Shops had colourful displays and a great community atmosphere. Now, there is very little to attract shoppers to the town centre. I ³ b..... that the number of supermarkets should be limited and we must support our local shops.

To sum up, in my ⁴ o....., huge supermarkets are harming our local economy and community life. As I ⁵ s..... it, we must take action before it's too late.

3 Write an essay with the title "Supermarkets shouldn't sell unhealthy snacks". Use the model in Exercise 2 and the information in the chart below to help you.

Paragraph 1

The opinion:

Supermarkets shouldn't sell unhealthy snacks.

Paragraph 2

Facts and examples to support the opinion:

- unhealthy snacks have a bad effect on people's health
- they are placed where you can find them easily in the supermarkets
- bright colours are used to attract children

Paragraph 3

A summary of the opinion:

Supermarkets should avoid selling unhealthy snacks.



CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

VOCABULARY 20 points

- 1 Choose the correct answer. (5 points)
- 1 This is a cheap shop. You can find some real **bargains / budgets / flyers**.
 - 2 This tiny bottle of perfume is a **trial period / free sample / price**.
 - 3 These products are too expensive. You'll have to **refund / exchange / reduce** the prices.
 - 4 The campaign was organised by a **shop display / a special offer / an advertising agency**.
 - 5 Students can get a **discount / guarantee / strategy** of 10% if they show their student card.

- 2 Complete the sentences with the words below. (5 points)

cash • purchase • receipt • tempted • make

- 1 I was to buy the cheap suit.
- 2 I don't like credit cards. I pay in
- 3 You need a to prove that you bought the product in this shop.
- 4 I fruit at the greengrocer's.
- 5 This computer isn't very well-known. They don't advertise it on TV.

- 3 **Intro 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9** Add TWO words to each category. (10 points)

- 1 Adjectives of personality: daring, humble,
- 2 Words related to royalty: rule, crown,
- 3 Words related to films: plot, cast,
- 4 Words related to mysteries: vanish, haunted,
- 5 Words related to city life: homeless, commute,

GRAMMAR 30 points

- 4 Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets. Use the Present Simple Passive, the Past Simple Passive or the Future Simple Passive. (10 points)
- 1 Yesterday, I (give) a free sample.
 - 2 Flyers (distribute) last week.
 - 3 It (advertise) on TV tomorrow.
 - 4 Every day, many customers (attract) to the shop because of its window display.
 - 5 DVDs (not sell) forever.

- 5 Complete the sentences below using the Passive. Do not change the meaning of the original sentence. (10 points)

- 1 They will deliver the letter tomorrow.
The letter
- 2 This bookshop sells thousands of books every year.
Thousands of books
- 3 The customer didn't receive our e-mail.
Our e-mail
- 4 People speak Danish in Denmark.
Danish
- 5 When will they print the flyers?
When will?

- 6 **Intro 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9** Choose the correct answer. (10 points)

Millions of products ¹ **are advertised / advertised / advertise** on TV every year all over the world. If you ² **see / will see / saw** a product on TV frequently, you'll probably buy it. That's the theory on which this industry ³ **builds / is built / had built**. But if companies ⁴ **stop / stopped / would stop** advertising their goods, would they stop selling them? Businesses ⁵ **have spent / spent / spend** millions on advertising since marketing ⁶ **invented / is invented / was invented**. If they hadn't spent as much money, ⁷ **will they make / would they make / would they have made** less profit? More adverts ⁸ **will design / will be designed / are designed** in the future, but do they work? There are people ⁹ **which / who / where** believe it's essential to spend a fortune on promoting products. What ¹⁰ **do you think / are you thinking / have you thought**?

DICTATION 10 points

- 7 Listen and write the paragraph.

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