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Richmond

A1



English In motion

Robert Campbell
Gill Holley
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Student's Book

www.frenglish.ru

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Printed in Spain
ISBN: 978-84-668-1002-9
CP: 324873
DL: M-6333-2011

Grammar Reference: Eileen Flannigan
Phonetics in Word List: Melissa Koop

Publishing Director: Vicki Caballero Anderson
Project Editor: Chloë Greenwood
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Copy-editor: Miranda Friel
Proofreader: Louise Davoren

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Photo Researcher: Amparo Rodríguez
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Layout: Novimago, S.L., Rocío Lominchar, Miguel Ángel Mora-Gil Domínguez

Photos:
A. Guerra; C. Contreras; C. Pérez; F. Po; I. Rovira; J. C. Muñoz; J. Jaime; J. V. Resino; M. Barcenilla; M.ª A. Ferrándiz; Michele di Piccione; P. Carrió/S. Sánchez; Prats i Camps; S. Enríquez; S. Padura; A. G. E. FOTOSTOCK/Karger-Decker, Jon Arnold, SPL; ACI AGENCIA DE FOTOGRAFÍA/Alamy Images/James Davis; CENTRAL STOCK; COMSTOCK; POPPERFOTO; SYGMA/Tim Gram., KEYSTONE; CORDON PRESS/CORBIS/Bettmann, Ashley Cooper, EPA/HO/AIRBUS, Image100, Creasource, Zefa/Fridmar Damm, ASSOCIATION PHOTO/Edmond Terakopian, Tom & Dee Ann McCarthy; COVER/CORBIS/EPA/Abedin Taherkenareh, NewSport/James Taylor, LWA-Sharie Kennedy, David P. Hall, Dave Bartruff; DIGITALVISION; EFE/EPA PHOTO PRESS ASOCIATION, Luis Castilla, EPA/Gerry Penny, EPA/Olivier Hoslet, EPA/AAP/Julian Smith; EFE/SIPA-PRESS/Thomas Haley, SIPA SPORT; FOTONONSTOP; GETTY IMAGES SALES SPAIN/Alex Mares-Manton, Stone/Mel Yates, Michael Buckner, Robert Laberge, Carlos Álvarez, Scott Wintrow, Image Source, David Cannon, Barry Cronin, Sven Darmer, AFP/Franck Fife, PhotosIndia, Clive Mason, Steve Finn, Taxi/Birgid Allig, Ezra Shaw, Robert Harding World Imagery/John Henry Claude Wilson, Gorilla Creative Images/Harri Tahvanainen, Photographer's Choice/Ariel Skelley, StockFood Creative/Karl Newedel, Allsport Concepts/Adam Pretty, AFP PHOTO/Natalia Kolesnikova, Minden Pictures/Tui De Roy, AFP PHOTO/Jaafar Ashtiyeh, Wirelmage/Anwar Hussein, Asia Images/Neil Farrin, Wirelmage/Chris Walter, Taxi/Christoph Wilhelm, Stone/Charlotte Nation, Wirelmage/Ron Galella, Taxi/Vincent Besnault, Stone/Richard Elliott, Photonica/Nancy Honey, FilmMagic/David Lodge, AFP/Vanderlei Almeida, Taxi/Karen Moskowitz, Taxi/DCA Productions, FilmMagic/Fred Duval, Hulton Archive/Haywood Magee, AFP/Jaakko Avikainen, Taxi/Clarissa Leahy, Taxi/Elie Bernager, Lonely Planet Images/John Banagan, Taxi/Andrew Geiger, Laurence Griffiths, Taxi/Kevin Cooley, Taxi/Hans Neleman; HIGHRES PRESS STOCK/AbleStock.com; I. Preysler; ISTOCKPHOTO/Natalia Bolshan, Charlotte Moss, Maxim Tupikov, Mark Poprocki, Danny Hooks; JOHN FOXX IMAGES; NASA; PHOTODISC; STOCK PHOTOS; STOCKBYTE; A. García; Cortesía de Apple; CREATIVE LABS; ESA/Denmann production; Kodak EasyShare; MATTON-BILD; Nokia Corporation; Olympus Optical España, S.A.; Samsung; SERIDEC PHOTOIMAGENES CD/ Image Source Limited; USIS; ARCHIVO SANTILLANA

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Song: *Three little birds* Bob Marley			

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WELCOME

Numbers

1 Say the numbers. Then listen and check.

a – eight



The alphabet

2 Say the letters. Then listen and check.

1 html
2 BBC
3 UK
4 DVD
5 USA
6 www
7 PC
8 EU

GAME!

In pairs, can you say the alphabet from Z to A?

Countries and nationalities

3 Complete the nationalities.

-an -ish -ch -ese

1 American
2 Brit...
3 Fren...
4 Japan...
5 Span...
6 Dut...
7 Portugu...
8 Argentini...

Pronunciation

Word stress

4 Use the nationalities in exercise 3. Listen and mark the stress. Then listen and repeat.

1 – American



5 Can you write the countries and languages for the nationalities?

1 – American, the USA, English

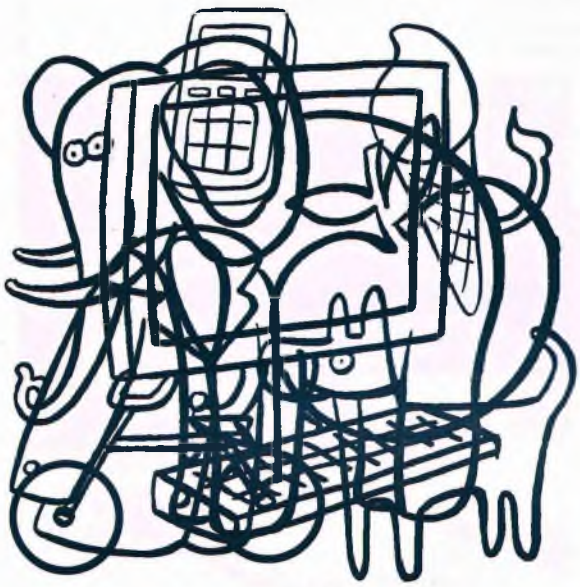
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a/an

a + consonant	a book
an + vowel	an email

6 Can you find eight objects? Use *a* or *an*.

a dog, ...



GAME

Draw pictures of objects you know in English. Can your partner guess the objects?

Plural nouns

Singular	Plural
book	books
sandwich	sandwiches
country	countries
man	men

7 Write the plurals. Then listen and check.

1 dog – *dogs*
2 watch
3 city
4 woman
5 bus
6 nationality

can: ability

I can speak Japanese.
She can't speak Japanese.
Can you speak Japanese?

8 Complete the sentences for you with *can* or *can't*.

1 I *can* count from 1 to 20 in English.
2 I ... speak French.
3 I ... say 'hi' in two languages.
4 I ... spell the teacher's name.
5 I ... say the alphabet in fifteen seconds.
6 I ... say 'welcome' in three languages.

Introductions



9 Read and listen.

Hi. My name's Victor the Voice Coach. I'm fifteen years old. I'm from the UK. I'm British. I can speak English and Spanish. My phone number is 020 865 2289. My email address is victor@voicecoach.co.uk

10 Complete the sentences for you.

1 Hi. My name's ... .
2 I'm ... years old.
3 I'm from ... .
4 I'm ... .
5 I can speak ... .
6 My phone number is ... .
7 My email address is ...@... ...

GO 4 IT!

11 In pairs, talk about the information in exercise 10. Include two false answers. Can your partner find the false information?

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ENGLISH YOU NEED

Imperatives

1 Match the pictures with the words. Listen and check. Then listen and repeat.

1 – match

check listen ~~match~~ answer read repeat ask write



Classroom language

2 Order the questions. Listen and check. Then listen and repeat.

1 'pizza' / in English / what's ?
What's 'pizza' in English?
2 how do / that / you spell ?
3 can / that / repeat / you ?
4 pronounce / that / how do you ?

GAME!

Write five nouns from this unit. Translate the nouns. Then ask your partner.

A *What's 'internet' in English?*
B *It's 'internet'.*
A *How do you spell that?*
B *I-N-T-E-R-N-E-T!*

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1 FAVOURITES

Vocabulary
- Favourite things
- Sports

Grammar
- Subject pronouns
- *be*: present simple
- Question words

Speaking
- Ask for and give personal information
- Talk about your country
- Talk about your favourite things

Pronunciation
- Sentence stress

Writing
- My profile
- *and* and *but*

VOCABULARY Favourite things

1 Match the pictures with the words. Listen and check. Then listen and repeat.

a – an MP3 player

a bike | books | a camera | a cat | clothes | computer games
a DVD | a games console | a mobile | ~~an MP3 player~~ | a piano | trainers

ⓐ 

ⓑ 

ⓒ 

ⓓ 

ⓔ 

ⓕ 

ⓖ 

ⓗ 

ⓘ 

ⓙ 

ⓚ 

ⓛ 

2 Write your five favourite things.

My five favourite things are my mobile, my trainers, …

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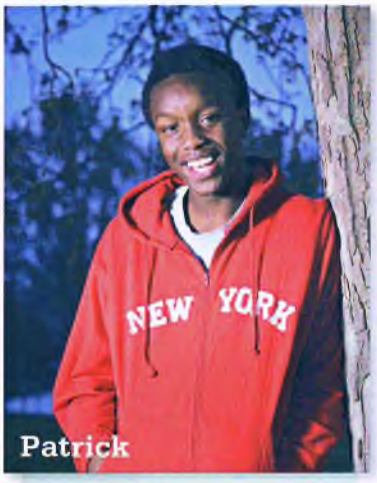
MY FAVOURITE THINGS

READING

1 Read the profiles. Match the people with the objects.

Patrick – an MP3 player, ...

a games console ~~an MP3 player~~ a piano books a cat a computer game



I'm fourteen and I'm from France. I'm into music and clothes. I like pop and rap music and one of my favourite things is my MP3 player. I like sports clothes. They're cool and they aren't expensive. My number one thing is my cat, Vince. He's black and white and he's very independent.



I'm from Argentina, but my mother's English. I'm thirteen and I'm into books, films and music. My favourite books are adventure books. They're brilliant. But my number one thing isn't a book or a DVD. It's my piano.



I'm from New Zealand and I'm thirteen. My number one thing is my games console and my favourite computer game is *Final Fantasy*. I love football too. Football isn't very popular in New Zealand, but I'm a fan of Manchester United. They're from England and they're great!

2 True or false? Correct the false sentences.

1 Patrick's English. *False – He's French.*
2 Patrick and Eva like music.
3 Eva's from South America.
4 Eva and Mark are thirteen years old.
5 Mark's a fan of Real Madrid.
6 Football's popular in New Zealand.

3 Read again. Find these words.

1 three synonyms for *very good*
cool, ...
2 four countries
3 two types of music
4 two colours

4 Write complete sentences. Then translate.

1 – c My number one thing is my games console.

1 My number one thing is...	a into music and clothes.
2 My favourite books are...	b of Manchester United.
3 I'm...	c my games console.
4 I'm a fan...	d football.
5 I like pop and...	e adventure books.
6 I love...	f rap music.

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GRAMMAR

Subject pronouns

I'm from France. *They're brilliant.*

Singular	Plural
I	we
you	you
he/she/it	they

1 Match the people and objects with a subject pronoun.

Eva – she

Eva	a piano	Eva and Julia
Patrick	books	Mark and Eva

2 Write the subject pronoun.

1 My name's Peter. *I* 'm from Australia.
2 Marie and I are from Paris. ...'re French.
3 Ali, ...'re Moroccan. Where's Marrakech?
4 I love my bike. ...'s really cool.
5 Hi, Saki. Hi, Yuuka. Can ... speak French?
6 I'm into James Bond films. ...'re brilliant!

be: present simple

I'm fourteen.
Football isn't very popular in New Zealand.

Affirmative	Negative
I'm	I'm not
You're	You aren't
He's	He isn't
She's	She isn't
It's	It isn't
We're	We aren't
You're	You aren't
They're	They aren't

3 Write complete sentences.

1 – c Hi. I'm Mandy.

1	Hi. I	a	're my books.
2	My clothes	b	's really cool.
3	I love rap. I	c	'm Mandy.
4	I like Eva. She	d	aren't expensive.
5	They	e	isn't popular here.
6	Tennis	f	'm not into pop.

4 Complete with the affirmative or negative of *be*. Then listen and check.



Hi. My name (1) *'s* Antonia. I (2) ... from England, but my parents (3) ... English. They (4) ... Italian. I love music and I (5) ... a fan of Beyoncé. She (6) ... really cool. But my number one CD (7) ... a Beyoncé CD. It (8) ... a Madonna CD. My favourite book (9) ... *Poirot Investigates*. The Agatha Christie books (10) ... brilliant!

Pronunciation



Sentence stress

5 Listen and repeat. Focus on stress.

1 My name's Antonia.
2 I'm from England.
3 My parents aren't English. They're Italian.
4 I love music and I'm a fan of Beyoncé.
5 She's really cool.

GO FOR IT!

6 Make a list.

1 My favourite singer/group
2 My favourite film/book
3 My favourite computer game
4 My number one thing
5 I'm into...
6 I'm a fan of...

7 In pairs, talk about your favourite things.

A *My favourite singer's Justin Timberlake. What about you?*
B *My favourite group's Coldplay.*

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VOCABULARY – Sports

1 Can you guess the sports? Listen and check. Then listen and repeat.

1 – tennis

rugby | basketball | horse riding | skiing
~~tennis~~ | football | snowboarding
karate | swimming | cycling

2 Complete the sentences.

1 My favourite sport's…
2 I like…
3 I'm not into…
4 I'm a fan of…





















LISTENING

3 Read the identity test. Complete 1–5.

tennis ~~England~~ German hip-hop thirteen

4 Listen to the interview. What four things are different? Does Jason pass or fail the test?



5 Listen again. Complete the questions.

1 *Are* you American?
2 Where … you from?
3 How old … you?
4 What … the name of your school?
5 Who … your best friends?
6 What … your favourite sports?

Identity Test

Name: Jason
Surname: Ford
Address: London, (**1**) *England*
Age: (**2**) … years old
School: Highgate School, London
Best friends: Andrew, Lucy
Sports: snowboarding, (**3**) …, rugby, basketball
Loves: (**4**) … music
Languages: English (**5**) …

Test result: PASS FAIL

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GRAMMAR

be: questions

Are you Jason Ford? *Is he American?*

be	Subject	Other words
Are	you	Jason Ford?
Is	he	American?

Short answers	
Yes, I am.	No, I'm not.
Yes, he is.	No, he isn't.

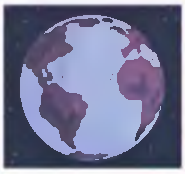
1 Order the questions. Then answer them.

1 from Madrid / are / you ?
Are you from Madrid? Yes, I am.
2 your teacher / is / French ?
3 are / good students / you and your friends ?
4 American / your favourite actors / are ?
5 your school / is / very big ?
6 are / into sports / you ?

Question words

Who are your best friends? *How old are you?*


When?


Where?


What?


Who?


How old?

2 Complete the questions.

1 *Who* 's your favourite actor? I like Orlando Bloom.
2 ...'s your best friend? She's fourteen.
3 ...'s your birthday? It's on 28th February.
4 ...'s your school? It's in London.
5 ...'s your favourite film? It's *Spiderman 3*.

3 Answer the questions from exercise 2.

1 – I like Will Smith.

be: wh- questions

What's your name? *Where are you from?*

Question word	be	Subject	Other words
What	is	your	name?
Where	are	you	from?

4 Write questions. Use question words and *be*.

1 What - your favourite book?
What's your favourite book?
2 Where - your parents from?
3 Who - your favourite singer?
4 How old - your mother?
5 What - your favourite things?
6 When - your birthday?

GO 4 IT!

5 In pairs, ask the questions from exercise 4.

A Ask the questions. Can you guess the two false answers?
B Give two false answers.

A *What's your favourite book?*
B *It's 'The Hobbit'.*
A *That isn't true!*

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NEW ZEALAND

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1 Do the quiz.

THE KIWI QUIZ!



What are these three photos? They're all kiwis! A kiwi is a fruit. It's also a bird from New Zealand, and a Kiwi is the informal name for a person from New Zealand.

Can you answer these questions about New Zealand?

1 New Zealand is in the ... Ocean.
a Atlantic
b Pacific

2 40 million is the ... New Zealand.
a population of
b number of sheep in



3 The Maori are the ... of New Zealand.
a indigenous people
b national rugby team





4 New Zealand is the location for the ... films.
a Lord of the Rings
b Harry Potter



2 Read the fact-file. Check your answers to the quiz.

Fact-file

1 New Zealand is two islands in the Pacific Ocean – North Island and South Island. The capital city, Wellington, is on North Island.

2 The population is only four million, with ten sheep for every person!

3 The indigenous people of New Zealand are the Maori, but 70% of the population is originally from Europe. Maori and English are the official languages.

4 New Zealand is famous for its mountains. It's the location for the *Lord of the Rings* films. And it's also famous for the All Blacks, the national rugby team.

3 What are 1–5 on the map?

South | The Pacific Ocean | Wellington | South Island | ~~North~~

1 – North



4 Answer the questions about New Zealand.

1 Name a bird from New Zealand. *The kiwi.*
2 What's a Kiwi?
3 Where's the capital city?
4 Where's 70% of the population from?
5 What are the official languages?
6 What two things is New Zealand famous for?

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ENGLISH YOU NEED — Talk about your country

1 Match the words with the numbers. Then listen and repeat.

1	100 *b*	**a**	one hundred thousand
2	1,000	**b**	one hundred
3	100,000	**c**	one million
4	1,000,000	**d**	one thousand

2 Say the numbers. Complete the Big Facts. Then listen and check.

8,850 192 384,000 18,839 ~~620,000~~






Big Facts

1 The Maori population in New Zealand is *620,000*.

2 The number of countries in the United Nations is … .

3 Mount Everest is … metres high.

4 Wellington in New Zealand is … km from London.

5 The Moon is … km from our planet.

3 Listen to the dialogue. Write the missing numbers.

Ali Where are you from?
Eva I'm from Argentina.
Ali What's the population of Argentina?
Eva It's about (1) … .
Ali Where are you from in Argentina?
Eva I'm from Santa Rosa. It's in the centre of Argentina. It's (2) … kilometres from Buenos Aires, the capital city.
Ali What's the population of Santa Rosa?
Eva It's (3) … .

4 Copy and complete the information for you.

My country
I'm from … . The capital's … . It's in the … of the country and the population's about … .

My city / town / village
I'm from … . It's in the … of my country and the population's about … .

5 In pairs, talk about your country.

A *Where are you from?*
B *I'm from …*

Quest

- Find this information about Australia.

capital city population indigenous people

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WRITING My profile

1 Read about Bela. Complete the information.

1 Name *Bela*
2 Age
3 Favourite group/singer
4 Favourite actor
5 Favourite sports
6 Favourite things



Hi! My name's Bela. I'm twelve and I'm from Brighton in the south of England.

I like music and films. I'm a fan of The Sugababes and my favourite actress is Natalie Portman. *Star Wars Episode III* is my number one film. I love tennis and skiing, but I'm not into football.

One of my favourite things is my mobile, but my number one thing is my MP3 player. It's great!

and and *but*

I like music ***and*** *films.*
I love tennis, ***but*** *I'm not into football.*

2 Join the sentences. Use *and* or *but*.

1 I'm from Spain. My mother's from Germany.
I'm from Spain, but my mother's from Germany.
2 Australia is a big country. The population is small.
3 I'm a fan of the Internet. My favourite site is YouTube.
4 My favourite things are films. I love comedies.
5 I like football. It isn't my favourite sport.
6 My name's Jason. I'm fourteen.

3 Make notes. Then write your profile.

Paragraph 1: Name, age, city, country
Paragraph 2: Favourite group/singer, favourite actors, favourite sports
Paragraph 3: Favourite things

4 Now read your work again. Can you find any errors?

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2 MY FAMILY

Vocabulary
- Family
- Adjectives for pets

Grammar
- *this, that, these, those*
- Possessive adjectives and *'s*
- Present simple

Speaking
- Talk about your family
- Tell the time
- Describe a pet

Pronunciation
- Third person *-s*

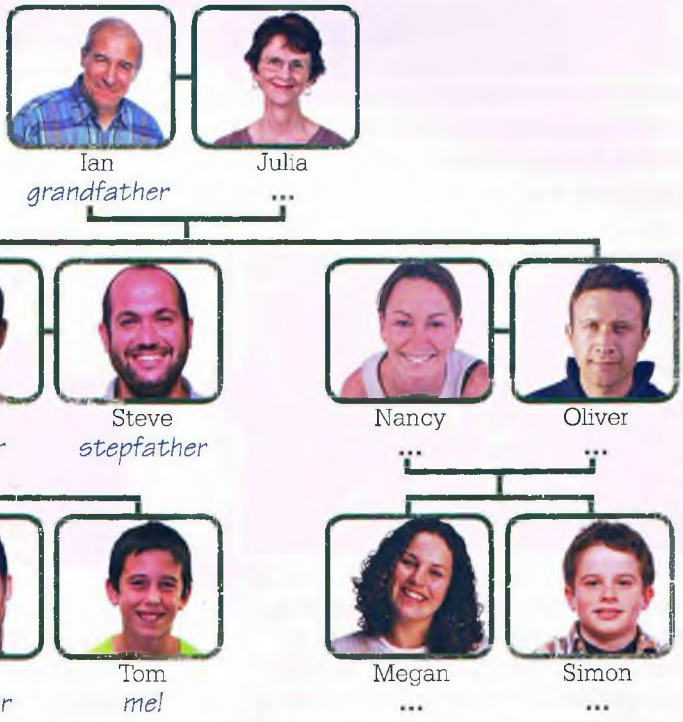
Writing
- My family
- Capital letters

VOCABULARY Family

1 Write the missing words in the family tree. Listen and check. Then listen and repeat.

Julia – grandmother

aunt | cousin (x2) | father | ~~grandmother~~ | sister | uncle



2 Match the informal words with words in exercise 1.

1 grandad – *grandfather*
2 dad
3 mum
4 granny

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3 Complete the information about Molly. Then listen and check.

~~children~~ | daughter | nephew
niece | parents | sons

I've got three (1) *children*. Tom and Jack are my (2) ... and Riana's my (3) ... . My (4) ... are called Ian and Julia. I've got a brother called Oliver. He's got two children. Megan's my (5) ... and Simon's my (6) ... .

MEET TOM

READING

1 Find the objects in the pictures.

a fish tank a bike clothes a computer a radio a dog a kitchen DVDs a TV



Hi, I'm Tom and I'm thirteen. I live in Manchester in the north of England with my mum, my stepdad, my sister and my dog, Rusty. My brother, Jack, lives in London. That's our house and that's my bike. Can you see Rusty?



This is my mum, and this is my sister, Riana. She's sixteen. This is her boyfriend, Andy. He comes to our house after school every day and they watch TV. They're in love!



This is my room. My CDs and DVDs are here, and these are my comics. My clothes are on the bed, and that's my computer on the desk. Can you see the tank over there? Those are my fish. I'm really into animals!



This is the kitchen, and that's my stepdad, Steve. My dad's from Turkey and he lives there now, but we talk a lot on the Internet, with a webcam. I visit my dad in the summer.

2 Read about Tom. Correct the sentences.

1 Tom's fourteen years old.
Tom's thirteen years old.
2 Tom lives with four people.
3 Tom watches TV with Andy after school.
4 He isn't into animals.
5 He talks to his dad on the phone.

3 Answer the questions.

1 Where's Tom from?
He's from Manchester.
2 Where's Jack?
3 Who are in love?
4 Who's Steve?
5 Where's Tom's dad?

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GRAMMAR

this, that, these, those

1 Translate.

1 That's our house.
2 This is my room.
3 These are my comics.
4 Those are my fish.

Possessive adjectives

*That's **our** house. These are **my** comics.*

Subject pronoun	Possesive adjective
I	my
you	your
he	his
she	her
it	its
we	our
you	your
they	their

2 Complete the sentences.

their tank my dog ~~our garden~~
her bike its bed

1 This is **my family and me** in *our garden.*
2 This is **me** and... .
3 That's my **dog** in... .
4 Those are my **fish** in... .
5 This is **Riana** with... .

3 Complete the sentences with the possessive adjectives.

her his ~~my~~ their your its

1 Hi. *My* name's Andy.
2 My sister sees ... boyfriend every day.
3 I like ... mobile phone, Laura. Is it new?
4 These are my cousins. ... house is big.
5 I like Robert, but ... sister's horrible!
6 The dog's in the garden with ... ball.

Possessive 's

My mum's car. My cousins' house.

4 Write one missing possessive 's or ' in each sentence.



(1) In the summer I visit my dad's family. (2) I stay at my grandparents house in Istanbul. (3) My grandfather name is Mehmet. (4) My grandmother name is Nuray. (5) This is my uncle with my cousins in my uncle shop. (6) My cousins names are Alper and Melis.

GO 4 IT!

5 Write names of people in your family.

David, Leonard and Sarah

6 In pairs, ask and answer questions about the names.

A *Who's David?*
B *He's my brother. He's fifteen.*
A *Who are Leonard and Sarah?*
B *They're my aunt and uncle. They live in Scotland.*

7 Write a description of your partner's family.

THE PERFECT PET

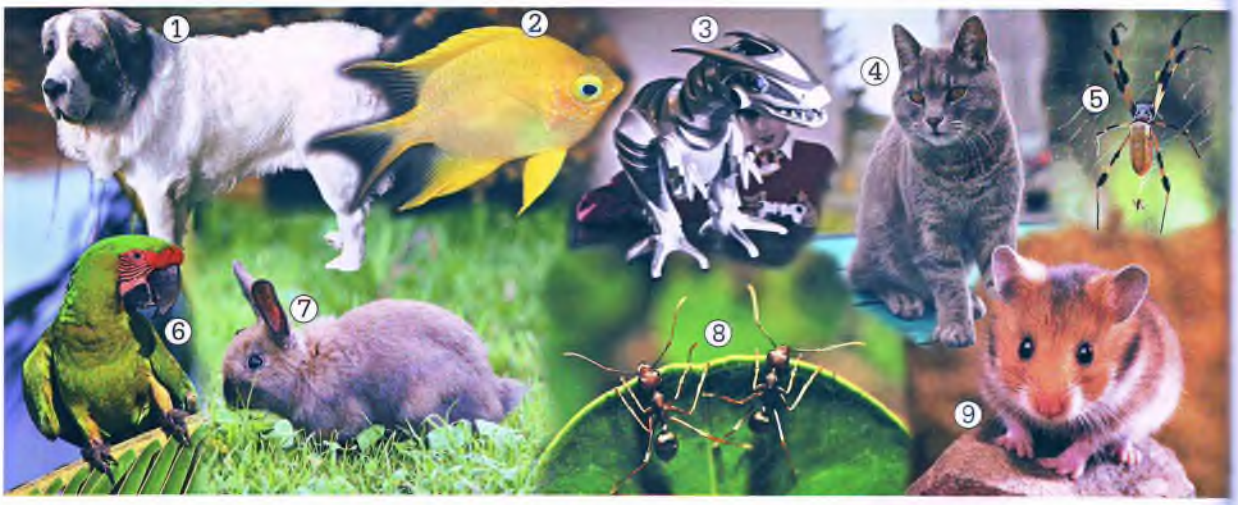
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VOCABULARY – Adjectives for pets

1 Match the pictures with the words.

1 – a dog

ants | a cat | ~~a dog~~ | a bird | a fish | a hamster | a roboraptor | a rabbit | a spider



2 Are these adjectives positive or negative? Listen and check. Then listen and repeat.

~~clean~~ | noisy | friendly | intelligent
messy | cuddly | quiet | scary | annoying

Positive: *clean, ...*
Negative:

3 Describe the pets in the photos. Use the adjectives in exercise 2.

1 – Dogs are friendly, but they're noisy.

LISTENING

4 Listen to Tony, Alison and Jay. What are their pets?


1 Tony


2 Alison


3 Jay

5 Listen again. Write the correct option.

1 Tony's got *one pet / hundreds of pets*. *hundreds of pets*
2 Tony's pets *play / work*.
3 Pooch *is / isn't* happy when he sees Alison.
4 Alison and Pooch play in the *park / garden*.
5 Jay thinks his pet *is / isn't* a real pet.
6 Jay's pet bites *Jay / the interviewer*.

6 Write the adjectives for the pets.

1 Tony's pets are *quiet*. They aren't m... .
2 Alison's pet is i..., but he isn't very f... .
3 Jay's pet can be f..., but it's s... .

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GRAMMAR

Present simple

*My roboraptor **walks** and runs.*
*Pooch **doesn't like** people.*

Affirmative	Negative
I / You run	I / You don't run
He / She / It runs	He / She / It doesn't run
We / You / They run	We / You / They don't run

Spelling rules		
+ *s*	run, eat	runs, eats
-s, -x, -ch, -sh, -o + *es*	watch, go	watches, goes
consonant-*y* + *ies*	fly	flies
irregular	be, have	is, has

1 Write the third person singular of these verbs.

1 swim – *swims*
2 live
3 finish
4 study
5 play
6 do



Third person *-s*

2 Copy the table.

/s/	/z/	/ɪz/
eats	*plays*	*washes*

3 Listen to six sentences. Write the verbs in the table. Listen and check. Then listen and repeat.

1 My dog sleeps in my room.
2 My sister teaches French.
3 A parrot flies.
4 My friend walks to school.
5 My father lives in Turkey.
6 My mother watches television.

4 Complete the sentences with the verbs.

1 Pooch *understands* (understand) instructions.
2 He … (not like) people.
3 The roboraptor … (walk) and … (run).
4 It … (not eat), but it … (play).
5 The ants … (run) and … (work).
6 They … (not play).

5 Do the quiz. Write the affirmative or negative of the verbs. Are the results true?

Pet Quiz!

1 I *like* (like) animals.
2 We … (live) in a house with a garden.
3 I … (have) a lot of free time.
4 My parents … (give) me pocket money.
5 My family … (stay) at home a lot.
6 I … (play) in the park every day.

Results

Negative sentences	Your ideal pet
0–2	a dog, a cat
3–4	a bird, a hamster, fish, ants
5–6	a toy pet

GO 4 IT!

6 Invent a pet. Is it real or a toy? What's its name?

7 Draw your pet. What does it do?

bite fly play run sleep swim

8 In pairs, describe your pet. Use adjectives.

It walks, but it doesn't run. It's cuddly.

HALF AND HALF

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1 Where's Meva from? Are the cultures similar or different?



2 Read about Meva. Check your answers to exercise 1.

Hi! Mi name's Meva. I'm half Bangladeshi and half Scottish because my dad's from Bangladesh and my mum's from Scotland. I live in Edinburgh, the capital city of Scotland, but I visit my family in Bangladesh in the summer.

My dad's family lives in a small village in Sylhet in Bangladesh. Bangladesh has got about sixty thousand villages! Scotland and Bangladesh are very different. For example, in the village we haven't got cars, telephones or newspapers. We don't watch TV because we haven't got electricity. In Edinburgh I watch a lot of TV.

The village in Bangladesh is really small and I know all the people there. I don't speak Bangla, the official language of Bangladesh, but I study it on the Internet. My favourite sport is football. In Bangladesh I play football in a rice paddy. It's fantastic.

3 Are Meva's sentences about Scotland, Bangladesh, or both? Listen and check.

1 For breakfast I eat rice and vegetables. *Bangladesh*
2 I've got a computer in my bedroom.
3 It rains a lot.
4 At school the boys and girls sit separately.
5 Two thousand people live here.
6 I go to school by car.

4 Find a word in the same category in the text.

1 brother – *dad*
2 London
3 winter
4 cities
5 big
6 basketball

5 Complete the sentences with a word from exercise 4.

1 Meva's *dad* is from Bangladesh.
2 Bangladesh has got about 60,000 ... .
3 Meva visits her family in Bangladesh in the ... .
4 Meva's favourite sport is ... .
5 Meva lives in ... .
6 In Bangladesh they live in a ... village

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ENGLISH YOU NEED — Tell the time

1 What time is it? Match the clocks with the times.



1 It's half past ten. *c*
2 It's quarter to eight.
3 It's twenty-five to nine.
4 It's quarter past two.
5 It's ten past seven.
6 It's twenty to eleven.

2 Write the times. Listen and check. Then listen and repeat.

1 – It's twenty past one.

1	13.20	4	12.05
2	18.55	5	09.00
3	05.25	6	20.50

3 Listen. Complete the dialogues with the times.



A Hello, can I help you?
B Yes. What time is the concert tonight?
A It starts at … .
B OK. Thank you.



A Dad, what time is it?
B It's … .
A Oh, no! Basketball practice starts at twenty past.
B You're late, again!



A Excuse me. When's the next train to Manchester?
B Um, … .
A Great. Thanks.
B No problem.

4 In pairs, practise the dialogues. Change the times.

Quest

- It's 11.00 in Madrid. What time is it in London, New York and Dhaka?

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WRITING — My family

Capital letters

1 Match the rules with the examples.

We use capital letters for:

1 countries and cities *c*
2 languages and nationalities
3 the subject pronoun 'I'
4 the start of a sentence
5 names

a Tom, Riana
b Dan and I like karate.
c Scotland, Manchester
d She's friendly.
e English, French

2 Write the sentences with capital letters.

1 our dog, max, is five.
Our dog, Max, is five.
2 he goes to my school in brighton.
3 her name's odile, and she's french.
4 he loves football, but i hate sport.

3 Read about Bela's family. Match the sentences from exercise 2 with a–d.



This is my family. I don't have a big family – just my brother, our parents, our dog and me.

My brother, Jamie, is eleven. (a) *He goes to my school in Brighton*, but he isn't in my class. We're very different. (b) .... He doesn't like music, but I'm really into pop and rock music.

My mum's thirty-eight. (c) .... My dad, Roger, is thirty-six. He doesn't speak French, and he can't understand my mum's parents.

(d) .... He's very friendly and intelligent, and he doesn't bite!

4 Read again. Complete the table.

Name	Who	Age	Other information
Jamie	brother	(1) *eleven*	He likes football.
Odile	mum	(2) ...	She's French.
Roger	(3) ...	thirty-six	He doesn't speak French.
(4) ...	dog	five	(5) ...

5 Make notes. Then write about your family.

Paragraph 1: Introduce your family and pets
Paragraph 2: Your brothers and sisters
Paragraph 3: Your parents
Paragraph 4: Your pets

6 Now read your work again. Can you find any errors?

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3 24/7

Vocabulary
- Daily routines
- Free-time activities

Grammar
- Adverbs of frequency
- Present simple: questions
- *love* + *-ing* form

Speaking
- Perform a rap
- Say the date

Pronunciation
- Rhyme and rhythm

Writing
- My perfect day
- Sequencers

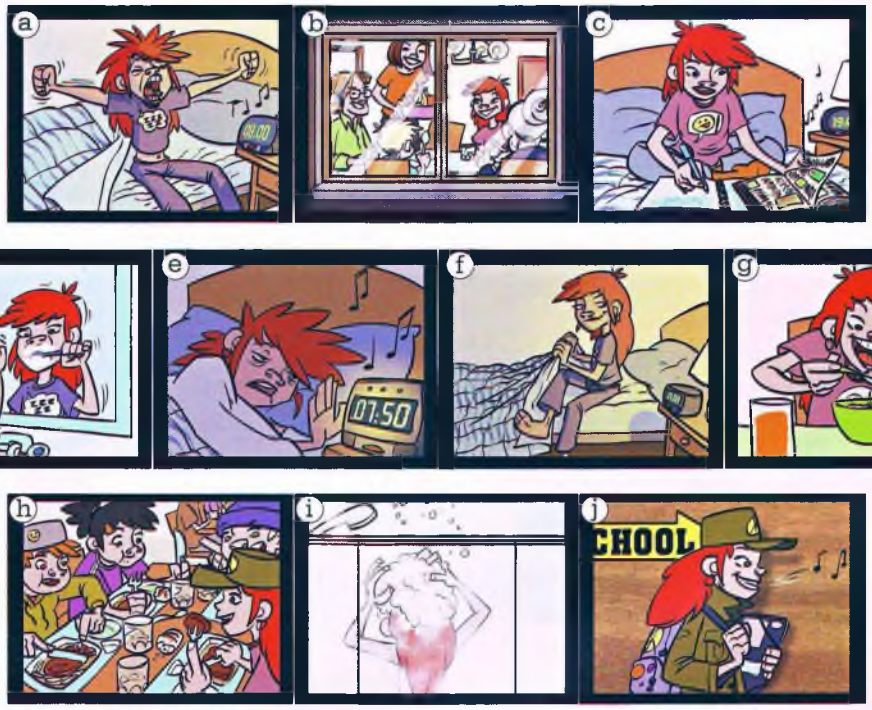
VOCABULARY – Daily routines

1 Describe the pictures with these words. Listen and check. Then listen and repeat.

a – get up

do | get | go
have | wake | brush

my homework | ~~up~~ | dinner | to bed | a shower
to school | breakfast | my teeth | lunch | up



2 Listen to Jackie. Order the pictures.

1 – e

3 What time do you do the activities?

I get up at seven o'clock.

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THE ROUTINE RAP

READING

1 Read and listen to the rap. Write the times for 1–6.

1 – six

ten thirty seven thirty five half past four ~~six~~ one fifteen



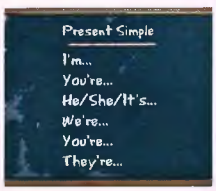


She wakes up at (1) …
When the alarm clock rings
Jackie gets up,
Has a shower and sings

Chorus:
It's the daily routine
For the average teen
24/7
If you know what I mean



She always has breakfast
At (2) …
Then she says goodbye
To her dog and family



Jackie leaves home
And goes to school
Where she studies
A new grammar rule

Repeat chorus

Jackie has lunch
At (3) …
It's spaghetti bolognese
In the school canteen



She has classes again
Until (4) …
When the school bell rings
She runs out of the door

Repeat chorus

She does her homework at (5) …
Then she sees her friends
She has dinner with her family
And sometimes she sends



A text message or two
Or she watches TV
Before she goes to bed
At (6) …

Repeat chorus

We know what you mean
It's the daily routine
24/7
For the average teen

2 Order the sentences.

a She says goodbye to her dog and family.
b She meets her friends.
c She has a shower. *1*
d She studies a new grammar rule.
e She sends a text message or two.
f She does her homework.

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GRAMMAR

Adverbs of frequency

*She **sometimes watches** TV before she goes to bed.*
*She's **always** happy.* NOT: *She ~~always is~~ happy.*

	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun
always	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
usually	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
often	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
sometimes		✓	✓				✓
hardly ever					✓		
never							

1 Write sentences. Put the adverb of frequency in the correct place.

1 I go to school by bus. (usually)
I usually go to school by bus.
2 John does his homework. (never)
3 We're late for class. (often)
4 My friends have lunch at school. (sometimes)
5 You're friendly. (always)
6 I use my phone. (hardly ever)

2 Write the sentences about you. Use adverbs of frequency.

1 I play football at the weekend.
I always play football at the weekend.
2 I get up at seven o'clock.
3 I watch TV in the evening.
4 I'm tired at the end of the day.
5 I have a shower in the morning.
6 I go to bed at ten o'clock.

3 In pairs, discuss your answers to exercise 2.

A *I always play football at the weekend. What about you?*
B *I sometimes play football, but I usually play tennis.*

Pronunciation



Rhyme and rhythm

4 Match the words that rhyme. Listen and check. Then listen and repeat.

rings sends ~~mean~~ door rule

1 teen – *mean*
2 sings
3 school
4 friends
5 four

GO 4 IT!

5 Complete the sentences about your daily routine.

1 I wake up at … .
2 I have breakfast at … .
3 I do my homework at … .
4 I … (*activity*) before I go to bed.
5 I go to bed at … .

6 Give your sentences to your partner.

7 Copy and complete the rap about your partner.

Juan wakes up
At *seven o'clock*,
He always has breakfast
At *seven thirty*.

He does *his* homework at *six thirty*,
And then *he plays computer games*
Before *he* goes to bed
At *ten o'clock*.

8 Perform your rap to your partner.

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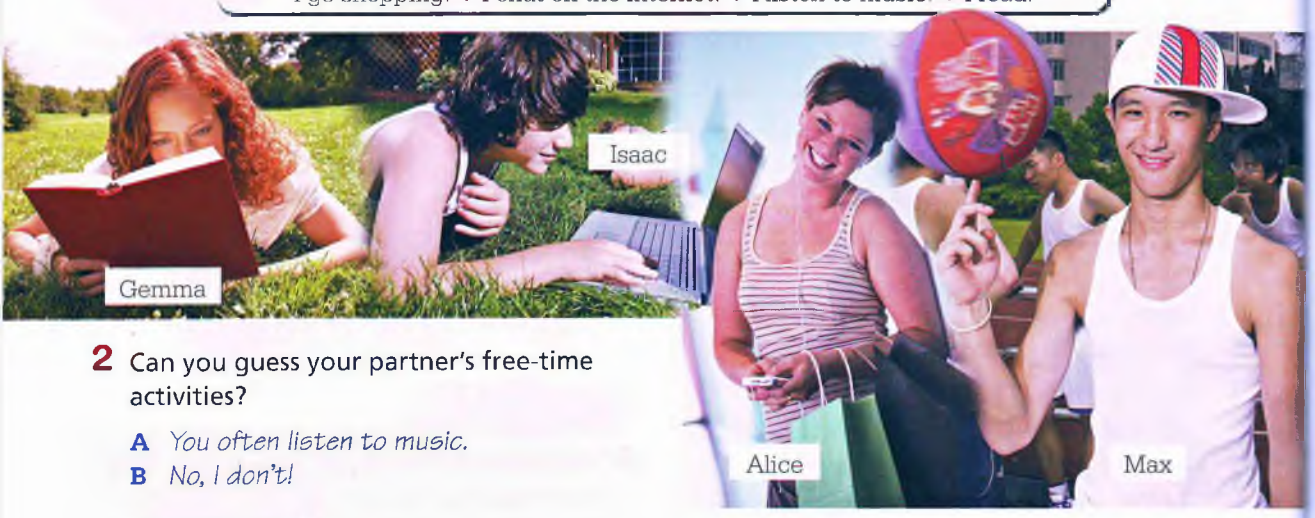
CHILL OUT

VOCABULARY – Free-time activities

1 Match the people with the activities. Listen and check. Then listen and repeat.

Gemma – I read and I see my friends.

I play basketball. | ~~I see my friends~~. | I do exercise. | I play computer games. | I go shopping. | I chat on the Internet. | I listen to music. | ~~I read~~.



2 Can you guess your partner's free-time activities?

A *You often listen to music.*
B *No, I don't!*

LISTENING

3 Complete the questionnaire.

YOUR CHILL FACTOR

It's a busy world, but it's important to chill – to relax and do nothing! Choose the correct option for you. Then calculate your chill factor.

1 I ...
a have breakfast at home.
b have breakfast at school.
c don't have time for breakfast.

2 After school I usually ...
a play computer games or chat on the Internet.
b study.
c do extra activities.

3 I ... have time for my hobbies.
a usually
b sometimes
c never

4 I ... do exercise.
a often
b sometimes
c never

5 Before I go to bed, I ... read, or listen to music.
a always
b sometimes
c never

6 At the weekend I usually ...
a see my friends.
b go shopping.
c study.

Key **a** = 2 points, **b** = 1 point, **c** = 0 points

Chill factor 0-3: **Low.** You're always busy! 4-8: **Medium.** You're often busy. 9-12: **High.** You find time to relax.

4 Listen to Isaac and Gemma. True or false? Correct the false sentences.

1 Gemma doesn't have breakfast.
False – She has breakfast at home.
2 She has time for her hobbies.
3 She goes swimming.
4 She reads comics before she goes to bed.
5 She sees her friends at the weekend.
6 Her chill factor's high.

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GRAMMAR

Present simple: questions

Do you read books? *Does she do exercise?*

Auxiliary	Subject	Infinitive
Do	I / you / we / they	read?
Does	he / she / it	

Short answers	
Yes, I do.	No, I don't.
Yes, she does.	No, she doesn't.

1 Complete the questions. Use *Do* or *Does*. Then answer them.

1 *Do* you chat on the Internet?
Yes, I do.
2 ... your school have a computer room?
3 ... young people have a lot of free time?
4 ... your English teacher read comics?
5 ... you meet your friends at the weekend?
6 ... your parents listen to music?

Present simple: *wh-* questions

Where do you have breakfast? *When does she study?*

Question word	Auxiliary	Subject	Infinitive
What When Where	do	I / you / we / they	study?
	does	he / she / it	

2 Order the questions. Then answer them.

1 What time / get up / do / you ?
What time do you get up? I get up at 7.30.
2 What / you / do / for breakfast / have ?
3 When / school / start / does ?
4 When / go shopping / does / your family ?
5 What / on Friday evenings / do / do / you ?
6 What / your teacher / do / at lunchtime / does ?

3 Write complete questions.

1 Where / you / have breakfast?
Where do you have breakfast?
2 What / you / do after school?
3 you / have time for your hobbies?
4 you / do exercise?
5 you / read before you go to bed?
6 What / you / do at the weekend?

4 Ask a partner the questions in exercise 3. Write his/her answers. Then calculate the Chill Factor.

love, like, not like, hate + *-ing* form

I love reading. *He hates swimming.*

love  like  not like  hate 

5 Write sentences. Use *love*, *like*, *don't like* and *hate*.

1 play computer games
I hate playing computer games.
2 listen to rap music
3 watch DVDs
4 go swimming
5 speak in English
6 do homework

GO FOR IT!

6 Choose three activities. For each activity, write one question with *like* and another with a question word.

do exercise go shopping
listen to music read watch TV

Do you like doing exercise? What do you do?

7 In pairs, ask and answer the questions.

8 Tell another pair about your partner.

Sara likes doing exercise. She ...

FESTIVALS

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1 Match the pictures with the words.

Carnival – wear special costumes, ...

have a family meal eat turkey wear special costumes watch fireworks watch a parade



Carnival



New Year's Eve



Thanksgiving



Halloween



Chinese New Year



Ramadan

2 Read about the festivals. Write the names.

① For this festival in China we eat special food and wear red clothes for good luck. At midnight we watch fireworks. The next day our parents give us money and we visit our neighbours. In the evening we carry lanterns and dance in the street.

② This is a religious month for Muslims. We only eat and drink early in the morning and late at night. At the end of the month, we go to the mosque and then have a special dinner. Our parents usually give us money as a present.

③ People come from all over the world to see this festival in Brazil because it's spectacular. It starts on Saturday and finishes on Thursday. We don't go to school during this week. We wear costumes and dance in street parades.

④ We celebrate this day in the USA on the last Thursday in November. Shops don't open and we don't go to school. We have a big family lunch with turkey. Then we watch football on TV.

3 Write the festival or festivals.

1 Parents give money.
Chinese New Year, Ramadan
2 People dance in the street.
3 People eat special food.
4 People wear special clothes.
5 Children don't go to school.
6 Children receive money.

4 Do you celebrate any festivals? Complete the sentences.

1 I celebrate ...
2 I don't celebrate ...
3 My family celebrates ...
4 My friends and I celebrate ...
5 A person I know celebrates ...

ENGLISH YOU NEED — Say the date

1 Write the months in order. Listen and check. Then listen and repeat.

1 – January

February August April November July May June September March January December October

2 Match the dates with the pictures on page 28.

1 January or February *Chinese New Year*
2 31st December
3 the ninth month of the Muslim calendar
4 forty days before Easter
5 November
6 31st October

3 Match the ordinal numbers. Listen and check. Then listen and repeat.

1st – first

fifth	fifteenth	fourth	twentieth	second
eleventh	~~first~~	twelfth	third	thirty-first

1st 2nd 3rd 4th 5th 11th
12th 15th 20th 31st

4 Can you say the date? Listen and check. Then listen and repeat.

1 22nd January
The twenty-second of January
2 30th May
3 1st September
4 6th July
5 19th April
6 8th December

Prepositions of time

*My birthday is **on** 3rd April.*
*I start school **in** September.*
*The film starts **at** 5 o'clock.*

in + months / years / parts of the day *in September, in 2010, in the morning*
on + days / dates *on Monday, on 3rd April*
at + times / the weekend / night *at 5 o'clock, at the weekend, at night*

5 Answer the questions. Then ask a partner.

1 When do you go shopping?
I go shopping at the weekend.
2 When do you watch TV?
3 When do you go on holiday?
4 What time do you have dinner?
5 When are the next Olympic Games?
6 When's your birthday?

6 Listen and complete the dialogue.

Max What's the date today?
Leo It's (1) *the 6th of December*. Why?
Max It's my birthday (2) … .
Leo What day's that?
Max It's next (3) …, but my party's (4) … . Can you come?
Leo Yes, of course. What time does it start?
Max (5)… .
Leo OK. Thanks!

7 In pairs, practise the dialogue. Change the information.

Quest

- Find out about Halloween. Where do people celebrate it? What do they do?

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WRITING — My perfect day

1 In pairs, talk about your perfect day. What things do you and don't you do?

I play basketball. I don't go to school.

2 Read about Bela's perfect day. What does/ doesn't she do? Write four things.

She gets up late.
She doesn't ...



What's my perfect day? It's 18th June, my birthday! Well, first I get up late. I don't go to school because it's Saturday. I have a shower and then I have breakfast in the garden. Next I chat online. Then my friends give me presents.

In the afternoon we go shopping. I buy jeans and CDs. After that we see a film.
In the evening, we listen to my CDs. Finally, I go to bed. I'm tired but very happy.

3 Order Bela's activities.

a We see a film.
b My friends give me presents.
c I go to bed.
d I chat online.
e I get up late. *1*

Sequencers

4 Find five words or phrases that show the order of the activities in exercise 3.

first, ...

5 Order these activities. Write a paragraph. Use the five sequencers.

First I walk my dog ...

I walk my dog. I play basketball.
I talk on the phone. I play computer games.
I meet my friends.

6 Make notes. Then write about your perfect day.

Paragraph 1: The morning
Paragraph 2: The afternoon
Paragraph 3: The evening

7 Now read your work again. Can you find any errors?

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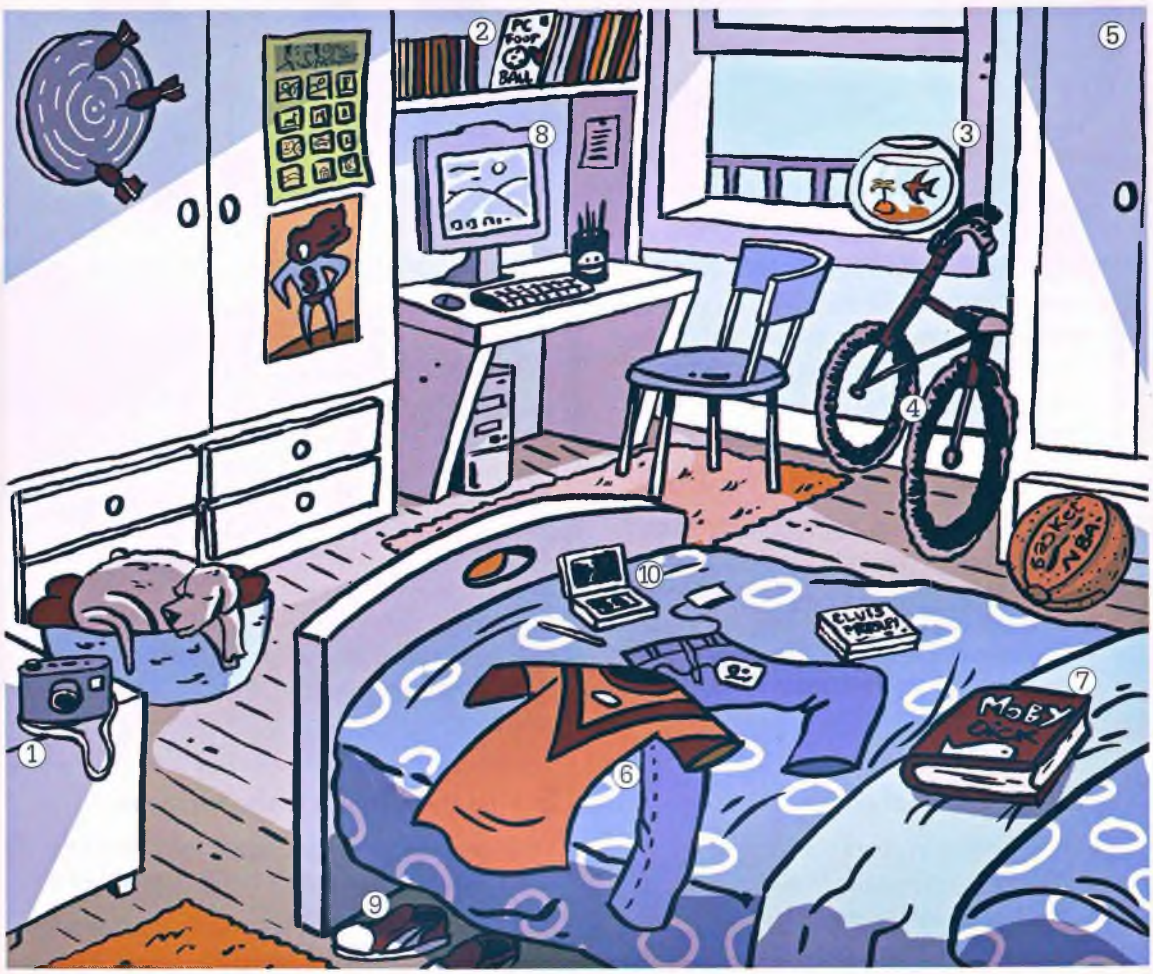
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Review A

Units 1, 2, 3

1 Complete words 1–10. Use *a*, *e*, *i*, *o* or *u*. Listen and check. Then listen and repeat.

1 camera
2 c_m_c
3 f_sh
4 b_k_
5 b_dr_ _m
6 cl_th_s
7 b_ _ks
8 c_mp_t_r
9 tr_ _n_rs
10 g_m_s c_ns_l_



2 In pairs, ask the names of other things in the picture.

A *How do you say … in English?*
B *It's …*
A *How do you spell that?*

3 Is it a boy's or a girl's room? Describe him/her. Use the words below.

~~like~~ a fan of into read listen play

I think it's a boy's/girl's room. He/She likes music. He/She plays …

PEN-FRIENDS

READING

1 Answer the questions.

1 Do you send text messages to your friends?
2 Do you chat online?
3 Do you have friends in other countries? Do you send them emails or letters?

2 What are these things? Read the pen-friend messages. Then write descriptions.






1 – This is Liam's football.

- Hello. I'm Lee, I'm fourteen, and I live in Seoul, the capital city of Korea. In my free time I like watching DVDs and playing video games on my computer, and chatting on the Internet to friends around the world. I'm the perfect pen-friend – I always write back!

- Hi! My name's Salma. I'm from Mexico, but I live in the USA now with my mum and my sister. My dad lives in Mexico. I speak Spanish at home and English at school. I like reading and I love animals. I've got two cats. They're very intelligent. I've got five hamsters and a bird too.

- Hi everyone! My name's Liam, I'm twelve years old and I'm Irish. My number one sport's football and my favourite player's Leo Messi. He's from Argentina and he's great. Do you like football? Please write to me.

- HELLO! I'm Amanda and I'm English. I'm fourteen and my birthday is on Christmas Day! I have two sisters and two brothers. I love listening to music, and I sing in a pop group. We usually practise on Saturday afternoon. Email me!

3 Write complete sentences.

1 they / fourteen years old
They're fourteen years old.
2 he / like / play / video games
3 she / come / from a big family
4 her cats / really intelligent
5 he / really into sport
6 she / not live / with her dad

4 Match the sentences in exercise 3 with the pen-friends.

1 – Amanda and Lee

5 Find these things in the messages.

1 Five free-time activities
watching DVDs ...
2 Four family words
3 Three animals
4 Two languages
5 One adjective for a pet

6 Can you write four other family words, four sports, four pets and four adjectives for pets?

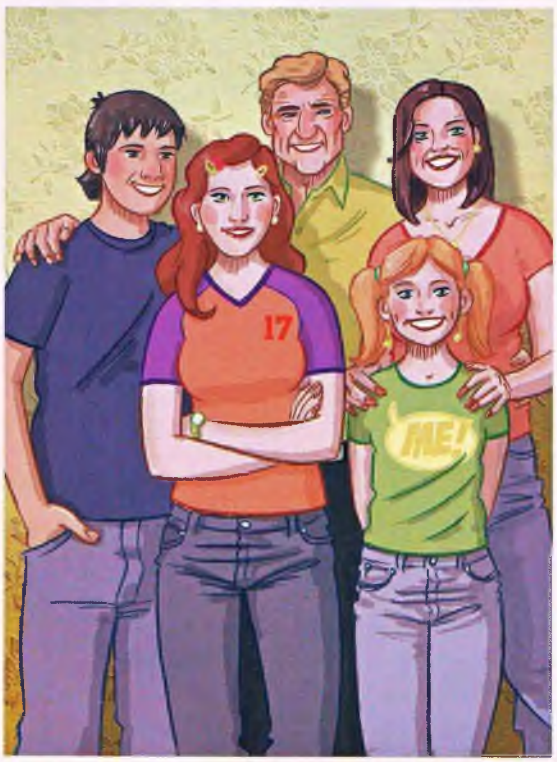
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LISTENING

7 Complete the description.

friendly her his my our parents sister sometimes that ~~this~~

(1) *This* is a picture of me with (2) ... family. (3) ...'s my (4) ... and (5) ... boyfriend. (6) ... name's Mark. He (7) ... comes to (8) ... house after school. My (9) ... like Mark because he's very (10) ... .



8 Complete the questions about the girl in exercise 7. Then listen and check.

Name: What's (1) *your name*?
Age: How (2) ... ... you?
Country: Where (3) ... ... from?
City: (4) ... ... you live?
Free time: What (5) ... ... do in your free time?
Music: What type of music (6) ... ... like?

9 Listen again. Complete her pen-friend message.

Hi. My name's (1) *Rebecca*. I'm (2) ... years old and I'm from (3) ... . I live in (4) ... . It's a big city in the east of my country. I live with my mum, my dad and my big sister. In my free time I meet my friends and I (5) ... . I love clothes. I also like music, especially (6) ... music and soul. Write and tell me about your life.

SPEAKING

10 Ask your partner the questions in exercise 8. Write his/her answers on a piece of paper.

11 Pass your answers to the front of the class. Now take a different piece of paper. Tell the class the answers, but don't say the person's name. Can other students guess who it is?

PROJECT - Find a pen-friend

1 Write a pen-friend message. Include information about you, your family and free time.

2 Put all the pen-friend messages in a bag. Take a message and write a reply.

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SONG – I say a little prayer

1 Read about the origins of soul and complete the fact-file.

Music history fact-file

1 Genre: *soul*
2 From (country): ...
3 When (year): ...
4 Origins:... and ...
5 Characteristic: ...
6 Great singer: ...

Soul music

Soul music is originally from the USA. It combines rhythm and blues and gospel music, and it's very emotional. The first soul records are from the late 1950s, and the singers are black artists. In a lot of songs, you can hear a *call and response* when the chorus (backing singers) responds to the singer. Aretha Franklin is one of the great soul singers.

2 Match the rhyming words.

~~wake up~~ hair heart
be bus take you

me us ~~make up~~ too
wear break part

wake up – make up

3 Listen and complete the song.

4 What's the song about?

her daily routine love work friends a man

I (don't) think that the song's about ...
It mentions ..., but ...



The moment I wake up
Before I put on my (1) *make up*
I say a little prayer for you
And while combing my hair now
And wondering what dress to (2)... now
I say a little prayer for you

Chorus
Forever, and ever, you'll stay in my heart
And I will love you
Forever, and ever, we never will (3)...
Oh, how I love you
Together, together, that's how it must be
To live without you
Would only mean heartbreak for (4)...

I run for the bus, dear
Well while riding I think of (5)... dear
I say a little prayer for you
And at work I just take time
And all through my coffee (6)... time
I say a little prayer for you

Chorus

My darling believe me
For me there is no one but you!
Please love me (7)...
I'm in love with you
Answer my prayer babe
Say you love me too

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4 SCHOOL DAYS

Vocabulary
- Food
- School subjects

Grammar
- Countable and uncountable nouns
- *a lot of, some, any*
- Frequency expressions
- *How often?*

Speaking
- Describe your school timetable
- Talk about your diet
- Order food

Pronunciation
- Weak forms: /ə/

Writing
- My school day
- *because*

VOCABULARY Food

1 Match the pictures with the food on the menu. Listen and check. Then listen and repeat.

a – cheese



2 Categorise the food in the pictures. Can you add more?

Vegetables: *lettuce, ...*
Fruit:
Meat:
Fish:
Drinks:
Other:

3 What's in your favourite sandwich?

My favourite sandwich is cheese and onion on brown bread.

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HEALTHY AND SIMPLE

READING

1 Answer the questions.

1 Do you like cooking?
2 What can you cook?
3 Do you know the names of famous chefs?

2 Read about a top teen chef. What does she describe?

a her restaurant
b her typical meals
c her favourite recipe

Meet Miranda Jacks
Scotland's top teen chef

I'm a chef so people often ask me about the food that I eat. I like food that's healthy, and simple to make.



Breakfast is very important. I always have orange juice and an egg on toast. I don't eat any cereal because I don't like milk.

For lunch I make a sandwich. This is my favourite sandwich: take two slices of bread and put some mayonnaise on one. Cut some cold chicken. Then add some lettuce and a tomato. Tomatoes are brilliant. They've got a lot of vitamin A and C. They protect your skin and they're good for your eyes and immune system. Delicious!

In the evening, I usually cook for my mum and dad. We don't eat fish because my dad doesn't like it, but we sometimes have meat. We all like pasta – a lot of pasta. It gives you energy and it's great with a salad. Try a spinach, avocado and parmesan cheese salad! It's easy to make and good for your body and your brain.

3 True or false? Correct the false sentences.

1 Miranda likes junk food.
False – She likes healthy food.
2 She has a sandwich for lunch.
3 She likes tomatoes.
4 Her mum cooks dinner.
5 They eat a lot of fish.
6 In her house, pasta isn't popular.

4 Answer the questions.

1 What's Miranda's job? *She's a chef.*
2 What's in her favourite sandwich?
3 Why are tomatoes healthy?
4 Why does she like pasta?
5 What's in her salad?
6 Why does she like this salad?

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GRAMMAR

Countable and uncountable nouns

*I have **an apple** and **two sandwiches** for lunch.*
*I have **pasta** for dinner.*

1 Make a list.

~~banana~~ ~~bread~~ cheese chip fruit hamburger meat milk onion pizza potato spinach toast tomato vegetable

Countable: banana, ...
Uncountable: bread, ...

2 Copy and complete with *a*, *an* or nothing. Are the sentences true for you?

1 I love ... bananas.
I love bananas. True.
2 I often have ... milk after school.
3 I usually have ... egg for breakfast.
4 I eat ... orange every day.
5 I sometimes have ... meat for lunch.
6 I often have ... hamburger for dinner.

a lot of, some, any

✓✓ *I eat **a lot of** cheese and **a lot of** tomatoes.*
✓ *I eat **some** cheese and **some** tomatoes.*
✗ *I don't eat **any** cheese or **any** tomatoes.*

3 Write sentences about Victor and Veronica.

1 – Victor doesn't eat any fruit. Veronica eats a lot of fruit.

		Victor	Veronica
1	eat fruit	✗	✓✓
2	drink milk	✓✓	✓
3	eat fish	✗	✓
4	eat Indian food	✓	✗
5	eat vegetables	✓✓	✓
6	eat chips	✗	✓

Pronunciation



Weak forms: /ə/

4 Listen and repeat.

1 I have **a** sandwich for lunch.
2 I eat **an** orange every day.
3 I eat **a** lot of fruit.
4 I have **some** meat for lunch.
5 I have **some** milk for breakfast.
6 I eat **a** lot of vegetables.

any in questions

*Do you eat **any** cheese?* *Does he eat **any** tomatoes?*

5 Close your books. In pairs, ask questions about Victor and Veronica.

A *Does Victor eat any fruit?*
B *Yes, he does.*
A *No, he doesn't! He doesn't eat any fruit.*

GO 4 IT!

6 Does your partner have a healthy diet? Ask questions. Use *any* and *a lot of*.

fruit chips fish hamburgers vegetables pizzas

A *Do you eat any fruit?*
B *Yes, I do.*
A *Do you eat a lot of fruit?*
B *No, I don't.*

7 Tell another pair about your partner's diet.

Laura doesn't have a healthy diet. She eats some fruit, but she doesn't eat a lot of fruit.

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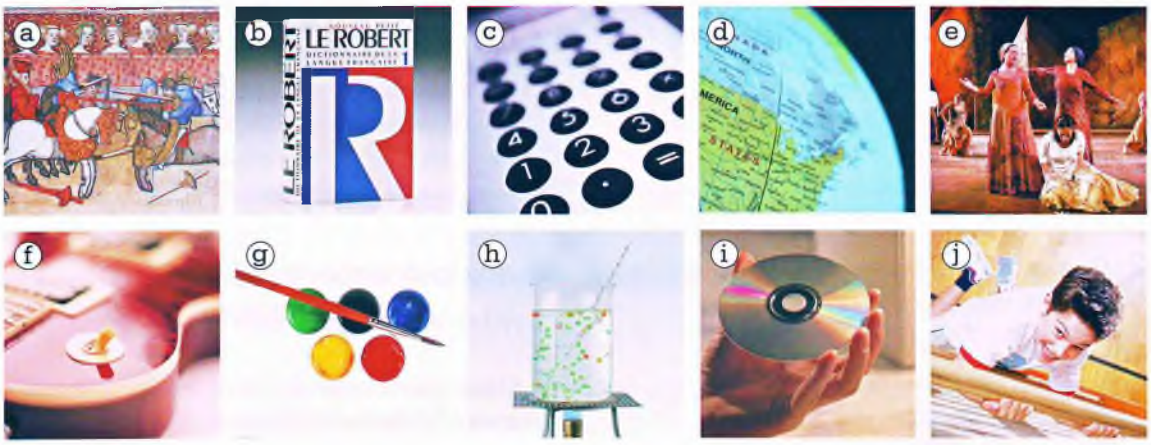
SCHOOL SURVEY

VOCABULARY School subjects

1 Match the pictures with the subjects. Listen and check. Then listen and repeat.

a – History

Art | Drama | French | Geography | ~~History~~ | Science
ICT (Information and Communication Technology) | Maths | Music | PE (Physical Education)



2 In pairs, talk about school subjects. Do you like the same subjects?

A *What's your favourite subject?*
B *Maths.*
A *Why?*
B *Because I like the teacher.*

LISTENING

3 Véronique is a French exchange student in the UK. Listen to her conversation with Sandra. Write four subjects she mentions.

Geography, ...



4 Listen again. Write Sandra's answers to Véronique's questions.

1 What time do classes start? *At five to nine.*
2 How often do you have Geography classes?
3 How often do you have Science?
4 What's your favourite subject?
5 What languages can you study at school?
6 What languages do you study?

5 Answer the questions from exercise 4 for you.

1 – Classes start at half past eight.

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GRAMMAR

Frequency expressions

*I have Science **three times a week**.*
*I listen to music **every day**.*

	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thur	Fri
every day	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
once a week	✓				
twice a week	✓		✓		
three times a week	✓		✓	✓	

1 Write the frequency expression.

1 Sandra has Music on Wednesday at 10.15. *once a week*
2 She has PE on Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
3 She has Form Tutor time at 8.55 from Monday to Friday.
4 She has History on Monday and Friday.
5 She has Maths on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday.
6 She has English on Tuesday and Thursday.

2 Make a list of your school subjects. How often are the classes?

I have Art once a week, on Fridays at 10.00.

3 Complete the sentences. Use frequency expressions.

1 I get up at *eight o'clock every day.*
2 I go shopping ...
3 My family goes on holiday ...
4 I have homework ...
5 I chat to friends ...
6 I watch TV ...

How often?

***How often** do you have Maths?*

How often	do you does she do they	have Maths? go to the cinema?

4 Complete the questions. Then match them with the answers.

1 How often / earthquakes / happen / in the UK?
How often do earthquakes happen in the UK? About 200 times a year.
2 How often / the clocks / change?
3 How often / a full moon / appear?
4 How often / kids in the USA / use / the Internet?
5 How often / the sun / rise?
6 How often / a spider / eat?

Every day
Three to four times a week
Once a week
Once a month
Twice a year
About 200 times a year

5 How often do you do these activities?

1 go to the cinema
I go to the cinema once a month.
2 watch television
3 play football
4 eat chocolate
5 travel by car
6 use the Internet

GO 4 IT!

6 Make a list of subjects you like and don't like.

7 In pairs, create your perfect timetable. Include six subjects or more.

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Culture

A CYCLIST'S DIET

1 Copy the fact-file. Read about the cyclists. Then complete the information.

Competition: *The Tour de France*	**Total distance:**
Sport:	**Distance per day:**
Month:	**Calories per day:**



The Tour de France is a very difficult international cycling competition. Cyclists in the race travel about 3.5 thousand kilometres in three weeks. Some days they are on their bikes for five hours, they go up three or four mountains, and they travel 180 kilometres or more.

On long days in the mountains the cyclists use about ten thousand calories. That's the equivalent of seventeen Big Macs! And because the race is in July, it can be very hot, so they need to drink about a litre of water every hour.

What do the cyclists eat? Three hours before the race they have breakfast: pasta or rice, an omelette, cereal, bread and jam, and orange juice. During the race they eat fruit, cakes, biscuits and energy bars. And after the race they have salad, pasta or rice, meat, fish or chicken, and a dessert. Then it's time to sleep, ready for another long day.

2 Choose the correct option. Then read and check.

1 It *'s / isn't* an easy competition. *isn't*
2 Cyclists in the race are from *France / all over the world*.
3 The duration of the race is three *days / weeks*.
4 Cyclists are *sometimes / always* on their bikes for five hours a day.
5 They eat *17 Big Macs / a lot of food* every day.
6 Every *hour / day* cyclists need to drink a litre of water.

3 Does a professional cyclist eat these things before, during or after a race? Make a list.

~~bread and jam~~ dessert biscuits cakes cereal salad energy bars fruit meat, fish or chicken omelette orange juice pasta or rice (x2)

Before: bread and jam, ...
During:
After:

ENGLISH YOU NEED — Order food

1 Look at the menu. Write the words.

1 A burger for vegetarians.
2 A sandwich with bacon, lettuce and tomato.
3 A size between small and large.
4 Another word for chips.

Fresh & Fast CAFE

Menu

• Fish burger	£2.10	
• Veggie burger	£1.99	
• Sandwiches: BLT, Ham & cheese, Tuna, Egg & tomato.	£2.65	
	Medium	**Large**
• Salad	£1.55	£1.89
• Fries	£0.99	£1.25
• Water	£1.30	£1.70
• Orange juice	£1.75	£2.20
• Cola	£1.69	£1.89

2 Listen to six prices. Write the food.

1 – A veggie burger

Prices in the UK

£1	'one pound'
£1.45	'one forty-five'
£0.99 / 99p	'ninety-nine pence'

3 Listen again. Write the prices. Then listen and repeat.

1 – £1.99

4 Ruby and Scott are at a café. Listen and write their orders.

Ruby – a veggie burger, ...
Scott – ...



5 Listen to Ruby's order again. Complete the sentences. Then listen and repeat.

1 Can I *help* you?
2 Anything to ...?
3 Can I ... a large cola, please?
4 ... else?
5 ... much is that?
6 ... you are.

6 In pairs, prepare and practise the dialogue. Then change roles.

Customer: You are at the Fresh & Fast Café. Order some food.
Attendant: Listen to the customer. Calculate the price of the food.

Quest

- Where are these popular takeaway meals from originally?

fish and chips sweet and sour pork
tandoori chicken

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WRITING — My school day

1 In pairs, describe your typical school day.

A *I get up at half past seven.*
B *I don't. I get up at quarter to eight.*

2 Rohan is from Australia. Read about his school day. Find two things that are the same and two things that are different for you.

The same – I go to school by bus.
Different – My school doesn't start at ten to nine.



On a typical school day, I wake up at half past six. I usually have cereal for breakfast. Then I get dressed. I wear a uniform and a cap because the sun is very hot.

School starts at ten to nine. We study a lot of languages: French, German, Indonesian, Japanese and Latin. We play cricket in summer and football in winter.

After school I do my homework. My dad usually cooks dinner, but we have a takeaway once a week. I go to bed at half past ten because I'm usually very tired.

because

*I wear a cap **because** the sun is very hot.*
*I go to bed at half past ten **because** I'm usually tired.*

3 Join the sentences with *because*.

1 I walk to school. My school's near my house.
I walk to school because my school is near my house.
2 I wear normal clothes to school. We don't have a school uniform.
3 I have sandwiches for lunch. I don't like the food at school.
4 My favourite day is Wednesday. We play sports in the afternoon.
5 I have a lot of homework. I don't chat on the Internet after school.
6 I watch TV with my parents. I haven't got a TV in my room.

4 Make notes. Then describe your typical school day. Include times.

Paragraph 1: Before school
Paragraph 2: At school
Paragraph 3: After school

5 Now read your work again. Can you find any errors?

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5 RIGHT NOW

Vocabulary
- The weather
- Collocations

Grammar
- Present continuous
- Present continuous v. present simple

Speaking
- Describe a holiday
- Ask what someone is doing
- Talk on the phone

Pronunciation
- *-ing* form: /ɪŋ/

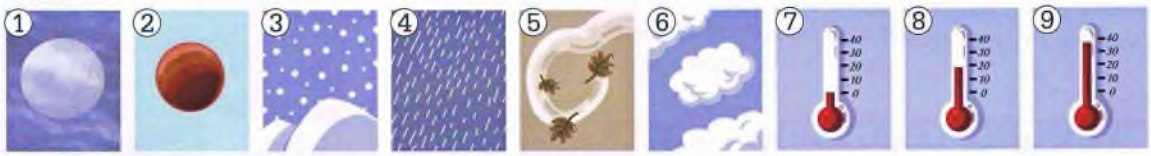
Writing
- An e-card
- Expressions in informal letters

VOCABULARY The weather

1 Match the pictures with the expressions. Listen and check. Then listen and repeat.

1 – It's foggy.

It's cloudy. | It's sunny. | It's windy. | ~~It's foggy~~. | It's raining.
It's snowing. | It's hot. | It's warm. | It's cold.



2 Look at the photos. Describe the weather.

1 – In London it's cold, it's cloudy and it's raining.









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TRAVEL DIARY

READING

1 Look at the pictures. When is it … ?

1 sunny *It's sunny on Saturday.*
2 raining
3 windy
4 cloudy

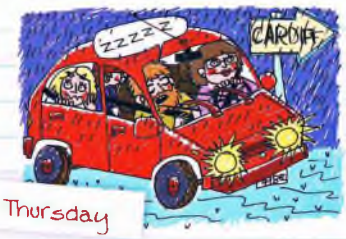
2 Read the travel diary. Order the activities.

1 – driving

lying in the sun ~~driving~~ climbing a mountain
swimming singing visiting a stadium

Wednesday
Tomorrow we start our holiday in Wales. People speak two languages in Wales - English and Welsh. The Welsh for Wales is Cymru.

Thursday
Here we're going to Cardiff, the capital of Wales. Mum's driving and Dad's sleeping. Jim's sitting next to me but you can't see him. He's reading a book. I'm not reading. I'm looking at the countryside.



Thursday

Friday
In this picture we're visiting the Millennium Stadium. We're on a guided tour. The stadium's enormous. It's got 74,000 seats! They have concerts and rugby games here. Rugby's the Welsh national sport.


Friday

Saturday
Here we're lying on a beach near Cardiff. Jim's swimming and Mum's having an ice cream. The weather in Wales is crazy. One minute it's sunny and the next minute it's raining.


Saturday

Sunday
In this picture we're climbing a mountain in the Brecon Beacons. It's incredible. Mum and Dad are singing, but I'm not listening. I've got my MP3 player. Tomorrow we're taking a train to the Snowdonia National Park. More mountains!


Sunday

3 Can you remember? Write *Mum*, *Dad* or *Jim*. Read again and check.

1 *Mum* 's driving.
2 …'s sleeping.
3 …'s reading a book.
4 …'s swimming.
5 …'s having an ice-cream.
6 … are singing.

4 Answer the questions.

1 What languages do people speak in Wales?
English and Welsh.
2 How do you say 'Wales' in Welsh?
3 What's the capital city?
4 What's the national sport?
5 Where can you climb mountains?
6 What's the name of the national park?

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GRAMMAR

Present continuous

We're going to Cardiff. *I'm not listening.*

Affirmative	
be	*-ing* form
We're	going

Negative		
be	*not*	*-ing* form
I'm	not	listening

Spelling rules		
+ *-ing*	read	reading
-e + *-ing*	have	having
double consonant + *-ing* (words with one syllable)	sit	sitting

1 Write the *-ing* form of the verbs.

1 visit – *visiting*
2 go
3 swim
4 play
5 dance
6 run
7 fly
8 take

2 Write affirmative or negative sentences with the present continuous.

At the moment...
1 it / rain *it isn't raining.*
2 I / phone a friend
3 we / sit / in a classroom
4 I / have / lunch
5 my classmates / chat / in English
6 the teacher / write / on the board

Pronunciation

***-ing* form:** /ɪŋ/



3 Listen and repeat. Focus on the *-ing* sound.

1 We're going to Cardiff.
2 Mum's driving.
3 Dad's sleeping.
4 I'm not reading.
5 I'm not listening.
6 We're climbing.

4 Complete with the present continuous.



In this picture, we (1) *'re going* (go) home. It (2) ... (not rain), but it's cold. Dad (3) ... (drive) and Mum (4) ... (read) the map. They (5) ... (not talk)! I (6) ... (listen to) music.

Present continuous for future plans

***Tomorrow** we're **taking** a train.*
*We're **visiting** Wales **in June**.*

5 Are the sentences about the present or the future?

1 I'm meeting my friends at the weekend. *future*
2 I'm studying English at the moment.
3 We're having an exam tomorrow.
4 The president's visiting China next month.
5 Listen! They're playing your favourite song.
6 The sun's shining.

GO 4 IT!

6 Imagine you are in one of these cities. Describe the weather. What are you and other people doing?

Paris London New York Sydney Granada
Moscow Athens Rio de Janeiro

It's warm and sunny. I'm visiting the Alhambra Palace. People are taking photos and listening to the tour guide.

7 Tell your partner. Can he/she guess where you are?

I know. You're in ...

THE INVISIBLES

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VOCABULARY – Collocations

1 Match the verbs with the nouns. Listen and check. Then listen and repeat.

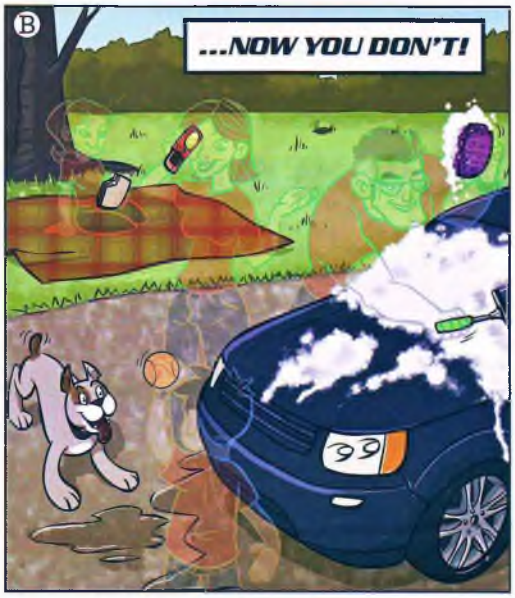
1 – read a newspaper

~~read~~ | listen to | drink | do watch | eat | answer | rob	milk | some cereal | music | the phone a bank | TV | my homework | ~~a newspaper~~

2 Describe picture A. Use the collocations from exercise 1 in the present continuous.

1 Mr Invisible's drinking milk and ....
2 Mrs Invisible ....
3 Gill ....
4 Junior ....





LISTENING

3 Listen. Find one difference in picture A.

4 Listen again. Choose the correct option.

1 The phone call is from ...
a the Police Commissioner.
b the Jackson brothers.
2 The Jackson brothers are robbing ...
a a bank.
b the school.
3 Gill and Junior ...
a go to school.
b help their parents.

5 Look at picture B. Listen and match the names with the activities.

1	Mr Invisible's ...	talking on the phone.
2	Junior's ...	eating a sandwich.
3	Gill's...	washing the car. *1*
4	Mrs Invisible's ...	playing with the dog.

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GRAMMAR

Present continuous: questions

***Are** you read**ing**?* *Where **is** she go**ing**?*

Question word	*be*	Subject	*-ing* form
	Am	I	reading?
	Are	you	
	Is	he/she/it	
	Are	we/you/they	
What	are	you	
Where	is	he/she/it	
Why	are	we/you/they	

Short answers	
Yes, I am.	No, I'm not.
Yes, it is.	No, it isn't.
Yes, we are.	No, we aren't.

1 Write the questions in order. Then answer them.

1 playing / Junior / with the dog / is ?
Is Junior playing with the dog?
Yes, he is.
2 Mr Invisible / is / a sandwich / eating ?
3 listening / Gill / to / is / music ?
4 are / on the grass / Mr and Mrs Invisible / sitting ?
5 the car / Junior / is / washing ?
6 talking / Mrs Invisible / on the phone / is ?

2 Write questions in the present continuous.

1 What / they / do ?
What are they doing?
2 Who / you / phone ?
3 What / she / have for lunch ?
4 Where / we / go ?
5 What / you / play ?
6 What / he / buy ?

3 Match the questions in exercise 2 with these answers.

a A cheese sandwich. *3*
b Monopoly. Do you want to play?
c My mum.
d Tai Chi. It's a martial art.
e To the shops.
f Some new trainers.

Present continuous v. present simple

*Junior's **playing** with the dog **at the moment**.*
*Junior **goes** to school **every day**.*

Time expressions	
Present continuous	at the moment, now, today right now
Present simple	every day, on Mondays, on Sunday morning, always, usually, sometimes, etc.

4 Complete with the present continuous or present simple.

Gill Hi, mum. What (1) *are* you *doing* (do) at the moment?
Mum Hello. I (2) … (make) a spinach lasagne. I always (3) … (cook) on Saturday afternoon.
Gill (4) … Junior … (sit) in the kitchen with you?
Mum No, he (5) … . He usually (6) … (watch) me cook, but today he (7) … (play) in his room. He (8) … (not like) spinach.

GO 4 IT!

5 Imagine that you are invisible. What are you doing? Use the present continuous.

I'm lying in the sun.

6 What is your partner doing? Can you guess in ten questions?

A *Are you sitting in the kitchen?*
B *No, I'm not.*

SATELLITES

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1 Match the photos with the words.

1 – a satellite

the Earth ~~a satellite~~ a satellite dish the equator









2 Can you answer the questions?

1 How many satellites do we use today?
a 800 **b** 8,000

2 Do all satellites move around the Earth?
a Yes, they do. **b** No, they don't.

3 What do satellites do?
a They send TV pictures.
b They connect people to the Internet.
c They study the weather.

3 Read about satellites. Check your answers to exercise 2.

We hardly ever see satellites, but they're an important part of our life. Approximately eight hundred satellites are orbiting the Earth today, sending information to and from different parts of the world.

Some satellites stay in the same place above the equator. They're called geostationary satellites. We need a special dish to receive information from these satellites. Other satellites move around the Earth and you can see them at night.

Satellites do different things. Some satellites send TV pictures to our homes, connect people to the Internet and connect phone calls. Some study our planet and the weather. Others help us to find our destination when we're driving.

But satellites are not the only things orbiting the Earth. There are about eight thousand old satellites and about a million other objects. These objects are called 'space junk'. Some space junk is travelling at forty thousand kilometres per hour, so be careful the next time you walk in space!

4 True or false? Correct the false sentences.

1 We don't use satellites every day.
False – We use satellites every day.
2 Some satellites stay above the equator.
3 We can't see satellites.
4 Some cars use satellite information.
5 More than one million other objects are orbiting our planet.
6 'Space junk' is another name for new satellites.

ENGLISH YOU NEED — Talk on the phone

1 Listen. Is the photo for dialogue 1 or 2?



2 Listen again. Write the correct option.

Dialogue 1

1 Ally is watching *TV / a DVD*.
2 Ally *wants to go / can't go* to Jane's house.

Dialogue 2

3 Zach wants to *go to the cinema / study* with Ally.
4 Ally *meets / doesn't* meet Zach.

3 Complete the dialogues. Then listen again and check.

see time can it's ~~want~~ moment

1

Ally Hi, Jane!
Jane Hi! What are you doing?
Ally I'm watching TV. Why?
Jane Do you (1) *want* to watch a DVD at my house?
Ally Yeah, OK.
Jane Great. (2) ... you soon!

2

Mum Hello.
Zach Hello. (3) ... I speak to Ally, please?
Mum Yes. Who's calling?
Zach It's Zach.
Mum Just a (4) ..., Zach. Ally! Phone!
Ally Hello.
Zach Hi, Ally! (5) ... Zach.
Ally Oh, hi.
Zach What are you doing at the moment?
Ally I'm studying. Why?
Zach Do you want to go to the cinema?
Ally I can't. I've got an exam on Monday.
Zach OK. Another (6) ... .
Ally OK. See you at school! Bye!

4 Translate. Then listen and repeat.

1 Can I speak to Ally, please?
2 Yes, who's calling?
3 It's Zach.
4 Just a moment.
5 Do you want to go to the cinema?
6 See you soon!

5 In pairs, prepare and practise a phone dialogue.

A *You want to go to the beach with B.*
B *You don't want to go to the beach. Invent an excuse.*

Quest

- What's the significance of these phone numbers?

44 112 911 555

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WRITING — An e-card

1 In pairs, look at the photos. Do you know the countries?



2 Read the e-card. Where is it from?

Hi Toby,
How are things in Australia? I'm here with my family. This is our first visit to Europe. It's very different from home. The buildings are really old and the people drive on the right. The pizzas are fantastic!

At the moment it's warm and sunny. My parents are visiting The Coliseum. They go sightseeing every day. My sister loves the shops. Right now she's shopping. Me? I'm sitting in an Internet café, listening to music and writing to my friends. Tomorrow we're going to Pisa.
Write soon,
Rohan

3 Order the sentences.

In the e-card, Rohan...

a says what his family are doing.
b says where he is on holiday. *1*
c describes the weather.
d says what he's doing.
e says where he's going next.
f describes the place.

Expressions in informal letters

4 Make two lists for informal letters.

~~Hi ...~~ Write soon, How are things?
Love, Dear ..., Bye for now,

To start: *Hi ...,*
To end:

5 Make notes. Then write an e-card.

Paragraph 1: Where are you? Describe the place.
Paragraph 2: Describe the weather. What are you and the other people doing? Where are you going next?

6 Now read your work again. Can you find any errors?

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6 TIME AND PLACE

Vocabulary	Grammar	Speaking	Pronunciation	Writing
• Prepositions of place • The home	• *there is / there are* • Object pronouns • *have got* • *How many?*	• Describe a scene • Describe a house • Give directions	• Linking	• My room • Adjectives

VOCABULARY Prepositions of place

1 Match the symbols with the prepositions. Listen and check. Then listen and repeat.

above | behind | between | in | next to | ~~in front of~~ | on | under

1 – in front of



2 Look at the picture. Complete the message with the prepositions in exercise 1. Then listen and check.



The three keys

You are (**1**) *in* the treasure room. A table is (**2**) ... you. The treasure chest is (**3**) ... the two statues. The first key is on the floor (**4**) ... the table. The second key is (**5**) ... the statue, (**6**) ... the chair. The third key is (**7**) ... the shelf (**8**) ... the chair. Which keys open the treasure chest?

3 Write a message about the other three keys in the picture.

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READING

1 Match the pictures with the names.

Pompeii Troy The Titanic

① 

② 

③ 

2 Lara can travel in time. Read her diary. Where is she?

A – She's ...

A

I'm in a restaurant. There are some tables with food on them, and some people are having dinner. They're wearing elegant clothes. In the corner there's a small orchestra. It's playing classical music, but the people aren't listening to it. What's happening? The floor's moving!

B

I'm under a big building. There are a lot of rooms here. There's a lion in one room. It's looking at me. I think there's a man in the next room. I can see him now. He's a gladiator! I'm outside now. What's happening? People are running. There's black smoke everywhere. There isn't any air. I can't breathe!

C

I'm in an old city. There aren't any people in the street. It's very dark – there isn't a moon tonight. There's a large object in the square. I can't see it very well, but there's a door in it. The door's opening. It's an enormous wooden horse. Help!

3 Match 1–6 with A–C.

1 Lara sees a gladiator. *B*
2 Some people are playing music.
3 Lara can't see any people.
4 Lara sees some rooms.
5 It's difficult to see things.
6 Some people are eating.

4 Answer the questions.

A

1 What type of music is the orchestra playing?
It's playing classical music.
2 Are the people listening to the music?

B

3 What does Lara see first, the lion or the man?
4 What are the people in the street doing?

C

5 Why is it dark?
6 What does Lara see?

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GRAMMAR

there is / there are

There's *an orchestra.* ***There are*** *some tables.*

	Affirmative	Negative
Uncountable	There's some food.	There isn't any food.
Singular	There's a table.	There isn't a table.
Plural	There are some tables.	There aren't any tables.

1 Complete with *there's* or *there are*. Then listen and check.

I'm in a house. (1) *There's* a door in front of me. Next to the door (2) ... a piano, and (3) ... some other instruments in the room too. On a table (4) ... a lot of pieces of paper with writing on them. It's music! (5) ... some food on the table too. What's that noise? (6) ... some people. They're talking in German. I know! I'm in Mozart's house.

Pronunciation



Linking

2 Listen and repeat.

1 /ðeəsʌm/ There's some food.
2 /ðeərɪznt/ There isn't any food.
3 /ðeərə/ There are some tables.
4 /ðeərɑːnt/ There aren't any tables.

there is / there are: questions

	Questions
Uncountable	Is there any food?
Singular	Is there a table?
Plural	Are there any tables?

Short answers	
Yes, there is.	No, there isn't.
Yes, there are.	No, there aren't.

3 Complete the questions about your classroom. Then answer them.

1 *Are there any* windows?
Yes, there are.
2 ... a DVD player?
3 ... a statue?
4 ... chairs?
5 ... a computer?
6 ... pictures on the walls?

Object pronouns

The lion's looking at ***me****.* *I can see* ***him*** *now.*

Subject pronoun	Object pronoun
I	me
you	you
he	him
she	her
it	it
we	us
you	you
they	them

4 Write the sentences with object pronouns.

it ~~them~~ him us them her

1 I'm watching **some gladiators**.
I'm watching them.
2 Can you see **Lara**?
3 They can't see **you or me**.
4 I can hear **music**.
5 Do you like **animals**?
6 I don't know much about **Mozart**.

GO 4 IT!

5 You're a time traveller. Choose A, B or C. Tell a partner. Can he/she guess where you are?

A You're watching some dinosaurs. A meteorite hits the earth.
B You discover the tomb of Tutankhamun.
C You are at school in the year 3000.
There are a lot of big dinosaurs. We're watching them, but they can't see us...

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WHO LIVES HERE?

VOCABULARY – The home

1 Match the people with the rooms.

kitchen | bedroom | living room

1 – Mickey's bedroom

2 Make two lists. Listen and check. Then listen and repeat.

~~cooker~~ | wardrobe | mirror | ~~wall~~
shelf (plural: shelves) | plant | floor | pillow
sound system | window | cupboard | carpet

Furniture / objects: cooker, ...
Part of room: wall, ...

3 Find these things in the pictures. Write sentences with prepositions of place.

next to | near | above | on

1 wardrobe – window
In the bedroom, there's a wardrobe next to the window.
2 mirror – wall
3 cupboards – cooker
4 carpet – floor
5 pillows – bed
6 plant – door







LISTENING

4 Listen to 'Who lives here?'. Write the three rooms in order.

5 Listen again. For each room, write three words for furniture or objects.

6 Complete the sentences. Listen and check.

1 This person likes *reading*.
2 He or she has got books in English and in...
3 In the fridge there's a lot of...
4 There are music awards on...
5 This person likes the colour...
6 Our mystery star loves...

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GRAMMAR

have got

He's got a guitar. *He hasn't got a TV.*

Affirmative		Negative	
I've She's They've	got	I haven't She hasn't They haven't	got

1 Write true sentences about the mystery star. Use *have got*.

1 a sound system (✓)
He's got a sound system.
2 a lot of books (✓)
3 a television in the living room (✗)
4 a lot of clothes (✗)
5 awards on the kitchen wall (✓)
6 a famous father (✓)

2 Complete for you. Use *have got*.

1 I *haven't got* a lot of posters.
2 My house … a garden.
3 I … a lot of books in English.
4 My neighbours … a dog.
5 My bedroom … two wardrobes.
6 We … a sound system in our class.

have got: questions

***Have** you **got** a guitar?*
*What **has** she **got** in her fridge?*

Question word	have	Subject	got	Other words
	Have	you	got	a guitar?
	Has	he		a gold disc?
What	has	she		in her fridge?

Short answers	
Yes, I **have**.	No, I haven't.
Yes, he **has**.	No, he hasn't

3 Write questions with *have got*. Then answer them.

1 you / any brothers or sisters ?
Have you got any brothers or sisters?
Yes. I've got a sister.
2 your parents / a green car ?
3 you / any Mika CDs ?
4 your room / a big window ?
5 your friends / your email address ?
6 town / any famous monuments ?

How many?

4 In pairs, ask the questions.

1 What have you got … ?

in your bag on your bedroom walls
under your bed next to your bed

2 How many … have you got?

books poster CDs DVDs

A *What have you got in your bag?*
B *I've got some books and a pen. What …?*

GO 4 IT!

5 Choose a famous person. Prepare five sentences about the person's house. Use *there is/are* and *have got*.

In the living room there's a basketball cup on the shelf. He's got …

6 In pairs, read your sentences. Can you guess who the famous person is?

I think it's Pau Gasol's house because he plays basketball.

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Culture

CLONE CITIES

1 In pairs, name three examples for places 1–6.

1 supermarkets *LiDL, ...*
2 clothes shops
3 fast food restaurants
4 cafés
5 computer shops
6 sports shops

2 Read about clone cities. What are they?

a a video game
b cities of the future
c identical cities

The next time that you go shopping, look at the names of the shops. How many are local? How many are international? Many cities today are clone cities, with the same shops, banks and restaurants. Do you live in a clone city?







Fast food

About 50 million people eat a McDonald's meal every day. It's impossible to say how many McDonald's there are because new restaurants open every day, but there are at least 30,000 in more than 119 countries.

HOT DRINKS

Americans love Starbucks and they often drink the same coffee when they visit Europe on holiday. New Starbucks cafés open every day and there are now about 15,000 in over 44 countries in the world, including Turkey, Thailand and China.

CLOTHES

United Colours of Benetton is originally from Italy, but you can now see its sign all over the world. Benetton has got five thousand shops in 120 countries. This means that you can buy the same clothes in Italy, Mexico and Iran.

3 Read again. Write complete sentences.

1 McDonald's open *new restaurants every day.*
2 More than one hundred and nineteen countries ...
3 There are about fifteen thousand ...
4 There are Starbucks cafés ...
5 Benetton has got ...
6 Benetton clothes are ...

a in more than forty-four countries.
b about five thousand shops all over the world.
c new restaurants every day.
d have got McDonald's restaurants.
e the same in all countries.
f Starbucks cafés in the world.

4 Answer the questions.

1 How many meals do McDonald's sell every day? *50 million*
2 How many McDonald's restaurants are there?
3 How often do new Starbucks cafés open?
4 Which three continents have got Starbucks cafés?
5 Where is Benetton from?
6 How many countries have got Benetton shops?

Quest

- Find information for another chain restaurant or shop.

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ENGLISH YOU NEED — Give directions

1 Listen to three dialogues. What place is each tourist looking for?

2 Listen again. Name A, B and C.



3 Listen and complete the sentences. Then listen and repeat.

1 Excuse me. Is there a *café* near here?
2 Yes, there's one ... ...
3 It's on the ..., ... the fast food restaurant.
4 It's on the ..., ... the bank ... the clothes shop.
5 Great, ...
6 You're ... .

4 In pairs, prepare and practise a dialogue. Then change roles.

A You're standing in front of your school. A tourist asks you where things are.
B You're a tourist. Ask for directions to a supermarket, a café, a computer shop, a fast food restaurant.
A *Excuse me. Is there a ... near here?*
B *Yes, there's one ...*

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WRITING — My room

1 Talk to a partner. Describe the room in the picture. Is it similar or different to your room? Why?

A *This room's got blue walls and a window.*
B *My room's got a window, but it hasn't got blue walls.*



2 Read about Rohan's room. Find six mistakes in the picture.

1 – The window isn't small. It's big.

My room's small and it's got a small window. The walls are white because it's my favourite colour. I've got a lot of posters of sports stars.

I love reading and there are always comics on the floor next to my bed. I do my homework at my desk. It's got a computer on it and above it there's a shelf for my school books and computer games. There's a square carpet on the floor. I sit here and play my guitar.

My room's very tidy. I love it!

Adjectives: before nouns and after *be*

It's got a ***small window****.* *There's a* ***square carpet****.*
The walls ***are white****.* NOT *The walls are ~~whites~~.*

3 Order the words to make sentences.

1 I / big / haven't got / bedroom / a
I haven't got a big bedroom.
2 chair / red / a / the desk / there's / near
3 is / orange / the / lamp
4 any / here / books / English / there aren't
5 the / new / computer games / are
6 messy / room / is / my

4 Where are these things in Rohan's room?

The computer's on the desk.

the computer the desk the shelves
the clothes the trainers the comics

5 Make notes. Then write about your room.

Paragraph 1: Is your room big or small?
What colour are the walls?
Paragraph 2: What furniture is there?
Where is it?
What do you do in your room?
Paragraph 3: Is your room tidy or messy?
Do you like it?

6 Now read your work again. Can you find any errors?

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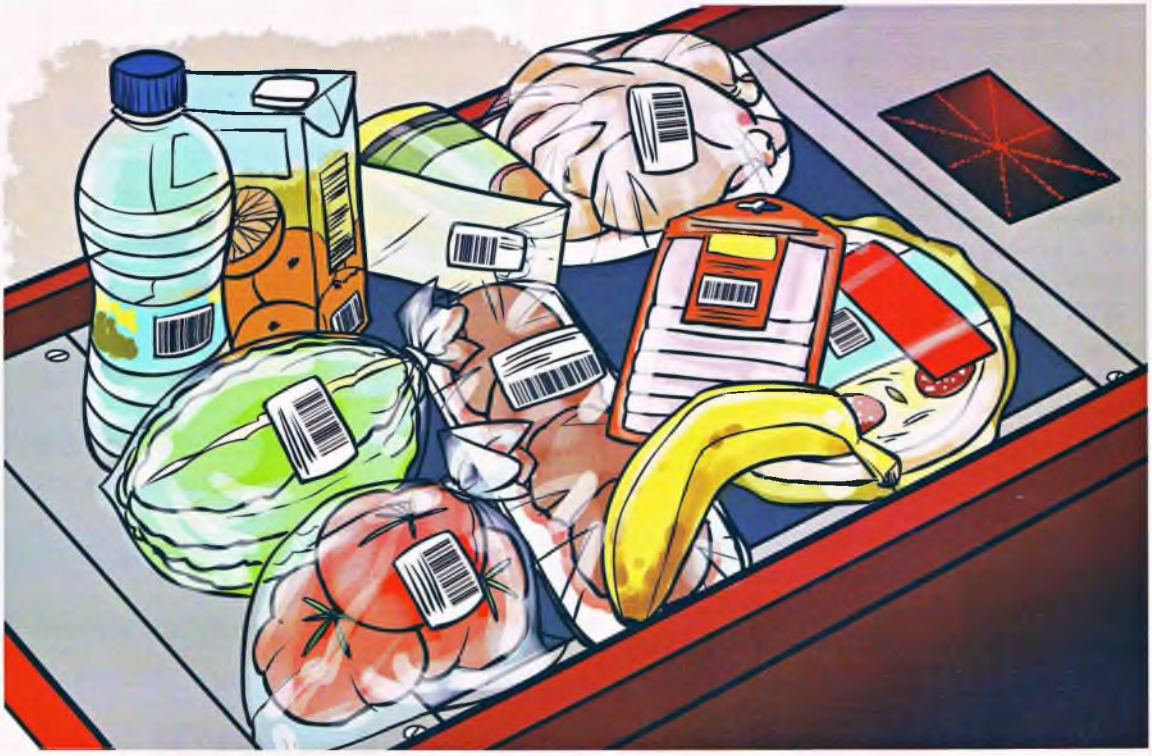
Review B

Units 4, 5, 6

1 What food from the shopping list can you see in the picture?

banana, ...

apples	*onions*
banana	*tomatoes*
cucumber	*chicken*
ham	*tuna*



2 What other food can you see in the picture? Use *there's / there are* with *a / an* or *some*.

There's some water.

3 What things from the shopping list can't you see? Use *there isn't / aren't* with *a / an* or *any*.

There aren't any apples.

4 Write four questions about the picture.

cheese chicken pizza hamburgers
salmon bacon lettuce bananas

1 – Is there any cheese?

5 Memorize the picture for 20 seconds. Close your books and ask your partner.

A *Is there any cheese?*
B *Yes, there is.*

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SURPRISE PARTY!

READING

1 Complete the email with verbs in the present continuous. Then listen and check.

Hi Sam!

How are things? It's Julie's birthday today and I (1) *'m organizing* (organize) a surprise party with her friends. Can you help us? Helen (2) … (prepare) a CD of her favourite singers – Avril Lavigne, Nelly Furtado, etc. Jack (3) … (bake) a birthday cake. He's got a fantastic recipe book.

Marc's got a video camera and he (4) … (make) a DVD. On the DVD, Julie's friends talk about her and sing 'Happy Birthday'. I (5) … (put) her presents in secret places! Susie and Justin (6) … (not help). They (7) … (sit) on the sofa with Susie's MP3 player. Typical!

At the moment, Julie (8) … (shop) with her sister. Then they (9) … (come) here at three o'clock. I hope the weather's OK this afternoon. It (10) … (not rain) at the moment.

Can you come and help?

Millie.

PS Julie's dog, Rufus, is sleeping on the floor.

2 Read the email again. Identify the people in the picture. What are they doing?

A – Millie. She's putting the presents in secret places.



3 Make questions with *have got*. Then answer the questions.

1 Marc / a video camera ?
Has Marc got a video camera? Yes, he has.
2 Jack / Avril Lavigne CD ?
3 Helen / computer ?
4 Julie / a cat ?
5 Susie and Justin / MP3 player ?
6 Jack / recipe book ?

4 Find the presents in the picture. Write sentences using the prepositions.

in front of behind between
on in under above next to

1 book *The book's in front of the mirror.*
2 CD
3 guitar
4 basketball
5 skateboard
6 poster

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LISTENING

1 Listen to the conversation. Why is Julie confused? Give three more reasons.

Millie's doing her homework on Saturday.

2 Listen again. Answer the questions.

1 What day is it? *Saturday*
2 What school subjects do they talk about?
3 Who is helping with the homework?
4 When does it always rain?
5 What does Julie always do on Saturday?
6 What are they buying?

3 Write the verbs in the present simple or present continuous. Then listen and check.

Millie It (1) *'s raining* (rain) here. (2) ... it ... (rain) there?
Julie Yes, it is! It always (3) ... (rain) on my birthday.
Millie What (4) ... (do)?
Julie Nothing special. I (5) ... (shop) with my sister. We (6) ... (go) shopping every Saturday.

4 Describe the weather.

1 Monday
2 Tuesday
3 Wednesday
4 Thursday
5 Friday
6 Saturday
7 Sunday

1 – On Monday it's foggy.

5 Replace the <u>underlined</u> words with object pronouns.

1 What colour is <u>the top</u>? *What colour is it?*
2 I always do <u>my homework</u> on Saturday.
3 She's buying a top for <u>Julie</u>.
4 Julie likes <u>Susie and Justin</u> a lot.
5 Can you help <u>Jack and me</u> to organize the party?
6 Millie: 'He's helping (<u>Millie</u>) with my Science homework.'

6 Write Millie's other school subjects.

1 – Art



SPEAKING

7 In pairs, write and answer the questions.

1 How often / you / go to parties ?
How often do you go to parties?
I go to parties once or twice a month.
2 How often / your teacher / give you homework ?
3 How often / you / do PE ?
4 How often / your friends / give you presents ?
5 How often / you / bake cakes ?
6 How often / you / go shopping ?

PROJECT – Plan a party

Come to our party on (date) _____ at (place) _____. It starts at (time)_____.
Live music by (name) _____. Food and drink!
We've got (list) _____. See you there!

1 Plan a party. Make a list of the things you need: food, drink, music ...

2 Look at the party invitation. Make an invitation for your party.

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SONG Celebration

1 Choose the correct option. Then read and check your answers.

1 The first pop songs come from *Italian operas* / *American musicals*.
2 The first pop records are from the *1940s* / *1980s*.
3 Kylie Minogue's from *Australia* / *Canada*.

pop music

'Pop' songs are 'popular' songs. The first pop songs are from Italian operas of the 17th century. But the origin of today's pop songs is the 'single' record from the 1940s. Pop songs are usually about love or having fun. *Celebration* is a song from the start of Kylie Minogue's career. Kylie's an Australian actress and singer. She's famous for her concerts and CDs, selling 60 million records around the world.

2 Listen to the song. What is it about?

3 Find abbreviations of these words.

1 going
2 going to
3 because

4 Name four good songs for a party. Why are they good?

You can dance to ...
I like ... because it's ...



Celebrate good times, come on
It's a celebration
Celebrate good times, come on
Let's celebrate

There's a party goin' on right here
A celebration to last throughout the years
So bring your good times
And your laughter too
We're gonna celebrate your party with you
Come on now
Let's all celebrate and have a good time
We're gonna celebrate and have a good time

Chorus
It's time to come together
It's up to you, what's your pleasure
Everyone around the world, come on
It's a celebration

Celebrate good times, come on
It's a celebration
Celebrate good times, come on
Let's celebrate

We're gonna have a good time tonight
Let's celebrate, it's all right

Chorus

Celebrate good times, come on
Come on and celebrate tonight
'Cos everything's gonna be all right
Let's celebrate

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7 IDOLS

Vocabulary
- Physical descriptions
- Jobs

Grammar
- *was / were*
- Past simple: regular verbs

Speaking
- Talk about when you were young
- Do a quiz
- Go shopping

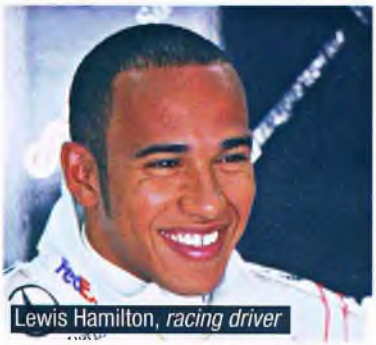
Pronunciation
- Past simple: *-ed*

Writing
- A fan page
- Organize information

VOCABULARY – Physical descriptions

1 Match the people with the descriptions.

1 He's got *long*, *brown* hair and *brown* eyes. *Sergio Ramos*
2 He's *tall* and he's got *short*, *brown* hair. His eyes are *blue*.
3 She's got *curly*, *blonde* hair and *blue* eyes.
4 She's very *slim*. She's got *long*, *straight*, *brown* hair.
5 He's got *short*, *black* hair. His eyes are *brown*.
6 She's *short*. She's got *wavy*, *blonde* hair and *green* eyes.


Lewis Hamilton, *racing driver*


Christina Aguilera, *singer*


Justin Timberlake, *singer*


Scarlett Johansson, *actress*


Sergio Ramos, *footballer*


Michelle Wie, *golfer*

2 Write words from exercise 1. Listen and check. Then listen and repeat.

1 Three words to describe eye colour: *brown, ...*
2 Three words to describe hair colour:
3 Five more words to describe hair:
4 Three words to describe build:

3 Describe a famous person. Can your partner guess who it is?

He/She's a footballer / actor ...
He/She's got ... eyes / hair.
He/She's tall / short ...

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READING

1 Match the photos with the people on page 63.

A is ...







2 Read the biographies. Match with the people in exercise 1.

① She was born on 22nd November, 1984 in New York. Her father's from Denmark and her mother's family is Polish. Her parents weren't rich when she was a child. She was only ten in her first film, *North*, and fourteen in *The Horse Whisperer*. She's got a twin brother called Hunter. She loves clothes and shopping.

② He was born on 31st January, 1981 in Memphis, Tennessee. He was a good student, but he wasn't happy at school. When he was twelve, he was an actor and singer on a TV show and in 1995 he was a singer in the boy band 'N Sync. He's got a lot of restaurants in the USA and his own clothes label.

③ His father's from Grenada, in the Caribbean, but he was born in England on 7th January, 1985. His grandfather was a driver on the London Underground. His first go-kart was a Christmas present when he was six and his first race was when he was eight. He loves football and he's got a black belt in karate.

3 True or false? Correct the false sentences.

Biography 1

1 Her father was born in the United States.
False – He was born in Denmark.
2 She was twelve years old in her first film.

Biography 2

3 He was in a boy band when he was fourteen.
4 Music is his only interest.

Biography 3

5 He was born in Grenada.
6 His first go-kart was a birthday present.

4 Answer the questions.

Biography 1

1 What was the name of her first film? *North*
2 How old is her brother?

Biography 2

3 What was his job on the TV show?
4 What was the name of his first band?

Biography 3

5 What was his grandfather's job?
6 How old was he in his first race?

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GRAMMAR

was / were

*He **was** a good student, but he **wasn't** happy at school. Her parents **weren't** rich.*

Affirmative	Negative
I was	I wasn't
You were	You weren't
He / She / It was	He / She / It wasn't
We / You / They were	We / You / They weren't

1 Complete the sentences for you. Use *was / wasn't* or *were / weren't*.

1 I *was* very quiet when I was a child.
2 My parents … born in China.
3 I … at home at three o'clock yesterday.
4 The questions on page 64 … easy.
5 We … at school last August.
6 It … very cold yesterday.

2 Complete with *was / wasn't or were / weren't*. Who is it?

She (1) *was* born in 1989 in Hawaii. Her parents (2) … born in America, they (3) … born in South Korea. Her father (4) … her first teacher. At school she (5) …the only girl in the baseball team. But she (6) … only good at sports, she (7) … also an excellent student. At fourteen, she (8) … the only woman to play in the Sony Open.



was / were: questions

***Was** he a good student?*
*Where **were** her parents from?*

Question word	*was/were*	Subject	Other words
	Was	he	a good student?
Where	were	her parents	from?

Short answers	
Yes, I was.	No, I wasn't.
Yes, they were.	No, they weren't.

3 Order the questions. Then answer them.

1 where / you / yesterday / were ?
Where were you yesterday?
I was at my grandparents' house.
2 your favourite subject at primary school / was / what ?
3 your first English teacher / was / a woman ?
4 your last phone conversation / when / was ?
5 were / who / your friends at primary school ?
6 you / born / were / in a big city ?

GO 4 IT!

4 Complete the questions about the past.

1 Where / you / born ? *Where were you born?*
2 When / you / born ?
3 Where / your parents / born ?
4 What / your favourite toy ?
5 What / your favourite TV programmes ?
6 What / the name of your first school ?
7 What / your favourite food and drink ?

5 Interview a partner.

A *Where were you born?*
B *I was born in …*

20TH CENTURY QUIZ

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VOCABULARY – Jobs

1 Match the pictures with the jobs. Listen and check. Then listen and repeat.

an artist | astronauts | ~~a doctor~~ | mountaineers | a prince | a scientist | a writer | a tennis player

1 – Alexander Fleming was a doctor



2 Can you name other people with these jobs?

Van Gogh was an artist.

LISTENING

3 Complete the sentences with the people in exercise 1. Then listen to a radio quiz and check your answers.

In the 20th century…

1 *J. R. R. Tolkien* finished *The Lord of the Rings*.
2 … played her last match.
3 … painted *Guernica*.
4 … created the World Wide Web.
5 … climbed Mount Everest.
6 … discovered penicillin.
7 … landed on the moon.
8 … married Diana Spencer in London.

4 Listen again. Match the events with the dates.

1 – 1949

1928	1937
1949	1953
1969	1981
1994	1999

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GRAMMAR

Past simple: regular verbs

*He **finished** his book.*
*Jane Austen **didn't finish** her last book.*

	Subject	Verb	Object
Affirmative	She	finished	the book.
Negative	They	didn't finish	

Spelling rules		
+ *ed*	climb	climbed
+ *d*	create	created
consonant-*y* + *ied*	marry	married
double consonant + *ed* (one syllable verbs)	stop	stopped

1 Complete the sentences. Use the past simple. Then match the sentences with the names.

George Clooney Jane Austen
~~Alexander Graham Bell~~ Sigourney Weaver
Marie Curie Prince William

1 He *invented* (invent) the telephone in 1876. *Alexander Graham Bell*
2 She ... (play) Ripley in the 1979 film *Alien*.
3 He ... (study) Geography at university.
4 She ... (finish) her novel *Sense and Sensibility* in 1809.
5 His character ... (rob) casinos in the film *Ocean's Eleven*.
6 She ... (discover) radium in 1898.

2 Write negative sentences. Can you correct the sentences?

1 Marconi invented the telephone.
Marconi didn't invent the telephone. He invented the radio.
2 Steffi Graf played football.
3 French astronauts landed on the moon first.
4 Victoria Adams married Cristiano Ronaldo.
5 Picasso painted the *Mona Lisa*.
6 Marie Curie studied History at university.

Pronunciation



Past simple: *-ed*

3 Copy the table.

/d/	/t/	/ɪd/
climbed	*finished*	*landed*

4 Write the verbs in the table. Listen and check. Then listen and repeat.

~~climb~~ ~~finish~~ ~~land~~ invent play stop
study watch marry discover paint help

5 Write true sentences. Use the past simple affirmative or negative.

1 Astronauts / land / on Mars in 1997
Astronauts didn't land on Mars in 1997.
2 Walt Disney / create / Mickey Mouse
3 The Italians / invent / pasta
4 Tom Cruise / marry / Penelope Cruz
5 The Second World War / stop / in 1945
6 Davo Karnicar / ski / down Mount Everest in 2000

GO 4 IT!

6 In pairs, write three quiz questions. Use these verbs.

create discover invent marry paint play

He played Han Solo in the first 'Star Wars' film. What's his name? (Harrison Ford)

7 Read your questions to another pair. Can they answer the questions?

COOL CLOTHES

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1 Answer the questions.

1 How often do you wear the things in the pictures?
2 Are you wearing any of the things now?

2 Do the quiz.

The COOL CLOTHES quiz

1 Where and when did people first use **sunglasses**?
a) in China in the 1100s
b) in Italy in the 1880s
c) in the United States in the 1950s



2 Where did the name **jeans** come from?
a) an American inventor
b) a place in France
c) a type of material



3 What do they call **trainers** in the United States?
a) plimsolls
b) sneakers
c) runners



4 How did the **T-shirt** get its name?
a) The letter T stands for Travel.
b) The T stands for Troops (American soldiers).
c) It's in the shape of a letter T.



3 Read the descriptions. Match the descriptions with the clothes.

1 – T-shirt

1 In the Second World War a lot of American soldiers travelled to Europe. They discovered a cotton shirt in the shape of the letter T.

2 The original ones didn't have a left foot or a right foot. In the United States they called them sneakers because they were very quiet.

3 They were in fashion in the 1950s but people first used them in ancient China in the 12th century. Some of today's models have an MP3 player.

4 They were popular in the United States in the 1850s because they were strong. The name comes from a kind of material. They're usually blue.

4 True or false? Correct the false sentences.

1 The first T-shirts were cotton. *True*
2 Jeans were popular because they were blue.
3 You can use sunglasses to listen to music.
4 T-shirts come from the United States.
5 The verb "to sneak" means to move quietly.
6 The first trainers were two identical shoes.

Quest

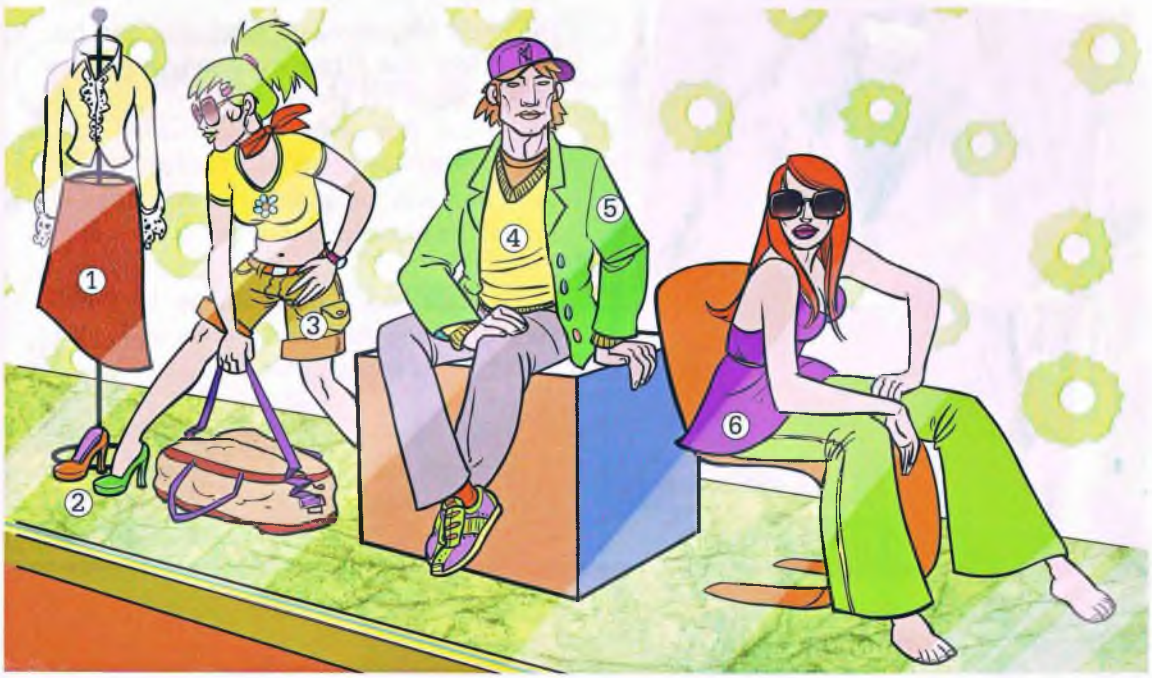
- Levi's is a famous brand of jeans. Who created the brand? When?

ENGLISH YOU NEED — Go shopping

1 Match the clothes with the picture.

1 – a skirt

shoes a top a jumper a jacket shorts ~~a skirt~~



2 Complete the dialogue with the sentences. Then listen and check.

Can I try them on? I'll take them.
How much are they?
~~I'm looking for some shorts.~~

Assistant Can I help you?
Barbara Hi. Yes. (**1**) *I'm looking for some shorts.*
Assistant What size are you?
Barbara 40.
Assistant OK. Here you are.
Barbara Great. (**2**) ...
Assistant Yes, of course.
Well? What do you think?
Barbara They're perfect. (**3**) ...
Assistant 30 euros.
Barbara OK. (**4**) ...

3 Complete the sentences. Listen and check. Then listen and repeat.

1 I'm looking for *a* top.
2 Have you got ... in size 40?
3 Can I try ... on?
4 ...'s perfect.
5 How much is ...?
6 OK. I'll take ... .

4 In pairs, prepare and practise a shop dialogue. Use the clothes in the picture.

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WRITING — A fan page

1 In pairs, discuss what you know about the person in the photo.

A *His name's Rafa Nadal.*
B *Yes. And he's from Mallorca.*

2 Read Sandra's description and check your answers. Why does Sandra like him?



Rafa Nadal was born in Mallorca in 1986. His uncle Miguel was a footballer and his uncle Toni was a tennis player. Originally, he wanted to be a footballer and he didn't like tennis. But when he was twelve, Rafa decided to dedicate his life to tennis. When he was seventeen, he was already one of the world's top ten tennis players.

Today Rafa is rich and famous. He's tall. He's got long hair and brown eyes. He wears shorts and a T-shirt.

I like Rafa because he's a normal person. He loves tennis, his friends and his family. And I like his clothes.

Organize information

3 Order the sentences.

a He's rich and famous.
b He was in the world's top 50 tennis players.
c He was born. *1*
d He wanted to be a footballer.
e He decided to dedicate his life to tennis.

4 Match the words and phrases with the sentences in exercise 3.

1 When he was 12, *he decided to dedicate his life to tennis.*
2 ... in 1986.
3 Today ...
4 Originally, ...
5 When he was 17, ...

5 Make notes. Then write about someone you admire.

Paragraph 1: Early life
Paragraph 2: Physical description
Paragraph 3: Why I like this person

6 Now read your work again. Can you find any errors?

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8 DEAR DIARY

Vocabulary
- Things you read
- Adjectives of opinion

Grammar
- Past simple: irregular verbs
- *there was / there were*
- Past simple: questions
- Past time expressions

Speaking
- Describe a dream
- Talk about last weekend
- Describe a process

Pronunciation
- Irregular verbs

Writing
- A blog
- *before, during, after*

VOCABULARY Things you read

1 Match the pictures with the words. Listen and check. Then listen and repeat.

1 – a comic

a blog | ~~a comic~~ | a diary | a sign | magazines | newspapers
a novel | song lyrics | a textbook | a text message







④
There's a party going
on right here,
A celebration to last
throughout the year.













2 Which things ...

1 do people buy from a shop? *a comic, ...*
2 normally have pictures in colour?
3 can you read on the Internet?
4 can contain private information?

3 Answer the questions.

1 How often do you read these things?
2 Which of these do you write?

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DREAM DIARIES

READING

1 Answer the questions.

1 Do you always remember your dreams?
2 Do you sometimes have the same dream on different nights?
3 Do you write your dreams in a diary?

2 Read the dream diary. Match the pictures with the dreams.







Saturday 26th

I was in a zoo. Suddenly there was a noise behind me. I looked round and saw a tiger. I started running. There was a bridge in front of me. I ran towards it, but I didn't see a big hole and fell into it. That's when the tiger spoke, 'Can I help you?' it said.

Sunday 27th

My bed was on the sea, and there were flowers in the water. I saw a pirate ship. There was a ladder on the side. I climbed it. There weren't any people on the ship, but I saw a treasure chest. It was full of jewellery. Suddenly there were pirates around me. I was frightened, but they smiled and sang 'Happy Birthday'.

Monday 28th

My alarm clock rang. I got up, but I wasn't in my bedroom. I was at school, alone in my classroom. But then I saw my teacher. She had a piece of paper in her hand. 'Your exam,' she said. I went to my desk and wrote my name at the top. Then my teacher said 'Stop writing!' Suddenly the bell rang and I woke up.

3 Write the day.

1 He knows a person in the dream. *Monday*
2 An animal speaks.
3 Some people sing a song.
4 He isn't in bed at the start of the dream.
5 He doesn't finish an exam.
6 He finds some expensive things.

4 Look at the dream dictionary. Complete the interpretation of the dream. Which dream is it?

In general, this is a good dream. The sea represents (1)..., the flowers represent (2)..., and the jewellery represents (3)... in his life.

Dream dictionary

bridge an exciting change
dangerous animal a problem
exam a difficult thing
flowers love
hole a difficult situation
jewellery important things
sea two friends not talking
zoo big changes at school

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GRAMMAR

Past simple: irregular verbs

*I **saw** a pirate ship.* *He **didn't see** the big hole.*

Affirmative	They saw.
Negative	They didn't see.

1 Find the past simple of these irregular verbs in the dream diary.

see run fall speak say sing ring
get up have go write wake up

see – saw

2 Complete the description with the past simple verbs in exercise 1. Then listen and check.

Tuesday 29th
I (1) *woke up* at seven, as usual. I (2) … a shower and then I (3) … to the kitchen. Suddenly my mobile (4) … . It was my Maths teacher. 'You're late for school!' she (5) … . I couldn't find my trainers, but I finally (6) … them in the fridge. When I arrived at school, it was closed. It was Sunday!

Pronunciation



Irregular verbs

3 Copy the table.

/ɛ/	*went*
/æ/	*sang*
/əʊ/	*wrote*

4 Match the verbs with the sounds. Listen and check. Then listen and repeat.

~~went~~ ~~sang~~ ~~wrote~~ ran fell
spoke rang said woke up

5 Write true sentences for you with the past simple.

1 I / have / a good dream last night
I didn't have a good dream last night.
2 I / wake up / at six this morning
3 The class / sing / 'Happy Birthday' on my birthday
4 My family and I / go / to the cinema on Saturday
5 A friend / write / me an email yesterday
6 I / speak / English at the weekend

there was / there were

***There was** a bridge.* ***There weren't** any people.*

Affirmative	There was a bridge. There were pirates around me.	
Negative	There wasn't time to do the exam. There weren't any people.	
Questions	Was there a tiger? Were there any people?	
Short answers	Yes, there was. Yes, there were.	No, there wasn't. No, there weren't.

6 Complete the sentences about the dreams. Use *There was / wasn't* or *There were / weren't.*

1 *There was* a bridge in the zoo.
2 … a tiger in the hole.
3 … a ladder on the bed.
4 … any flowers in the treasure chest.
5 … some pirates on the ship.
6 … any other students in the classroom.

GO 4 IT!

7 Think about your last dream. Tell your partner.

In my dream I was …

8 Listen to your partner's dream. What's your interpretation?

I think your dream means …

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AT THE WEEKEND

VOCABULARY – Adjectives of opinion

1 Are the adjectives positive, negative or neutral? Listen and check. Then listen and repeat.

Positive: *amazing*
Neutral:
Negative:

OK COOL awful
all right FANTASTIC
terrible good great
fun interesting
amazing boring

2 In pairs, discuss these things.

classical music pasta football cats History
swimming computer games manga comics

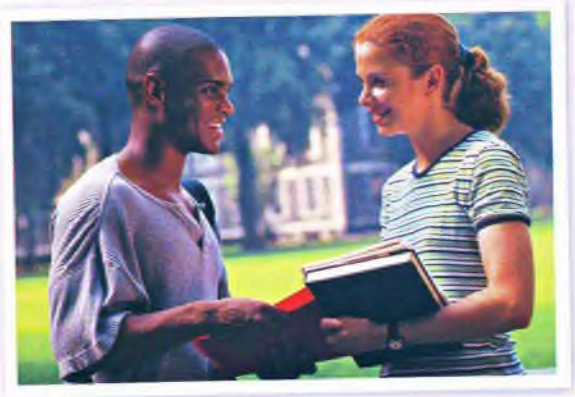
Classical music's all right. I prefer rock.

LISTENING

3 What did Martin and Jane do at the weekend? Listen and check.

ate a pizza studied
bought a DVD went to a concert
~~met friends~~ went skateboarding

Martin met friends ...
Jane ...



4 Write the correct answer. Then listen and check.

1 Martin stayed at home on Saturday *morning / afternoon*. *morning*
2 He *bought / didn't buy* a shirt.
3 Jane met *Laura / Laura's boyfriend* on Saturday night.
4 He went skateboarding on *Saturday / Sunday*.
5 On Sunday morning Jane got up *early / late*.
6 Jane has a History test *today / tomorrow*.

5 Listen again and write the adjectives you hear to describe these things.

1 Saturday morning *all right*
2 the shopping centre
3 the shirt
4 the concert
5 skateboarding
6 History

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GRAMMAR

Past simple: questions

*Did you **have** a good weekend?*
*Did you **buy** the shirt?*

Did	Subject	Infinitive	
Did	you she they	have	a good weekend?

Short answers	
Yes, I did.	No, I didn't.
Yes, she did.	No, she didn't.
Yes, they did.	No, they didn't.

1 Complete the questions. Use *Did* and the verbs. Then answer them.

eat play ~~go~~ buy watch meet

1 *Did you go* to the cinema at the weekend?
2 ... TV last night?
3 ... football on Monday?
4 ... your friends on Sunday?
5 ... any clothes on Saturday?
6 ... pizza last week?

Past simple: *wh-* questions

***What did** you **do** at the weekend?*
***Where did** you **go**?*

Question word	*did*	Subject	Infinitive	
Where	did	you he they	go	on Saturday?

2 Order the words to make questions. Then complete the dialogue. Listen and check.

1 start / did / when / it ? *When did it start?*
2 did / who / go with / you ?
3 do / you / did / last weekend / what ?
4 where / see / you / it / did ?
5 you / did / what / see ?
6 what / you / think of it / did ?

Trudy (1) *What did you do last weekend?*
Colin I went to the cinema.
Trudy (2)...
Colin A horror film.
Trudy (3)...
Colin It was great.
Trudy (4)...
Colin A friend from school.
Trudy (5)...
Colin At the UCI cinema.
Trudy (6)...
Colin At four-thirty, I think.

Past time expressions

*What did you do **last weekend**?*

this morning | last night | last weekend | yesterday
yesterday afternoon | two hours ago | three weeks ago

3 When did you last ...?

1 read a magazine? *Two days ago.*
2 eat in a restaurant?
3 watch TV?
4 go on holiday?
5 send a text message?
6 go to bed after midnight?

GO 4 IT!

4 Write two true sentences about last weekend, and another sentence that isn't true.

I went to the cinema on Saturday afternoon. I ...

5 In pairs, talk about your weekends and ask questions. Guess the false information.

A *What film did you see?*
B *The new James Bond film.*
A *Where did you see it?*

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Culture

FAMOUS DIARIES

1 Answer the questions.

1 Do you write a diary?
2 Do you read online diaries (blogs)?
3 Do you know any famous diaries?

2 Look at the photos. Who ...?

1 ... writes an online diary?
2 ... had a diary called Kitty?
3 ... wrote about life in London?

3 Read the article. Check your answers to exercise 2.

What do Victoria Beckham and Jennifer Love Hewitt have in common? They both write online diaries. About twelve million people in the USA write blogs today. And about 57 million people read them!

800s: Early diaries came from East Asia. One of the first diaries was by Li Ao. He wrote about his travels in China in the 9th century.

1660–69: Samuel Pepys wrote about life in London. He described important events like the Fire of London in 1666.

1896–1987: Colonel Ernest Loftus of Zimbabwe started his diary when he was twelve. He wrote it until he died when he was 103!

1942–44: Anne Frank, a Jewish girl, wrote her diary in an attic in Amsterdam. She lived there to escape from the Nazis. It was her special friend and she called it Kitty.

1991–93: Zlata Filipovic started her diary when she was ten. She wrote about life during the war in Sarajevo. The diary is now a book: *Zlata's Diary: A Child's Life in Sarajevo.*


Jennifer Love Hewitt


Samuel Pepys


Anne Frank

4 True or false? Correct the false sentences.

1 Twelve million people in the world write online diaries. *False – Twelve million people in the USA write online diaries.*
2 The first diaries were from London.
3 Pepys wrote about important historical events.
4 Colonel Ernest Loftus started his diary in 1898.
5 Anne Frank described her life in Germany.
6 Zlata wrote her diary during a war.

5 Write the words.

1 Both Victoria Beckham and Jennifer Love Hewitt w*rite* online diaries.
2 About 57 million people in the USA r… blogs.
3 Li Ao w… a… his travels in China.
4 Pepys d… the Great Fire of London.
5 Anna Frank s… her diary when she was thirteen.
6 Zlata f… her diary in 1993.

Quest

- Find three more facts about one of the people in the article.

ENGLISH YOU NEED — Describe a process

1 Order the steps to start a blog.

- Choose a password
- Select a design
- Find a provider on the Internet *1*
- Create your blog site
- Register with the provider

2 Lauren is explaining how to start a blog. Listen and check your answers for exercise 1.



3 Order the questions. Listen again and check.

1 do / how / start / you / a blog ?
2 you / what / do / do / next ?
3 do / write / you / how often / it ?

4 Listen and complete the sentences. Then listen and repeat.

1 *First* you find a provider.
2 … you register.
3 … you select a design.
4 … … you create your site.
5 … …, you can change the colours.

5 Choose one of the activities and write the process.

organize a party use MSN Messenger
start a dream diary create a webpage
find information on the Internet

First you …

6 Explain the process to a partner.

A *How do you …?*
B *It's easy. First you …*

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WRITING — A blog

1 Read Sandra's blog for Saturday. Then talk to a partner. Is Sandra's day similar to your day?

A *Is it similar?*
B *Yes, I got up late. But I didn't read a magazine in bed.*

I got up late this morning because I didn't have school. I stayed in bed and read a magazine. My friend Maria phoned me during breakfast. We decided to meet in the afternoon to go to the cinema.

Dad cooked lunch today and we had a fantastic paella. After lunch, I went to town and met Maria. We saw the new Pirates film. It was really great! Then we had a drink at Mike's.

I came home and watched TV before dinner. I chatted online to my friends and then I decided to write this. That's all for now!

2 Read again and order the pictures.

1 – c



before, during, after

*I watched TV **before** dinner.*
*Maria phoned me **during** breakfast.*
***After** lunch, I went to town.*

3 Write *before* or *after* in the sentences.

1 Sandra read a magazine *before* she got up.
2 Her friend Maria phoned her … lunch.
3 She went to the cinema … lunch.
4 They had a drink … the film.
5 She chatted online … dinner.
6 She wrote her blog … she went to bed.

4 Write the correct option.

1 – During

It's Sunday. I got up early today. (1) *Before/During* the morning I did my homework. Then we went to my grandparents' house. (2) *Before/During* lunch I played cards with grandad. (3) *After/During* lunch we went for a walk and had an ice-cream. Then we came home. (4) *During/Before* the evening I watched TV and (5) *during/after* dinner I chatted online again. Now I'm writing my blog (6) *before/during* I go to bed.

5 Make notes. Then write about last Saturday.

Paragraph 1: In the morning
Paragraph 2: In the afternoon
Paragraph 3: In the evening

6 Now read your work again. Can you find any errors?

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9 HOME AND AWAY

Vocabulary
- Holidays
- Rules

Grammar
- *going to*
- *must*
- *can*: permission

Speaking
- Talk about holiday plans
- Set rules
- Make plans

Pronunciation
- can: /æ/ /ə/ /ɑ:/

Writing
- My summer plans
- *so*

VOCABULARY Holidays

1 Match the pictures with the words. Listen and check. Then listen and repeat.

1 – boots

a toothbrush | a guidebook | a compass | a passport | sun cream | a penknife | shorts | a torch | a towel | an umbrella | ~~boots~~ | a swimsuit



2 Look at the bags. Which one is for...

1 the beach? *Bag C*
2 the mountains?
3 a city?

3 Name two other things in each bag.

Bag A – a jumper

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READING

1 Where are Richard, Marc and Jessica going?

I think Jessica's going to ...







2 Read the holiday plans. Match the people in exercise 1 with the plans.

① I'm flying to Switzerland for two weeks with my girlfriend. We love walking so we're going to the mountains. We've got our boots and a good map. We're going to stay in a hotel in the Alps. I went there last year with my parents, so I know the area well.

② I'm travelling to the Greek island of Corfu for a week with my family. We're going to stay in an apartment near the sea. It's my birthday tomorrow so we're going to have a party on the beach. I'm going to sunbathe and listen to my MP3 player.

③ I'm flying to Paris for ten days. I'm going with other students from my class. We're going to stay with French families and practise our French. We aren't going to speak any English. We're going to see the Eiffel Tower and the *Mona Lisa*. I've got a guidebook. And I'm taking an umbrella in case it rains.

3 Copy and complete the table.

	Marc	Jessica	Richard
Country		*Greece*	
Place			
Accommodation	*A hotel*		*Paris*
Going with			
Activities			

4 Answer the questions.

1 What has Marc got in his bag?
He's got boots and a good map.
2 Who did he go on holiday with last year?
3 When's Jessica's birthday?
4 How long is she staying in Corfu?
5 What language does Richard want to practise?
6 What's he taking with him in case it rains?

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GRAMMAR

going to

*I'**m going to walk** in the mountains.*
*We **aren't going to speak** any English.*

Affirmative		
be	*going to*	Infinitive
I'm He / She / It's You / We / They're	going to	walk in the mountains.

Negative		
be + not	*going to*	Infinitive
I'm not He / She / It isn't You / We / They aren't	going to	speak any English.

1 Complete the sentences.

1 My family and I *aren't going to eat* (not eat) in a restaurant tonight.
2 My friends and I ... (visit) a museum at the weekend.
3 My mum ... (go) shopping tomorrow.
4 I ... (study) on Saturday.
5 I ... (not chat) on the Internet this evening.
6 My friends ... (not go) on holiday in the summer.



2 Are the sentences in exercise 1 true for you?

Number one isn't true. My family and I are going to eat in a restaurant tonight.

going to: questions

*Where **are** you **going to stay**?*
*__Is__ he **going to speak** French?*

Question word	*be*	Subject	*going to*	Infinitive
Where	are	you	going to	stay?
	Is	he		speak French?

Short answers	
Yes, I am.	No, I'm not.
Yes, he is.	No, he isn't.

3 Write questions with *going to*. Then answer them.

1 you / walk home after school ?
Are you going to walk home after school?
No, I'm not. I'm going to go home by bus.
2 What / you / watch on TV this evening ?
3 your teacher / give you any homework today ?
4 What / you / do on Saturday ?
5 you and your friends / go to the cinema at the weekend ?
6 Where / you / go for your next holiday ?

GO 4 IT!

4 In pairs, plan a holiday. Decide these things.

where how long accommodation
things to take activities

We're going to go to Hawaii.
We're going to stay for ...

5 Ask another pair about their holiday.

A *Where are you going to go?*
B *We're going to go to Hawaii.*
A *How long are you going to stay?*

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RULES

VOCABULARY Rules

1 Match the pictures with the rules. Listen and check. Then listen and repeat.



1 Don't **touch** my things. *d*
2 **Knock** before you come in.
3 Don't **take** my CDs.
4 Don't **look** in my school bag.
5 **Put** things **back**.
6 Don't **try on** my clothes.
7 Don't **use** my computer.
8 Don't **disturb** me in the morning.

2 Write the four most important rules for you.

1 – Don't use my computer.

3 In pairs, compare your rules.

A *My first rule is 'Don't use my computer.'*
B *My first is 'Knock before you come in.'*

LISTENING

4 Dan and Vicki are talking about their bedroom rules. Which of the rules in exercise 1 do they have?

Dan – 2, ...
Vicki –

5 Listen again. True or false?

1 Dan likes listening to music. *True*
2 Dan's brother never puts things back.
3 Vicki's sister never tries on her clothes.
4 Vicki's sister sometimes uses her computer.
5 Vicki's mum doesn't look in her school bag.
6 Dan's cat wakes him up in the morning.

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GRAMMAR

must

*People **must** knock before they come in.*
*She **mustn't** try on my clothes.*

Subject	*must*	Infinitive
I / She / They	must mustn't	knock.

1 Write Dan's rules for friends. Use *must* or *mustn't*.

If you want to be my friend ...
1 don't forget my birthday
You mustn't forget my birthday.
2 listen to my problems
3 be a fan of rap music
4 don't study on Saturday afternoon
5 like skateboarding
6 don't tell other people my secrets

2 Complete the rules. Use *must* / *mustn't* and the verbs.

buy ~~have~~ listen look take use

1 You *must have* lights to cycle at night.
2 You ... a ticket to travel on a train.
3 You ... to music on an MP3 player on a bike.
4 You ... left and right before you cross the road.
5 You ... a dog to the beach.
6 You ... a skateboard in the street.

can: permission

*She **can** look in my school bag.*
*I **can't** take my brother's CDs.*

Subject	*can*	Infinitive
I / She / They	can can't	look.

3 What things can or can't you do?

1 watch TV when I'm having dinner
I can't watch TV when I'm having dinner.
2 go to bed after midnight
3 have a tattoo or piercing
4 go out on school days
5 listen to loud music in my room
6 invite friends to sleep at my house

Pronunciation



can: /æ/ /ə/ /ɑː/

4 Listen and repeat.

1 Can you put posters on your walls?
2 Yes, I can.
3 I can put posters on my walls.
4 Can you have a pet?
5 No, I can't.
6 I can't have a pet.

5 Can you...

1 have a pet?
Yes, I can.
2 put posters on your bedroom walls?
3 watch TV in bed?
4 get up late at the weekend?
5 eat fast food every day?
6 make a lot of phone calls?

GO 4 IT!

6 Choose a place and write the rules.

my school my English class
my home my bedroom

My school: You mustn't be late for class.
You can wear the clothes you like.

7 Tell another student your rules.

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Culture

BIRTHDAYS

1 How do you celebrate your birthday?

get birthday cards
have a party
have a birthday cake
open presents
have a birthday meal
sing 'Happy Birthday'

I get birthday cards, but they sometimes arrive before my birthday.

2 Read and match the pictures with the descriptions.

1 – d



Birthdays around the world

① In … people don't celebrate on the day when they were born. They celebrate their birthday on "Tet" (New Year's Day). Babies are one year old on their first Tet. Children get some money as a present.

② The evening before your birthday, people in … put a flag outside your house. When you're sleeping, family members put presents around your bed. When you wake up on your birthday, you can open the presents.

③ In … people put sweets in a paper animal – the "piñata". This hangs from the ceiling. First you must cover your eyes. Next you must hit the piñata with a stick. When it breaks, you can eat the sweets.

④ In … people give you the "bumps". They take your hands and feet and lift you in the air. They must give you one bump for every year, and one for luck. So on your thirteenth birthday, you get fourteen bumps.









3 Match the descriptions with the correct country. Listen and check.

Denmark – *2*
England
Mexico
Vietnam

4 Read again and write the country.

1 You can't see during the celebration. *Mexico*
2 Your family prepares the celebration at night.
3 Your birthday present is some money.
4 Your friends move you up and down.
5 You don't celebrate on your birthday.
6 You break a thing during the celebration.

Quest

- Find out about birthday celebrations in Russia and Brazil.

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ENGLISH YOU NEED — Make plans

1 Listen to the dialogue. What do the friends decide to do on Kylie's birthday?

a go to the cinema
b go to a café
c go to the park
d go ice-skating



2 Listen again. Complete the suggestions.

Let's Shall we Why don't we

1 *Let's* go to the cinema.
2 ... go to the park.
3 ... go to the café in the shopping centre.
4 ... go ice-skating?

3 Listen and match the responses with the suggestions from exercise 2.

a I don't know. It isn't very exciting. *3*
b That's a good idea.
c That's boring.
d What a great idea!

4 Listen and repeat the suggestions and responses.

5 Complete the dialogue. Then listen and check.

Becky What (1) *shall* we do on Sunday?
Kylie Why (2) ... ... play tennis?
Mia That's (3) ... . We play tennis at school.
Becky (4)... ... we go to a museum? We never go to museums.
Kylie OK.
Mia I (5) ... . It isn't very exciting.
Becky I know! (6) ... go to the park. There's a music festival in the afternoon, and it's free.
Mia That's a (7) ... .
Kylie Yes. What a (8) ... ...!
Becky Great. See you on Sunday!

6 In pairs, make plans for Saturday morning, afternoon and evening.

A *What shall we do on Saturday morning?*
B *Let's go to the park.*
A *That's boring. Why don't we ...?*

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WRITING — My summer plans

1 In pairs, talk about your plans for the summer.

A *What are you going to do in July?*
B *I'm going to be here for the first two weeks, and then ... What about you?*

2 Read Sandra's blog. Where is she going to be in June, July and August?

In June: *at home*
In July:
In August:



It's Sunday evening and I'm studying at home. I've got exams now, but the holidays start soon. I can't wait! Here are my summer plans.

In July, my parents work, so I'm going to stay in my grandparents' village. I love it there. I've got friends in the village, and I only see them in the summer.

The first week in August, we're going to spend a week in New York. I'm really excited! I'm going to see Central Park and all the other famous places. The rest of August I'm going to be at home.

I must study now, so I'm going to stop writing.

3 Find three expressions that tell us that Sandra is happy about her plans.

1 – I can't wait!

so

*In July, my parents work, **so** I'm going to stay in my grandparents' village.*
*I must study now, **so** I'm going to stop writing.*

4 Write sentences with *so*. Change the order of the sentences when necessary.

1 I'm tired. I'm going to bed.
I'm tired, so I'm going to bed.
2 It's Saturday tomorrow. I'm going to get up late.
3 We're going to go to the beach. It's hot today.
4 We're going to stay here this summer. We went to Australia last year.
5 My uncle's got a flat in Prague. We're going to stay there in July.
6 We're going to go to Switzerland by car. My dad doesn't like flying.

5 Make notes. Then write about your plans for the summer.

Paragraph 1: What are you doing at the moment? When does school end?
Paragraph 2: What are your plans for July?
Paragraph 3: What are your plans for August?

6 Now read your work again. Can you find any errors?

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Review C

Units 7, 8, 9

1 Look at the picture. Then answer the questions about Jack.

1 Where did he go? *I think he went to Jamaica.*
2 How did he get there?
3 What sport did he do there?



2 Look at the picture for 30 seconds. Then close the book and make a list of all the things you remember.

a camera, ...

3 Compare your list with a partner. Then check your lists with the picture.

A *Did you remember the camera?*
B *Yes. But I didn't remember the T-shirt.*

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A TRIP TO JAMAICA

READING

1 Find Jack and his friends in the picture.



Here's my drawing of the team. Sal's my best friend. She's got long, straight, brown hair and a big smile. My other friend's Justin. He's tall and has got short, black hair and blue eyes. I'm the one on the left.

2 Add words to the categories. Then write a description of Jack.

Build: short, ...
Eye colour: brown, ...
Hair colour: blond, ...
Hair type: wavy, ...
Jack's slim. He's got, ...

3 Complete the diary. Use the verbs. Then listen and check.

buy	eat	go	leave	say	see
swim	~~take~~	wake up	write		

We arrived on Tuesday night and (1) *took* a bus from the airport to our hotel near Discovery Bay. I didn't sleep well because I was very excited. The next morning, we (2) ... to James Bond Beach. The author Ian Fleming (3) ... some of the James Bond books here. In the afternoon, we visited Dolphin Cove in Ocho Rios. There were lots of dolphins and a shark too. Sal (4), ... with the dolphins. She (5) ... it was amazing. In the evening, we (6) ... some typical Jamaican food. It was delicious.
The next morning, we (7) ... very early and (8) ... Discovery Bay to go to the Blue Mountains. From the highest point we could see Cuba. It was so cool. On the way, we (9) ... a coffee plantation and I (10) ... some Blue Mountain coffee for mum and dad.

4 Write questions. Then answer them.

1 When / they / arrive?
When did they arrive? On Tuesday night.
2 How / travel / from the airport / to the hotel?
3 Where / they / go / the next morning?
4 What / Sal / swim with?
5 What / eat / in the evening?
6 What / can / they / see / from the Blue Mountains?

5 Correct the sentences.

1 They arrived on Tuesday morning.
They didn't arrive on Tuesday morning. They arrived on Tuesday night.
2 Ian Fleming wrote some of the Narnia books in Jamaica.
3 Dolphin Cove was in Montego Bay.
4 There were a lot of dolphins in the Blue Mountains.
5 They saw another country from Discovery Bay.
6 Jack didn't buy a present for his parents.

6 Complete the sentences. Use *was / wasn't* or *were / weren't*.

The beaches in Jamaica (1) *were* amazing. Some of them (2) ... very touristy with a lot of hotels, but Dolphin Cove (3) ... touristy. It (4) ... very quiet and there (5) ... a boat trip. We (6) ... all interested in seeing the dolphins.

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LISTENING

1 Listen and answer the questions about Jack and his team.

1 Where are they at the moment?
2 Where are they going to be tomorrow?
3 Where must they be tomorrow afternoon?







2 Listen again and choose the correct option.

1 Jack thinks the T-shirt is very *small / big*.
2 The T-shirt costs *2,000 / 20* Jamaican dollars.
3 Sal thinks the trip is *boring / fantastic*.
4 Jack wants to buy a CD at the *market / Bob Marley Museum*.
5 Sal says Justin can have her *camera / alarm clock*.
6 In karate you *must/mustn't* think about winning or losing.

3 Complete with the *going to* form of the verbs.

It's the last day of the trip. Tomorrow (1) *we're going to take* (we/take) a bus from Kingston to the airport. Then (2) … (we/sit) on the plane for 10 hours! I hope (3) … (they/not have) the same films on the plane. Sal says (4) … (she/come back) to Jamaica one day. Justin says (5) … (he/not leave) Britain again. I don't know what (6) … (I/do).

SPEAKING

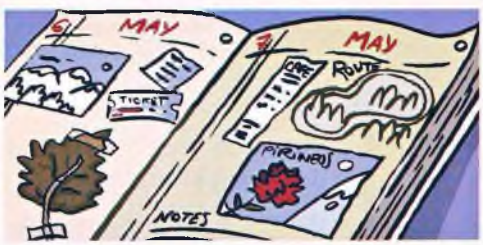
4 In pairs, imagine you are on a trip. Answer the questions.

1 What are you doing?
2 What did you do yesterday?
3 What are you going to do tomorrow? Think of three options.

5 Prepare a dialogue about your trip.

A *What are we going to do in the morning?*
B *Why don't we …*

PROJECT - Keep a travel diary



1 In pairs, write about your trip in a travel diary.

2 Add pictures and souvenirs to the diary.

3 Display your diary in the classroom.

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SONG Three little birds

1 Answer the questions about reggae.

1 Where is it from?
a The USA b Jamaica c Africa
2 What type of music had a strong influence on reggae?
a ska b jazz c soul
3 When did reggae become popular around the world?
a 1960s b 1970s c 1990s
4 What modern genre has a strong connection with reggae?
a country b samba c reggaeton

2 Read about reggae. Check your answers for exercise 1.

Reggae Music

The story of reggae music starts in Jamaica in the 1960s. At that time, a fast dance music called *ska* was popular on the island. Its origins were traditional African and Caribbean music and American soul music. Some musicians started to play *ska* slowly, and called it reggae. In the 1970s, artists like Bob Marley helped to make *reggae* popular around the world. Reggae influenced other music genres including *reggaeton*.

3 Listen to the song. Answer the questions.

1 What time of day is it?
2 How does the singer feel? How do you know?
3 What can the singer see?

Chorus
"Don't worry about a thing,
'Cause every little thing gonna be all right."
Singin': "Don't worry about a thing,
'Cause every little thing gonna be all right!"

Verse
Rise up this mornin',
Smiled with the risin' sun,
Three little birds
Pitch by my doorstep
Singin' sweet songs
Of melodies pure and true,
Sayin': "This is my message to you-ou-ou:"

Repeat


Bob Marley

4 Four instruments are common in reggae music. Listen again. Can you hear them?

1 guitar
2 b_ss
3 k_yb__rd
4 dr_ms

5 Is the song happy or sad? Why?

I think it's ...

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GRAMMAR REFERENCE

WELCOME

a/an

- We use *a* before a noun that begins with a consonant.
  a book **a** game
- We use *an* before a noun that begins with a vowel (a, e, i, o, u).
  an elephant **an** apple

Plural nouns

Spelling rules

Most nouns	cat bicycle	+ *-s*	cats bicycles
Nouns ending *-s, -ch, -sh, -x, -o* or *-z*	match bus tomato	+ *-es*	matches buses tomatoes
Nouns ending consonant + *-y*	party	change *-y* to *-ies*	parties
Irregular nouns	man woman		men women

can: ability

Affirmative	
I can	We can
You can	You can
He can	They can
She can	
It can	

Negative	
Full form	**Contracted form**
I cannot	I can't
You cannot	You can't
He cannot	He can't
She cannot	She can't
It cannot	It can't
We cannot	We can't
You cannot	You can't
They cannot	They can't

Questions	
Can I ...?	Can we ...?
Can you ...?	Can you ...?
Can he ...?	Can they ...?
Can she ...?	
Can it ...?	

Short answers	
Affirmative	**Negative**
Yes, I can.	No, I can't.
Yes, you can.	No, you can't.
Yes, he can.	No, he can't.
Yes, she can.	No, she can't.
Yes, it can.	No, it can't.
Yes, we can.	No, we can't.
Yes, you can.	No, you can't.
Yes, they can.	No, they can't.

- We use *can* and *can't* to talk about abilities.
  I **can** speak French.
- We use the infinitive without *to* after *can* and *can't*.
  He **can** swim. NOT He can ~~to~~ swim.
- We do not add *-s* to the third person singular form.
  He **can** play the guitar. NOT ~~He cans play...~~

Imperatives

Affirmative	Go away! Listen. Tell me your name.
Negative	Don't do that. Don't play there. Don't go.

- We use the imperative to give an order or instruction.
- We form the affirmative imperative with the infinitive without *to*.
  Walk quickly.

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- We form the negative imperative with *Don't* + infinitive without *to*.
  Don't run! NOT Don't ~~to~~ run!

UNIT 1

Subject pronouns

Singular	Plural
I	we
you	you
he / she / it	they

- The third person singular has three forms:
  He (for a man or boy)
  He is a nice man.
  She (for a woman or girl)
  She is my sister.
  It (for a thing, place, animal or situation)
  It's a very small car.
- There is only one form for the third person plural: *they*.
  They're here.
- We can use a subject pronoun instead of a name.
  Pete and I are from London. = **We**'re from London.
- The subject pronoun *I* always has a capital letter.
  Jorge is from Spain, but **I**'m from London.
- We always use a subject pronoun with a verb.
  You are French. NOT ~~Are French.~~

be: present simple

Affirmative	
Full form	Contracted form
I am	I'm
You are	You're
He is	He's
She is	She's
It is	It's
We are	We're
You are	You're
They are	They're

Negative	
Full form	Contracted form
I am not	I'm not
You are not	You aren't
He is not	He isn't
She is not	She isn't
It is not	It isn't
We are not	We aren't
You are not	You aren't
They are not	They aren't

- We use the verb *be* to talk about nationalities, jobs, and to make general statements and give descriptions.
  My mother**'s** an engineer.
  We **are** happy.
- We always put *not* after the verb *be* in the negative.
  I **am not** very tall.
  NOT I ~~not am~~ very tall.
- We generally use the contracted forms of the affirmative and negative.

be: questions

Questions	
Am I ...?	Are we ...?
Are you ...?	Are you ...?
Is he ...?	Are they ...?
Is she ...?	
Is it ...?	

- We use *yes/no* questions to ask simple questions with the answer *yes* or *no*.
- *yes/no* questions do not use question words.
  Are Paola and Giovanni in your class?
- There is no contracted form in questions.
  NOT ~~'s he here?~~

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Short answers	
Affirmative	Negative
Yes, I am.	No, I'm not.
Yes, you are.	No, you aren't.
Yes, he is.	No, he isn't.
Yes, she is.	No, she isn't.
Yes, it is.	No, it isn't.
Yes, we are.	No, we aren't.
Yes, you are.	No, you aren't.
Yes, they are.	No, they aren't.

- Affirmative short answers always use the full forms.
  Are you OK? Yes, **I am**. NOT Yes, ~~I'm~~.

be: wh- questions

- We use *wh-* questions to ask for specific information. *Wh-* questions begin with a question word.
- ***Who:*** to ask about people
  Who's she?
- ***What:*** to ask about a thing
  What's this?
  We can use *what* + noun:
  What time is it?
- ***Which:*** to ask about a thing from a small number of choices
  Which is your bag: the red one or the blue one?
  We can also use *which* + noun
  Which city is the capital of Italy: Rome or Milan?
- ***Whose:*** to ask who something belongs to
  Whose is this book?
  We can also use *whose* + noun
  Whose book is this?
- Don't confuse *whose* with *who's* (= *who is*)
  Whose is this coat?
  BUT Who's he?
- ***When:*** to ask about a time or date that something takes place
  When's your birthday?
- ***Where:*** to ask about a place
  Where are Helen and Zoe?
- ***Why:*** to ask about a reason
  Why are you sad?
- ***How:*** to ask about the way to do something
  How do you make a pizza?
- We often use *how* in questions such as
  How are you? **How** old are you?

UNIT 2

this, that, these, those

- We use *this* and *these* to refer to people or things close to us when we are speaking.
- We use *this* before a singular noun.
  This is my brother, Steve.
- We use *these* before a plural noun.
  These are my parents.
  These are my two cats.
- We don't use the contracted forms *'s* or *'re* after *this* and *these*.
  NOT ~~This's~~ my brother
  NOT ~~These're~~ my parents.
- We use *that* and *those* to refer to people or things that are not close to us or present when we are speaking.
- We use *that* before a singular noun.
  That is our school over there.
- We use *those* before a plural noun.
  Those are my socks. Give them to me!
- We can use the contracted form *'s* after *that*. However, we can't use the contracted form *'re* after *those*.
  That's our school.
  BUT **Those are** my CDs.
  NOT ~~Those're~~ my CDs.

Possessive adjectives

Subject pronoun	Possesive adjective
I	my
you	your
he	his
she	her
it	its
we	our
you	your
they	their

- Possessive adjectives can be used with a singular or a plural noun but the form of the possessive adjective doesn't change.
  her teacher (one teacher)
  her teachers (more than one teacher)
  NOT ~~hers~~ teachers
- There are three possessive adjectives for the third person singular: *his*, *her* and *its*.
  His mother is German.
  Her teachers are very good.
  My cat is very old. **Its** name is Tigger.

Possessive 's

- When we talk about relationships or things that belong to people, we add:

- *'s* to a singular noun.
  my brother**'s** house = the house that belongs to my brother
- *'s* to plural nouns that do not end in *-s*
  my children**'s** bedroom = the bedroom that belongs to my children
- *'* (apostrophe only) to a plural noun that ends in *-s*
  my brothers' house = the house that belongs to more than one brother

Present simple

Affirmative	
I work	We work
You work	You work
He works	They work
She works	
It works	

- We add *-s* to the third person singular form.
  He likes fish and chips.

Negative	
Full form	**Contracted form**
I do not work.	I don't work.
You do not work.	You don't work.
He does not work.	He doesn't work.
She does not work.	She doesn't work.
It does not work.	It doesn't work.
We do not work.	We don't work.
You do not work.	You don't work.
They do not work.	They don't work.

- We use *doesn't* for the third person singular.
  She **doesn't play** the guitar.
  NOT She ~~don't~~ play the guitar.

Spelling rules

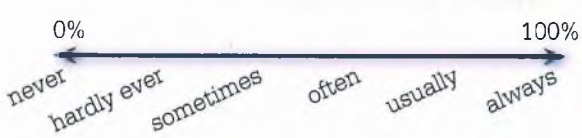
Most verbs	run eat	+ *-s*	runs eats
Verbs ending *-s*, *-x*, *-ch*, *-o* or *-z*	watch go	+ *-es*	watches goes
Verbs ending consonant + *-y*	fly try	Change *-y* to *-ies*	flies tries
Irregular verbs	be have		is has

We use the present simple to talk about:

- repeated actions, habits and everyday routines
  I **get up** at seven o'clock every morning.
- facts and things that are always true
  'Carmen' **is** a Spanish name.

UNIT 3

Adverbs of frequency



- We use adverbs of frequency to talk about how regularly something happens.
  I **sometimes** play football with my friends.
- We use *never* with an affirmative verb.
  We **never go** shopping.
  NOT We ~~don't never go~~ shopping.

Word order

- Adverb of frequency + infinitive
  They **don't usually eat** sweets.
- Verb *be* + adverb of frequency
  Joe**'s always** tired.

Prepositions of time

We often use the following time expressions with adverbs of frequency:

- *at* + time
  at three o'clock, **at** the weekend
- *in* + part of a day/months/years
  in the morning, **in** December, **in** 2016
  BUT **at** night
- *on* + days/dates
  on Saturday **on** 19th July

Present simple: questions

Questions	
Do I read?	Do we read?
Do you read?	Do you read?
Does he read?	Do they read?
Does she read?	
Does it read?	

- We use *do/does* + subject + infinitive to form present simple questions.
- Always use the form *does* for the third person singular.
  Does Maria live here?
  NOT ~~Do~~ Maria live here?

Short answers	
Affirmative	Negative
Yes, I do.	No, I don't.
Yes, you do.	No, you don't.
Yes, he does.	No, he doesn't.
Yes, she does.	No, she doesn't.
Yes, it does.	No, it doesn't.
Yes, we do.	No, we don't.
Yes, you do.	No, you don't.
Yes, they do.	No, they don't.

- In short answers, we never repeat the infinitive.
  Do you **read** comics? Yes, I **do**.
  NOT Yes, ~~I read ...~~

Present simple: *wh-* questions

Question word	Auxiliary	Subject	Infinitive
What	do	I / you / we / they	study?
When			
Where	does	he / she / it	

- We can use *wh-* question words with the present simple.
  Where do they **live?**

like, love, not like, hate + *-ing* form

- We use the verbs *like, love, not like, hate* + *-ing* to talk about our preferences.
  They **don't like doing** homework.
- Remember to use the *-ing* form after state verbs.
  She **loves playing** basketball.
  NOT She loves ~~play~~ basketball.

UNIT 4

Countable and uncountable nouns

Countable nouns

- These are nouns that we can count individually. They have singular and plural forms.

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- We use *a*, *an* or numbers with countable nouns.
  Singular: a cat, an apple, one potato
  Plural: cats, apples, two potatoes
- Some countable nouns have irregular plural forms.

a man	men
a person	people

Uncountable nouns

- These are nouns we cannot count individually, and only have a singular form. For example:
  cheese, bread, oil, money, milk, water
  NOT ~~a money~~
  NOT ~~two breads~~

a lot of, some, any

- We can use *a lot of*, *some* and *any* with uncountable nouns and plural countable nouns. We use these words to talk about quantity.
- We use *a lot of* + noun in affirmative and negative sentences and questions to talk about a large quantity.

Plural countable	There are **a lot of people** here. I **eat a lot of apples**. Are there **a lot of shops** near here?
Uncountable	We've got **a lot of homework**. There isn't **a lot of milk** in the fridge. Is there **a lot of sugar** in the cupboard?

- We use *some* + noun in affirmative sentences.

Plural countable	There are **some** nice **cars** over there.
Uncountable	Here's **some money**.

- We use *any* + noun in negative sentences and questions.

Plural countable	There **aren't any spoons** in the drawer. **Can** you **see any cups?**
Uncountable	I **don't need any bread** today. **Is there any water** in that bottle?

Frequency expressions

- There are other expressions that we can use to talk about how regularly we do something. We generally put these expressions at the end of the sentence.

every

- This expression means 'each', and combines with words such as: day/week/month/year and with days of the week.
  I play tennis **every Thursday**.

once a ... / twice a ... / three times a ...

- We can combine these expressions with words such as *day/week/month/year*. We can't use them with days of the week or particular dates.
  I go shopping **once a week**.
  NOT I go shopping ~~once a Wednesday~~.

How often?

- We use the expression *How often ...?* to ask about routines and habits.
  How often does Jon play football?

UNIT 5

Present continuous

Affirmative	
Full form	Contracted form
I am working.	I'm working.
You are working.	You're working.
He is working.	He's working.
She is working.	She's working.
It is working.	It's working.
We are working.	We're working.
You are working.	You're working.
They are working.	They're working.

Negative	
Full form	Contracted form
I am not working.	I'm not working.
You are not working.	You aren't working.
He is not working.	He isn't working.
She is not working.	She isn't working.
It is not working.	It isn't working.
We are not working.	We aren't working.
You are not working.	You aren't working.
They are not working.	They aren't working.

- We use the present continuous to talk about what we are doing at the moment of speaking.
  I'm making a cake.
- We can use time expressions such as *now* and *at the moment*.
  We **are speaking** English **now**.

Spelling rules

Most verbs	read fly listen	+ *-ing*	reading flying listening
Verbs ending *-e*	make write	*-e* + *-ing*	making writing
Verbs ending *-ie*	lie	*-ie* + *y* + *-ing*	lying
Verbs ending consonant + vowel + consonant	swim chat shop	double consonant + *-ing*	swimming chatting shopping

Present continuous for future plans

- We also use the present continuous to talk about definite plans in the future.
- We often use a time expression such as:
  tomorrow
  next/this + *weekend/week/month*
  on + day of week
  on + date
  at + time
  in + month
  These time expressions make it clear that we are talking about the future.
  I'm playing tennis. (now)
  I'm playing tennis **this/next Friday**. (in the future)
- We can use the words *this* and *next* in many of the same expressions. However, we can only use *this* + *morning/afternoon/evening*.
  I'm travelling to Manchester **this evening**.
  NOT I'm travelling to Manchester ~~next evening~~.

Present continuous: questions

Questions	
Am I playing?	Are we playing?
Are you playing?	Are you playing?
Is he playing?	Are they playing?
Is she playing?	
Is it playing?	

Short answers	
Affirmative	Negative
Yes, I am.	No, I'm not.
Yes, you are.	No, you aren't.
Yes, he is.	No, he isn't.
Yes, she is.	No, she isn't.
Yes, it is.	No, it isn't.
Yes, we are.	No, we aren't.
Yes, you are.	No, you aren't.
Yes, they are.	No, they aren't.

- In short answers, we don't repeat the *-ing* form.
  Are you **reading** a comic? Yes, I am.
  NOT Yes, ~~I'm reading~~.

- We can also use *wh-* questions words with the present continuous.
  Who's he **talking** to?

Present continuous v. present simple

- We use the present continuous and present simple for different situations.

Present simple	Present continuous
For routines and habits. My dad **works** in an office.	For things that are happening right now. **I'm writing** to my granny.
For facts and things that are always true. An author **writes** books.	For situations that are happening around now. My dad **is working** on a new project.

Present simple	Present continuous
With adverbs of frequency and other frequency expressions. I **go** to the park **every day**.	With time expressions such as *now* and *at the moment*. **He's doing** his homework **at the moment**.
With state and sense verbs, e.g. *like*, *love*, *hate*, *want*, *know*, etc. They **don't like** coffee.	Not used with state and sense verbs, e.g. *like*, *love*, *hate*, *want*, *know*, etc. NOT They ~~aren't liking~~ coffee.

UNIT 6

there is / there are

- We use *there is / there are* to describe scenes in the present.

With countable nouns

Affirmative

- With singular countable nouns, we can use the full form *there is* or the contracted form *there's*.
  There's a dog under the table.
- With plural countable nouns, we use the full form *there are*.
  There are some people in the restaurant.
  NOT There~~'re~~ some people in the restaurant.

Negative

- In the negative, we generally use the contracted forms *there isn't* and *there aren't* for singular and plural countable nouns.
  There isn't an orange in the bowl.
  There aren't any pyramids in England.

With uncountable nouns

Affirmative

- We use *there is / there's* + *some* + uncountable noun.
  There's some money on the floor.

Negative

- We use *there isn't* + *any* + uncountable noun.
  There isn't any furniture in the bedroom.

there is / there are: questions

	Questions	Short answers
Uncountable	Is there any food?	Yes, there is.
Singular	Is there a table?	No, there isn't.
Plural	Are there any tables?	Yes, there are. No, there aren't.

Object pronouns

- We use object pronouns to say who or what is the object of the verb.

Subject pronoun	Object pronoun
I	me
you	you
he	him
she	her
it	it
we	us
you	you
they	them

- Do not confuse subject and object pronouns. Some of them have the same form.
  It's very expensive. = Subject pronoun
  We can see **it**. = Object pronoun

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- Subject pronouns come before the verb, and object pronouns come after the verb.
  I can see **him**.
  NOT I ~~can him see~~.

have got

Affirmative	
Full form	Contracted form
I have got	I've got
You have got	You've got
He has got	He's got
She has got	She's got
It has got	It's got
We have got	We've got
You have got	You've got
They have got	They've got

Negative	
Full form	Contracted form
I have not got	I haven't got
You have not got	You haven't got
He has not got	He hasn't got
She has not got	She hasn't got
It has not got	It hasn't got
We have not got	We haven't got
You have not got	You haven't got
They have not got	They haven't got

- The third person singular form is different to the other forms.
- It is more usual to use the contracted forms *'ve got* and *'s got*.
  She**'s got** a new computer.
  We **haven't got** a lot of money.
- We also use *have got* to talk about physical appearance.
  Tanya **hasn't got** black hair.
- When two or more people's names are the subject, we use the full form of *have got*.
  Tanya and Carla **have got** black hair.
  NOT Tanya and Carla~~'ve~~ got black hair.

have got: questions

Questions	
Have I got...?	Have we got...?
Have you got...?	Have you got...?
Has he got...?	Have they got...?
Has she got...?	
Has it got...?	

Short answers	
Affirmative	Negative
Yes, I have.	No, I haven't.
Yes, you have.	No, you haven't.
Yes, he has.	No, he hasn't.
Yes, she has.	No, she hasn't.
Yes, it has.	No, it hasn't.
Yes, we have.	No, we haven't.
Yes, you have.	No, you haven't.
Yes, they have.	No, they haven't.

Singular
Have you **got a knife**? Yes, I **have**.

Plural
Have we **got any ice**? No, we **haven't**.

- We can use *wh-* question words with *have got*.
  What have you **got** in your bag?

UNIT 7

was/were

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

Negative	
Full form	Contracted form
I was not	I wasn't
You were not	You weren't
He was not	He wasn't
She was not	She wasn't
It was not	It wasn't
We were not	We weren't
You were not	You weren't
They were not	They weren't

- We use the past simple of the verb *be* to talk about situations or describe events in the past.
- *Was* and *were* do not have contracted forms in the affirmative.
  I **was** very young in that photo.
- In the negative, *not* always comes after *was/were*.
  Steve and Joe **weren't** at the party last night.
  NOT Steve and Joe ~~not were~~ ...
- We also use *was* and *were* with the expression *be born*.
  My grandmother **was born** in 1949.
  They **weren't born** in the 1970s.

was/were: questions

Questions	
Was I...?	Were we...?
Were you...?	Were you...?
Was he...?	Were they...?
Was she...?	
Was it...?	

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

- In questions the verb *was/were* comes before the subject.
- In negative short answers, we generally use the contracted forms.
  No, he **wasn't**. No, they **weren't**.
- We can use *wh-* question words with *was/were*.
  Where were you yesterday?
  What time **was** I born?

Past simple: regular verbs

Affirmative	
I played	We played
You played	You played
He played	They played
She played	
It played	

Spelling rules

Most verbs	work play visit	+ *-ed*	worked played visited
Verbs ending *-e*	like arrive	+ *-d*	liked arrived
Verbs ending consonant + *-y*	try study	*-y* + *-ied*	tried studied
Verbs ending consonant + vowel + consonant	chat shop travel	double consonant + *-ed*	chatted shopped travelled

- We use the past simple to talk about actions and situations in the past.
- We often use past time expressions with past simple verbs.
  I **worked** for a different company **last year**.

Past simple negative	
Full form	Contracted form
I did not	I didn't
You did not	You didn't
He did not	He didn't
She did not	She didn't
It did not	It didn't
We did not	We didn't
You did not	You didn't
They did not	They didn't

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- In the negative, it is more usual to use the contracted form *didn't*.
  I **didn't hear** you.
- Always use the infinitive form after *didn't*.
  We **didn't arrive** in time for the concert.
  NOT We didn't ~~arrived~~ ...

UNIT 8

Past simple: irregular verbs

Affirmative

- Many common verbs in English have irregular past simple forms in the affirmative.
- The past simple forms of irregular verbs need to be learnt individually. Here are some examples:

Infinitive	Past simple
be	was/were
become	became
begin	began
break	broke
bring	brought
build	built
buy	bought
catch	caught
choose	chose
come	came
cost	cost
do	did
dream	dreamt/dreamed
drink	drank
drive	drove
eat	ate
fall	fell
feel	felt
find	found
fly	flew
forget	forgot
get	got
give	gave
go	went
have	had
hear	heard
hold	held
keep	kept
know	knew
learn	learnt/learned
leave	left
lose	lost
make	made
mean	meant
meet	met
pay	paid
put	put
read	read
ring	rang
run	ran
say	said
see	saw
sell	sold
send	sent
sing	sang
sleep	slept
stand	stood
steal	stole
swim	swam
take	took
teach	taught
tell	told
think	thought
understand	understood
wear	wore
win	won
write	wrote

I **wrote** to him every day last summer.
I **learnt** so much from my teachers.

Negative

- The negative of irregular verbs in the past simple is formed in the same way as for regular verbs.
  I **didn't forget** your birthday.

there was / there were

- We use *there was / there were* to describe scenes in the past.

Affirmative

There was a strange man on the bus.
There were some good films on at the cinema last month.

Negative

There wasn't an accident this morning.
There weren't any internet cafés fifty years ago.

Questions

Was there a problem with the bill last night?
Were there any hospitals in the 1800s?

Short answers	
Affirmative	Negative
Yes, there was. Yes, there were.	No, there wasn't. No, there weren't.

Past simple: questions

- We form questions and short answers in the same way for regular and irregular verbs in the past simple.
- In questions, as with the negative, we use the infinitive form, not the past simple form.
  Did she go early?
  NOT Did she ~~went~~ early?

Questions	
Did I...? Did you...? Did he...? Did she...? Did it...?	Did we...? Did you...? Did they...?

Short answers	
Affirmative	Negative
Yes, I did. Yes, you did. Yes, he did. Yes, she did. Yes, it did.	No, I didn't. No, you didn't. No, he didn't. No, she didn't. No, it didn't.
Yes, we did. Yes, you did. Yes, they did.	No, we didn't. No, you didn't. No, they didn't.

- In short answers, we repeat the auxiliary.
  Did you talk to Rob yesterday? Yes, I **did**.
  NOT Yes, I ~~talked~~.
- We can use *wh-* question words with the past simple.
  What did he **say** to her?

Past time expressions

- We often use time expressions with the past simple. These include:
  yesterday
  yesterday + morning/afternoon/evening
  last + night/week/weekend/month/ year/ June/Friday
  I **was** at the hospital **yesterday evening**.
- We can also use the word *ago* to show how far in the past something happened. *Ago* comes at the end of a time expression.
  She **was** here **a few minutes ago**.
  NOT She was here ~~ago a few minutes~~.

UNIT 9

going to

Affirmative	
Full form	Contracted form
I am going to You are going to He is going to She is going to It is going to	I'm going to You're going to He's going to She's going to It's going to
We are going to You are going to They are going to	We're going to You're going to They're going to

Negative	
Full form	Contracted form
I am not going to You are not going to He is not going to She is not going to It is not going to	I'm not going to You aren't going to He isn't going to She isn't going to It isn't going to
We are not going to You are not going to They are not going to	We aren't going to You aren't going to They aren't going to

- We use *going to* + infinitive:
  to talk about decisions that we've made
  My brother**'s going to** go to university later this year.

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to predict the future based on something that is happening now
It feels warm already. **It's going to** be a hot day.

- The phrase *going to* never changes. However, you must use it with the correct form of the verb *be*.

going to: questions

Questions	
Am I going to...?	Are we going to...?
Are you going to...?	Are you going to...?
Is he going to...?	Are they going to...?
Is she going to...?	
Is it going to...?	

Short answers	
Affirmative	Negative
Yes, I am.	No, I'm not.
Yes, you are.	No, you aren't.
Yes, he is.	No, he isn't.
Yes, she is.	No, she isn't.
Yes, it is.	No, it isn't.
Yes, we are.	No, we aren't.
Yes, you are.	No, you aren't.
Yes, they are.	No, they aren't.

- In short answers, we never repeat the *going to* form.
Are you **going to** watch TV? Yes, I am.
NOT Yes, I~~'m going to.~~

- We can use *wh-* question words with *going to*.
What are they **going to** cook for us?

must

Affirmative	
I must	We must
You must	You must
He must	They must
She must	
It must	

Negative	
Full form	Contracted form
I must not	I mustn't
You must not	You mustn't
He must not	He mustn't
She must not	She mustn't
It must not	It mustn't
We must not	We mustn't
You must not	You mustn't
They must not	They mustn't

- We use *must* and *mustn't* when we talk about actions that are necessary or obligatory.

- We use the infinitive without *to* after *must* and *mustn't*.
We must listen.
NOT We must ~~to~~ listen

- The forms do not change in the third person singular.
He must go.
NOT He ~~musts~~ go.

- We don't use the auxiliary *do* or *does* to form the negative.
I **mustn't** go.

can: permission

- We use *can* and *can't* to talk about things that we are allowed to do.

- We use the infinitive without *to* after *can* and *can't*.

Affirmative
I **can stay up** until 11 o'clock on Fridays = my parents allow me to stay up

Negative
We **can't wear** nail polish at school = we are not allowed to wear it

Questions
Can I go to the party?

Short answers
Yes, you **can**. No, you **can't**.

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WORD LIST

WELCOME

English you need

- Imperatives

answer	/'ɑːnsə/
ask	/ɑːsk/
check	/tʃek/
listen	/'lɪsn/
match	/mætʃ/
read	/riːd/
repeat	/rɪ'piːt/
write	/raɪt/

UNIT 1

Favourite things

bike	/baɪk/
books	/bʊks/
camera	/'kæmrə/
cat	/kæt/
clothes	/kləʊðz/
computer games	/kʌm'pjuːtə geɪmz/
DVD	/diːviː'diː/
games console	/geɪmz 'kɒnsəʊl/
mobile	/'məʊbaɪl/
MP3 player	/empiː'əriː 'pleɪə/
piano	/piː'ænəʊ/
trainers	/'treɪnəz/

Sports

basketball	/'bɑːskɪtbɔːl/
cycling	/'saɪklɪŋ/
football	/'fʊtbɔːl/
horse riding	/hɔːs 'raɪdɪŋ/
karate	/kə'rɑːtiː/
rugby	/'rʌgbi/
skiing	/'skiːɪŋ/
snowboarding	/'snəʊbɔːdɪŋ/
swimming	/'swɪmɪŋ/
tennis	/'tenɪs/

English you need

- Talk about your country

Where are you from?

I'm from Argentina.

What's the population of Argentina?

It's about 40 million.

I'm from Santa Rosa. It's in the centre of Argentina.

It's 591 kilometres from Buenos Aires, the capital city.

Where are you from in Argentina?

Other words

- Directions

east	/iːst/
north	/nɔːθ/
south	/saʊθ/
west	/west/

- Nouns

actor	/'æktə/
actress	/'æktrəs/
adventure book	/əd'ventʃə bʊk/
capital city	/'kæpɪtl 'sɪti/
comedy	/'kɒmədi/
fail	/feɪl/
fan	/fæn/
film	/fɪlm/
indigenous people	/ɪn'dɪdʒənəs 'piːpl/
island	/'aɪlənd/

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location	/ləʊ'keɪʃn/
ocean	/'əʊʃn/
pass	/pɑːs/
population	/pɑpjə'leɪʃn/
sheep	/ʃiːp/
singer	/'sɪŋə/
team	/tiːm/

• Adjectives

brilliant	/'brɪliənt/
cool	/kuːl/
expensive	/ɪk'spensɪv/
independent	/ɪndɪ'pendənt/
official	/ə'fɪʃl/
popular	/'pɒpjələ/

• Verbs

investigate	/ɪn'vestɪgeɪt/

• Expressions

My number one thing is...

to be a fan of something/one

to be into something/one

UNIT 2

Family

aunt	/ɑːnt/
brother	/'brʌðə/
children	/'tʃɪldrən/
cousins	/'kʌznz/
daughter	/'dɔːtə/
father	/'fɑːðə/
grandfather	/'grænfɑːðə/
grandmother	/'grænmʌðə/
mother	/'mʌðə/
nephew	/'nefjuː/
niece	/niːs/
parents	/'peərənts/
sister	/'sɪstə/
sons	/sʌns/
stepfather	/'stepfɑːðə/
uncle	/'ʌŋkl/

Adjectives for pets

annoying	/ə'nɔɪŋ/
clean	/kliːn/
cuddly	/'kʌdli/
friendly	/'frendli/
intelligent	/ɪn'telɪdʒənt/
messy	/'mesi/
noisy	/'nɔɪzi/
quiet	/'kwaɪət/
scary	/'skeəri/

English you need

• Tell the time

What time is it?

It's ten past seven.

What time is the concert tonight?

It starts at quarter past seven.

When's the next train to Manchester?

At three o'clock.

Other words

• Nouns

ant	/ænt/
bird	/bɜːd/
boyfriend	/'bɔɪfrend/
class	/klɑːs/
dog	/dɒg/
fish	/fɪʃ/
free time	/friː taɪm/
hamster	/'hæmstə/
interviewer	/'ɪntəvjuːə/
pocket money	/'pɒkɪt 'mʌni/
rabbit	/'ræbɪt/
rice paddy	/raɪs 'pædi/
roboraptor	/'rəʊbəʊræptə/
spider	/'spaɪdə/

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summer	/'sʌmə/
village	/'vɪlɪdʒ/
winter	/'wɪntə/

• Adjectives

missing	/'mɪsɪŋ/

• Verbs

bite	/baɪt/
rain	/reɪn/
understand	/ʌndə'stænd/

• Adverbs

separately	/'seprətli/

• Expressions

to be in love

UNIT 3

Daily routines

brush my teeth	/brʌʃ maɪ tiːθ/
do my homework	/duː maɪ 'həʊmwɜːk/
get up	/get ʌp/
go to bed	/gəʊ tə bed/
go to school	/gəʊ tə skuːl/
have a shower	/hæv ə 'ʃaʊə/
have breakfast	/hæv 'brekfəst/
have dinner	/hæv 'dɪnə/
have lunch	/hæv lʌntʃ/
wake up	/weɪk ʌp/

Free-time activities

chat on the internet	/tʃæt ɒn ðə 'ɪntənet/
do exercise	/duː 'eksəsaɪz/
go shopping	/gəʊ 'ʃɒpɪŋ/
listen to music	/lɪsən tə 'mjuːzɪk/
play basketball	/pleɪ 'bɑːskɪtbɔːl/
play computer games	/pleɪ kəm'pjuːtə geɪmz/
read	/riːd/
see friends	/siː frenz/

English you need

• Say the date

the twenty-second of January

the first of September

the nineteenth of April

My birthday is on the 30th April.

I start school in September.

The film starts at five o'clock.

Other words

• Nouns

alarm clock	/ə'lɑːm klɒk/
calendar	/'kæləndə/
canteen	/kæn'tiːn/
costume	/'kɒstjuːm/
fireworks	/'faɪəwɜːks/
hobby	/'hɒbi/
lantern	/'læntən/
luck	/lʌk/
midnight	/'mɪdnaɪt/
mosque	/mɒsk/
neighbour	/'neɪbə/
parade	/pə'reɪd/
present	/'presənt/
rule	/ruːl/
school bell	/skuːl bel/
turkey	/'tɜːki/

• Adjectives

busy	/'bɪzi/
late	/leɪt/
online	/ɒn'laɪn/
spectacular	/spek'tækjələ/
tired	/'taɪəd/

• Verbs

carry	/'kæri/
celebrate	/'seləbreɪt/
chill	/tʃɪl/
meet	/miːt/
relax	/rɪ'læks/

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ring	/rɪŋ/
send	/send/
sing	/sɪŋ/

UNIT 4

Food

bacon	/'beɪkən/
cheese	/tʃi:z/
cucumber	/'kju:kʌmbə/
ham	/hæm/
lettuce	/'letɪs/
mayonnaise	/meɪə'neɪz/
onion	/'ʌnjən/
roast beef	/rəʊs bi:f/
salmon	/'sæmən/
salami	/sə'lɑ:mi/
tomato	/tə'mɑ:təʊ/
tuna	/'tʃu:nə/

School subjects

Art	/ɑ:t/
Drama	/'drɑ:mə/
French	/frentʃ/
Geography	/dʒi'ɒgrəfi/
History	/'hɪstri/
ICT (Information and Communication Technology)	/aɪsi:'ti:/
Maths	/mæθs/
Music	/'mju:zɪk/
PE (Physical Education)	/pi:'i:/
Science	/'saɪəns/

English you need

- Order food

Can I help you?
Anything to drink?
Can I have a large cola, please?
Anything else?
How much is that?
Here you are.

Other words

- Nouns

attendant	/ə'tendənt/
avocado	/ævə'kɑ:dəʊ/
brain	/breɪn/
calorie	/'kæləri/
cap	/kæp/
chips	/tʃɪps/
competition	/kɒmpə'tɪʃn/
customer	/'kʌstəmə/
dessert	/dɪ'zɜ:t/
drink	/drɪŋk/
energy	/'enədʒi/
equivalent	/ɪ'kwɪvələnt/
fish	/fɪʃ/
fruit	/fru:t/
immune system	/ɪ'mju:n 'sɪstəm/
junk food	/dʒʌŋk fu:d/
meal	/mi:l/
meat	/mi:t/
mountain	/'maʊntɪn/
race	/reɪs/
recipe	/'resəpi/
spinach	/'spɪnɪtʃ/
takeaway food	/'teɪkəweɪ fu:d/
toast	/təʊst/
uniform	/'ju:nɪfɔ:m/
vegetable	/'vedʒtəbl/
veggie burger	/'vedʒi 'bɜ:gə/

- Adjectives

delicious	/dɪ'lɪʃəs/
healthy	/'helθi/
ready	/'redi/

- Verbs

cook	/kʊk/
cut	/kʌt/

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need	/niːd/
protect	/prəˈtekt/

• Adverbs

usually	/ˈjuːʒəli/

• Expressions

to order food

per day

UNIT 5

The weather

cloudy	/ˈklaʊdi/
cold	/kəʊld/
foggy	/ˈfɒgi/
hot	/hɒt/
raining	/ˈreɪnɪŋ/
snowing	/ˈsnəʊɪŋ/
sunny	/ˈsʌni/
warm	/wɔːm/
windy	/ˈwɪndi/

Collocations

answer the phone	/ˈɑːnsə ðə fəʊn/
do my homework	/duː maɪ ˈhəʊmwɜːk/
drink milk	/drɪŋk mɪlk/
eat some cereal	/iːt sʌm ˈsɪəriəl/
listen to music	/ˈlɪsən tə ˈmjuːzɪk/
read a newspaper	/riːd ə ˈnjuːspeɪpə/
rob a bank	/rɒb ə bæŋk/
watch TV	/wɒtʃ ˈtiːviː/

English you need

• Talk on the phone

Can I speak to Ally, please?

Yes, who's calling?

It's Zach.

Just a moment.

Do you want to go to the cinema?

See you soon!

Other words

• Nouns

countryside	/ˈkʌntrisaɪd/
destination	/destɪˈneɪʃn/
equator	/ɪˈkweɪtə/
grass	/grɑːs/
guided tour	/ˈgaɪdɪd tʊə/
martial art	/ˈmɑːʃl ɑːt/
Police Commissioner	/pəˈliːs kəˈmɪʃnə/
satellite dish	/ˈsætəlaɪt dɪʃ/
seat	/siːt/
sightseeing	/ˈsaɪtsiːɪŋ/
space junk	/speɪs dʒʌŋk/
stadium	/ˈsteɪdiəm/
tour guide	/tʊə gaɪd/

• Adjectives

crazy	/ˈkreɪzi/
enormous	/ɪˈnɔːməs/
incredible	/ɪnˈkredɪbl/
invisible	/ɪnˈvɪzəbl/

• Verbs

climb	/klaɪm/
connect	/kəˈnekt/
drive	/draɪv/
help	/help/
lie	/laɪ/
orbit	/ɔːbɪt/
shine	/ʃaɪn/
sing	/sɪŋ/

• Adverbs

hardly ever	/ˈhɑːdli evə/

• Expressions

to be careful

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UNIT 6

Prepositions of place

above	/ə'bʌv/
behind	/bɪ'haɪnd/
between	/bɪ'twi:n/
in	/ɪn/
in front of	/ɪn frʌnt əv/
next to	/neks tu:/
on	/ɒn/
under	/'ʌndə/

The home

carpet	/'kɑ:pɪt/
cooker	/'kʊkə/
cupboard	/'kʌbəd/
floor	/flɔ:/
mirror	/'mɪrə/
pillow	/'pɪləʊ/
plant	/plɑ:nt/
shelf	/ʃelf/
sound system	/saʊnd 'sɪstəm/
wall	/wɔ:l/
wardrobe	/'wɔ:drəʊb/
window	/'wɪndəʊ/

English you need

- Give directions

Excuse me. Is there a café near here?

Yes, there's one on this street.

It's on the left, next to the computer shop.

It's on the right, between the bank and the clothes shop.

Great, thanks.

You're welcome.

Other words

- Nouns

air	/eə/
desk	/desk/
furniture	/'fɜ:nɪtʃə/
gladiator	/'glædieɪtə/
instrument	/'ɪnstrəmənt/
key	/ki:/
meteorite	/'mi:tiəraɪt/
monument	/'mɒnjəmənt/
mystery star	/'mɪstri stɑ:/
noise	/nɔɪz/
piece of paper	/pi:s əv 'peɪpə/
poster	/'pəʊstə/
smoke	/sməʊk/
statue	/'stætʃu:/
tourist	/'tʊərɪst/
treasure	/'treʒə/
treasure chest	/'treʒə tʃest/

- Adjectives

dark	/dɑ:k/
elegant	/'elɪgənt/
identical	/aɪ'dentɪkl/
outside	/aʊt'saɪd/

- Verbs

breathe	/bri:ð/
discover	/dɪs'kʌvə/
move	/mu:v/
wear	/weə/

UNIT 7

Physical descriptions

- Eye colour

blue	/blu:/
brown	/braʊn/
green	/gri:n/

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• Hair colour

black	/blæk/
blond(e)	/blɒnd/
brown	/braʊn/

• Hair

curly	/'kɜːli/
long	/lɒŋ/
short	/ʃɔːt/
straight	/streɪt/
wavy	/'weɪvi/

• Build

short	/ʃɔːt/
slim	/slɪm/
tall	/tɔːl/

Jobs

artist	/'ɑːtɪst/
astronauts	/'æstrənɔːts/
doctor	/'dɒktə/
mountaineers	/maʊntɪ'nɪəs/
tennis player	/'tenɪs 'pleɪə/
prince	/prɪns/
scientist	/'saɪəntɪst/
writer	/'raɪtə/

English you need

• Go shopping

I'm looking for a top.
Have you got it in size 40?
Can I try it on?
OK, I'll take it.
How much is it?
It's perfect.

Other words

• Nouns

belt	/belt/
build	/bɪld/
clothes label	/kləʊðz 'leɪbl/
go-kart	/'gəʊkɑːt/
inventor	/ɪn'ventə/
material	/mə'tɪərɪəl/
primary school	/'praɪməri skuːl/
size	/saɪz/
twin	/twɪn/

• Adjectives

famous	/'feɪməs/
rich	/rɪtʃ/
strong	/strɒŋ/

• Verbs

create	/kri'eɪt/
dedicate	/'dedɪkeɪt/
land	/lænd/
marry	/'mæri/

• Adverbs

already	/ɔːl'redi/

UNIT 8

Things you read

blog	/blɒg/
comic	/'kɒmɪk/
diary	/'daɪəri/
magazines	/mægə'ziːnz/
newspapers	/'njuːspeɪpəz/
novel	/'nɒvl/
sign	/saɪn/
song lyrics	/sɒŋ 'lɪrɪks/
text message	/tekst 'mesɪdʒ/
textbook	/'tekstbʊk/

Adjectives of opinion

all right	/ɔːl raɪt/
amazing	/ə'meɪzɪŋ/
awful	/'ɔːfl/
boring	/'bɔːrɪŋ/
cool	/kuːl/

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fantastic	/fæn'tæstɪk/
fun	/fʌn/
good	/gʊd/
great	/greɪt/
interesting	/'ɪntrestɪŋ/
OK	/əʊ'keɪ/
terrible	/'terəbl/

English you need

- Describe a process

First you find a provider.
Next you register.
Then you select a design.
After that you create your site.
And finally you can change the colours.

Other words

- Nouns

attic	/'ætɪk/
bridge	/brɪdʒ/
card	/kɑːd/
dream	/driːm/
event	/ɪ'vent/
fridge	/frɪdʒ/
hole	/həʊl/
jewellery	/'dʒuːlri/
ladder	/'lædə/
password	/'pɑːswɜːd/
provider	/prə'vaɪdə/
ship	/ʃɪp/
war	/wɔː/

- Adjectives

frightened	/'fraɪtnd/
private	/'praɪvət/

- Verbs

fall	/fɔːl/
register	/'redʒɪstə/
smile	/smaɪl/
stay	/steɪ/

- Adverbs

suddenly	/'sʌdnli/

UNIT 9

Holidays

boots	/buːts/
compass	/'kʌmpəs/
guidebook	/'gaɪdbʊk/
passport	/'pɑːspɔːt/
penknife	/'pennaɪf/
shorts	/ʃɔːts/
sun cream	/sʌn kriːm/
swimsuit	/'swɪmsuːt/
toothbrush	/'tuːəbrʌʃ/
torch	/tɔːtʃ/
towel	/taʊəl/
umbrella	/ʌm'brelə/

Rules

Don't touch my things.
Knock before you come in.
Don't take my CDs.
Don't look in my school bag.
Put things back.
Don't try on my clothes.
Don't use my computer.
Don't disturb me in the morning.

English you need

- Make plans

Let's go to the cinema.
That's a good idea.
Why don't we go to the park?
That's boring.
Let's go to the café.
I don't know. It isn't very exciting.
Shall we go ice-skating?
What a great idea!

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Other words

- Nouns

accommodation	/əkɒmə'deɪʃn/
bag	/bæg/
ceiling	/'si:lɪŋ/
flag	/flæg/
flat	/flæt/
piercing	/'pɪəsɪŋ/
stick	/stɪk/
tattoo	/tə'tu:/

- Adjectives

loud	/laʊd/

- Verbs

break	/brek/
cover	/'kʌvə/
fly	/flaɪ/
hit	/hɪt/
lift	/lɪft/
sunbathe	/'sʌnbeɪð/

- Expressions

in case

sooner or later

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Phonetic Chart

CONSONANTS

Symbol	Examples
/p/	pen, please, stop
/b/	bus, bike, web
/t/	time, cat, Thames
/d/	day, read, rained
/k/	can, black, chemist
/g/	go, get, big
/tʃ/	cheese, nature, watch
/ʤ/	job, juice, fridge
/f/	four, French, photo
/v/	very, of, live
/θ/	think, three, thanks
/ð/	this, clothes, father
/s/	some, pass, peace
/z/	zoo, cousin, plays
/ʃ/	she, sugar, machine
/ʒ/	decision, television, usually
/h/	he, here, hot
/m/	my, many, summer
/n/	no, night, run
/ŋ/	song, think, going
/l/	lemon, clock, sell
/r/	rain, real, sorry
/j/	yes, unit, Europe
/w/	work, white, quick

VOWELS

Symbol	Examples
/i:/	see, he, teacher
/ɪ/	in, women, busy
/i/	happy, really, very
/e/	ten, friend, said
/æ/	hat, bad, exam
/ɑ:/	car, heart, laugh
/ɒ/	on, watch, cough
/ɔ:/	door, walk, law
/ʊ/	put, book, foot
/u:/	food, rule, blue
/ʌ/	up, money, couple
/ɜ:/	girl, heard, prefer
/ə/	about, colour, culture

DIPHTHONGS

Symbol	Examples
/eɪ/	name, eight, age
/əʊ/	home, know, potato
/aɪ/	time, sky, buy
/aʊ/	house, town, shout
/ɔɪ/	oil, toy, voice
/ɪə/	ear, here, year
/eə/	air, care, parents
/ʊə/	poor, sure, pure

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A1 A2 B1 B2 C1 C2

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ISBN: 978-84-668-1002-9

0072895