

1 The real you

THIS UNIT INCLUDES

- Vocabulary** • personality adjectives • negative prefixes: *un-*, *im-* / *in-* and *dis-* • hobbies and interests • time phrases
- Grammar** • present simple and continuous • verbs not used in continuous tenses • verb + infinitive or -ing form
- Speaking** • talking about personality • expressing likes and dislikes
- Writing** • a personal profile

A

VOCABULARY AND LISTENING

Personalities

I can describe someone's personality.

- 1 Look at the photos. Do you know the characters? Is each person:

- kind or unkind?
- funny or serious?
- lazy or hard-working?
- generous or mean?

I think Trinity is serious.



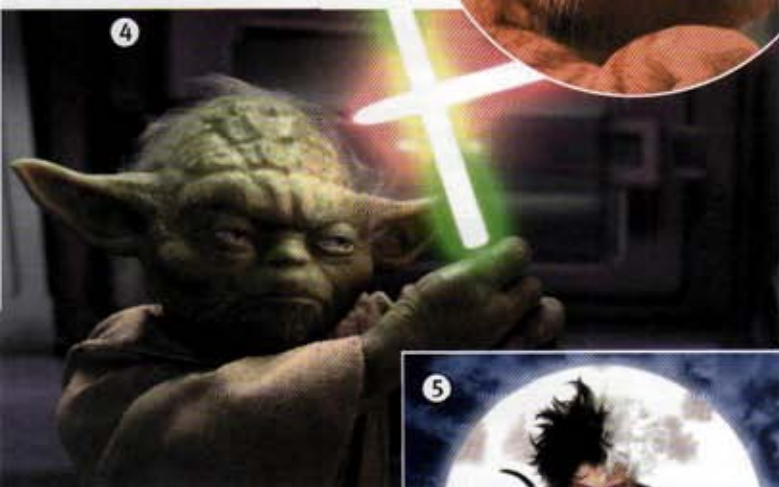
Trinity



Blofeld



Garfield



Yoda



Cruella de Vil

- 2 Match the personality adjectives in A with their opposites in B.

Personality adjectives

A

kind
polite
confident
optimistic
talkative
friendly
generous
patient
funny
lazy

B

quiet
pessimistic
shy
unkind
mean
rude
unfriendly
serious
hard-working
impatient

- 3 1.01 Listen, repeat and check.

Vocabulary Builder (part 1): page 124

- 4 1.02 Listen to the dialogues and match an adjective in the box with each person in the table. You will not need all the words.

generous impatient lazy pessimistic rude shy

1 Martin

2 Julie

3 Terry

4 Emma

- 5 Make notes about three friends or relatives. What personality adjectives can you use to describe them? Give reasons.

Tom (brother) - lazy - doesn't help around the house
Susan (sister) ...

- 6 **SPEAKING** Tell the class about your friends or relatives.

My brother, Tom, is very lazy. He never does any work around the house. My sister, Susan, is ...

Vocabulary Builder (part 2): page 124

Present simple and continuous

*I can say what I usually do
and what I'm doing now.*

- 1 Look at the picture. What are the people doing? Use the verbs in the box.



Useful verbs carry chat dance drink eat hold
laugh listen relax sit smile stand text

A woman is dancing. She's smiling.

- 2 Read the text messages. What does Ed think of the wedding?

Cath

Hi Ed. Are you having a good time?

Ed

No, I'm not. I don't know many people here. I'm not talking to anyone. And I'm wearing a stupid tie!

Cath

A tie?! You never wear ties. Send me a photo! I need a laugh. By the way, I'm going to my cousin's wedding next weekend.

Ed

Do you like weddings? They're so boring. My grandad always falls asleep. He's got the right idea!

- 3 Look at the table. Underline examples of the present simple and present continuous in the text messages.

Present simple

affirmative	She always wears jeans.
negative	He doesn't like impatient people.
interrogative	Do you want a drink?

Present continuous

affirmative	She's sending a text message.
negative	They aren't wearing any shoes.
interrogative	Is he playing the keyboard?

- 4 Complete the rules in the **Learn this!** box with the correct tense.

LEARN THIS!

- 1 We use the _____ for something that always or regularly happens.
- 2 We use the _____ for something that is happening now.
- 3 We use the _____ for a fact that is always true.
- 4 We use the _____ for arrangements in the future.
- 5 We don't use the _____ with certain verbs, e.g. *believe, hate, like, love, need, know, prefer, want*.

Grammar Builder (1B): page 104

- 5 Complete the dialogue with the present simple or present continuous form of the verbs in brackets.

Naomi Hello. ¹ _____ (you/enjoy) the music?

Ed Not really. I ² _____ (prefer) hip hop. This band is terrible.

Naomi It's my dad's band.

Ed Oh, right. Actually, they ³ _____ (not play) badly now. Lots of people ⁴ _____ (dance). Which one is your dad?

Naomi He ⁵ _____ (play) the guitar.

Ed He's great! Anyway, I ⁶ _____ (not know) your name.

Naomi I'm Naomi.

Ed I'm Ed. Pleased to meet you.

Naomi Hey, I ⁷ _____ (like) your suit. It's cool.

Ed Really?

Naomi Yes. ⁸ _____ (you/wear) it often?

Ed Er ... yes. I ⁹ _____ (wear) it most weekends. Actually, ¹⁰ _____ (you/do) anything next weekend?

Naomi Yes. I ¹¹ _____ (visit) my boyfriend at university.

Ed Oh, right.

- 6 1.03 Listen and check.

- 7 **SPEAKING** Work in pairs. Look at the table. Make two true sentences for each verb, using the present simple and present continuous, and the nouns and time phrases.

Verbs	Nouns	Time phrases
go	my homework	after school
speak	jeans	every day
wear	English	at the moment
do	computer games	today
play	to town	next week
	to school	at weekends
	this exercise	this weekend

I don't go to school at weekends.

I'm going to town after school.

2 Winning and losing

THIS UNIT INCLUDES

- Vocabulary** • sports • *play/go/do* + sport • collocations: sports and games
 • free-time activities
Grammar • past simple • contrast: past simple and past continuous
Speaking • talking about favourite sports • talking about the past • narrating a story
Writing • a magazine article

A

VOCABULARY AND LISTENING

A question of sport

I can talk about sports I like.

- 1 SPEAKING** Work in pairs. Ask and answer the questions. Then check your scores.

Are you a sports fan?



- 1** Who are the people in the photos?

a _____
 b _____
 c _____

- 2** What are the colours of the Italian national football team?

- a ☐ Green shirt, white shorts and red socks
 b ☐ Blue shirt, blue shorts and blue socks
 c ☐ Blue shirt, white shorts and blue socks

- 3** Would you prefer to

- a ☐ do sport with friends?
 b ☐ watch sport on TV?
 c ☐ chat with friends?

- 4** Would you prefer to be

- a ☐ a TV sports presenter?
 b ☐ a famous sportsperson?
 c ☐ a famous film star?

- 5** How often do you watch sport on TV?

- a ☐ More than once a week
 b ☐ About once a week
 c ☐ About once a month
 d ☐ Never

Score:

1 2 points for each correct answer.

2 a 0 points b 2 points c 0 points

3 a 3 points b 2 points c 0 points

4 a 1 point b 2 points c 0 points

5 a 3 points b 2 points c 1 point d 0 points

13–16 points You are sports mad!

6–12 points You like sport but there are more important things in life.

0–5 points You aren't really interested in sport.



- 2** Match the words in the box with the pictures.

Sports athletics badminton baseball basketball
 cycling football golf gymnastics ice hockey judo
 karate rugby surfing swimming table tennis
 tennis volleyball weightlifting



- 3** 1.13 Listen, repeat and check.

- 4** Read the information in the *Look out!* box. Match the other sports from exercise 2 to the three verbs.

Look out!

We normally use
play with team sports and ball sports.
play badminton
go with sports that end in *-ing*.
go cycling
do with other sports.
do athletics

Vocabulary Builder (part 1): page 125

- 5** 1.14 Listen to eight short sports commentaries. Identify the sports.

- 6 SPEAKING** Work in pairs. Ask and answer the questions. Make notes of your partner's answers.

- What sports do you enjoy doing?
- When do you do them?
- Where do you do them?
- What sports do you enjoy watching on TV?
- Who/What are your favourite players/teams?

- 7 SPEAKING** Tell the class about your partner.

Becky enjoys doing athletics and going swimming. She ...

Vocabulary Builder (part 2): page 125

1 Read the text and choose the best answers.

- 1 One team / Both teams cheated.
- 2 Arsenal / Dynamo Moscow won the match.



On 21 November 1945, Arsenal played Dynamo Moscow in London. It was very foggy that day. In the first half, the referee sent off an Arsenal player, but he came back on a few minutes later. The referee didn't notice because of the fog! Dynamo Moscow cheated too. At one moment in the second half, fifteen Moscow players were on the pitch at the same time! How did the match finish? Dynamo Moscow 4, Arsenal 3.

2 Underline the following past simple forms in the text.

- 1 two affirmative regular verbs
- 2 two forms of *be* (singular and plural)
- 3 two affirmative irregular verbs
- 4 a negative form and an interrogative form

3 Complete the box with the correct past simple form of *play*, *go* or *do*.

Past simple

affirmative

I _____ basketball at the gym yesterday.
We _____ surfing last Saturday.

negative

My sister _____ gymnastics until she was seven.

interrogative

_____ they _____ swimming in the sea?

Look out!

We don't use *did* or *didn't* with the past simple negative and interrogative form of *be*.

Were you at the match? It wasn't very exciting.

4 1.15 **PRONUNCIATION** Listen and repeat the past simple forms. How is the *-ed* ending pronounced? Write the correct sound next to each verb: /d/ /t/ or /id/.

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| 1 played <u>d</u> | 5 scored _____ |
| 2 cheated _____ | 6 competed _____ |
| 3 finished _____ | 7 passed _____ |
| 4 kicked _____ | 8 watched _____ |



At the Sydney Olympics in 2000, the biggest cheer from the spectators at the swimming pool ¹ _____ (come) when Eric Moussambani ² _____ (finish) the 100 metres freestyle. Eric ³ _____ (not win) the event. In fact, his time ⁴ _____ (be) 1 minute 53 seconds, the slowest time in Olympic history. Eric, from Equatorial Guinea in Africa, only ⁵ _____ (learn) to swim eight months before he ⁶ _____ (compete) in the Olympics.

In a tennis match in 1998 between Pete Sampras and Patrick Rafter, Rafter ⁷ _____ (become) angry with himself when he ⁸ _____ (miss) an easy shot. He ⁹ _____ (give) his racket to Chad Little, one of the ball boys, and ¹⁰ _____ (shout): 'You play!' Chad ¹¹ _____ (not know) what to do, so he ¹² _____ (get) ready to play the next point against Sampras. More than 10,000 spectators ¹³ _____ (cheer).



5 Complete the stories above using the past simple form of the verbs in brackets.

6 1.16 Listen and check.

7 Complete the questions about the stories.

- 1 _____ the 100 metres freestyle?
No, he didn't. He finished last.
- 2 What _____ time?
1 minute 53 seconds.
- 3 When _____ to swim?
Eight months before the Olympics.
- 4 Why _____ angry?
Because he missed an easy shot.
- 5 What _____ to Chad Little?
His racket.
- 6 What _____ to Chad Little?
'You play!'

8 Write three sentences about what happened last weekend, two true and one false.

My uncle Stan visited us and we went to a football match.

9 **SPEAKING** Tell the class your sentences. The class votes on which sentence they think is false.

Vocabulary

1 Choose the correct words.

- 1 I'm **optimistic** / **pessimistic**. I expect to have good luck.
- 2 He's **confident** / **shy**. He doesn't like talking to people that he doesn't know.
- 3 He's **hard-working** / **lazy**. He never does his homework.
- 4 He's **funny** / **serious**. He makes all his friends laugh.
- 5 He's **quiet** / **talkative**. He doesn't say much.
- 6 She's **kind** / **unkind**. She always helps people.
- 7 I'm **generous** / **mean**. I often buy presents for my friends and family.

Mark ☐ /7

2 Complete the words to make the names of sports.

- 1 a _ _ l _ _ _ _
- 2 b _ _ _ a _ _
- 3 c _ c _ _ _ _
- 4 g _ _ _ _ _ s
- 5 i _ _ h _ _ _ _
- 6 r _ _ _ _

Mark ☐ /6

3 Write the sports from exercise 2 in the correct group.

- A play: _ _ _ _ , _ _ _ _ , _ _ _ _
 B do: _ _ _ _ , _ _ _ _
 C go: _ _ _ _

Mark ☐ /3

Grammar

4 Choose the correct tense.

- 1 Dolphins **eat** / **are eating** fish.
- 2 We **often go** / **are often going** swimming on Sundays.
- 3 Look! I **wear** / **I'm wearing** a new jacket.
- 4 I can't come to your party next weekend. I **visit** / **I'm visiting** my grandparents.
- 5 Let's go out. It **doesn't rain** / **isn't raining** now.
- 6 I'm hungry. I **want** / **I'm wanting** a sandwich.

Mark ☐ /6

5 Complete the text with the infinitive or -ing form of the verbs in brackets.

Lucy Marvin lives in Hollywood. She hopes ¹ (be) a famous film actress one day, but at the moment she spends most of her time ² (work) in a café. Last month, she agreed ³ (appear) in a pop video, but she usually avoids ⁴ (do) that kind of work because she wants ⁵ (be) a serious actress. She doesn't mind ⁶ (work) in the café, but she often imagines ⁷ (become) a star.

Mark ☐ /7

6 Complete the text with the past simple form of the verbs in brackets.

In 1976, Aston Villa ¹ (play) a football match against Leicester. Chris Nicholl, one of the Aston Villa players, ² (score) four goals, but his team ³ (not win) because two of them ⁴ (be) in the wrong goal! The match ⁵ (finish) a 2-2 draw.

Mark ☐ /5

7 Complete the sentences with the past simple or past continuous form of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 I (meet) a friend while I (walk) to school yesterday.
- 2 She (finish) her lunch and (leave) the café.
- 3 He (not hear) his phone because he (listen) to his MP3 player.
- 4 I (open) the curtains and (look) outside; it (not rain) but the sky was grey.
- 5 She (get up) and (have) a shower.
- 6 I (not see) that goal because I (not look).

Mark ☐ /6

Everyday English

8 Put the lines (a-e) in the correct order to complete the dialogue.

- a Really? I can't stand computer games.
- b So do I. Do you fancy watching a DVD now?
- c I enjoy playing computer games.
- d Sure! Good idea!
- e I like watching films too.

Boy What do you like doing in your free time?

- Girl ☐
 Boy ☐
 Girl ☐
 Boy ☐
 Girl ☐

Mark ☐ /5

9 Complete the dialogue with the words in the box.

about buy OK see went

Boy What did you do last Saturday?

Girl I ¹ to the cinema.

Boy Really? What did you ²?

Girl I saw the new Tom Cruise film. What ³ you? Did you have a good weekend?

Boy It was ⁴. I went shopping on Saturday.

Girl What did you ⁵?

Boy Some new trainers.

Mark ☐ /5

TOTAL ☐ /50

3 Town and country

THIS UNIT INCLUDES

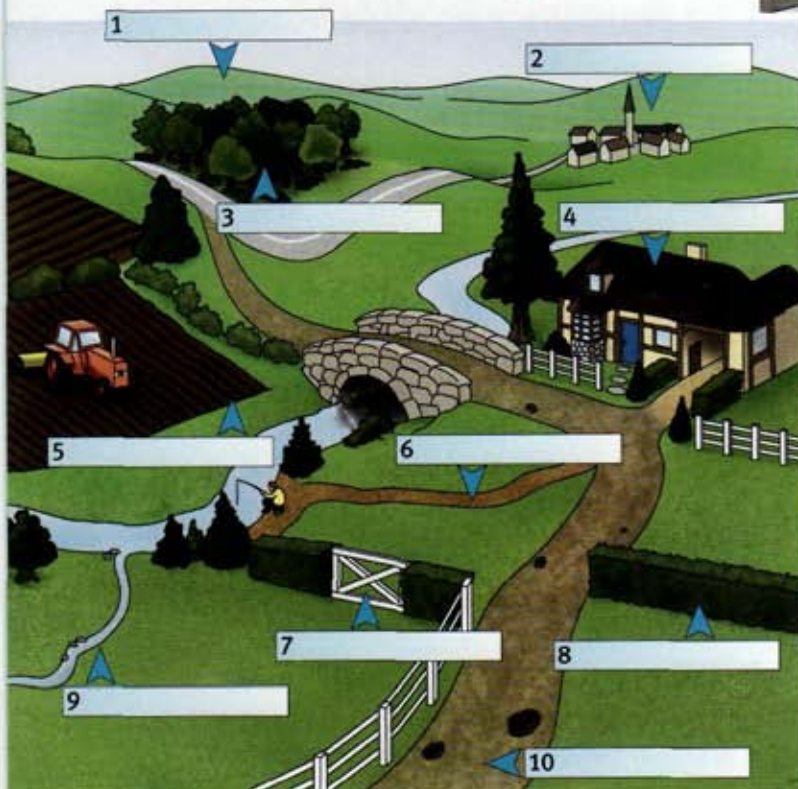
- Vocabulary** • rural and urban landscapes • prepositions of movement • compound nouns • adjectives to describe places • prepositions of place • fillers • holiday activities
- Grammar** • *some, any, much, many, a lot of, a little and a few* • countable and uncountable nouns • articles
- Speaking** • describing places • giving directions
- Writing** • a leaflet

A

VOCABULARY AND LISTENING

Landscapes

I can describe a place in the town or country.



1 Look at the pictures. Where would you prefer to live? Why?

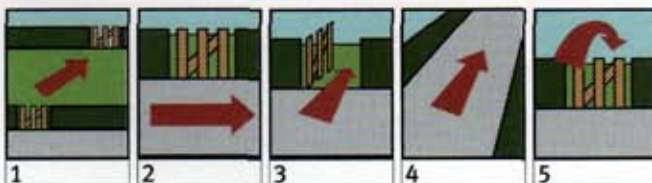
2 1.22 Label the pictures with the words in the box. Listen and check. Then check the meaning of the other words in your dictionary.

Rural landscapes cottage field footpath gate hedge hill lane stream village wood
Urban landscapes advertisement bus stop pavement pedestrian crossing postbox road sign roadworks rubbish bin street lamp traffic lights

••••• Vocabulary Builder (part 1): page 126

3 Label the pictures with the prepositions in the box.

Prepositions of movement across over past through along



4 1.23 Listen and mark the route on the picture below.



5 **SPEAKING** Work in pairs. Student A: Give directions using the picture in exercise 4. Student B: Follow the directions on the picture.

Walk along the edge of the lake ... / Walk across the field to ...

••••• Vocabulary Builder (part 2): page 126

3 Town and country

THIS UNIT INCLUDES

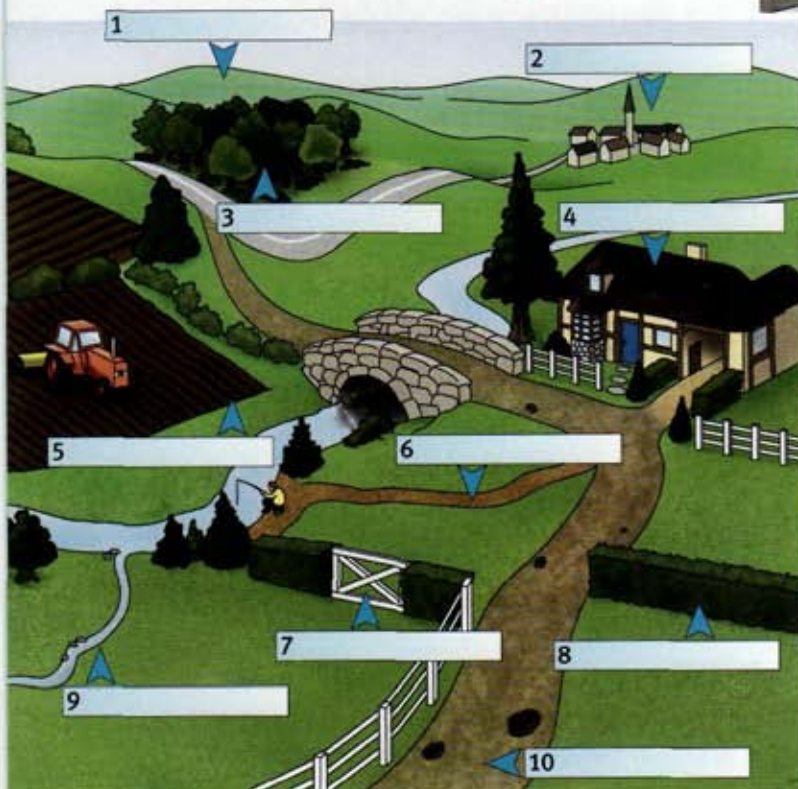
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A

VOCABULARY AND LISTENING

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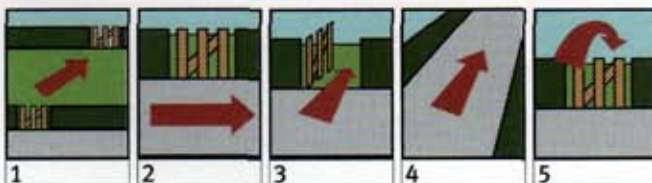
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Vocabulary Builder (part 2): page 126

4 In the spotlight

THIS UNIT INCLUDES ●●●●●

Vocabulary • types of film • adjectives to describe films • -ed and -ing adjectives
• types of TV programme

Grammar • comparatives and superlatives • (not) as ... as, too, enough

Speaking • talking about films and TV programmes • buying tickets
• giving opinions • checking understanding

Writing • a film review

A

VOCABULARY AND LISTENING

At the cinema

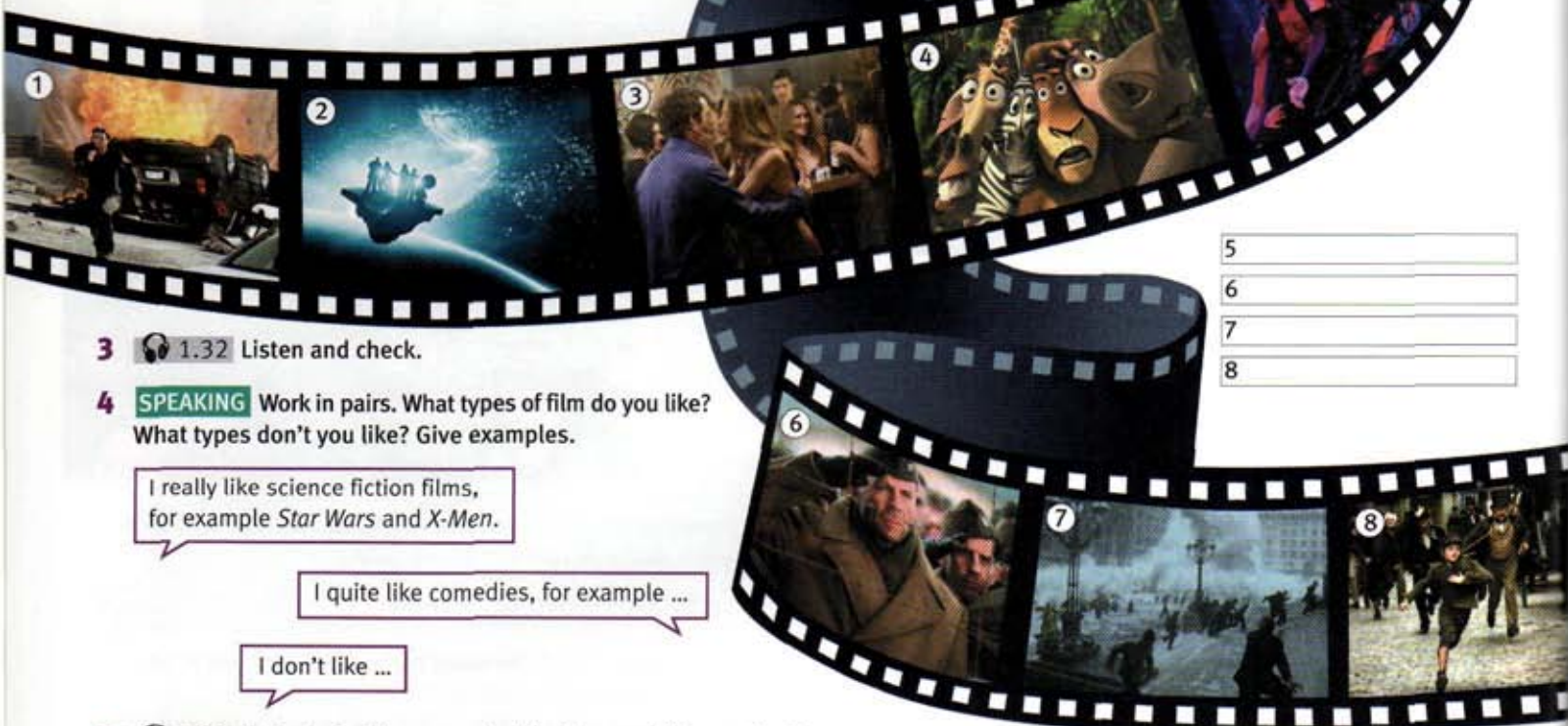
*I can talk about
different types of film.*

1 Look at the photos. Do you recognise any of the films or actors?

2 Label the photos with the words from the box. Which types of film aren't illustrated?

Types of film action film animated film comedy
disaster film historical drama horror film musical
romantic comedy science fiction film war film western

1	
2	
3	
4	



5	
6	
7	
8	

3 1.32 Listen and check.

4 **SPEAKING** Work in pairs. What types of film do you like?
What types don't you like? Give examples.

I really like science fiction films,
for example *Star Wars* and *X-Men*.

I quite like comedies, for example ...

I don't like ...

5 1.33 Listen to the film excerpts. What types of film are they?

6 Complete the definitions using the adjectives in the box.

Adjectives to describe films boring entertaining funny
gripping moving scary violent

- 1 You can't stop watching a gripping film because it's so exciting.
- 2 A _____ film is not at all interesting.
- 3 A _____ film makes you frightened.
- 4 A _____ film makes you laugh.
- 5 A _____ film makes you feel strong emotions.
- 6 A _____ film contains a lot of fighting and blood.
- 7 An _____ film is one that you enjoy watching.

7 1.34 Listen and check.

8 Make notes about a film you really liked and a film you hated. Use adjectives from exercise 6.

☺ *Notting Hill* – funny, moving

☹ *The Day After Tomorrow* – not gripping, boring

9 **SPEAKING** Work in pairs. Tell your partner about the films.
Do you agree with your partner?

I loved *Notting Hill*. It's a romantic comedy.
It was really funny and it was moving too.

I hated *The Day After Tomorrow*. It's a disaster film.
It wasn't very gripping. In fact, it was quite boring.

●●●●● Vocabulary Builder (part 1): page 127

●●●●● Vocabulary Builder (part 2): page 127

Comparatives and superlatives

I can make comparisons.

1 Read the text and correct the sentences.

- Tom Hanks is not very rich.
- You've Got Mail* was one of the biggest thrillers of 1998.
- Tom Hanks is the most attractive actor in Hollywood.



Tom Hanks is one of the most famous and richest actors in Hollywood. He's won the Oscar for Best Actor twice. He can play serious roles as well as appearing in more entertaining and funnier films such as *You've Got Mail*, one of the biggest comedies of 1998. Tom Hanks isn't the most attractive actor in Hollywood, but most critics agree that he is one of the best actors!

2 Underline the comparative and superlative adjectives in the text. Complete the table.

	Comparative	Superlative
Short adjectives		
rich	richer	1 _____
big	bigger	2 _____
funny	3 _____	the funniest
Long adjectives		
entertaining	4 _____	the most entertaining
attractive	more attractive	5 _____
Irregular adjectives		
good	better	6 _____
bad	worse	the worst

3 Write sentences comparing the two films in the table. Use the comparative form of the adjectives in the box and *than*.

boring entertaining funny long popular short violent

The Aviator was longer than Gladiator.

	The Aviator	Gladiator
Length	170 minutes	155 minutes
Popularity	👍 👍 👍 👍	👍 👍 👍 👍 👍
Violence	💀	💀 \ 💀 \
Entertainment	😊 😊 😊	😊 😊 😊 😊
Laughs	★ ★ ★	★ ★

Grammar Builder (4B): page 110

4 Complete the chatroom texts with the comparative or superlative form of the adjectives in brackets.

Filmaddicts.com

Join in the chat War of the Worlds

Saw it last night. This is Spielberg's ¹ _____ (good) film yet. Much ² _____ (gripping) than his ³ _____ (early) films.

martin@hkinternet.com posted 22.39 5 July

Are you crazy?! *Saving Private Ryan* was much ⁴ _____ (good)! ⁵ _____ (violent), yes, and ⁶ _____ (slow), but ⁷ _____ (interesting) than *WOTW*.

kate32@demonmail.co.uk posted 22.42 5 July

I'm not a Spielberg fan. He may be Hollywood's ⁸ _____ (successful) director, but his films aren't ⁹ _____ (entertaining).

dg77@swiftmail.net posted 22.44 5 July

How can you say that?! Name a ¹⁰ _____ (moving) film than *Schindler's List* or a ¹¹ _____ (scary) one than *Jaws*.

kate32@demonmail.co.uk posted 22.50 5 July

5 Complete the questions using superlative adjectives.

- who / good-looking / actor in the world?
Who's the best-looking actor in the world?
- what / funny / comedy on TV?
- who / beautiful / actress in the world?
- what / boring / programme on TV?
- who / good / film director in your country?
- what / scary / film that you've ever seen?
- what / good / film that you've ever seen?

6 SPEAKING Work in pairs. Ask and answer the questions in exercise 5.

In your opinion, who's the best-looking actor in the world?

Brad Pitt. Who do you think is the most beautiful actress in the world?

Scarlett Johansson. What's the funniest comedy on TV?



Vocabulary

1 Write the opposites. Choose words from the box.

attractive boring early enormous expensive
modern polluted rich quiet relaxing safe
ugly violent

- 1 entertaining _____
- 2 tiny _____
- 3 dangerous _____
- 4 stressful _____
- 5 pretty _____
- 6 cheap _____
- 7 old-fashioned _____
- 8 noisy _____
- 9 poor _____
- 10 late _____

Mark /10

2 Complete the missing words.

- 1 A m _____ is a film with a lot of songs.
- 2 A c _____ is a funny film.
- 3 A w _____ is an area of trees.
- 4 A t _____ j _____ is a line of cars that can't move.
- 5 A p _____ c _____ is a place to cross the road safely.
- 6 A r _____ town is a town in the middle of the countryside.
- 7 T _____ l _____ tell cars when they must stop or go.
- 8 A r _____ b _____ is where you should put litter.
- 9 A h _____ d _____ is a film about people in the past.
- 10 A c _____ is a small, traditional house in the country.

Mark /10

Grammar

3 Rewrite the sentences using the words in brackets. Don't change the meaning.

- 1 My sister is more hard-working than my brother.
(not as / lazy) My sister isn't as lazy as my brother.
- 2 There aren't many street lamps in the village.
(a few) _____
- 3 He's too young to see that film.
(enough) _____
- 4 My sister is taller than all the other people in her class.
(tallest) _____
- 5 Villages are less stressful than cities.
(relaxing) _____
- 6 There's a hill on one side of my house and a stream on the other.
(between) _____
- 7 It's worse than his other films.
(not as / good) _____

Mark /6

4 Choose the correct words.



I think the town where I live is ¹too / enough small. There isn't ²much / many to do here, so it's more boring ³than / that a big city. There are a ⁴few / little shops, but there isn't ⁵a / any sports centre or cinema. On the other hand, the people here ⁶is / are very friendly, and life is ⁷more relaxing / relaxinger than life in big cities. ⁸A / The school here is very good, and there's ⁹a / the beautiful lake nearby. So my town isn't perfect, but it isn't as bad ¹⁰as / than a lot of other places!

Mark /10

Everyday English

5 Choose the best replies (a-f) for questions 1-6.

- a Yes, there is. It's on Churchill Street.
- b Number 3.
- c November 2010.
- d Yes. Turn left at the traffic lights.
- e The half past eight.
- f It's behind the supermarket.

Giving directions

- 1 Can you tell me how to get to the city centre? ☐
- 2 Is there a café near here? ☐
- 3 Where's the car park? ☐

Buying tickets

- 4 Which screen is it on, please? ☐
- 5 Which showing would you like? ☐
- 6 What's the expiry date? ☐

Mark /6

6 Write the words in the correct order.

- 1 end / road. / Go / the / to / of / the
- 2 first / the / left. / Take
- 3 past / and / Go / hospital / the / right. / turn
- 4 corner / South Street. / and / It's / the / on / Park Avenue / of
- 5 please? / Could / repeat / you / that,
- 6 adult / and / One / two / children.
- 7 please? / have / your / card / Can / number, / I
- 8 you / Sorry, / say / £15? / did

Mark /8

TOTAL /50

5 Gifts

THIS UNIT INCLUDES ●●●●●

- Vocabulary** • shops • verbs: shopping and money • special occasions • buildings
• in a shop
- Grammar** • present perfect • *been* and *gone* • present perfect and past simple
• *How long ...?* • *for* and *since*
- Speaking** • giving and receiving gifts • buying clothes
- Writing** • an informal letter

A

VOCABULARY AND LISTENING

At the shops

I can identify different shops and talk about gifts.

- 1** Label the photos with shops from the box. What are the people looking at or buying?

Shops bakery bank butcher's card shop
chemist's clothes shop computer shop electrical store
jeweller's music shop newsagent's post office
shoe shop sports shop stationery shop supermarket



1



2



3



4

- 2** 1.42 Listen, repeat and check your answers in exercise 1. Check the meanings of the shops in exercise 1 in your dictionary.

- 3** Where can you buy these things?

a birthday cake meat a Christmas card a magazine
a pair of trainers a pair of jeans an MP3 player a CD
a watch a newspaper a ring stamps a tennis racquet
paper perfume pasta a printer a jacket aspirins

- 4** 1.43 Listen to four dialogues and answer the questions. Write your answers in the table.

- Which shop is each person in?
a chemist's b jeweller's c stationery shop d bakery
- What does each person want to buy? Choose from the things in exercise 3.
- Does each person buy what he or she wants?

	Person 1	Person 2	Person 3	Person 4
1				
2				
3				

- 5** **SPEAKING** Work in pairs. Talk about shops that you like going to and shops that you don't like going to. Give reasons.

I like going to sports shops because
I enjoy buying / looking at / trying on trainers.

I don't like going to music shops because I'm not
interested in / I hate buying / I can't afford CDs.

- 6** Imagine you've got 100 euros to buy gifts. Make notes.

- Who are you going to buy gifts for? (friends / family members)
- What gifts are you going to buy? (one or two things for each person)
- Which shops do you need to visit?

- 7** **SPEAKING** Work in pairs. Tell your partner.

I'm going to buy gifts for ... , ... and
First, I'm going to the ... to buy ... for
Then ...
After that ...
Finally, ...

1 Read the postcard. Are the sentences true or false?

- 1 Amanda and Suzie have seen all the sights.
- 2 Amanda hasn't bought anything.
- 3 Suzie is with Amanda now.



Dear Dad,

We've been in New York since Sunday. We've seen all the sights and I've taken lots of photos. And of course, we've been shopping. I haven't bought very much, but Suzie has spent a fortune on presents. She's gone to Century 21, a huge clothes shop. She's been there for hours! She's just sent me a text message. She's tried on four pairs of trainers and six jackets!

Love

Amanda

P.S. Have you fed my fish?

Peter Black
3825 Lincoln Avenue
Coconut Creek
Florida 33066

2 Study the information in the box. Complete the examples from the postcard.

Present perfect

affirmative

We've _____ in New York since Sunday.

Suzie _____ spent a fortune on presents.

negative

I _____ bought very much.

interrogative

_____ you _____ my fish?

3 Underline more examples of the present perfect in the postcard. Look at the information in the *Learn this!* box. Which use do they show?

LEARN THIS!

We use the present perfect

- 1 to talk about recent events and to give news.
- 2 with *for* or *since* to say how long a situation has existed.

4 Study the *Look out!* box. Find an example of *been* and *gone* in the postcard.

Look out!

been and gone

We usually use *have been* instead of *have gone*.

We only use *have gone* when somebody has not yet returned. Compare:

I've been to Paris. Do you want to see my photos?

John isn't here. He's gone to Paris for the weekend.

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5 Complete the text messages between Suzie and Amanda. Use the present perfect form of the verbs in brackets.

Hi, Amanda. Century 21 is great! I ¹ _____ (try) on four pairs of trainers and six jackets.
² _____ (you / buy) anything?

No, I ³ _____. I must be careful – I ⁴ _____ (spend) enough money this week! Is Mum with you?

No, she isn't. She ⁵ _____ (go) to the supermarket to buy some fruit.
⁶ _____ (Dad / phone) this afternoon?

I ⁷ _____ (not / speak) to Dad, but I ⁸ _____ (write) a postcard to him.

LEARN THIS!

1 We use *How long ...?* to ask about the length of time of a current situation.

How long have you been here?

2 We use *for* when the answer is a period of time.

I've been here for 45 minutes.

3 We use *since* when the answer is a point in time.

I've been here since 2.30.

6 Study the information in the *Learn this!* box above. Complete the sentences with *for* or *since*. Write similar sentences about yourself.

- 1 I've known my best friend _____ 1997.
- 2 I haven't had anything to eat _____ an hour.
- 3 I've been at this school _____ 2000.
- 4 I haven't bought a CD _____ last weekend.
- 5 I've lived in this town _____ two years.
- 6 I've had these shoes _____ six months.
- 7 We haven't had an English test _____ the end of last term.
I've known my best friend since 2001.

7 **SPEAKING** Work in pairs. Ask and answer questions with *How long ...?* and *for* or *since*. Use phrases from the box and your own ideas.

be at this school? know me? have that hairstyle?
live in your home? study English?

How long have you been at this school?

Since 2002. / For five years.

1.2

Negative	
Full form	Short form
I do not play	I don't play
you do not play	you don't play
he/she/it does not play	he/she/it doesn't play
you do not play	you don't play
we do not play	we don't play
they do not play	they don't play

Interrogative	Short answer
Do I play ...?	Yes, I do. / No, I don't.
Do you play ...?	Yes, you do. / No, you don't.
Does he/she/it play ...?	Yes, she does. / No, she doesn't.
Do we/you/they play ...?	Yes, we/you/they do. No, we/you/they don't.

1.3

We use the present simple:

- for something that always happens or happens regularly (e.g. every week, often, sometimes).
Sally cycles to school every day.
- for facts.
Cows eat grass.
- with certain verbs that are not used in continuous tenses, e.g. *believe, hate, like, love, need, know, prefer, want.*
I like this music. (NOT I'm liking this music. X)

Present continuous

1.4

We form the present continuous like this:

- the correct form of *be* + the *-ing* form of the main verb.
Daniel is eating.
The class aren't listening.
Are you playing?

1.5

Spelling: verb + *-ing* form

We add *-ing* to the end of most verbs.

play + *-ing* → playing

study + *-ing* → studying

If the verb ends in a consonant + *-e*, we usually drop the *-e* and add *-ing*.

-e → *-ing* write → writing
 make → making

If the verb ends in a short, accented vowel + a consonant, we double the consonant.

-m → *-mming* swim → swimming
-g → *-gging* jog → jogging
-p → *-pping* tap → tapping
-t → *-tting* cut → cutting

1.6

We use the present continuous:

- for something that is happening now.
Look! It's raining.
- for something that is happening temporarily, not necessarily at the moment of speaking.
My mum's learning English in the evenings.
- for arrangements in the future.
We're playing tennis tomorrow.

We don't use the present continuous:

- with certain verbs, e.g. *believe, hate, like, love, need, know, prefer, want.*
I like this music. (NOT I'm liking this music. X)

Verb + infinitive or *-ing* form

1.7

When we put two verbs together, the second verb is usually in the infinitive or the *-ing* form.

I want to go home. (infinitive)

John suggested playing chess. (-ing form)

British teenagers *like to watch* TV. / British teenagers *like watching* TV. (infinitive or *-ing* form)

1.8

Below is a list of verbs that are followed by the infinitive, the *-ing* form, or both.

verb + infinitive		verb + <i>-ing</i> form		Verb + infinitive or <i>-ing</i> form
agree	offer	avoid	finish	begin
decide	prepare	can't help	imagine	continue
expect	pretend	can't stand	practise	hate
fail	promise	don't mind	spend time	like
hope	refuse	enjoy	suggest	love
manage	seem	fancy		prefer
mean	want	feel like		start

2B Past simple

1 Write the past simple form of the regular verbs. → 2.1, 2.2

- 1 compete _____
- 2 finish _____
- 3 chat _____
- 4 cheer _____
- 5 miss _____
- 6 carry _____
- 7 hate _____
- 8 stop _____

2 Complete the sentences with the past simple affirmative form of the verbs in brackets. Some are regular and some are irregular. → 2.1, 2.2, 2.3

- 1 I _____ (know) all the answers to the quiz.
- 2 My sister _____ (win) the tournament.
- 3 Our team _____ (score) a goal in the first half.
- 4 I _____ (like) that film.
- 5 We _____ (leave) home in the morning.
- 6 You _____ (teach) me how to play chess.
- 7 They _____ (enjoy) watching the match last night.
- 8 I _____ (prefer) going to primary school.

3 Make the sentences in exercise 2 negative. → 2.4

4 Complete the dialogue with past simple questions and short answers. → 2.4

- Jake What ¹ _____ (you / do) last night?
 Sue I went to the cinema.
 Jake What ² _____ (you / see)?
 Sue The new Matt Damon film.
 Jake ³ _____ (you / enjoy) it?
 Sue Yes, ⁴ _____. It was great.
 Jake ⁵ _____ (your sister / go) with you?
 Sue No, ⁶ _____.

5 Complete the text messages with *was*, *wasn't*, *were* and *weren't*. → 2.5

You ¹ _____ at home
 this morning.
 Where ² _____ you?

I ³ _____ at the beach.

Really? But it ⁴ _____
 sunny. It ⁵ _____ cold!

I know. It ⁶ _____ my
 surfing lesson.

2D Past simple and past continuous

6 Complete the text with the past continuous form of the verbs in brackets. → 2.7, 2.8



At 9.30 p.m., we arrived at Mike's party. Mike ¹ _____ (stand) in the kitchen. He ² _____ (eat) a pizza. We said hello, but he ³ _____ (not listen). Sue and Callum ⁴ _____ (dance) in the hall. Maria ⁵ _____ (sit) on the stairs. She ⁶ _____ (hold) her head in her hands. Her shoulders ⁷ _____ (shake) but she ⁸ _____ (not cry). She ⁹ _____ (laugh)!

7 Complete the dialogue with the past continuous form of the verbs in brackets. → 2.7

- Policeman What ¹ _____ (you / do) at 8 o'clock yesterday evening?
 Man I ² _____ (watch) TV?
 Policeman Really? What ³ _____ (you / watch)?
 Man A film.
 Policeman What was it called?
 Man Er ... I can't remember. I ⁴ _____ (not pay) attention.
 Policeman I see. And why is your jacket wet?
 Man I ⁵ _____ (wear) it this morning when I went out.
 Policeman But it ⁶ _____ (not rain) this morning!

8 Complete the sentences with the past simple or past continuous form of the verbs in brackets. → 2.6, 2.8

- 1 The goalie _____ (catch) the ball and _____ (throw) it to the defender.
- 2 My dad _____ (get) home while I _____ (watch) an ice hockey match on TV.
- 3 The referee _____ (stop) the match because it _____ (snow).
- 4 The motorcyclist _____ (put on) his helmet and _____ (get on) the motorbike.
- 5 She _____ (break) her leg while she _____ (ski).
- 6 The Los Angeles Lakers _____ (score) 30 points in the last 10 minutes, but they _____ (not win) the game.
- 7 It _____ (not rain) so we _____ (play) volleyball in the park.
- 8 Maria _____ (surf) when she _____ (see) a shark near the beach.

Past simple

2.1

The affirmative form of the past simple is the same for all persons, singular and plural (*I, you, he, we, etc.*).

I watched a football match last night.

She watched TV.

They watched a DVD.

2.2

Spelling: past simple (affirmative) form of regular verbs

We form the past simple (affirmative) form of regular verbs by adding *-ed* to the verb.

+ *-ed* work → worked play → played

If the verb ends in *-e*, we add *-d*.

+ *-d* dance → danced smoke → smoked

If the verb ends in a consonant + *-y*, we change *-y* to *i* and add *-ed*.

-y → *-ied* study → studied cry → cried

If the verb ends in a short accented vowel + a consonant, we double the consonant.

-p → *-pped* drop → dropped

-n → *-nned* plan → planned

-t → *-tted* regret → regretted

2.3

Some verbs have irregular past simple (affirmative) forms.

There are no spelling rules for these forms: you need to learn them by heart. See the list in the Workbook.

Irregular verbs behave in the same way as regular verbs in negative sentences and questions.

2.4

In negative sentences and questions we use *did/didn't* + the infinitive without *to* (NOT the past simple form) for regular and irregular verbs. The forms are the same for all persons, singular and plural (*I, you, he, we, etc.*).

Negative	Interrogative
I didn't watch.	Did I watch?
he/she/it didn't watch	Did he/she/it watch?
we/you/they didn't watch	Did we/you/they watch?

Short form and full form	Short answer
didn't = did not	Yes, I did. / No, I didn't.

2.5

The past simple forms of *be* are *was* or *were*.

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
I was sad	I wasn't sad	Was I sad?
you were sad	you weren't sad	Were you sad?
he/she/it was sad	he/she/it wasn't sad	Was he/she/ it sad?
we/you/they were sad	we/you/they weren't sad	Were we/you/they sad?

2.6

We use the past simple:

- for a completed action or event at a definite point in the past.
We played volleyball last Saturday.
- for actions or events that happened one after another.
Joanna got up, had a shower, got dressed and left the house.
- with certain verbs that are not used in continuous tenses, e.g. *believe, hate, like, love, need, know, prefer, want.*
The police officer believed his story. (NOT The police officer was believing his story. X)

Past continuous

2.7

We form the past continuous like this:

- *was* or *were* + the *-ing* form of the main verb
Elizabeth was eating. The children weren't listening. Were you playing?

Spelling: verb + *-ing* form

See point 1.5.

We use the past continuous:

- to describe an action lasting for some time or serving as the background to other events.
It was raining. Some children were playing rugby.

We don't use the past continuous:

- with certain verbs, e.g. *believe, hate, like, love, need, know, prefer, want.*
Tim needed a new car. (NOT Tim was needing a new car. X)

2.8

We often use the past continuous and the past simple in the same sentence. The past continuous describes a background action or event in the past; the past simple describes a shorter action or event that happened during the longer action, or interrupted it.

It was raining when the accident happened.

My friends were watching TV when the fire started.

3B Quantity: *some, any, much, many*, etc.

1 Complete the sentences with *some* or *any*. → 3.1, 3.2

- I need _____ fresh air.
- There isn't _____ traffic on the road.
- Are there _____ fields near your school?
- Have you got _____ homework?
- I'm going out with _____ friends.
- We haven't got _____ pets.

2 Complete the sentences with *a little* or *a few*. → 3.3

- 'Would you like some pasta?' 'Just _____. I'm not very hungry.'
- I went to the cinema with _____ friends last night.
- I spent _____ time chatting with my uncle.
- She bought _____ CDs in town.
- I only recognised _____ people at the party.
- She isn't a vegetarian, but she only eats _____ meat.

3 Complete the sentences with *much* or *many*. → 3.4, 3.6

- There aren't _____ street lamps in my street.
- Hurry up! We haven't got _____ time.
- Has she got _____ friends at school?
- Do you listen to _____ rap music?
- He doesn't speak _____ German.
- There aren't _____ cottages in the village.

4 Complete the sentences with *a lot of* and words from the box. → 3.5

countries homework goals money old people
traffic

- She's always buying expensive jewellery. She's got _____.
- Sorry I'm late. There was _____ on the roads.
- Did Chelsea score _____ in the match?
- There are _____ in the town.
- English is spoken in _____.
- I can't go out tonight. Our teacher gave us _____.

3D Articles

5 Complete the sentences with *a* or *the*. → 3.7

- My dad's got _____ BMW and my mum's got _____ Volkswagen. _____ BMW is much faster than _____ Volkswagen.
- I met _____ girl and _____ boy at the party. _____ girl was from France, and _____ boy was from Spain.
- She lives in _____ flat in the centre of town. _____ flat is very small.
- There was _____ cinema and _____ disco in our town, but _____ cinema closed last year.
- There's _____ bus at 10 or _____ train at 11. _____ bus arrives at 12, _____ train arrives at 11.30.
- 'I'd like _____ pizza and _____ piece of chocolate cake.' 'Would you like chips with _____ pizza?'
- I bought _____ Madonna CD and _____ Robbie Williams CD. _____ Madonna CD was OK, but I didn't like _____ Robbie Williams album.

6 Complete each pair of sentences with *a* and *the*. → 3.8, 3.9

- a There's _____ clothes shop near the post office.
b I love _____ clothes shop between the bank and the chemist's.
- a Shut _____ door, please.
b My bedroom has got _____ blue door.
- a I like this song. Who's _____ singer?
b I think Anastacia is _____ great singer.
- a Sandra's _____ lovely girl.
b Who's _____ girl with long dark hair?
- a Look. There's _____ cat in that tree.
b 'Which cat is yours?' '_____ black one.'
- a Dad's watching television in _____ living room.
b I'd like a house with _____ big living room.

7 Add *the* to the sentences. → 3.10

- I saw President on TV last night.
- I'd like to travel round world.
- It was cold but sun was shining.
- If you see an accident, you should phone police.
- My brother wants to join army.
- It's too cold to swim in sea.
- Moon came out from behind the clouds.
- Paris is capital of France.

8 Choose the correct answer. → 3.11

- I hate cold coffee / the cold coffee.
- 'Where's coffee / the coffee?' 'It's in the cupboard.'
- She loves cats / the cats.
- I'm going to take dogs / the dogs for a walk.
- I'm not very interested in fashion / the fashion.
- My favourite sport is football / the football.
- Where are CDs / the CDs that I bought yesterday?
- We went swimming in the sea. Water / The water was really warm.

some and any

3.1

We usually use *some* in affirmative sentences and *any* in negative sentences and questions.

There are *some* traffic lights at the end of the road.

There's *some* pasta on the table.

The dog doesn't want *any* biscuits.

They haven't got *any* money.

Are there *any* cinemas in your town?

Do you need *any* help?

3.2

We usually use *some* when we offer or ask for something.

Would you like *some* tea?

Can I borrow *some* money?

a little, a few

3.3

We use *a little* with uncountable nouns. We use *a few* with countable nouns.

Julia ate *a little* rice.

Mike ate *a few* chips.

much, many and a lot of

3.4

We use *much*, *many* and *a lot of* to talk about quantity. We use *much* with uncountable nouns. We use *many* with countable nouns.

French people don't drink *much* tea.

Are there *many* pedestrian crossings in the town centre?

3.5

We use *a lot of* (or *lots of*) with countable and uncountable nouns.

Bill Gates has got *a lot of* / *lots of* money.

There are *a lot of* / *lots of* roadworks in London.

3.6

We often use *much* and *many* in negative sentences and questions. We don't often use them in affirmative sentences.

We didn't eat *much* food. **or** We didn't eat *a lot of* food.

Were there *many* people at the party? **or** Were there *a lot of* people at the party?

Charlotte's got *a lot of* money. ✓

Charlotte's got *much* money. ✗

Articles

3.7

We use *a* before singular countable nouns when we talk about *something for the first time*.

We use *the* when we talk about something again.

I've got *a* cat and *a* dog. The cat's called Joe and the dog's called Sally.

I had *a* pizza and *a* coffee. The pizza was great but the coffee was awful.

3.8

We use *the* when it is clear what we are talking about.

Mum's in the kitchen. (the kitchen in our house)

The station is near the park. (There's only one station and one park in our town.)

The man in the yellow jacket is my uncle. (We know which man – he's wearing a yellow jacket.)

3.9

We use *a* when we say what somebody or something is.

Liverpool is *a* city in England.

Bob is *a* taxi driver.

Mozart was *a* great composer.

We use *a* when we say what somebody or something is like.

Scotland is *a* beautiful country.

That's *a* nice dress. Where did you buy it?

He's *a* good-looking young man.

3.10

We use *the* when there is only one of something.

the sun, the North Sea, the sky, the moon, the world

3.11

We don't use *the* when we are making generalisations.

I don't like classical music.

Fiona never drinks tea or coffee.

4B Comparative and superlative adjectives

1 Write the comparative forms of the adjectives. → 4.1

- 1 large
- 2 tall
- 3 thin
- 4 early
- 5 good
- 6 easy
- 7 hot
- 8 bad

2 Complete the sentences with comparative adjectives from exercise 1. → 4.1

- 1 'Is Dave _____ than George?' 'Yes, he's 1m 85.'
- 2 This jacket is too small. Have you got a _____ one?
- 3 It isn't very warm today. It was much _____ yesterday.
- 4 Exams are _____ if you revise a lot.
- 5 Oh, dear, it's raining. We can't play tennis unless the weather gets _____.
- 6 I don't like Madonna's latest CDs. I prefer her _____ albums.
- 7 This pizza is too thick. I prefer _____ ones.
- 8 Mr Jones is a _____ teacher than Mr Smith. Mr Smith explains things more carefully.

3 Complete the sentences with the comparative form of the adjectives in brackets and *than*. → 4.1, 4.2

- 1 Do you think maths is _____ English? (difficult)
- 2 Science fiction films are _____ romantic comedies. (boring)
- 3 Real Madrid are a _____ football team _____ Liverpool. (successful)
- 4 Maria is _____ Joanna. (confident)
- 5 Historical dramas are _____ than war films. (entertaining)
- 6 Is football _____ ice hockey? (exciting)

4 Write sentences with superlative adjectives. → 4.4

- 1 chimpanzees / intelligent / animals / in the world
Chimpanzees are the most intelligent animals in the world.
- 2 Mark / funny / boy / in the class
- 3 Russia / large / country / in the world
- 4 Hollywood films / popular films / in the world
- 5 Germany / has got / big / population / in Europe
- 6 who / hard-working / student / in the class?
- 7 *Schindler's List* / moving / film / I've ever seen

4D (not) as ... as, too, enough

5 Write sentences with *as ... as* and the adjective in brackets. → 4.3

- 1 The Robbie Williams CD and the Madonna CD both cost €15. (expensive)
The Robbie Williams CD is as expensive as the Madonna CD.
- 2 Diana was born in 1960. Mike was born in 1960 too. (old)
- 3 Cathy and Joe both got top marks in the exam. (intelligent)
- 4 The BMW and the Mercedes both have a top speed of 200 km/h. (fast)
- 5 I'm very tired. You're very tired too. (tired)
- 6 I go swimming twice a week. You go swimming twice a week too. (often)

6 Rewrite the sentences with *not as ... as*. → 4.3

- 1 Arnold Schwarzenegger is taller than Sylvester Stallone.
Sylvester Stallone isn't as tall as Arnold Schwarzenegger.
- 2 Disaster films are more gripping than science fiction films.
- 3 *Friends* is funnier than *Malcolm in the Middle*.
- 4 The acting in *Gladiator* was better than the acting in *Troy*.
- 5 The cinema in the town is bigger than the cinema in the village.
- 6 I'm more interested in war films than you.

7 Complete the sentences with *too* and an adjective from the box. → 4.6

boring cold expensive scary sweet tired untidy

- 1 It's _____ in here to have the window open. Can you close it, please?
- 2 That CD is _____. It's €40.
- 3 I can't drink this tea. It's _____.
- 4 That film is _____ to watch from beginning to end.
- 5 I'm not going to stay up and watch the film with you. I'm _____.
- 6 I can't find anything in my room. It's _____.
- 7 I'm not going to watch the horror film with you. It's _____.

8 Complete the sentences with *enough* and a noun or adjective from the box. → 4.6, 4.7

exercise funny old people time television

- 1 I haven't got _____ to finish my homework.
- 2 I didn't enjoy the comedy. It wasn't _____.
- 3 He doesn't do _____ to stay healthy.
- 4 We can't play football. There aren't _____.
- 5 I'm not _____ to drive a car.
- 6 Go to bed. You've watched _____.

Comparative adjectives

4.1

Spelling

We add *-er* to short (one-syllable and some two-syllable) adjectives.

+ *-er* long → longer

If the short adjective ends in *-e*, we add *-r*.

+ *-r* wide → wider

If the short adjective ends in a short vowel + a single consonant, we double the consonant and add *-er*.

-*t* → -*tter* hot → hotter

If the adjective ends in *-y*, we take out the *-y* and add *-ier*.

-*y* → -*ier* friendly → friendlier

If the adjective is long (two syllables or more), we use the word *more*.

gripping → more gripping

Some adjectives have irregular comparative forms.

good → better

bad → worse

far → further

than

4.2

We use *than* to compare two things or people.

Bowfinger was funnier than The Nutty Professor.

We usually use the object pronoun (*me, you, her, him, us, them*) after *than*.

You're taller than me. ✓

You're taller than I. ✗

but You're taller than I am. ✓

(not) as ... as

4.3

We use *(not) as ... as* to compare two people or things.

not as ... as means *less ... than*.

Jude Law is not as old as Brad Pitt. Brad Pitt was born in 1963, Jude Law in 1972.

as ... as means *equally ...*

Sharon Stone is as tall as Tom Cruise. Sharon Stone and Tom Cruise are both 170 centimetres.

We usually use the object pronoun after *(not) as ... as*. The subject pronoun sounds very formal.

Sarah's as intelligent as him. ✓

Sarah's as intelligent as he. ✗

but Sarah's as intelligent as he is. ✓

Superlative adjectives

4.4

Spelling

We put *the* in front of short (one-syllable and some two-syllable) adjectives and add *-est*.

+ *-est* long → the longest

If the short adjective ends in *-e*, we add *-st*.

+ *-st* wide → the widest

If the short adjective ends in a short vowel + a single consonant, we double the consonant and add *-est*.

-*t* → -*ttest* hot → the hottest

If the adjective ends in *-y*, we take out the *-y* and add *-iest*.

-*y* → -*iest* friendly → the friendliest

If the adjective is long (two syllables or more), we use the word *most*.

gripping → the most gripping

Some adjectives have irregular superlative forms.

good → the best

bad → the worst

far → the furthest

less and the least

4.5

less and *the least* have the opposite meaning to *more* and *the most*.

Maths is less difficult than English.

What's the least interesting subject that you study?

too and enough

4.6

too comes before an adjective.

enough comes after an adjective.

This jacket is too small for him.

This jacket isn't big enough for him.

4.7

enough comes before a noun.

He can't buy it. He hasn't got enough money.



5B Present perfect

- 1 Complete the phone conversation with the present perfect form of the verbs in brackets or short answers. → 5.1, 5.2, 5.3

Kate Hello, Kate speaking.

Dave Hi, Kate. It's David. I'm phoning from Budapest.

Kate Hi David! It's great to hear from you. So, you ¹ _____ (find) your mobile!

Dave Actually, no. I ² _____ (buy) a new one, but my number ³ _____ (not change).

Kate Well, it's great to hear from you. We ⁴ _____ (not speak) for ages. ⁵ _____ (you / find) somewhere to live yet?

Dave No, I ⁶ _____, but I ⁷ _____ (just / look) at a beautiful flat near the Danube.

Kate Are you going to live there?

Dave I ⁸ _____ (not decide) yet. I can't really afford it!

Kate ⁹ _____ (you start) work?

Dave Yes, I ¹⁰ _____. I ¹¹ _____ (give) about twenty lessons, but the school ¹² _____ (not pay) me yet!

- 2 What have or haven't you done today? Write an affirmative and a negative sentence in the present perfect for each verb in the box. → 5.1, 5.2, 5.3

eat drink hear see speak

- 3 Complete the sentences with *been* or *gone*. → 5.4

- 'Where's Maria?' 'She's _____ to the supermarket.'
- Jake has _____ to the shops. Look at all the CDs he has bought.
- 'Are you going to the Picasso exhibition in London?' 'I've already _____ to it. It was fantastic.'
- Tom has _____ to Jim's for lunch. He'll be back about two.
- 'I want to speak to Jill. Has she _____ yet?' 'No, she's still here.'

- 4 Choose *for* or *since*. → 5.3

- My grandparents have been married *for* / *since* 40 years.
- It hasn't snowed here *for* / *since* 1998.
- He's had a girlfriend *for* / *since* last summer.
- They've been engaged *for* / *since* twelve years.
- I've been in love with Britney *for* / *since* I was twelve years old.
- You haven't phoned me *for* / *since* ages.

- 5 Write questions with *How long ...?* and answers with *for* or *since*. → 5.5

- I'm a teacher. I started teaching last year.
How long have you been a teacher?
Since last year. / For a year.
- I live near the coast. I moved there three years ago.
- I'm married. I got married two years ago.
- I know Mary. We first met last Christmas.
- I work in a factory. I started working there in 1994.
- I play the piano. I had my first lesson in 2001.
- I've got a passport. I got it three years ago.

5D Present perfect and past simple

- 6 Complete the conversations with the verbs in the boxes. Use the past simple or present perfect form. → 5.6, 5.7

go stay visit

Harry ¹ _____ you _____ to the USA?

Fiona Yes, I ² _____ San Francisco last year.

Harry Where ³ _____ you _____?

Fiona At my uncle's house.

be give open receive say write

Harry ⁴ _____ you _____ a present that you didn't like?

Fiona Yes, my aunt ⁵ _____ me a yellow sweatshirt for my birthday.

Harry What ⁶ _____ you _____ to her?

Fiona Nothing. She ⁷ _____ there when I _____ it. But I ⁸ _____ her a nice thank-you letter.

- 7 Write questions with *Have you ever ...?* Write true answers about yourself. If the answer is yes, add more details in the past simple. → 5.6, 5.7

- 1 go / snowboarding

Have you ever been snowboarding?

No, I haven't.

Yes, I have. I went snowboarding in Zakopane last winter.

- 2 go / to France or Switzerland

- 3 swim / in the sea

- 4 break / a bone

- 5 play / a computer game

- 6 borrow / money from a friend

- 7 visit / a museum

- 8 Some of the sentences are incorrect. Rewrite them using the correct tense. → 5.6, 5.7

- 1 I've been to London yesterday.

I went to London yesterday.

- 2 She's written three e-mails last night.

- 3 Last summer we saw some beautiful lakes in Italy.

- 4 Have you ever met anyone famous?

- 5 Last Christmas my parents have given me an MP3 player.

- 6 I lived in London since last year.

- 7 'Did you buy any presents yet?' 'No, not yet.'

- 8 'Have you ever been snorkelling?' 'Yes, I've been snorkelling last summer.'

Present perfect

5.1

We form the present perfect like this:

Affirmative	
I've finished	we've finished
you've finished	you've finished
he/she/it's finished	they've finished
Short form and full form	
I've = I have	
she's = she has	

Negative	
I haven't finished	we haven't finished
you haven't finished	you haven't finished
he/she/it hasn't finished	they haven't finished
Short form and full form	
haven't = have not	
hasn't = has not	

Interrogative	
Have I finished ...?	Have we finished ...?
Have you finished ...?	Have you finished ...?
Has he/she/it finished ...?	Have they finished ...?
Short answer	
Yes, I have. / No, I haven't.	
Yes, she has. / No, she hasn't.	

5.2

We form the present perfect with the present tense of the auxiliary verb *have* and the past participle.

Pete has finished his homework.

The past participle of regular verbs is the same as the past simple.

played danced studied dropped

Sometimes irregular verbs have the same past participle as the past simple form, sometimes they are different.

buy - bought - bought

see - saw - seen

For a list of irregular verbs see the Workbook.

5.3

We use the present perfect:

- to talk about recent events.
Pete has passed all his exams.
- to talk about experiences.
I've eaten snails in France.
- to talk about an event or situation that began in the past and continues up to now. We use *for* with a period of time and *since* with a point in time.
My dad has worked for IBM for 10 years.
I've had this MP3 player since May.
- to talk about actions that have an effect on the present.
I haven't finished my homework, so I can't go out.

5.4

We use both *been* and *gone* as the past participles of the verb *go*. We use *been* when somebody has returned.

John has been shopping. (He went shopping but he is here now.)

We use *gone* when somebody hasn't returned.

John has gone shopping. (He went shopping and he is still at the shops.)

5.5

We use *How long ...?* and the present perfect to ask how long a situation has continued up to the present.

'How long have you lived in London?' 'Since 2001.'

Present perfect and past simple

See the Workbook for the forms of the past simple.

5.6

We use both the past simple and the present perfect to talk about finished actions.

We use the past simple to talk about completed events at a definite time in the past. The events have no connection with the present.

I visited the USA last year.

We use the present perfect to talk about past events that have a connection with the present. See point 5.3 for a list of the uses of the present perfect.

5.7

We often use the past simple when we ask for or give more details following a *Have you ever ...?* question.

Have you ever been to a pop concert?

Yes, I have. I went to a Robbie Williams concert last year.

Have you ever been skiing?

Yes, I have.

Where did you go?

I went to Zakopane.

PART 1

1 Label the pictures with the adjectives in the box.

friendly funny hard-working kind lazy rude
shy talkative



2 Choose the correct adjectives.

- 1 He's kind / unkind. He never helps people.
- 2 He's optimistic / pessimistic. He always thinks bad things are going to happen.
- 3 She's patient / impatient. She doesn't mind waiting.
- 4 He's funny / serious. He always tells jokes.
- 5 She's generous / mean. She always spends money on other people.

3 Rewrite the sentences in exercise 2 so that they mean the opposite.

1 He's kind. He always helps people.

4 **SPEAKING** Work in pairs. Ask and answer questions about your personalities.

Are you kind?

Yes, I am. Are you confident?

No, I'm not. I'm shy.

PART 2

Negative prefixes: *un-*, *im-* / *in-* and *dis-*

Look out!

negative prefixes

The prefixes *un-*, *im-* (or *in-*) and *dis-* are negative. When they come before an adjective, they make its meaning opposite.

kind – unkind patient – impatient honest – dishonest

5 Read the definitions. Complete the definitions for the opposites.

- 1 An honest person always tells the truth.
A dishonest person ...
- 2 An ambitious person tries very hard to be successful.
An unambitious person ...
- 3 A polite person is never rude.
An impolite person ...
- 4 A tidy person always puts things away.
An untidy person ...
- 5 A loyal person is your friend for a long time.
A disloyal person ...
- 6 A tolerant person listens to other people's opinions.
An intolerant person ...
- 7 An active person gets a lot of exercise.
An inactive person ...
- 8 A lucky person usually has good luck.
An unlucky person ...

6 Complete the sentences. Use the adjectives in the box, with or without the prefix *un-*.

attractive believable certain comfortable fit
grateful



- 1 He's very _____. He could be a model or a film star.
- 2 She's very _____. She can run 10 kilometres.
- 3 I can't sleep. This bed is very _____.
- 4 Thanks for the present. I'm very _____.
- 5 England are beating Brazil 8-0. That's _____!
- 6 He's definitely rich. I'm _____.

VOCABULARY BUILDER 2

PART 1

- 1 What are the people doing? Use the correct verb: *play, go or do*.



a She's doing athletics.



- 2 Match the sports in the box with the pictures.

badminton basketball golf ice hockey rugby weightlifting



- 3 What do you think? Put the sports in the box in order from 1 (most interesting) to 6 (least interesting).

football gymnastics judo swimming tennis volleyball

- 4 **SPEAKING** Work in pairs. Ask and answer questions to find out what your partner thinks.

What do you think of ...?

I love it. / I like it. / It's OK. / I'm not very interested in it. / I hate it.

PART 2

Collocations: sports and games

- 5 Read the sentences. Complete the chart with the words from the box.

'We scored eight points in ten minutes, but we didn't win the game.'

'John passed the ball to me and I kicked it, but I missed the goal. Because of that we lost the match.'

kick lose miss pass score win

Verbs	Nouns
compete in / lose / win	a race
_____ / win	a match
lose / _____	a game
lose / _____ / win	a point
_____ / score	a goal
miss / score	a penalty
hit / _____ / _____ / throw	a ball

- 6 Look at the pictures. What are the people doing? Use noun and verb collocations from exercise 5.



a He's competing in a race.



PART 1

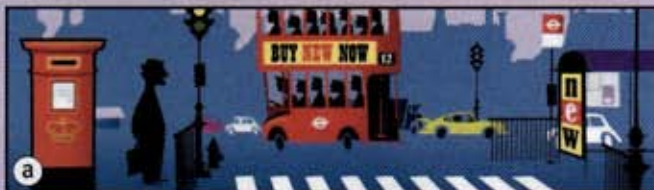
1 Complete the sentences with some of the words from the box.

advertisement bus stop cottage field footpath gate
hedge hill lane pavement pedestrian crossing
postbox road sign roadworks rubbish bin stream
street lamps traffic lights village wood

- Don't throw that paper on the ground. Put it in the _____.
- Walk on the _____, not in the road.
- The _____ were red so the car stopped.
- 'What does that _____ mean?' 'It means that cars can't go down that street.'
- We walked along a _____ to the top of a hill.
- This street is very dark. They should put up some _____.
- Sarah lives in a white _____ in a small village.
- Close the _____ behind you or the cows will follow us out of the _____.
- It's dangerous to cross the street here. Use the _____.
- Can you put this letter in the _____ for me?
- The _____ has got a population of 1,500.

2 Match the description with one of the pictures a, b or c.

There's a pedestrian crossing and some traffic lights. A man is standing on the pavement near the traffic lights. There aren't many cars. On the right there's a bus stop with an advertisement. On the left there's a postbox.



3 **SPEAKING** Work in pairs. Describe one of the other pictures. Your partner says which picture.

On the left there's a postbox.

Is it picture b?

Yes, it is.

PART 2

Extension: compound nouns

4 Study the information in the *Learn this!* box. Find eight more compound nouns in the box in exercise 1.

LEARN THIS!

- We can form compound nouns from two nouns.
- We usually write them as two words (e.g. post office), but sometimes as one word (e.g. postbox). You need to check in a dictionary.

5 Match each noun 1–10 with a noun a–j to make compound nouns. (Four of them are written as one word.)

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| 1 basket | a teacher |
| 2 swimming | b work |
| 3 week | c tennis |
| 4 home | d pool |
| 5 sweat | e shirt |
| 6 shopping | f end |
| 7 head | g game |
| 8 pop | h ball |
| 9 computer | i centre |
| 10 table | j music |

Look out!

stress in two-word compound nouns

The main stress is usually on the first word (e.g. *post office*) but sometimes the stress is on both words (e.g. *pedestrian crossing*).

6 **1.31** Listen and repeat the compound nouns from exercise 5. Underline the stress.

7 Complete the sentences with the compound nouns from exercise 5.

- There's a really good _____ in the town centre. You can buy almost anything there.
- 'Where did you learn to swim?' 'I had lessons at the _____.'
- Is the _____ of your school a man or a woman?
- 'What are you doing at the _____?' 'I'm going to stay with my cousin.'
- Our teachers gave us a lot of _____ last night. It took me three hours to finish it.
- If you're hot, take off your _____.
- I played _____ with my sister this morning. She won 21–18.
- I think the Chicago Bulls is the best _____ team in the USA.
- I never listen to _____ on the radio.
- 'Is Tom watching TV?' 'No, he's playing a _____ in his bedroom.'

PART 1

1 Think of examples of all the types of film in the box.

action film animated film comedy disaster film
historical drama horror film musical
romantic comedy science fiction film
war film western

Star Wars is a science fiction film.

2 Read the sentences. What types of film are the people talking about?

1
The acting was great and I laughed from beginning to end!

2
I couldn't look when Dracula came into her bedroom.

3
My dad enjoyed it – but he's interested in history. I thought it was terrible.

4
I cried at the end when he asked her to marry him.

5
It was about American soldiers in Vietnam. I didn't really enjoy it. There was too much blood.

6
The story was fantastic. I didn't want the film to finish. And the special effects were amazing. The aliens looked real!

7
I enjoyed the film. The costumes were lovely, and the singing and dancing were great too.

3 Match each adjective with a film from exercise 2.

boring entertaining funny gripping moving
scary violent

PART 2

Extension: -ed and -ing adjectives

4 Complete the table.

If a person or thing is ...	boring	then you are ...	bored
	annoying		annoyed
	1 _____		embarrassed
	exciting		2 _____
	3 _____		interested
	surprising		4 _____
	5 _____		confused
	disappointing		6 _____
	7 _____		frightened
	exhausting		8 _____

5 **SPEAKING** Describe the people in the photos. Use -ed adjectives from exercise 4.

I think he looks ...

I don't think he looks ...



6 **SPEAKING** Work in pairs. Use -ing adjectives to describe these things and experiences in your life.

- a horror film
- your English book
- a shopping trip
- the result of your last exam
- a football match
- an argument with a friend

A horror film. It was frightening. It was also exciting.

7 Choose the correct adjectives.

- I don't like this film. It's **bored** / **boring**.
- This TV programme is very **interested** / **interesting**.
- I love parties. They're really **excited** / **exciting**.
- I forgot her name. It was really **embarrassed** / **embarrassing**.
- I'm really **annoyed** / **annoying** because I can't find my mobile phone.
- I'll be **surprised** / **surprising** if England win the World Cup.
- It was an **exhausted** / **exhausting** tennis match, but I won in the end.
- I worked hard last term, but my exam results were **disappointed** / **disappointing**.

PART 1

1 Label the pictures with the words in the box.

card shop chemist's clothes shop electrical store
newsagent's shoe shop sports shop supermarket



2 Where can you buy these things?



3 **SPEAKING** Memory Game! Take it in turns around the class to repeat the whole sentence adding your idea.

A I went to the shoe shop and bought a pair of trainers.

B I went to the shoe shop and bought a pair of trainers.
Then I went to the supermarket and bought some bread.

C I went to the shoe shop and bought a pair of trainers.
Then I went to the supermarket and bought some bread.
Then I went to the card shop and bought a birthday card.

PART 2

Extension: shopping and money

4 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs from the box.

Verbs: shopping and money

borrow buy charge cost lend owe
pay for save sell spend

- 'Do you _____ birthday cakes?' 'No, we don't. Try the baker's down the road.'
- I've run out of money. Can you _____ me some?' 'OK, how much do you want to _____?'
- 'They _____ me £500 for this computer.' 'That's expensive.'
- Don't forget, you _____ me £50!
- 'I _____ these trainers at the sports shop in town.' 'Really? How much did they _____?'
- Ben gets £10 pocket money. He usually _____ about half of it and _____ the rest for the future.
- Can I _____ this CD with a credit card?

5 Complete the sentences so that both sentences mean the same. Use the verbs in brackets.

- Can you lend me £5? (borrow)
Can I borrow £5?
- I'd like to buy that DVD player, but I haven't got enough money. (afford)
I'd like to buy that DVD player _____.
- I borrowed £10 from my dad. (lend)
My dad _____.
- I paid £10 for my schoolbag. (cost)
My schoolbag _____.
- You shouldn't spend that money. (save)
You _____.
- I used a credit card to buy those CDs. (pay for)
I _____ with a credit card.
- How much did that MP3 player cost? (charge)
How much _____ for that MP3 player?
- My brother lent me £20. (owe)
I _____ £20.

6 Complete the sentences with the correct prepositions from the box. (In two sentences you don't need a preposition.)

for for from from on to

- If you need more money, borrow it _____ your parents.
- Can you lend _____ me some money?
- He spent £1,000 _____ a new TV.
- Who's going to pay _____ the cinema tickets?
- How much do I owe _____ you?
- Burgers cost £2. They charge extra _____ cheese.
- I bought this personal stereo _____ the electrical store in town.
- I sold my old bike _____ my cousin.



Units 1–5

Grammar

1 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- _____ you _____ (ever drive) a car?
- While I _____ (wait) I saw Sandy.
- We saw the new horror film last night but I _____ (enjoy) it.
- I _____ (have) three different teachers since I started learning English.
- They _____ (open) a big department store in the town centre next month.
- How long _____ you _____ (be) a doctor?
- Alfie _____ (think) it's really good idea.

2 Choose the correct answers.

- I can't stand to **wait** / **waiting** in queues.
- Sorry I'm late. I've **been** / **gone** to the library.
- Did you get **some** / **any** replies to the advert?
- / **The** chips are bad for your health!
- He's spoken Spanish **for** / **since** he was six.
- I saw **a few** / **a little** of my classmates outside the museum this morning.
- How **much** / **many** did you pay for that?

3 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

more as the than too enough

- He's _____ funniest person in the class.
- It's more peaceful to live in the countryside _____ in the city.
- She's _____ talkative than her sister!
- Have I cooked the meat long _____? I don't want you to be ill!
- This text is _____ difficult. I don't understand these words.
- The church isn't _____ far as the farm.

Mark /20

Vocabulary

4 Complete the sentences with the correct answers.

- Jack and his friends are playing _____ on the beach.
A golf B volleyball C athletics
- He's very _____. He always gives presents on people's birthdays.
A generous B rude C shy
- The _____ across the fields is closed again today.
A lane B pavement C footpath
- She's _____. It's easy for her to talk in front of a lot of people.
A tolerant B confident C loyal
- The air in cities is often _____.
A polluted B stressful C dangerous
- My dad didn't think *Titanic* was a _____ film but my mum did. She cried!
A scary B funny C moving
- I love _____ about the animal world.
A chat shows B documentaries C sitcoms
- Can you get me a magazine at the _____, please?
A jeweller's B newsagent's C butcher's
- They have some important championships in the _____.
A stadium B cathedral C skyscraper
- Go _____ the High Street and turn left at the garage.
A past B through C along

Mark /10