

UNIT 1

1. Write the words below in your own language. You can use a dictionary.

1. trek 2. cross 3. survive

2. Read the text about Andrew Harper.

TREKKING IN AUSTRALIA

In 1999, Andrew Harper walked 4,637 kilometres across Australia. The walk took 229 days and some of the journey was through hot, dry desert. Harper didn't see many people in the desert, but he wasn't alone. He had three camels and a dog with him. However, he didn't ride on the camels. While Harper was trekking through the desert, the animals were walking behind him.

Why did Harper choose to take camels with him? Because camels are strong, hard-working animals and they can carry heavy equipment across the desert. It isn't possible to cross the desert in ordinary transport such as a car, jeep or van. Two hundred years ago, people tried taking horses across the Australian desert. The horses needed to drink and many of them died while they were trying to find water. Camels survive well in the desert because they don't need water every day. They drink before their journey and they carry the water inside their bodies. They also get some water from the plants in the desert. During Harper's journey, his camels carried his food, water, clothes, sleeping bag, tent and other important equipment. The trek wasn't easy, but he loved it. Harper wrote a diary about it and put it on the Internet.

Harper loves the Australian desert and he wants other people to experience its special atmosphere. Today, he takes tourists into the desert with his camels. The participants sleep outside and cook their meals on a campfire. They must also help with the camels and learn how to care for them. It's not the perfect holiday for everybody, but it is an amazing experience.

3. Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets. Use the Past Simple or Past Continuous. Then tick the sentences true (T) or false (F).

	T	F
1. In 1999, Harper (spend) 229 days in the desert.
2. Harper (see) many people while he (walk) in the desert.
3. The camels carried Harper's equipment while he (trek).
4. Horses (drink) water from plants while they (cross) the Australian desert 200 years ago.

4. Correct the false sentences in Exercise 3.

.....
.....

5. Answer the questions.

1. What animals did Harper take with him?

.....

2. Why does Harper take tourists into the desert?

.....

3. What do the tourists do in the desert? Give two answers.

.....

6. Imagine you are interviewing Andrew Harper. Write five questions to ask him.

.....
.....
.....
.....

Vocabulary

1. Match A to B.

A

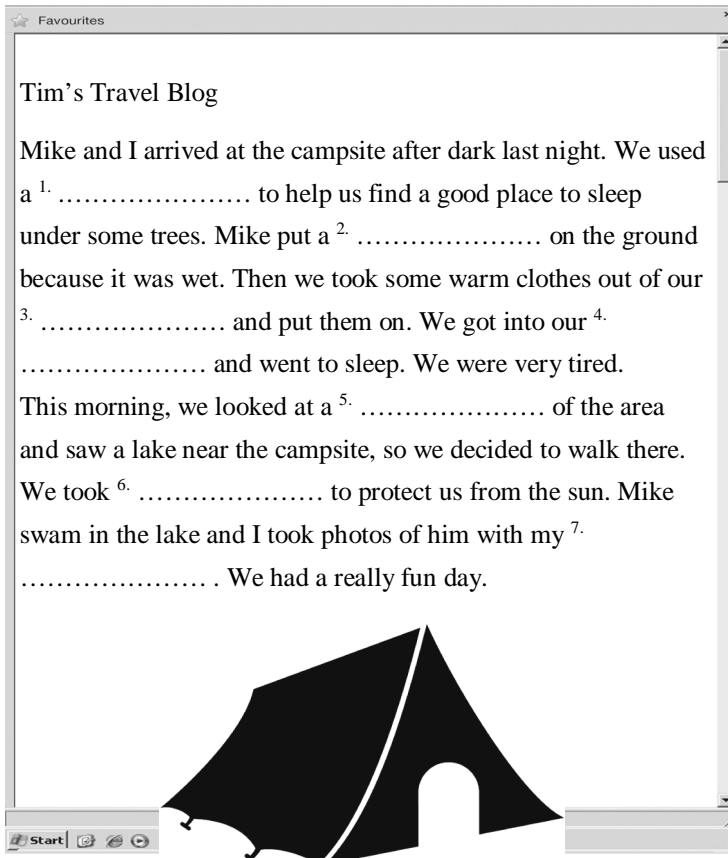
1. Men put their money in a
2. You can read information about your holiday in a
3. On holiday, people often buy
4. People carry clothes in a
5. When travelling to a different country, you must take a

B

- a. passport.
- b. suitcase.
- c. wallet.
- d. souvenirs.
- e. travel guide.

2. Complete the blog with the words below.

sun cream • backpacks • camera • torch • map • sleeping bags •
waterproof mat



Tim's Travel Blog

Mike and I arrived at the campsite after dark last night. We used a ¹ to help us find a good place to sleep under some trees. Mike put a ² on the ground because it was wet. Then we took some warm clothes out of our ³ and put them on. We got into our ⁴ and went to sleep. We were very tired.

This morning, we looked at a ⁵ of the area and saw a lake near the campsite, so we decided to walk there. We took ⁶ to protect us from the sun. Mike swam in the lake and I took photos of him with my ⁷ We had a really fun day.

Grammar

3. Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets. Use the Past Simple or Past Continuous.

1



While Russ (sleep), a bear
..... (take) his food.

2



Kate (fly) her plane when a storm
..... (start).

3



The boys (not see) the gorilla while
they (walk) in the jungle.

4



Mr Brown (try) to catch fish when
he (catch) an old boot.

5



When the limousine (arrive), Lucy
..... (wait) in the garden.

4. Complete Brenda's e-mail with the verbs in brackets. Use the Past Simple or Past Continuous.

Hi Shannon,

We're still in New York City and we're having a great time. We ¹..... (go) to the American Museum of Natural History yesterday. My sister and I really ²..... (want) to see the dinosaur exhibition. While we ³..... (walk) around the museum, my parents ⁴..... (meet) some old friends and they ⁵..... (decide) to have coffee together. So while they ⁶..... (sit) at the museum café, my sister and I ⁷..... (watch) an amazing film called *Sea Rex: Journey to a Prehistoric World* in the IMAX theatre. It ⁸..... (show) how huge sea creatures ⁹..... (live) millions of years ago – even before the dinosaurs. It ¹⁰..... (be) really cool!

Brenda

UNIT 2

1. Read the article about an unusual competition.

A COMPETITION FOR SPORTS FANATICS

Monday, 29th December 2010

On 1st January, people all over the USA are going to compete in the annual Couch Potato Competition. *Couch potato* is an expression to describe a very lazy person. *Couch* means *sofa*. A couch potato's favourite activity is sitting on the sofa, watching TV. The competition takes place every year on New Year's Day to find the USA's number one couch potato.

If you love watching sport but hate exercising, you will probably do well in this competition. The rules are simple. You must sit on a big comfortable armchair and watch sport on TV. You can stand for five minutes every hour and you can leave the sofa three times a day to go to the toilet. You can also have as much food and drink as you want. For sports fanatics, this is a dream come true. They can escape from the cold, snowy weather outside and watch sport in a warm room with a lot of food. But the competition isn't easy. The competitors mustn't go to sleep and the competition usually continues for days. People often start to prepare for it the day before. They don't eat or drink a lot and they go to bed early.

Twenty-six-year-old Jeff Miller, from Chicago, is the present Couch Potato World Champion. He entered and won the competition three times and he broke the Guinness World Record for watching sport. In 2010, Miller sat in front of the TV for 72 hours and he didn't fall asleep once! It won't be easy to beat Miller's record next year. But, if you win the competition, you will get some great prizes. The prizes include an award, a TV, an armchair and free cable TV.

2. Complete the sentences with the affirmative or negative form of *will* or *be going to* according to the text.

1. The competition (start) on 1st January.
2. The competitors (do) sport.
3. The competition probably (continue) for more than one day.
4. The competitors probably (drink) a lot before the competition.
5. The winner (get) tickets for a football match.

3. Answer the questions according to the text.

1. What is a *couch potato*?
2. What is the purpose of the Couch Potato Competition?
3. How often can competitors get up from their sofa or armchair?

4. Why is this competition difficult?
5. Why does the article mention Jeff Miller?

4. Imagine you are going to enter the Couch Potato Competition. Write a paragraph about what you will watch on TV, what you will eat and how you will stay awake.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Vocabulary

1. Circle six words related to competition in the puzzle. Then use them to complete the sentences.

c	h	a	m	p	i	o	n	r
s	z	w	a	q	k	g	s	e
p	h	g	t	p	x	j	c	f
k	r	a	c	e	l	k	z	e
w	q	d	h	u	g	o	w	r
j	i	k	c	s	p	q	s	e
s	y	n	x	z	k	j	g	e

1. The boys are watching a football on TV.
2. My friend and I are competing in the 200-metre
3. The decided to stop the game.
4. Roger Federer plays tennis very well. He is a tennis
5. Oh, no! I don't want to this game.
6. I think the Chicago Bulls will the game. They're playing well today.

2. Complete the sentences with the words below.

score a goal • broke a record • team • finish line • coach

1. In basketball, there are five players in a
2. "You must run faster!" said the
3. In football, the players try to
4. Helen won the race. She was the first to cross the
5. In 1988, Yan Zhi Cheng jumped 246 centimetres and !

Grammar**3. Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets. Use *be going to*. Then rewrite the sentences using the Present Continuous.**

- The teacher (meet) Peter's parents at 5.00 pm.
.....
- we (stay) home tonight?
.....
- I (not go) to the cinema tomorrow evening.
.....
- Jason (fly) to Italy tomorrow?
.....
- My neighbours (have) many guests for dinner later today.
.....

4. Complete the sentences with the verbs below. Use *will* or *be going to*.

rain • tidy • wash • repair • buy • send • read • win

Predictions

- I hope we the match tonight.
- It's very cloudy today. I think it today.

Spontaneous Decisions

- My room is very messy. I think I it now.
- Don't worry about the dishes. I them soon.

Plans

- The students books in the library later.
- My parents a new car soon.

Promises / Offers

- I promise I you an e-mail in the afternoon.
- Don't worry. I'm sure my dad your car.

UNIT 3

1. Read the text about English lessons on mobile phones.

ENGLISH LESSONS FOR EVERYONE

People study English all over the world. They need English for work, to travel around the world and to find information, but in many countries, people don't know English very well. In Bangladesh, for example, many people can't learn the language because they haven't got much money. If they had more money, perhaps they would take lessons in English schools. But now, for people in Bangladesh, there is a solution to this problem. They can learn English on their mobile phones!

Bangladesh is the first country in the world to use mobile phones for learning English. Over 50 million people in the country have got mobile phones. They usually use their phones to chat with friends or send text messages. Now, they can learn English with *Janala*, the English language program. *Janala* means "window". This is a perfect name for these lessons because they open a window to the world. It's very simple. When people in Bangladesh dial the number 3000, they will automatically receive an English lesson on their phone for a reasonable price. Of course, they determine the level of the lessons. Also, with *Janala*, people can study anywhere – in the street, in shops, on the bus or at home.

In the first three months, people received more than a million English lessons through *Janala*. The lessons are very popular in Bangladesh and the mobile-phone companies realise that if they give special low prices, more people will use their mobile phones.

2. Complete the sentences according to the text.

1. Many people in Bangladesh don't study English because
2. People in Bangladesh can now
3. *Janala* is popular because and

3. Complete the questions with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

1. Why people (need) English?
2. What people in Bangladesh (do) if they had more money?
3. What the word *Janala* (mean)?
4. What (happen) if you dial 3000 in Bangladesh?
5. How many lessons people (get) from *Janala* in its first three months?

4. Answer the questions in Exercise 3 according to the text.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

5. Write a paragraph about what you use your mobile phone for.

.....
.....
.....
.....

Vocabulary

1. What do Jane and Marian do in their free time? Complete the texts with the activities below. Then look at the pictures and write the name of the correct girl.

go dancing • practises the piano • chat with friends • browses the web • rides a bike
goes to parties • plays the guitar • send text messages • plays volleyball •
go ice skating

In the morning, Jane always ¹..... to read the news. Every afternoon, Jane
²..... for an hour. She loves music and she's got a new guitar. She also likes to
³..... on the phone in the afternoon. In the evening, she always does her
homework.

At the weekend, Jane often ⁴..... at friends' houses. She doesn't usually write
e-mails. She prefers to ⁵..... on her mobile phone.

Marian's parents haven't got a car, so she ⁶..... to school. She loves sport!
She ⁷..... at school every day. In the winter, she also likes to
⁸..... Once a week she's got music lessons. She ⁹..... for an
hour every day. At the weekend, she likes to ¹⁰..... at the disco.



a.



b.

Grammar

2. Write sentences with the words below. Use the Second Conditional.

1. you / not be / so tired / if / you / go / to bed earlier
.....
2. if / we / exercise / more often / we / feel / better
.....
3. I / not wear / those shoes / if / I / be / you
.....
4. my friend / buy / this poster / if / she / like / it
.....
5. the cake / taste / better / if / there / be / more sugar in it
.....

3. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs below. Use the First or Second Conditional.

be • not do • rain • know • arrive

1. If Adam his homework, the teacher will give him more work to do.
2. If Kim richer, she would live in a house with a garden.
3. We in time for the show if we take a taxi.

4. Unless it today, the students will go on a school trip.
5. If my mother how to make an apple pie, she would bake one for us.

4. Complete the sentences. Use the First or Second Conditional.

1. If I were a famous person,
.....
2. If it snows tonight,
.....
3. I would be very happy if
.....
4. I'll have a party when
.....

UNIT 4

1. Write the words below in your own language. You can use a dictionary.

1. mine 2. melt 3. show 4. recipe

2. Read the brochure for Sovereign Hill.

BACK TO GOLD

Visit the gold mine at Sovereign Hill in Australia and travel back in time to the Gold Rush days of the 1850s. At this unusual outdoor museum, you can look for gold and experience one of the liveliest and most exciting times in history.

Sovereign Hill is the largest outdoor museum in Australia. There is a small town with more than 60 old buildings from the 1850s. There are also artifacts from the Gold Rush. The workers at the park wear clothes from the 1800s. You can watch them doing work and activities from that period. Some of the workers use very old equipment to melt gold. Then they make elaborate golden items.

There are many interesting activities for visitors to do at Sovereign Hill, too. You can go on a horse ride or watch artists making ceramics. You can go under the ground to tour the gold mines. Most exciting of all, you can search carefully for gold in the sandy floor of the river. Workers at the park sometimes throw gold in the water. So if you look hard enough, you will probably find some. If you don't find any gold in the river, you will find some in the souvenir shop. There are some great souvenirs to choose from and they aren't too expensive.

After a busy day in the park, you can watch a sound and light show about the history of the mine workers. Then you can enjoy a meal in the restaurant or one of the cafés. You'll love the food. Some of the recipes

are from the 1800s. Enjoy your visit!

3. Choose the correct adjective in brackets to complete the sentences. Use the comparative or superlative form.

1. Sovereign Hill is (**peaceful / unusual**) many other museums.
2. The Gold Rush was one of (**lively / ordinary**) times in history.
3. The workers' clothes are (**colourful / old**) the visitors' clothes.
4. For many visitors, looking for gold is (**noisy / exciting**) thing to do at Sovereign Hill.

4. Answer the questions according to the brochure.

1. Where is Sovereign Hill?
2. Why do workers melt the gold?
3. Where can visitors find gold at Sovereign Hill? List two places.
4. Would you like to go to Sovereign Hill? Why or why not?

5. Write a paragraph about an interesting place you visited. You can use the Internet to find more information about the place.

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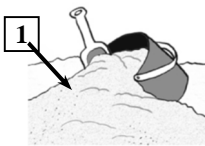
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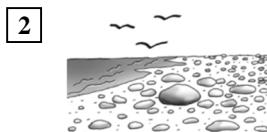
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Vocabulary

1. Choose the correct adjective to describe the picture.



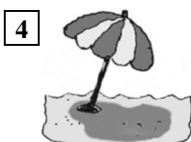
unusual / sandy



rocky / lively



weak / peaceful



shady / busy



attractive / crowded



bright / noisy

2. Choose the correct answer.

- There are pink, red, yellow, orange and purple flowers in the garden. It's a ... garden.
a. plain b. sandy c. colourful
- The forest is a quiet and calm place. It's ... there.
a. busy b. peaceful c. unattractive
- This is a nice place. It's very ... here.
a. pleasant b. hard c. soft
- Hundreds of people are dancing in the street. It's very
a. expensive b. lively c. dull

3. Put the letters in brackets in the correct order to complete the sentences.

- I had an (dayroirn) day today. I didn't do anything special.
- There are big windows, so it's (girthb) inside.
- It was a (elvyil) party and we had a great time.
- It's hot in the sun. Let's find a (dasyh) place to sit.
- It will be very (wreddoc) at the concert. I hope I can find you.

Grammar**4. Complete the sentences with (not) as ... as and the adjectives in brackets.**

- Yesterday it was 35°C and today it's 30°C. It is (hot) it was yesterday.
- Paula is (tall) her sister. They are both 1.7 metres tall.
- A weekend at the beach is boring. It is (exciting) a safari.
- Gail is only 13. I thought she was 16. She is (old) she looks.

5. Complete the sentences with too or (not) ... enough and the adjectives in brackets.

- This party is (lively). We need some music.
- Be quiet! You are (noisy).
- It's very crowded at this beach. It's (busy) here. I like quiet beaches.
This beach is (peaceful) for me.

6. Complete the sentences with less ... than or the least ... and the adjectives in brackets.

- The black wallet is (expensive) wallet in the shop.
- For Carl, maths is (difficult) biology.
- Wednesday is (busy) day of the week for me.
- Kelly is shy. She's (confident) Betty.

7. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the adverbs below.

high • frequent • hard • good • bad •
clear

1. I watch films I read books.
2. Please speak I don't hear very
3. In PE lessons, Paul jumps all his classmates. He's the class champion.
4. We didn't study yesterday. I hope we don't do in the exam.

UNIT 5**1. Write the words below in your own language. You can use a dictionary.**

1. strike 3. brave 5. destroy

2. Read the text about Austin's frightening experience.**LIGHTNING STRIKES**

Have you ever heard of someone surviving a lightning strike? Believe it or not, this happens very often. Lightning strikes about 2,000 people around the world every year and most of these people survive.

Austin Melton from Oregon, USA survived a lightning strike when he was 14 years old. He was playing basketball in his school when the storm started. All the lights in the school went out, so the students ran outside to watch the storm. They saw lightning above the football field and saw it hit the school building. Many students were frightened, but not Austin. He wanted everyone to know that he was brave, so he walked across the football field. Suddenly, lightning hit his head and his body. Austin's friends ran to help him, but they were too frightened to touch him. A teacher called an ambulance and Austin went to hospital. All the students were worried. The lightning destroyed Austin's shirt and shoes, but he was still alive. It was amazing!

Austin has discovered important information about lightning since his experience. For example, lightning is more dangerous than most people think – and it usually hits the highest object around. If you walk into a field, you will become the highest object in the area and the lightning will probably hit you. Also, it's dangerous to stand near high trees or buildings. The best place to be during a storm is in a car, bus or building, but lightning can enter open windows and doors, so it's important to close them.

There are often thunderstorms in Oregon, but now when Austin sees lightning, he doesn't run into a field! In fact, he hasn't been outside in a storm since his accident.

3. Complete the sentences according to the text.

1. When lightning strikes someone, they usually
2. Austin Melton lives in
3. The lights in Austin's school went out because there was
4. During the storm, Austin wanted people to think that

4. Write questions with the words below. Use the Present Perfect Simple.

1. what / Austin / learn / about lightning
.....
2. how / Austin's behaviour / change / since his accident
.....

5. Answer the questions in Exercise 4 according to the text.

1.
2.

6. Write a blog entry by Austin about his experience.

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

Vocabulary

1. Match the words in A to their meanings in B.

- | A | B |
|--------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. feed | a. teach |
| 2. bath | b. give food |
| 3. volunteer | c. wash |
| 4. train | d. work without getting money |

2. Complete the sentences with the verbs below.

adopt • milk • hold • catch • touch •
swim

1. Jim doesn't He's afraid of water.

2. Bob threw the ball and George tried to it.
3. Don't that plate. It's very hot.
4. I must the cow.
5. You can the baby, but please be careful with her.
6. Mr and Mrs Jones decided to two children.

3. Circle the word that doesn't belong.

1. dive • save • swim
2. bounce • milk • catch
3. pull • push • volunteer
4. dig • bath • feed
5. explore • land • discover

Grammar**4. Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets and the correct time expression. Use the Present Perfect Simple.**

1. We can eat now. I (prepare) dinner. **already / since**
2. Look at the information board. The aeroplane (land). **just / ever**
3. We (study) chemistry two years. **for / since**
4. We (not finish). **just / yet**

5. Read the *Did you know?* box. Then complete the sentences with *for* or *since* and the words in bold.**Did you know?**

The last time astronauts were on the moon was in **1972**.

Dinosaurs became extinct **65 million years** ago.

In **1999**, people saw Nessie, the strange creature of Loch Ness. They never saw it again after that.

Many people started driving cars **about 100 years** ago.

People flew in a plane for the first time in **1912**.

1. Astronauts haven't been on the moon ... *since 1972*
2. Dinosaurs haven't lived on our planet
3. People haven't seen the creature of Loch Ness

4. People have driven cars
5. People have flown in planes

6. Complete the letter with the verbs in brackets. Use the Present Perfect Simple or Past Simple.

Dear Oliver,

How's your summer holiday? ^{1.} you (do) anything exciting yet?

^{2.} your brother (have) a nice birthday last week?

^{3.}

the two of you (enjoy) the U2 concert? Well, I ^{4.} just
..... (return) from Guatemala!

I ^{5.} (go) there two weeks ago with my mother as part of a special volunteer project. We ^{6.} (help) schoolchildren to build a greenhouse. It ^{7.}
(be) a fantastic experience, and I ^{8.} already (decide) to go back next year. Maybe your parents will let you come with me! You ^{9.} (never be) to Central America, so why not?

Lynn

UNIT 6

1. Read the text about the impact of music.

THE POWER OF MUSIC

Music has got a very strong power over living things. It can change the way we feel and help us to work, learn and study. It can make animals feel calm and happy, too. But not all music is good for us.

Farmers sometimes play slow, relaxing music for their animals. When cows and hens listen to music, the hens lay many eggs and the cows make more milk. But animals don't like all types of music.

A group of psychologists played two different types of music for rats. They put the rats in two boxes.

In one box there was classical music by Bach, and in the other box there was rock music. The rats could move to the other box through a door. Almost all the rats went into the box with the classical music, so they definitely preferred it.

Believe it or not, plants prefer classical music, too. In a scientific experiment, Dorothy Retallack played a few different types of music for plants, including jazz, classical music with violins, rock with loud drums, Indian and country music. The plants grew very well with the relaxing jazz, classical and Indian music. They grew quite well with the country music.

But the plants in a room with rock music died.

If some types of music are good for a plant's health, they will probably be good for ours, too. In fact, a lot of hospitals are using music therapy and are having amazing results. Classical music often helps patients sleep better and feel calmer. So, try listening to Mozart, Chopin or Brahms. The results may surprise you.

2. Choose the correct answer to complete the sentences. Then tick the sentences true (T) or false (F)

	T	F
1. Hens lay a little / a lot of / any eggs when they listen to music.
2. Cows don't make any / a / many milk when they listen to music.
3. There wasn't some / a / any country music in the rats' boxes.
4. There was a / an / some door between the rats' boxes.
5. The rock music didn't make many / much / a few difference to the plants.
5. Classical music is good for a / a few / a little plant's health, but it is bad for people's health

3. Answer the questions according to the text.

- How can music help people?
.....
- How do psychologists know that rats prefer classical music?
.....
- What happened to the plants that heard the rock music?
.....
- How does classical music help hospital patients?
.....

4. How does music affect your life? Write a paragraph about the types of music you listen to and the ways they affect you.

.....

.....

.....

Vocabulary

1. Find seven types of music in the puzzle.

n	p	o	p	z	r	s	c
k	a	s	j	d	e	u	l
r	o	c	k	q	g	k	a
a	z	g	l	a	g	x	s
p	w	j	c	u	a	n	s
i	l	f	a	s	e	m	i
u	s	n	d	z	l	w	c
h	d	k	a	o	z	j	a
v	t	x	m	q	j	s	l
a	c	o	u	n	t	r	y

2. Complete the names of the types of music.



.....



c.....y



c.....l



...i... - ...o...



... a ...



h.....k



... t ...



... & ...

Grammar

3. Choose the correct answer.

- Kevin wants to be ... architect when he's older.
a. an b. a c. some
- We don't need ... onions for the salad.
a. a little b. some c. any
- There's ... food left over from the party.
a. much b. a lot of c. many
- I want to read ... of your magazines.
a. much b. some c. a little
- They want to spend ... days in London.

- a. a few b. a little c. any

4. Complete the sentences with the words below.

a lot of • how many • a few • a little • how much

1. We're new in town. We've only got friends.
2. money do you need?
3. players are there in a football team?
4. Tony speaks French, but not much.
5. We didn't buy souvenirs in Rome, because we didn't have enough money.

5. Choose the correct answer.

1. **How much / How many / Many** times have you called your dog, but it hasn't responded? Maybe your dog can't hear properly. There are 2. **a lot of / much / a little** dogs with hearing problems – and some dogs can't hear 3. **a / any / much** sounds at all. 4. **A little / Much / Some** dogs are born with this problem, but 5. **much / many / any** dogs lose their hearing when they are older. They will suddenly become frightened when they see 6. **a / an / a lot of** moving object, or won't come when you call. There are 7. **much / a few / a little** things you can do to help a dog with hearing problems. There are classes for dog owners and there is even 8. **a / an / any** special sign language for dogs.

UNIT 7

1. Write the words below in your own language. You can use a dictionary.

1. citizen 2. court

2. Read the text about witches in the USA.

THE WITCHES OF SALEM

In the 1600s, many people believed in witches. When something strange or unusual happened, people usually thought a witch was causing it.

The most famous "witches" were from Salem in Massachusetts. The name *Salem* means *peace*, but the village wasn't a peaceful place at all. The village's problems started in 1692. Two young cousins, Betty Parris and Abigail Williams, heard some stories about voodoo magic. They decided to try some magic to predict the future. They put an egg in a glass of water and looked in the glass for pictures of future events. One of the girls saw a dead person in the water. This frightened the girls very much and they told their friends about it. Their friends became upset, too, and they all started to imagine strange things. They felt hands and teeth attacking them. The hands were scratching and picking at them and the teeth were biting them. Doctors couldn't find a medical reason for the girls' strange behaviour. So they thought witches were causing the problem. The citizens of Salem were very worried. They went from town to town looking for witches. The people of Salem accused more than 150 people of being witches and warlocks. The citizens brought them to the court in the village. Most of these people didn't know the girls at all and they were frightened and confused. The court decided that many of them were witches and they must die.

After killing 19 people, the citizens decided it was a terrible mistake. The court decided that all the men and women were innocent. Since this terrible tragedy, the US courts haven't accused any more people of being witches.

3. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets or use modals. Then choose the correct answer.

1. The name Salem (mean) **witch** / **peace** / **magic**.
2. While one of the girls (look) in the glass, she saw a **dead person** / **witch** / **hand**.
3. The doctors examined the **witches** / **warlocks** / **girls**, but they (not find) a reason for their problem.
4. People (not kill) witches in the USA since the **1500s** / **1600s** / **1700s**.

4. Answer the questions according to the text.

1. Why did the cousins put an egg in a glass?

.....

2. Why did the people of Salem think there were witches?

.....

3. What did the people think should happen to witches?

.....

4. How many people died?

.....

5. Write a paragraph about a witch. Include what she looks like and things she can / can't do.

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

Vocabulary

1. Complete the sentences with the emotions below.

bored • embarrassed • confused • thrilled • exhausted • worried • surprised

1. Bob is about his grandmother because she is in hospital.
2. Jane's friends are making her a party, but she doesn't know about it. She will be very
3. Kurt is He hasn't slept for two days.
4. Emily was when her mother hugged and kissed her in front of her friends.
5. Dean is He doesn't understand his homework.
6. Nina is She is watching a documentary and it isn't interesting.
7. John is with his new bike. He rides it all the time.

2. Circle five emotions in the puzzle. Then use them to complete the sentences.

u	p	s	e	t	s	w	g	z	e
a	b	e	g	z	k	f	q	b	x
p	n	f	r	j	p	t	p	s	c
z	h	g	w	o	e	r	h	k	i
s	q	t	r	b	s	g	o	w	t
b	g	k	p	y	z	f	b	u	e
f	r	i	g	h	t	e	n	e	d

1. Jill's brother is a famous singer. She is very of him.
2. Paul is very because his dog died.
3. The police officer was with the driver because he didn't stop.
4. Ben won a new computer. He was !
5. Sue hates snakes. She is of them.

Grammar

3. Complete the sentences. Use the correct form of *have to*.

1. There's a lot of time. You hurry.
2. the students do their project today?
3. Laura has got an exam tomorrow. She study today.
4. Greg and Adam walk home because they missed the last bus.
5. Karen carry the books to the library?
6. My friend help me with the project. I can finish it alone.

4. Complete the sentences. Use *mustn't* or the correct negative form of *have to*.

1. You go to bed late. You've got a test tomorrow.
2. We're going to a restaurant in the evening, so I cook dinner.
3. You use mobile phones in the library.
4. The children buy tickets. They can go in for free.
5. Children drive. They're too young.

5. Choose the correct answer.

1. You have got a headache. You ... lie down
a. should b. mustn't c. can't
2. My dad ... run faster when he was younger.
a. can b. could c. should
3. Drivers ... stop at a red light.

- a. don't have to b. should c. must
4. Sue ... speak three languages: English, Spanish and Italian.
a. should b. must c. can
5. Linda ... go out in stormy weather. It's dangerous.
a. has to b. mustn't c. can

UNIT 8**1. Write the words below in your own language. You can use a dictionary.**

1. view 2. deck 3. step 4. judge
.....

2. Read the e-mail from Kevin to his friend.

Hi Dave,

I'm writing to you from New York City. Jim and I arrived here two days ago. New York is an amazing city that has got so many interesting places to visit. There are great museums, cafés, department stores and markets everywhere and there are people everywhere, too. We're staying in a small hotel that's near Central Park.

I know many cities have got parks in them, but Central Park is enormous. It's got lakes, a zoo and beautiful gardens where you can hang out all day. In the winter, there are two ice rinks. I'm sending you a photo of Jim and me in Central Park.

In the photo, we're riding horses.

We're planning to go to the top of the Empire State Building tomorrow. There are great views of the city from the observation deck on the 86th floor. Once a year, there's a famous race up the Empire State Building. Over 100 participants run up a total of 1,576 steps. Do you want to try it?

Jim and I are also going to go to a museum where we can "hang out" with our favourite stars: Beyoncé, Leonardo DiCaprio and Johnny Depp. I'm talking about Madame Tussauds Wax Museum. Jim wants me to take photos of him with Miley Cyrus – his favourite singer. They've got an *American Idol* studio there, too. That's probably the show that I watch the most on TV!

I'm having a great time. See you soon.

Kevin

3. Write questions about Kevin's e-mail with the words below. Use the correct form of the verbs.

1. Kevin / write / an e-mail / to his friend / right now

.....
2. when / Kevin and Jim / arrive / in New York City

.....
3. Central Park / be / a place / where / you / can / spend / a whole day

.....
4. where / Kevin and his friend / "see" / their favourite stars

4. Answer the questions in Exercise 3 according to the e-mail.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

5. Complete the sentences according to the e-mail.

- 1. Kevin and Jim are staying in a hotel which
- 2. Kevin is sending Dave a photo that shows
- 3. The Empire State Building observation deck is a place where you can
- 4. The text mentions the number 1,576 because it's the number of steps that
- 5. Jim wants to have a photo of himself with the star who

6. Describe a place that you often visit. What do you do there? Why do you like going there?

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

Vocabulary

1. Look at the pictures of Carol and Tom. What are they doing? Complete the sentences with the activities below.

taking a nap • taking photos • ordering a pizza • hanging out • buy tickets
getting a haircut • stay at home • going on a ride • go bowling •
waiting in a queue



Monday



Tuesday



Wednesday



Thursday



Friday

1. It's Monday. Carol and Tom are They want to for a film.
2. It's Tuesday. Carol and Tom are at the hairdresser's. Carol is and Tom is
3. It's Wednesday. Carol and Tom are at the theme park. Carol is of Tom. He is
4. It's Thursday. Carol and Tom are at the bowling alley, but Tom doesn't want to He is hungry, so he is
5. It's Friday. Carol isn't going out tonight. She wants to Tom is at Carol's house and they are

Grammar

2. Complete the sentences with relative pronouns. There may be more than one correct answer.

1. Is this the cake you baked?
2. That's the palace the queen lives.
3. Sam is the student biology project won a prize.
4. My sister has got a friend plays the drums in a pop group.

5. I will never forget the day my baby sister was born.
6. I want to buy the electric shaver is on the top shelf, please.

3. Choose the correct answer.

I've just returned from the best holiday ¹ **who / that / when** I've ever had! We travelled to the United States and visited many places. One of my favourite places was a shopping centre ² **which / where / whose** has actually got the name Mall of America. I still can't believe how big it is! Well, it's the largest shopping mall in the USA. The shops are great, but there are other fun things to do there. First of all, there's an amazing theme park ³ **where / that / who** we spent at least five hours. It's called Nickelodeon Universe. It's a great place for children ⁴ **who / where / whose** parents are busy shopping. My favourite ride was a rollercoaster ⁵ **where / who / which** is really wild – the Avatar Airbender!

An attraction ⁶ **that / who / where** my parents enjoyed at Mall of America is the SEA LIFE Minnesota Aquarium. It's a beautiful aquarium tunnel ⁷ **that / which / where** you can see over 4,500 different sea creatures, including sharks. So, if my teacher asks us to write an essay about our summer holiday on the first day of school, this time I'll be one of the students ⁸ **whose / who / which** has got something interesting to write!

UNIT 9

1. Read the article about marriage and dating.

IS MARRIAGE CHANGING?

Forty years ago, most people got married in their early twenties. But today, people often wait until they are older to get married. What caused this change? Read the information about dating and marriage and find out.

In the past, men usually had better jobs than women. Women were expected to get married early, have children and stay at home. Today, many young women are encouraged to study at university and become professionals. They can find better jobs than women could get in the past. Because of this, many women want to work. They don't want to stay at home. They have also got more money to spend on travel, hobbies and interests outside the home.

Dating is different now, too. Forty years ago, young people didn't have computers or mobile phones to talk to their friends. They went out more in the evenings. There was always a party or a place to go dancing, so it was easier to meet people. People often fell in love and got married at a very young age. But today, Internet dating websites have become popular ways to meet people. On these sites, people's interests and personalities are matched to help them find husbands or wives. Friendships are formed in Internet forums and people sometimes chat for months before they actually meet. On the Internet, people don't usually fall in love right away

and they can choose their future husbands and wives more carefully.

Are these changes good? Well, according to some studies in the USA and in England, there aren't as many divorces in recent years. So, some people think these changes are good. What do you think?

2. Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets about life in the past according to the article. Use the Past Simple Passive affirmative or negative.

In the past, ...

1. women (expect) to stay at home.
2. women (give) a great variety of professional jobs.
3. friendships (develop) on the Internet.
4. parties frequently (arrange).

3. Write questions with the words below. Use the Present Simple Passive.

1. women / offer / better / jobs / at present
.....
2. what / women's money / spend / on
.....
3. how / some relationships / start / today
.....

4. Answer the questions in Exercise 3 according to the article.

1.
2.
3.

5. Write a paragraph about your grandparents or parents. Include as much of the following information as you can:

- where they were born
- when they got married
- what they studied
- where they lived
- where they met
- how many children they had

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

Vocabulary

1. Write the events from the life of Marco Polo under the pictures. Use the words below.

got married • was born • met his wife • had children • fell in love • died

Marco Polo ...



2. Complete the text with the words below.

got a job • had a child • moved • got married • met
study • got divorced • become • born • fell in love

Antonio Banderas was ¹..... in Málaga in 1960. He wanted to ²..... an actor, so he went to the Málaga School of Dramatic Art to ³..... drama. After his studies, Banderas ⁴..... as an actor at the National Theatre of Spain. One day, he ⁵..... a beautiful actress called Ana Leza. He ⁶..... with her and they ⁷..... Banderas ⁸..... to Hollywood to appear in US films. While living in Hollywood, Banderas became unhappy in his marriage. So, he and Leza ⁹..... He met his second wife, actress Melanie Griffith, while he was working on a film. Banderas and Griffith ¹⁰....., a daughter, and they are still married today.

Grammar

3. Complete the text with the verbs in brackets. Use the Past Simple Passive.

Elvis Presley ¹..... (call) the "King of Rock and Roll" for a good reason. During his

lifetime, many people ²..... (shock) by his music and style of performance. Today, we know that the history of music ³..... (change) by this amazing singer. Elvis' music career began when he was 18 years old, but it ⁴..... (interrupt) by his army service. He ⁵..... (send) to Germany. There, he ⁶..... (introduce) to his future wife, Priscilla. Priscilla and Elvis didn't have an easy life because Elvis was often away on tours. His music became more and more popular and he ⁷..... (give) roles in films, too. Sadly, Elvis' life ⁸..... (end) by a sudden heart attack at the age of 42.

4. Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets to make them true for you. Use the Past Simple Passive affirmative or negative.

1. I (invite) to a party last week.
2. The shirt that I'm wearing today (make) in China.
3. My hair (cut) about a month ago.
4. My family and I (choose) for a reality TV programme.

5. Complete the questions with the verbs in brackets. Use the Past Simple Passive. Then complete the answers.

1. the *Mona Lisa* (paint) by Picasso? No,
2. the Great Pyramid of Giza (build) in Egypt? Yes,
3. radios (sell) in the 15th century? No,
4. pasta and paper (invent) in China? Yes,