

UNIT 1

Present simple and present continuous

1 Choose the best answers to complete the sentences.

- 1 My brother ... many followers on Twitter.
a have b doesn't have c don't have
- 2 I ... this link on my blog now.
a 'm sharing b share c 're sharing
- 3 Sarah ... her emails this evening.
a isn't reading b 'm not reading c don't read
- 4 'Where is he?' 'He ... some English exercises.'
a download b downloads c 's downloading
- 5 Susan ... out the latest apps.
a always checks b check c checks always
- 6 Just a minute, I ... the changes we made.
a save b 'm saving c saves

2 Complete the sentences with the present simple or the present continuous form of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 Dan _____ (install) a new app at the moment.
- 2 My uncle _____ (always, forget) the password to his mobile phone.
- 3 What _____ (be) the name of your blog?
- 4 What music _____ (you, listen) to at the moment? 5
My dad _____ (not use) his phone to take photos.
- 6 _____ (they, upload) videos to Vimeo every week?

3 Complete the text with the present simple or the present continuous form of the verbs in brackets.

I'm not very good with technology - my friends call me a technophobe. I ¹ _____ (never, know) what to do when there is a problem. At the moment, my friends and I ² _____ (prepare) a presentation for our history class. We ³ _____ (create) the slides, but my computer ⁴ _____ (not work) properly. Sometimes the screen ⁵ _____ (go) blank and I ⁶ _____ (lose) all the work I have done. When I ⁷ _____ (have) a problem, I ⁸ _____ (call) my friend, Ian. He ⁹ _____ (fix) everything. At the moment he ¹⁰ _____ (try) to find our presentation. I'm sure he will!

State verbs

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

- 1 _____ (you, hear) the dog barking?
- 2 I _____ (not believe) it's the best laptop.
- 3 Who _____ (you, want) to win?
- 4 Dave _____ (see) Isa after school tomorrow.
- 5 _____ (you feel) better now or would you like to rest a little longer?
- 6 Paul _____ (think) about going to the Campus Party next year.
- 7 What are you cooking? It _____ (smell) delicious.
- 8 We _____ (not understand) this exercise. It's very difficult to do.
- 9 We _____ (have) a party tomorrow.
- 10 This new computer game _____ (look) really fun.

5 Correct the underlined mistakes in the sentences.

- 1 I'm believing in you. _____
- 2 The computer is appearing to be turned off. Shall I turn it on? _____
- 3 This cake isn't tasting as good as the one you made yesterday. _____
- 4 You are seeming a little annoyed. Do you want to have a break? _____
- 5 Peter has a FaceTime conversation now. _____

6 Complete the dialogue with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

Assistant: Can I help you?

Customer: I ¹ _____ (think) about getting a new phone. My phone ² _____ (not have) much storage for photos. I ³ _____ (save) them on my computer.

Assistant: OK. ⁴ _____ (you, look for) any other features?

Customer: Yes, I am. It ⁵ _____ (need) a good camera and an MP3 player.

Assistant: I ⁶ _____ (think) the ESO 3 is a good option.

Customer: It's a nice phone, but I ⁷ _____ (not like) gold. ⁸ _____ (it, come) in other colours?

Assistant: No, it doesn't. We ⁹ _____ (get) the new Bach 2 mobile tomorrow. It comes in red, blue, white and black. It's got 4G.

Customer: OK. That ¹⁰ _____ (sound) good. I'll come back tomorrow.

Past simple and past continuous

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

- 1 I _____ (not break) a cup when I _____ (wash up).
- 2 She _____ (go) to the cinema yesterday and _____ (see) a comedy.
- 3 _____ you _____ (you, write) an essay yesterday at 7pm?
- 4 We _____ (not do) homework when it _____ (start) to snow.
- 5 While I _____ (speak) on the phone, Ella _____ (eat) her lunch.
- 6 While Mike _____ (decorate) the room for the party, we _____ (make) the sandwiches.
- 7 Yesterday evening I _____ (get) home, _____ (change) my clothes and _____ (go) running.
- 8 While I _____ (wait) for the bus, I _____ (play) games on my phone.

2 Complete the sentences with the past simple or past continuous form of the verbs in the box.

get off / miss · get up / not shine · happen / sleep · look for / see
put on / eat / pack · sit / not want · visit / shop · wait / arrive

When I ¹ _____ yesterday, the sun _____ - it was cloudy. I quickly ² _____ my clothes, _____ my breakfast and _____ my bag. My friends ³ _____ at the train station, when I _____. We ⁴ _____ the train at the wrong station and then we _____ the second train. We ⁵ _____ the tourist office when we _____ a lovely restaurant. After that, some of us ⁶ _____ the castle while the others _____ for presents in the town. At 6:30pm we ⁷ _____ on a bench at the station as we _____ to miss the train home. Luckily, nothing ⁸ _____ on our way home and we _____ in our beds at home by 11pm.

Past perfect

3 Write sentences using the past simple or past perfect and the prompts given.

1 I / get / very wet / because / leave / my umbrella / at home / .

2 We / not see / James / for years / when / we / visit / him / in London / .

3 When / they / first / go / up the mountain / they / not ski / before / .

4 The man / run out of / water / when / the / rescue team / pick him up / .

5 By the time / Julia / arrive / , / the guided tour / already / leave / .

6 We / realise / we / leave / our passports / at home / when / we / get to the airport / .

Past tenses

4 Complete the dialogue with the past simple, past continuous or past perfect form of the verbs in brackets.

Jack: Hi, Laura. Where ¹_____ (be) you yesterday evening?

Laura: I ²_____ (be) at the library. Why?

Jack: I ³_____ (think) you might want to see a film.

Laura: That's a shame! I ⁴_____ (work) on my history project all evening.

Jack: ⁵_____ you _____ (finish) it?

Laura: Eventually. It was hard because I ⁶_____ (leave) my notebook at school.

5 Correct the underlined mistakes in the sentences.

1 What did you do on Monday at 5:35pm?

2 He did his homework and then he was meeting his friends.

3 On the way to work I realised I was forgetting to lock the front door.

4 We weren't going camping last week; we went to New York to do some shopping.

5 I had lived in Madrid for ten years when I was deciding to move.

6 Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

Jane and Mike ¹_____ (travel) to Switzerland for a winter holiday. The weather ²_____ (be) terrible - it ³_____ (snow). When they ⁴_____ (wait) for the flight, the assistant ⁵_____ (announce) their plane ⁶_____ (not leave). They ⁷_____ (decide) to take a flight the next day and they ⁸_____ (start) to look for a hotel. They ⁹_____ (not spend) more than five minutes looking when a friend of theirs said 'Hello.' They ¹⁰_____ (not see) him for years but he invited them to stay at his house. How lucky was that!

Present perfect

1 Write sentences using the present perfect and the prompts given.

1 She / pass / the exam / ?

2 They / live / in Paris / for seven years / .

3 We / never / be / to France / .

4 She / not see / that film / .

5 What / he / eat / today / ?

6 Her mum / travelled / to three countries / this month / .

7 Where / you / be / today / ?

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

1 I _____ (not use) my phone at all today.

2 He _____ (give) me a box of chocolates this morning.

3 Where _____ (you, go) to primary school?

4 They _____ (save) enough money to buy a car now.

5 My cousins _____ (ride) an elephant in Thailand in 2014.

6 My parents _____ (drive) 190 km so far today.

7 Where _____ (you, leave) your laptop? I need it.

Present perfect and time words

3 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

already · ever · for · just · since · yet

1 Has he finished talking on the phone _____ ?

2 You'll never guess who I have _____ seen!

3 We have lived in this house _____ I was two.

4 My father has had this job _____ two years now.

5 Has he _____ travelled abroad?

6 Great! Classes have _____ finished for today.

7 She hasn't finished telling her story _____.

8 My grandparents have had that computer _____ 2008.

Present perfect continuous

4 Complete the text with the present perfect continuous form of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 How long _____ (you, live) at this address?
- 2 They _____ (learn) English for the last three years.
- 3 What _____ (do) all this time? I was worried, I didn't know where you were!
- 4 _____ (you, stay) with your sister-in-law all this time?
- 5 She _____ (not teach) secondary school students for very long but she says she's enjoying it.
- 6 I can't believe you had it! I _____ (look) everywhere for that book!
- 7 How long _____ (he, travel) around Asia?
- 8 We _____ (not wait) very long, so don't worry about it.

Present perfect and present perfect continuous

5 Write sentences using the present perfect or present perfect continuous and the prompts given.

- 1 Mark and Susan / just / get engaged!
_____!
- 2 Scott / be away / on business / for / two / months / now.
_____.
- 3 How long / you / listen / to / that / music?
_____?
- 4 I / wait / for / my food / for / over / 15 minutes
_____.
- 5 you / ever / hear / of / a musician / called / Usher
_____?
- 6 Kate / not / study / for the exam / all / day / because / she / just / return / from the shop
_____.
- 7 They / never / go / to school / before
_____.
- 8 We / call / you / all / day / long
_____.

6 Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

What is the longest holiday you ¹ _____ (ever have)? Three or four weeks perhaps? Mr and Mrs Trapp ² _____ (travel) around the world for the last nineteen years. They set out on their trip in 2000 and ³ _____ (not live) in their native country, Argentina, since then. Their journey ⁴ _____ (take) them to 73 different countries so far and they ⁵ _____ (stay) with over 2,000 different families. All this time they ⁶ _____ (travel) in a vintage car and they ⁷ _____ (love) every minute. When they left Argentina it was just the two of them. Since then, they ⁸ _____ (have) four children. The children ⁹ _____ (not go) to school during this time but they ¹⁰ _____ (study) with their mother. They believe that travel is one of the best forms of education.

The future

Will, going to, present continuous, present simple**1** Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 Next weekend I _____ (go) to Marbella. I bought the ticket yesterday.
- 2 The sports shop _____ (open) at 9am.
- 3 'Did you invite Jenny?' 'Yes, but she _____ (meet) her cousins.'
- 4 He's a great footballer. One day, he _____ (be) famous.
- 5 'Don't tell anyone.' 'I promise I _____ (not tell) anyone your secret.'
- 6 She's nine months pregnant. She _____ (have) her baby next week.
- 7 Don't eat so much chocolate. You _____ (make) yourself ill.
- 8 The disco _____ (finish) at 2:30am.

2 Complete the dialogue with *will, going to*, the present simple or the present continuous form of the verbs in brackets.Jenny: Hi, Fiona. When ¹ _____ (your plane, leave)?Fiona: It ² _____ (take off) at 4 o'clock.Jenny: How ³ _____ (you, go) to the airport?Fiona: James ⁴ _____ (take) me.Jenny: That's good. What ⁵ _____ (do) in Paris?Fiona: I ⁶ _____ (eat) lots of French food and I ⁷ _____ (visit) the Eiffel Tower and some museums!Jenny: I've never been to Paris, but one day I ⁸ _____ (go). It's one of my dreams.**3** Write questions using the prompts given.1 Where / they have / dinner tonight / ?
_____2 What time / the plane / land / ?
_____3 What / you / study / at university / next year / ?
_____4 Which / teams / play / the match tomorrow / ?
_____5 Jane, / you make / a cake for my birthday, / please / ?
_____6 When / the new coach / start / ?

Future continuous, future perfect

4 Complete the sentences with the future perfect or future continuous form of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 This time next week I _____ (relax) on the beach.
- 2 In two weeks' time he _____ (not finish) the exams - he'll have two left.
- 3 By the beginning of September, the football season _____ (start).
- 4 At this time tomorrow tonight, we _____ (meet) Ella's new boyfriend.
- 5 At 11 o'clock, we _____ (ski).
- 6 Who _____ (Harry, dance) with at the party tonight?

5 Correct the underlined mistakes in the sentences.

1 By 5 o'clock Tina and Tom will eaten dinner.

2 Don't invite Eve. She'll be watch the match.

3 At 7 o'clock tonight my dad will be tidied the kitchen.

4 The boys won't finish the game at 6 o'clock.

6 Choose the best answers to complete the sentences.

1 My club's tennis league is on from 10 May to 28 May. It ... by the end of May.

- a will have finished b will be finishing c is going to finish

2 In the first week of the league I ... in three matches.

- a am competing b will be competing c will have competed

3 I think I ... in the second round of matches.

- a am playing b will have played c am going to play

4 From now on, I ... twice a week.

- a am going to train b am training c will training

5 Today I ... to the gym to do Pilates.

- a will go b am going c go

6 Classes ... at 5 o'clock.

- a are starting b will start c start

Modals Ability

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

- 1 Carrie loves drawing and designing clothes. She _____ (draw) since she was two.
- 2 She _____ (not paint) beautiful pictures then.
- 3 Today she _____ (draw) beautiful clothes.
- 4 She _____ (not use) a sewing machine to make lovely clothes.
- 5 She knows what's fashionable and she _____ (recommend) great outfits.
- 6 Next year she is going to design school so she _____ (design) her own clothes.
- 7 She _____ (not find) a job as a fashion designer until she finishes her degree.
- 8 Then she _____ (create) beautiful clothes for us!

Obligation / Lack of obligation / Prohibition

2 Complete the text with *must*, *mustn't*, *needn't* and *don't have to*.

It's my birthday and I'm having a Seville theme party. Everyone ¹ _____ wear a traditional outfit. They ² _____ wear normal clothes. The girls ³ put a flower in their hair, but it would look nice. They ⁴ _____ wear a dress; they can wear trousers. The boys ⁵ _____ dress up in a bull-fighting outfit or Rociero outfit. You ⁶ _____ buy new clothes for the party; try to use what you have at home. There will be Sevillian music. You ⁷ _____ dance sevillanas, but it is great fun and we will have a teacher there. You ⁸ _____ forget to bring a friend.

Recommendation / Advice

3 Write advice using the prompts given.

- 1 People / dress / smartly at a wedding / .

- 2 Women / wear / a short dress to a morning wedding / .

- 3 Women / not wear / a short dress to an evening wedding / .

- 4 Men / look / formal / .

- 5 Men / wear / a suit. They / not wear / jeans / .

Possibility in the present

4 Complete the dialogue with *may, might, could, must* or *can't* and the prompts given. More than one answer may be possible.

Alice: Happy birthday! Here's your present.

Laura: Oh, thank you! What is it? ¹ It / not be / a CD. It's too big. ² It / not be / a bottle of perfume because the present is soft. ³ It / be / a teddy bear.

Alice: No, it isn't. Guess again.

Laura: ⁴ It / be / clothes.

Alice: Possibly.

Laura: I know. ⁵ It / be / the hoodie we saw when we were shopping together.

Alice: Why don't you open it and see.

Laura: I love this hoodie!

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____

Possibility in the past

5 Write sentences using the prompts given.

1 Damian is late for school. He / must / miss / the bus / .

2 That book was published last year. You / can't / read / it two years ago / .

3 My shirt is dirty. Paula / might / wore / it / without asking / .

4 Someone took my belt. It / not be / Dave / - he wasn't here / .

6 Rewrite the sentences with a modal verb.

1 Wearing short skirts to school is forbidden.

We _____

2 I recommend that you wear warm clothes.

You _____

3 It isn't obligatory to wear a tracksuit to school, but I do.

You _____

4 You are able to wear what you want to the party.

You _____

5 It's possible that you didn't do your homework.

You _____

6 I recommend you don't listen to music when studying.

You _____

READING

The science of selfies

The widespread use of social media has brought with it a variety of fashions, trends and new behaviours – some amazing like the acts of solidarity after terrorist attacks and others really stupid or annoying like the ‘water bottle flip challenge.’ One astonishing trend, for example, is that it seems that millions of humans are obsessed with sharing photos of cats! Another thing we’re obsessed with is selfies – taken with our mobile phones or tablets and posted by the million on social networks.

Some people hate selfies – I mean, what could be more narcissistic? But many of us love them, and we probably all have friends who constantly post selfies on Instagram or send us Snapchats all day. However, psychologists believe that people who post selfies might have low self-esteem. What’s more, a recent study has shown that those people who post lots of selfies may have problems with intimacy and may not be able to form deep or close relationships with friends or colleagues. Our obsession with selfies reveals that we can’t relate to other people properly. Nevertheless, as one psychologist pointed out, this doesn’t mean that posting selfies is the cause of this narcissism – it’s not that social networks are turning people into shallow, self-obsessed individuals, but rather that this is a personality trait already present.

But why are some of us so fascinated by selfies? Scientists have known for a long time that, despite having mirrors in our houses, you might be surprised to learn that we humans don’t have a clear idea of what we really look like. Recent research seems to indicate that we think we are more attractive than we actually are. When we are shown different photos of our face, treated digitally to make us look better or worse, as well as a photo of our face that has not been changed, we can’t identify the original photo. We always choose a photo showing a better-looking version of ourselves, instead of the photo that is the real portrait of our face.

So, we love selfies because we think we’re gorgeous, but our obsession with selfies reveals an inability to have close relationships with other people. Maybe we should just keep on posting photos of cute cats!

1 Choose the best answer according to the text. Only one answer is correct.

1 The author ...

- A thinks that using social media is a stupid idea.
- B implies that posting photos of cats is strange.
- C thinks that we are obsessed with our mobile phones.
- D doesn’t like cats.

2 What does he think is narcissistic?

- A Social networks.
- B Photos of cats.
- C Photos taken with our mobile phones.
- D Posting photos of ourselves on social networks.

3 Posting selfies may reveal ...

- A negative aspects of our personality.
- B a mental disorder.
- C little intelligence.
- D a love of fashion.

4 According to one expert, using social networks ...

- A can cause changes in our personality.
- B doesn’t result in greater self-obsession.
- C presents us with a wider variety of personalities.
- D should be limited for people with narcissistic personalities.

5 Humans ...

- A are absolutely sure what they look like.
- B don’t have mirrors at home.
- C aren’t absolutely sure what they look like.
- D are very attractive.

6 In one experiment there were photos ...

- A that made the person look worse only.
- B of other people.
- C that made the person look better only.
- D that made the person look both better and worse.

7 Selfies are popular because ...

- A we love cats.
- B we have a high opinion of our appearance.
- C they show us to be attractive.
- D they help us form relationships.

8 The author says we should ‘keep on posting photos of cats’ because ...

- A selfies reveal an embarrassing side of our personality.
- B nobody else is interested in our self-obsession.
- C they are very cute.
- D doing that doesn’t show negative aspects of our personality.

What do you do in your sleep?

Most people would agree that the question 'What do you do in your sleep?' is strange. The obvious answer would be 'Well, I just sleep!' However, more doctors are asking patients this question and the answers are getting increasingly bizarre. Sleep disorders are increasing in the USA and the UK, and some of them involve very surprising behaviour.

Doctors have been treating sleepwalkers for many years and it is a reasonably common disorder. However, extreme cases exist which can put the lives of sufferers at risk. Recently, a woman in Boston fell asleep at an underground station while waiting for a train. Security cameras showed the woman standing up and walking to the edge of the platform. Rather than stopping at the edge, the sleeping woman fell onto the tracks. Luckily, no train was entering the station at the time and while other passengers had their heart in their mouths, she remembers nothing! In another case, a woman in New Hampshire awoke in the middle of the night, left her house and went for a swim in a nearby river. She went to hospital with hypothermia.

Doctors say it is common for people with sleep disorders to do things in their sleep that are routine for them during the day. Over 90% of people in the UK have mobile phones so texting while asleep is becoming more common. 'Sleep-texters' wake up during the night, reach for their mobile phones and begin texting. Fortunately for them, because they are asleep, they usually write total nonsense.

Other sleep disorders involve people getting up during the night to eat something. The next morning, empty packets and an untidy kitchen reveal their nocturnal activities, but they don't remember anything. In extreme cases, sufferers have even managed to cook food, which is obviously very dangerous.

But sleep disorders don't always mean sleepwalking, sleep-texting or sleep-eating. A common condition, called apnoea, causes people to stop breathing in their sleep. It is more typical among people who are obese and is usually accompanied by loud snoring. The pauses in breathing can last for up to twenty seconds or more.

Very little research has been carried out into sleep disorders as it is extremely difficult to reproduce nocturnal activities in controlled experiments in a sleep clinic. However, researchers claim that they now have the right equipment to do detailed research in sufferers' homes, so they hope to learn more about the problem in the future.

1 Choose the best answer according to the text. Only one answer is correct.

1 More doctors ...

D own a mobile phone.

A think that snoring is the most common sleep disorder.

B are talking to their patients about their sleeping habits.

C are being asked about their sleeping habits.

D are buying new equipment to use in people's homes.

2 A woman in Boston ...

A fell asleep on a train.

B drove a train while asleep.

C fell onto the train tracks while asleep.

D was hit by a train whose driver was asleep.

3 Another woman in New Hampshire ...

A drove to a river while asleep.

B got very cold because she swam in a river while asleep.

C could not sleep so she went swimming.

D fell asleep while working at a hospital.

4 The majority of people in Britain ...

A send text messages while they're asleep.

B cannot sleep with a mobile phone.

C do daily routines while they're asleep.

5 'Total nonsense' describes ...

- A text messages written while asleep.
- B 90% of text messages sent in Britain.
- C the idea that people send text messages in their sleep.
- D what people write in text messages in Britain.

6 People who eat in their sleep ...

- A take their food to bed.
- B keep everything in the kitchen tidy.
- C always cook something.
- D don't remember preparing or eating anything.

7 Apnoea is ...

- A when you stop breathing in your sleep.
- B very loud snoring.
- C not at all dangerous.
- D something that only obese people suffer from.

8 Researchers ...

- A can explain most sleep disorders.
- B use light to solve people's sleep problems.
- C previously didn't have the right equipment for research at people's homes.
- D have been able to do a lot of research into sleep disorders.

Wedding traditions around the world

Without a doubt one of the most important days in your life is the day you get married. We hang photos on walls and watch videos of the day many times, and every year we remember our wedding day on its anniversary. It is at our wedding that we settle down and dedicate ourselves to the other person 'until death do us part.' Like all important occasions, weddings involve rich and varied rituals around the world.

In most countries, brides pay a lot of attention to their dress. The pages of women's glossy magazines are full of photos of celebrities' wedding dresses, and choosing the right one is so important that there are even entire TV programmes about it. In China, the bride wears three dresses on her wedding day. The first dress tends to be a traditional Chinese dress called a *qipao*, which is usually red, a lucky colour for the Chinese. For the wedding ceremony, she wears a more traditional white wedding dress and finally, for the wedding reception, she changes into a third, different dress. Brides in India wear red saris because red brings good luck in Hinduism too. British brides usually wear 'something old, something new, something borrowed, something blue and a lucky sixpence in your shoe.' In Brazil it is traditional for single women to write their names inside the bride's dress, which, they say, will help them find a partner.

The tradition of throwing rice at the bride and groom as they come out of the church will be familiar to most people. Its purpose is to wish the newlywed couple good luck and to symbolise their fertility. In Greece, wedding guests smash plates on the floor to wish the newlyweds good luck, and at Jewish weddings, the groom stamps on a glass and everyone shouts '*Mazel tov*,' meaning 'Good luck.' People at Italian weddings also break a glass, then gather the pieces and count them – the number of broken pieces representing the number of years the couple will stay together.

In some countries, the groom has to work very hard to get his bride. In Germany, the groom's friends will 'steal' the bride and take her away to a bar for drinks. The groom then has to locate the bride and when he does, he also has to pay for the drinks! In Russia, a similar tradition involves the groom performing various tasks in order to see his bride. The groom may have to perform a difficult task, recite a poem or do a funny dance. The bride's family may also require him to give them money as a 'ransom' for her.

1 Choose the best answer according to the text. Only one answer is correct.

1 Our wedding day is special because ...

- A we keep photos of it.
- B we celebrate its anniversary.
- C we give ourselves to another person.
- D it's filled with a lot of rituals.

2 Wedding dresses ...

- A are always red in China.
- B should be based on a TV programme.
- C should always be white.
- D are the focus of much attention.

3 The colour red ...

- A is lucky for Chinese people and Hindus.
- B is typically worn by brides in the USA.
- C is worn at all weddings around the world.
- D is unlucky in some cultures.

4 Why might Brazilian women write their names on the inside of a bride's dress?

- A To wish themselves good luck.
- B To wish the bride good luck.
- C To find a partner.
- D As a symbol of fertility.

5 Rice at weddings ...

- A is no longer fashionable.
- B is a well-known tradition.
- C means the couple will stay together forever.
- D is given to the bride and groom.

6 At Italian weddings a glass broken into a lot of pieces means ...

- A the couple will stay together for many years.
- B the couple might have bad luck.
- C the couple will have many children.
- D the groom is much older than the bride.

7 A German bride ...

- A always takes her husband's friends out drinking.
- B will usually get drunk at her wedding.
- C buys drinks for the groom's friends.
- D will be taken away by the groom's friends.

8 A Russian groom may ...

- A buy his wife.
- B pay money to see his bride.
- C dance with his bride.
- D buy all the drinks at his wedding.

Get out and get wild

Children in the UK are being told to give up their screens and get out into nature. Today's children spend much more time indoors than previous generations. More traffic on the streets, the attraction of TV and computer screens, not to mention parents' anxieties about letting their children out of their sight, is causing children to spend greater amounts of time indoors and they end up disconnecting with the natural world. Some experts now refer to this as 'nature deficit disorder.'

The author and campaigner Richard Louv invented the term, but he insists it is not a recognised medical condition. However, he claims the term is a useful description of the separation of people from their natural surroundings, which can cause a variety of problems: a reduction in the use of the senses and many other physical and emotional difficulties. 'Britain is now experiencing growing levels of obesity among its population,' says one expert, 'and psychological disorders like ADHD (Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder) are becoming a major problem.'

There is also a growing body of evidence which indicates that this indoor, sedentary lifestyle is a growing cause of vitamin D deficiency, which can produce different medical conditions, including depression in adults and even weak bones in children. We get vitamin D principally from sunlight on the skin and it controls the amount of calcium and phosphorus in our body, which are important substances for the development of healthy bones, teeth and muscles. Many doctors recommend parents in northern European countries who cover their kids in sun screen to delay applying it so that children can have short periods of direct sunlight on their skin to build up those vitamin D levels.

Now many health, environmental and children's organisations are trying to convince parents to substitute thirty minutes of screen time at home for outdoor play. The message is simple: it's good for their general health, it improves their mood, and especially is a source for the much needed vitamin D. They want children to get out into their back gardens, parks or the countryside, to reconnect with nature and the natural environment. 'Children can learn an awful lot from playing in nature,' said one expert. 'It can do wonders for their development, creativity and independence.'

It's not just for developmental reasons that health experts agree outdoor play is important. Evidence shows that children behave better when lessons are given outdoors, their attention improves, and they are happier being active outdoors than being stuck at home using technology. Fiona Reynolds, Director-General of the National Trust, is clear. She says: 'As a nation, we need to do everything we can to make it easy and safe for our children to get outdoors.'

1 Choose the best answer according to the text. Only one answer is correct.

- 1 Children in the UK ... too long.
- A spend too much time in the street. D can affect children's growth.
- B are making their parents anxious.
- C are not spending enough time in the natural environment.
- D are suffering from different disorders.
- 2 'Nature deficit disorder' ...
- A is related to other more serious medical conditions.
- B will soon be classified as a disease.
- C is an illness that was discovered by Richard Louv.
- D is necessary to detect other conditions like ADHD and vitamin D deficiency.
- 3 Obesity ...
- A is becoming an increasing problem in Britain.
- B is a problem only for children.
- C can be cured by getting outside more.
- D can affect people's behaviour.
- 4 Reduced levels of vitamin D ...
- A is only common in children.
- B is caused by unhealthy bones and muscles.
- C is often produced by being out in the sun for

5 For some people, using sun screen ...

- A clears up their vitamin D deficiency.
- B is extremely important.
- C blocks necessary vitamin D.
- D is recommended by doctors.

6 Child experts recommend ...

- A that children play only in their gardens.
- B swapping screen time for time outdoors.
- C that children use computers more.
- D that parents take away children's computers.

7 Playing in nature ...

- A doesn't teach children anything.
- B improves children's growth.
- C can happen only in parks.
- D is good for children's development.

8 It has been shown that ...

- A it is not safe to play outside.
- B lessons held outside can improve children's attention.
- C using technology makes children happier.
- D there is no relationship between happiness and school lessons.

Does gold come from space?

In English, as in most languages, gold is good. When we say someone has 'a heart of gold,' it means they are generous and if we describe a child as being 'as good as gold,' we mean he or she is well behaved. In pre-Columbian America, people believed that gold contained the power of the sun god and that it would protect them. The Ancient Egyptians also believed that gold was divine, which is why the pharaoh Tutankhamun was buried with a huge gold mask. Nevertheless, gold had no specific monetary value in ancient times, which is why the first gold coins didn't appear until around 600 BC.

Unlike other metals, gold doesn't react with air or water, so over time it keeps its yellow colour and shine and it never goes out of fashion. All the top fashion brands include gold in their collections, not just jewellery but also hats, skirts, and handbags, and eye-catching gold dresses and expensive gold jewellery always feature on the red carpet before the Oscars ceremonies. If you want to make a real fashion statement, rose gold – which is a mixture of gold and copper – is a wonderful look.

But where did gold come from? The planet Earth was formed about 4.5 billion years ago. When the outer part of the Earth, the crust, began to cool and change into rock, gold and other metals sank beneath the crust to the Earth's mantle. These metals were not able to remain at the surface, it is believed, because they were too heavy.

So why is there still gold on the Earth's surface? In an attempt to discover the reason for this, scientists from Bristol University analysed rocks from Greenland which are almost 4 billion years old and found higher traces of Tungsten, another precious metal, which would prove that in fact the world's supply of gold and other precious metals came from outer space.

About 3.8 billion years ago, the Earth and the Moon were struck by a massive meteorite shower following a supernova – the explosion which occurs after a star collapses. This meteor shower brought gold and other precious metals, which then sank into the Earth's mantle. A small quantity of the gold came back to the surface due to volcanic activity.

To complete the picture, scientists can even explain the complex physical and chemical processes that turn the hydrogen in stars into heavier metals like gold through nuclear fusion. In fact, scientists are confident they could actually manufacture gold atom by atom by using particle accelerators, though the process would probably take billions of years.

It is estimated that all the gold humans have mined throughout our history would only fill three Olympic swimming pools. This is the gold we wear as necklaces, rings, and ear and nose piercings today.

1 Choose the best answer according to the text. Only one answer is correct.

1 Gold ...

A has a positive meaning when used to describe people.

B protects you from the sun.

C comes from the heat of the sun.

D comes from pre-Columbian America.

2 Some ancient civilisations ...

A believed gold had special powers.

B used gold coins.

C did not believe gold had any value.

D wore gold masks of dead kings.

3 In the fashion industry ...

A gold has become even more popular over the years.

B the popularity of gold has varied among brands.

C gold is used in a wide variety of different products.

D gold is only used by top brands because it's so expensive.

4 Gold and other metals ...

A were mixed together when the Earth was formed.

B sank below the Earth's surface.

C came up from the mantle when the Earth was

formed.

D are not as old as the Earth itself.

5 The process of how gold is made ...

- A is not entirely clear to scientists.
- B could only be recreated by another supernova.
- C wouldn't take very long.
- D could be recreated.

6 The rocks analysed from Greenland ...

- A coincide in age with the meteor shower.
- B come from deep in the Earth's mantle.
- C contain the same amount of Tungsten as other rocks.
- D are as old as the Earth.

7 The meteorites ...

- A were made entirely of gold.
- B contained gold.
- C caused a supernova.
- D formed the Earth.

8 We have been able to find gold because ...

- A there are large amounts of it available.
- B the meteors stayed on the surface of the Earth.
- C volcanoes caused it to return to the surface of the Earth.
- D there are large deposits in space.

VOCABULARY

Computer words

1 Choose the best answers to complete the sentences.

- 1 You can find me on Twitter on *at* / *hashtag* Holly Collins.
- 2 All my school projects are saved on the *hard drive* / *web browser* of my computer.
- 3 You need a *web browser* / *hashtag* in order to read information on the Internet.
- 4 I've forgotten my *link* / *password* and I can't open my email.
- 5 All email addresses contain the *at* / *hashtag* symbol.
- 6 Jessica publishes a weekly *blog* / *folder* about healthy living.
- 7 A(n) *icon* / *link* is a connection to another website on the Internet.
- 8 When you move the mouse, the *cursor* / *file* moves on the screen.
- 9 Open that email in a different *attachment* / *window*, so that you can see your inbox at the same time.
- 10 Click on the 'e' *icon* / *link* to open the Internet.

2 Complete the text with the verbs in the box.

attach · delete · drag · installed · open · post · press · search

Yesterday my aunt had her first computer class and she learned a great deal. First of all, they ¹_____ some new software on her laptop including the latest edition of Windows. Then they taught her how to use the mouse to click on icons, ²_____ the cursor down the screen and so on. They also covered the basics of email and the different buttons she needs to ³_____. Now she can ⁴_____ emails and reply to them. She also learned how to ⁵_____ all the unwanted emails in her junk box. Then they showed her how to ⁶_____ a file to an email and send it. Finally, they taught her how to ⁷_____ for information on the Internet and ⁸_____ photos and comments on social media sites. Now she's on the laptop all the time.

Phrasal verbs

3 Choose the best answers to complete the sentences.

- 1 When my computer crashed I asked the IT department to deal *with* / *on* it.
- 2 This message keeps *in* / *on* saying that the page is loading.
- 3 The printer is overheating. I hope it doesn't blow *up* / *off*.
- 4 Their latest smartphone is due to come *out* / *off* next week.
- 5 Her blog has turned *out* / *into* an Internet sensation.
- 6 This paper got wet so I can't make *out* / *up* the text very well.

Adjectives ending in *-ed* and *-ing*

4 Complete the sentences with the correct *-ed* or *-ing* form of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 Using new technology makes me feel _____ (frighten).
- 2 I think computer games are _____ (entertain).
- 3 We are _____ (disgust) with the lack of hygiene in the restaurant.
- 4 I fell over in the street in front of all my class. I was really _____ (embarrass).
- 5 Simon is really _____ (annoy). He never stops talking about computers.
- 6 Molly was _____ (alarm) by the fact that someone could guess her password so easily.
- 7 My father thinks all horror films are _____ (frighten).
- 8 The ending to that book was _____ (surprise).

5 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in the box.

alarm · amuse · annoy · disgust · embarrass · entertain · shock · surprise

- 1 I thought he didn't like classical music, so I was _____ when he chose it.
His choice of classical music was _____ because I thought he didn't like it.
- 2 The actor's voice was very high-pitched and it _____ me. I
found that actor's voice _____: it was very high-pitched.
- 3 The food at lunch tasted _____, so I didn't eat much.
I was _____ by the food at lunch, so I didn't eat much.
- 4 It is _____ how much spyware is available on the Internet.
I'm _____ by the amount of spyware that is available on the Internet.
- 5 People are always _____ at the Smith family parties; there is usually good food, music and dancing.
The parties at the Smith's house are always very _____ with good food, music and dancing.
- 6 I was very _____ when the teacher called out my name because everyone was looking at me.
It was very _____ when the teacher called out my name because everyone was looking at me.
- 7 I thought that video was _____; let's watch another one.
I was _____ by that video; let's watch another one.
- 8 Some viewers found the language used in the film _____ because it was very explicit.
Some viewers were _____ by the language used in the film because it was very explicit.

Real English

6 Match the real English phrases 1–3 with their meanings a–c.

- 1 I don't think it's that easy *to make a living* as a YouTuber. ____
- 2 Millionaires may *be rolling in it*, but it doesn't mean that they're happy. ____
- 3 Every YouTuber dreams of *making it big* but not all of them achieve their goals. ____

- a to become successful
- b to earn enough money to live independently
- c to have more money than you need

Injuries

1 Match the injuries 1–8 with their causes or symptoms a–h.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 The patient has a bruised arm. ____ | a He touched a hot pan. |
| 2 Paul has a swollen wrist. ____ | b She can't move it from side to side. |
| 3 Belinda has a sore neck. ____ | c She's got purple and blue marks on it. |
| 4 Logan has a sprained ankle. ____ | d He needs to rest his foot for the next few days. |
| 5 Martina has a scratch on her knee. ____ | e It is really sore and she needs to put some spray on it. |
| 6 Marie has a bee sting on her arm. ____ | f He hit it on the door and it hasn't stopped getting bigger. |
| 7 Jon has injured his arm. ____ | g He fell off the slide and landed on his arm. |
| 8 My dad has a burn on his hand. ____ | h She slipped on some stones and scraped her knee on them. |

2 Complete the sentences with the words from the box.

bandage · nosebleed · painful · sore throat · stitches · sunburnt · wounded knee

- 1 Drink some hot milk and honey to help cure your _____.
- 2 To make sure your _____ doesn't get infected, clean it with antiseptic.
- 3 That cut isn't too deep. Clean it and put a _____ on it.
- 4 I tripped up the step and now my ankle is very _____.
- 5 Don't forget to put sunscreen on if you don't want to have a _____ back.
- 6 Keep your head down if you have a _____. Do not put your head back.
- 7 The doctors closed up the cut with some _____.

Phrasal verbs

3 Match the beginning of the sentences 1-6 with their endings a-f.

- 1 I know it is difficult but we are going to get ... ____
- 2 It looks like we have run ... ____
- 3 The delicious dinner made up ... ____
- 4 They wanted to arrive before lunch so they set ... ____
- 5 They are going to pick ... ____
- 6 If you are lost in freezing temperatures, you mustn't give ... ____

- a out at 6:00 in the morning.
- b out of milk: someone needs to go to the shop soon.
- c for the fact that we didn't have any lunch.
- d James up from the bus stop at 6 o'clock.
- e up and sit down to rest.
- f through this challenge and go home.

Adverbs of manner

4 Choose the best answers to complete the sentences.

- 1 He always taps his feet when he is *nervous* / *nervously*.
- 2 When I go on his bike, I hold on *tight* / *tightly* as I don't want to fall off.
- 3 He takes his hobby *serious* / *seriously*. He spends all his free time on it.
- 4 It isn't a *dangerous* / *dangerously* place: you are very safe here.
- 5 I tried *desperate* / *desperately* hard not to scream but I was terrified.
- 6 The day trip was a *totally* / *total* disaster because of the bad weather and Andy's injury.
- 7 Listen! You can *hard* / *hardly* hear it, but that is the grey owl.
- 8 The team is doing well and there haven't been any accidents *lately* / *late*.

5 Complete the text with the correct form of the words in the box.

accident · angry · anxious · bright · gentle · secret · sudden · true

Yesterday, we were having breakfast when my dad ¹_____suggested that we go hiking. We all agreed, so mum prepared a picnic and we set off. The sun was shining ²_____when we arrived at the bottom of the mountain and I was ³_____happy. We walked for a couple of hours but then Harry and Mark started arguing. Harry said something ⁴_____to Mark who shouted ⁵_____at Harry and pushed him. Harry ⁶_____fell and cut himself on a rock. There was blood everywhere. Mum ⁷_____washed the cut with cold water and we all waited ⁸_____to see if he was OK. He was fine, but we decided to have the picnic before walking any further.

 Real English

6 Choose the best answers to complete the sentences.

- 1 I was scared stiff when ...
 - a I saw the huge spider sitting on my sleeping bag.
 - b you said you were going to eat the insect.
- 2 You need to have nerves of steel ...
 - a to put up the tent correctly.
 - b to camp in the forest at night.
- 3 I had my heart in my mouth while ...
 - a I crossed the narrow bridge.
 - b I listened to them singing around the camp fire.

Family and relationships

1 Choose the best answers to complete the sentences.

- 1 My *stepbrother* / *half-brother* is the son of my mum's second husband and his ex-wife.
- 2 My *stepmother* / *ex-wife* is my father's second wife.
- 3 I have four *siblings* / *couples*: three brothers and one sister.
- 4 My brother's son is my *niece* / *nephew*.
- 5 My *great-grandmother* / *grandparent* is called Valerie. She is my mum's grandmother.
- 6 My *half-sister* / *stepsister* Yvonne is my mum's child with her second husband.
- 7 My *niece* / *sister-in-law* is my husband's sister.
- 8 Nina and Richard make a lovely *grandparents* / *couple*, don't they?

2 Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in the box.

adopt · be born · date · get divorced · get engaged · get married · graduate · retire

My grandmother has led a very interesting life. Sonia ¹_____ in 1943. Unfortunately, both her parents died in 1944 and a young couple, who lived in the same village, ²_____ her. She had a happy childhood and she enjoyed school, so she went to university and was one of the first women to ³_____ with a degree in medicine. While at university she met a fellow doctor, Winston, and they started ⁴_____. After graduating, they ⁵_____ and a year later they ⁶_____ in the local church. After a few years they went to work in Africa. They lived happily together until Winston died in 1997. Then Sonia decided to ⁷_____ and she returned to England. One of her daughters recently ⁸_____ so they live together and she is helping to bring up her three grandsons.

Phrasal verbs

3 Choose the best answers to complete the sentences.

- 1 When my great-grandmother was growing up ...
 - a she lived with her parents and five siblings.
 - b she worked as a teacher.
- 2 My sister has just got married so she is going to settle down ...
 - a and enjoy travelling a lot.
 - b and start a family.
- 3 When our cousins came to visit we put them up ...
 - a in our house as we have two extra bedrooms.
 - b for lunch on Saturday.
- 4 It is hard to stick to a travel plan ...
 - a when you know exactly where you want to go.
 - b if the weather is bad.
- 5 I have worked out that ...
 - a I have fourteen cousins, three nieces and four nephews!
 - b I don't know how many siblings I have.
- 6 We were brought up by my mother ...
 - a because my father had to travel a great deal.
 - b because she was a good teacher.

Prefixes

4 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets.

- 1 My brother has been _____ (employed) since last year. He can't find a job.
- 2 I'm not surprised you forget things. You are so _____ (organised)!
- 3 The whole family is coming for Christmas so it will be _____ (possible) to invite anyone else; we don't have enough space.
- 4 They _____ (like) that restaurant because the service is terrible.
- 5 Sandra is very _____ (reliable); she often arrives late.
- 6 When I complained to the waiter, he was very _____ (polite) and told me I would be better off eating at home!
- 7 Juan doesn't like going to parties or mixing with his classmates: he is rather _____ (sociable).
- 8 These days speaking just one language is a _____ (advantage) in the workplace.

5 Complete the text with the correct form of the words in the box.

agree · approve · fair · fortunate · honest · mature · sane · tolerant

My sister Petra had an argument with her friend, Tracey, yesterday and ¹ _____ now they are not speaking to each other. It happened while they were shopping. Petra tried on lots of clothes and Tracey said she ² _____ of some of Petra's choices. At one stage Tracey said she couldn't be ³ _____ and she had to say that my sister didn't look good in some of the clothes. Petra said that it was an ⁴ _____ thing to say. She told Tracey that she ⁵ _____ with her and Tracey said that Petra was ⁶ _____ of other people's opinions. So, Petra and Tracey went home without saying goodbye. Personally, I think they are very ⁷ _____ acting like this and ⁸ _____ for having an argument about something so unimportant.

 Real English

6 Match the underlined words in the descriptions 1–3 with their meanings a–c.

- 1 The manager took charge and solved the problem. ____
- 2 This hotel is next to the sea but only minutes from the town centre so we have the best of both worlds. ____
- 3 He got a raw deal when he became unemployed. ____

- a to be treated unfairly
- b to enjoy two different things at the same time
- c to take control of a situation

Sports

1 Choose the best answers to complete the sentences.

- 1 I like to go to the boxing *rink* / *ring* every Saturday.
- 2 My grandfather teaches martial arts at the *gym* / *ring*.
- 3 We went to the *race course* / *racing track* to watch the horses.
- 4 Sarah is going to try the highest *diving board* / *badminton court* today.
- 5 She went down the *ice rink* / *ski slope* at 90 km an hour.
- 6 My parents went to the golf *court* / *course* an hour ago.
- 7 The match starts at 3:30. Be at the rugby *court* / *pitch* at 2:30.
- 8 We spent an hour at the badminton *rink* / *court*.

2 Complete the sentences with the words from the box.

beat · coach · competitor · cyclist · jogs · skier · supporters · surfer

- 1 Ireland _____ Wales in the rugby match 27-19.
- 2 He's an excellent _____; he loves the big waves.
- 3 Alex will be a tough _____ because she plays well under pressure.
- 4 My mum often _____ in the park to keep fit.
- 5 The school tennis _____ insists we train five times a week.
- 6 One _____ had problems with their bike and couldn't finish the race.
- 7 I dreamt of being a professional _____ but then we moved away from the mountains.
- 8 This is the final so there will be thousands of _____ attending the game.

Phrasal verbs**3 Match the sentences 1-6 with the best definition for the underlined words.**

- 1 The coach has called a meeting to clear up any misunderstanding about who is playing on Saturday.
a to clarify something b to put everything away
- 2 The rugby match was very rough and I think it put Sam off the idea of joining the team.
a to refuse an invitation b to make someone dislike something
- 3 The game lasted four hours and Tara ended up winning in the tie break.
a to find yourself in a situation b to come last in a competition
- 4 Pete continued to play because he didn't want to let the team down.
a to drop someone on the floor b to fail to do something for someone
- 5 She cannot play again until she gets over the injury.
a to jump over something b to recover from something
- 6 The sport Ultimate Frisbee is really taking off at school.
a to become popular b to be unsuccessful

Adjective suffixes

4 Complete the table with the words from the box.

accept · act · believe · cheer · compete · help · impress · marvel · protect · recognise · skill			
-able	-ful	-ive	-ous
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

5 Complete the text with an adjective from Exercise 4.

Meg had always been a very ¹_____ girl, always smiling and laughing. Her mum was really ²_____ of her and would never let her go anywhere on her own. Meg was the ideal daughter because she was very ³_____ and kept busy doing things at home. She had a very ⁴_____ life and everything was almost perfect.

Meg had always loved dancing. One day she performed in a show and a producer asked her if she wanted to participate in a more professional performance. She was delighted! It was really ⁵_____ to see how she improved working in different performances. In two years everybody knew her because she had become a ⁶_____ dancer. Her family was very happy for her and they were very proud of her. Although her mum thought that it might be dangerous for her to travel so much, she knew her daughter was very happy.

 Real English

6 Put the words in the correct order to make sentences.

1 My / says / needs / he / to / for / get / the / in / football / shape / match / dad / .

2 The coach / we / train / says / must / like / if / want / crazy / we / to / competition / the / win / .

3 I'm / but / at / not / give / very / best / it / shot / my / surfing / good / I'll / .

Clothes and fashion

1 Match the descriptions 1–6 with the words a–f.

- | | |
|---|-----------|
| 1 Long pieces of material used to tie trainers or shoes. ____ | a laces |
| 2 This part of a lady's shoe can be flat, low or high. ____ | b hood |
| 3 The bottom part of a shoe. ____ | c sleeves |
| 4 The parts of a shirt or sweater that covers your arms. ____ | d button |
| 5 A small round object used to close a shirt or jacket. ____ | e heel |
| 6 The part of a sweater or coat that you cover your head with. ____ | f sole |

2 Complete the text with the words from the box.

collar · hem · looked · loose-fitting · outfit · seam · waist · zip

I love looking at clothes on the Internet and for my birthday my mother let me buy some clothes. The parcel came yesterday. I was so excited! But when I tried on the ¹_____trousers I was very disappointed. First of all, they were the wrong size and the ²_____was too big. They came with a long leg instead of a short leg. I will have to get the ³_____turned up. They ⁴_____awful on me. Then I tried on the shirt. The ⁵_____was too big and the ⁶_____along the side was coming undone. Next I tried on the boots, but when I tried to do up the ⁷_____, it didn't work. It was broken! When I looked in the mirror, I could see that the ⁸_____was a complete disaster.

Phrasal verbs

3 Match the beginnings of the sentences 1–6 with their endings a–f.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| 1 We must put ... ____ | a up for the dinner party tonight since it's a special occasion. |
| 2 I'm going to pick ... ____ | b with most girls her age because they talk about fashion. |
| 3 The designer came ... ____ | c away all the clothes before we go home. |
| 4 Tina gets on well ... ____ | d out vouchers for a 15% discount. |
| 5 The shop was handing ... ____ | e across as very shy during the interview. |
| 6 We should dress ... ____ | f out a new shirt for you. |

Compounds Compound nouns

- 4 Choose the best answers to complete the compound nouns.
- 1 It's too cold to go swimming without a wet *gear* / *suit*.
 - 2 I love putting on my head *mask* / *phones* and going running.
 - 3 I went shopping yesterday and I bought some new *underwear* / *undercoat*.
 - 4 Do you have any black cycle *helmets* / *hoods* for sale?
 - 5 Do you have any shoe *packs* / *polish*? I need to give my shoes a really good clean.
 - 6 We always wear a face *mask* / *scarf* here because the air pollution is quite bad.
 - 7 My dad always changes into his track *suit* / *gear* when he gets home.
 - 8 Did you see her wedding *suit* / *dress*? Wasn't it beautiful?

Compound adjectives

- 5 Complete the sentences with a compound adjective.
- 1 Laura really likes t_____ -f_____ clothes. She never wears anything loose.
 - 2 My teacher is always very smart and w_____ -d_____.
 - 3 She wore h_____ -h_____ shoes to look more elegant.
 - 4 Dean is the l_____ -h_____ boy standing next to Kristen and Shelley.
 - 5 My neighbour always wears s_____ -s_____ shirts, even in winter. He doesn't feel the cold.
 - 6 Michael has broad shoulders; he is w_____ -b_____.
 - 7 When he came back from the Antarctic expedition he had a beard, but two days later, when I saw him on TV, he was c_____ - s_____.

 Real English

- 6 Match the beginnings of the sentences 1–4 with their endings a–d.

- 1 She is a slave to fashion, ... ____
 - 2 The dress is such an eye-catching ... ____
 - 3 He loves to make a fashion statement ... ____
 - 4 You need to pull your socks up ... ____
- a by wearing something original whenever he goes out. His style is truly unique!
b always wearing the latest clothes.
c or you'll have to find another job.
d colour, isn't it?

WRITING A for and against essay



Before writing

To begin the essay, set out an objective statement about the topic. Only state your opinion in the conclusion.

- 1 Tick (✓) the two introductions that are appropriate for a for and against essay.
 - 1 **As I see it**, TV is the worst invention in the world. It makes people lazy, and it is boring. **Even so**, I will consider both sides.
 - 2 TV has had a huge influence on society. **On the one hand**, it has had negative effects, but **on the other hand** it can also bring benefits.
 - 3 **It seems to me that** TV is a good thing. In this essay, I will discuss the positive aspects of TV, like *Game of Thrones*, and some negative aspects too.
 - 4 Millions of people around the world watch TV every day. **However**, it is not clear if this is a good thing, or if TV is a bad influence.

- 2 Tick (✓) the two conclusions that are appropriate for a for and against essay.
 - 1 **On balance, I feel that** TV is positive. It entertains and educates us. TV only has a negative effect when people watch too much.
 - 2 **On the other hand**, the news on TV provides us with information about the world. This is important and very positive.
 - 3 **In conclusion**, there are many good arguments on both sides. **Nevertheless**, I don't really know what I think. I like watching films on TV.
 - 4 **All things considered**, the negative effects of TV are usually the result of watching it too much. **In my view**, the important thing is to have other interests, and not believe everything you watch.

- 3 Read the model text and note the teacher's comments.

¹ The introduction should capture the reader's interest and be objective. Here this writer explains what virtual assistants are, how they work and what they do, for readers who may not know.

² Provide examples.

³ End the introduction with a question which you answer in the rest of the essay.

Are digital virtual assistants a positive or dangerous development?

¹ Virtual assistants connect to phones or wi-fi, and use artificial

intelligence to respond to voice commands. They allow you to control things in your home, ² like lights, electrical appliances or music, and give you information. However, are they a positive development or is there a negative side too ³?

⁴ The first main paragraph talks about positive aspects.

⁶ Use words like this to avoid repeating the full title.

⁷ Using the adverb *especially* with an adjective provides emphasis.

⁹ Always put a comma after linking words and phrases used at the beginning of a sentence.

⁴ On the one hand, there are ⁵ obvious advantages to being able to put on the central heating from your car before you get home, ask about a restaurant, or change TV channels just by speaking. In addition, these ⁶ devices are ⁷ especially useful for elderly or disabled people who cannot move around easily.

⁵ Use adjectives and adverbs to make your writing more interesting for the reader.

⁸ On the other hand ⁹, there are significant problems too. Voice recognition is not perfect, so your virtual assistant might not do as you ask or do something completely different. More seriously, an ¹⁰ 'Internet of things' connected by wi-fi could enable criminals to hack into your computer and steal your data, especially your identity. Also, using virtual assistants could make people even lazier than they are already.

⁸ The second main paragraph lists negative aspects.

¹¹ All things considered, we should be careful how we use virtual assistants. On balance, ¹² I feel that they are a positive development. Even so, we should be aware of their negative side.

¹⁰ Use quotation marks to introduce a new concept.

¹¹ Summarise the two main paragraphs.

¹² State your opinion in the conclusion, referring back to the question in the introduction.

4 Rewrite the sentences with the words in brackets. In which paragraph of the model text would you place these sentences?

1 There are a lot of good reasons to use virtual assistants. There are negative points too. (**however**)

2 Virtual assistants are easy to set up. Many people don't have one yet. (**even so**)

3 Virtual assistants can do more and more tasks. In addition, voice recognition is improving. (**on the one hand**)

4 Some virtual assistants work with a phone or tablet. Some devices need a smart speaker. (**on the other hand**)

5 Virtual assistants work with voice commands. They sometimes do the wrong thing. (**nevertheless**)

6 They can encourage a sedentary lifestyle. I think they are a positive development. (**In spite of this**)

While writing



Use adjectives with nouns, and adverbs with adjectives and verbs to make the text richer and more formal.

5 Choose the correct word in each sentence.

1 Many people say that coding is an *essential* / *essentially* skill nowadays.

2 Teaching coding at primary school is a *high* / *highly* effective way to do it.

3 One *obvious* / *obviously* advantage of learning to code is that you can get a better job.

4 Coding is *especial* / *especially* useful for bloggers.

5 The *worrying* / *worryingly* effect of not being able to code is that you have to rely on others.

6 Since I learnt to code, my work has become *significant* / *significantly* easier.

Write!

Step 1

Here are three exam questions. Choose one to write. Before you start writing, look at Steps 2-5.

- Coding should be taught in schools. Do you agree? Write a **for and against essay**.
- Young people should not post pictures of themselves on social media sites. Write a **for and against essay**.
- The rise of robots will be a disaster for society. Do you agree? Write a **for and against essay**.

Step 2

Write down your ideas for the main paragraphs for and against. Note them down under headings *Main paragraph 1* and *Main paragraph 2*. There is no need to write full sentences at this stage.

Then decide which ideas you want to include and how to order them.

Now decide how to link your ideas and note down which linking expressions to use, including choosing expressions to start each paragraph.

You can use the language practised in Exercises 4 and 5 to help you.

Step 3

It helps to plan the introduction and conclusion before you start writing. Read the *Tip before writing* to help you.

For the introduction: how can you get the reader interested at the start?

For the conclusion: what is your opinion and why?

Write out your introduction and conclusion.

You can use some of the **expressions in bold** in Exercises 1 and 2.

Step 4

Write your for and against essay (120-150 words).

Step 5

Look at the model text and the teacher's notes for ways to improve your essay.

Reread your essay when you have finished and check:

- word order
- spelling
- punctuation, especially commas
- paragraphing
- the use of correct linking expressions, adjectives and adverbs.

A short story

tip

Before writing

Plan your story so there is a clear and logical sequence of events. Use sequencing expressions to make when something happened clear to the reader.

1 Put the sentences in the correct order to tell the story.

- a **After a while**, Danny saw Clara walking past, and he decided to do a trick.
- b Clara and I took him to the hospital. He had broken his ankle.
- c It was a cold winter's day, but the sun was shining weakly in the sky.
- d It was **a couple of months ago**. Danny and I had gone to the skate park.
- e **In the end**, Danny and Clara became boyfriend and girlfriend.
- f However, the trick went dramatically wrong and he fell badly.

2 Choose the best answers to complete the sentences.

- 1 We left the party at midnight and *quickly* / *dramatically* walked home.
- 2 When I put my key in the lock, I *violently* / *suddenly* realised that the door wasn't locked. It wasn't even shut properly.
- 3 *Surprisingly* / *Cautiously*, we went inside the flat. I was feeling quite frightened.
- 4 Inside it was a mess. Everything had been thrown *violently* / *suddenly* onto the floor.
- 5 We rang the police *dramatically* / *urgently* to report the crime.
- 6 *Surprisingly* / *Nervously*, the thieves had only taken my tablet and €50.

3 Read the model text. Find and correct the six spelling errors.

The last summer I visited my grandparents. In the first day, we had lunch in a restaurant and I noticed a really pretty girl at another table. As we were leaving she smiled at me. I saw her again one day while I was out shopping. We smiled at each other, but didn't speak.

5 A week later I set off back to London. It's a boring five-hour train journey, but it was a beautiful sunny day. At first, I listened to music and looked out of the window. Then sudenly soon after we had left Plymouth, the train stopped violently. It had broken down! We sat for two hours while engineers tried to repair the engine. At the end, we
10 went slowly to the next station. And then we had to get off and wait for the next train.

There were a lot of people, but suprisingly I found an empty seat. When I sat down, I saw the girl from the restaurant sitting oposite and smiling at me. It was fate! I nerviously said hello and after we
15 talked all the way to London. At the time we got there, I had fallen in love and now she's my girlfriend!

While writing

tip

When you write your story, try and use a variety of different past tenses.

4 Correct the underlined sequencing expressions in the text.

1 line 01

2 line 01

3 line 09

4 line 14

5 line 15

5 Find and correct the punctuation mistakes in the text.

1 line 07

2 line 10

3 line 12

Write!

Step 1

Here are three exam questions. Choose one to write. Before you start writing, look at Steps 2-5.

- 'An unexpected event.' Write a **short story**.
- 'It had been a nightmare journey.' Write a **short story** that ends with these words.
- 'It was certainly an unusual holiday.' Write a **short story** that begins with these words.

Step 2

Write down your ideas. Divide them into:

- 1 the background to the events.
- 2 what happened during the main event(s).
- 3 the consequences (how you felt / the results).

Step 3

Decide which sequencing expressions and phrases you can use to help organise your story better. Think about their sentence position.

Can you use these words at the beginning of a sentence, in the middle or at the end?

Step 4

Write your story (120-150 words).

Step 5

Reread your story when you have finished and check:

- you have used a variety of verb tenses correctly
- spelling
- punctuation, especially commas
- paragraphing
- the use of correct sequencing expressions and adverbs of manner.

An informal email

Before writing

tip Choose appropriate phrases to use in an informal email, especially opening and closing. People often include language which is too formal.

1 Which of these openings and closings would be appropriate for an informal email to a friend?

- Opening:** a Hi Sarah, b Good morning, c Dear Miss Stephens, d Hey!
- Closing:** a Kind regards! b Take care and keep in touch, c Kisses, d See you soon,

2 Replace the phrases 1–8 from an informal email with the more informal alternatives a–h.

- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| 1 <i>I am pleased that you're coming to Spain!</i> ____ | a written back |
| 2 <i>I apologise that I haven't ...</i> ____ | b great |
| 3 <i>... replied sooner.</i> ____ | c I'm sorry |
| 4 <i>If it is possible, you should spend an afternoon at the water park.</i> ____ | d Let me know |
| 5 <i>In addition, there are ...</i> ____ | e you have the chance |
| 6 <i>... lots of good places to go shopping.</i> ____ | f It's fantastic |
| 7 <i>I would like to see you.</i> ____ | g And |
| 8 <i>Please inform me what you think.</i> ____ | h It'd be lovely |

3 Read the model text and note the teacher's comments.

⁴In an informal email we often leave out the subject and the verb 'be.'

¹ Put a comma after the greeting.

² Start by asking about the person you are writing to, and then the reason for the email.

Hi Auntie Sonia ¹,

² How are things with you? I'm just writing to say thanks for your party invitation. I'd love to come! How smart is it? Do I need to dress up ³?

⁴ Sorry I haven't been in touch for a while – ⁵ I've been very busy. We had mid-course exams last week, so I had to do quite a lot of work after the holidays. Luckily, it was enough ⁶ – I passed everything, and I did really well in maths. My friends were a bit surprised, but I don't know why!! I always do well in maths.

⁷ Last weekend, I went to Leeds with my friends. We went shopping for clothes. My parents gave me some money for passing my exams, and my friends helped me to pick out some absolutely amazing trousers. Maybe I can wear them to your party! ⁸

Anyway, you asked my advice about music at the party. I don't think you should worry. You don't have to prepare playlists on your laptop. The easiest way is to use a digital streaming service so people can choose music they like at the party. Why don't you ask a few friends to suggest their favourites?

Looking forward to seeing you soon.

Take care ⁹,

Theo ¹⁰ xxx

⁵ Include information about what you've been doing to explain why you haven't been in touch.

³ If you ask questions it will encourage the other person to write back.

⁶ In an informal email we use different punctuation, like dashes - and exclamation marks !!

⁸ Use emoticons to show how you feel.

⁹ Put a comma before your name, too.

¹⁰ This is how we write kisses in English.

4 Put the words in the correct order to make sentences.

1 getting / to / in / party / to / touch / I'm / invite
/ you / my / .

2 Looking / getting / quick / a / to / forward / reply / .

3 next / about / excited / We're / seeing / really
/ you / week / .

4 been / Sorry / in / for / haven't / I / while / a
/ touch / .

5 great / from / to / again / It's / hear / you / .

6 absolutely / Thanks / barbeque / for / an
/ fantastic / !

5 Complete the sentences with the correct preposition.

1 How are things _____ you?

2 Thanks a lot _____ helping me.

3 Are you still _____ contact with Katya?

4 Sorry _____ forgetting to send the link to the website.

5 It's great _____ know you passed your driving test.

6 I'm looking forward _____ seeing you soon.

After writing



When recording set phrases, you should always include the preposition. They are easy to get wrong otherwise.

Write!

Step 1

Here are three exam questions. Choose one to write. Before you start writing, look at Steps 2-5.

- Write an **email to a cousin** who sent you a birthday present. Tell him/her what you did for your birthday. Give him/her advice about what to buy your sister for her birthday.
- Write an **email to a friend** abroad telling them your news. Give them some advice about what clothes to bring when they come and visit you next summer.
- Write an **email to a friend** explaining a trip you went on recently. Reply to their request for advice about where to buy clothes for a skiing trip with the school.

Step 2

Write down your ideas. Decide how you are going to organise them so you have a new paragraph every time you move on to a different topic.

Decide what phrases to use to open and close the email.

Step 3

Look back at the model text and the teacher's comments. Underline any language in the model text that you can use in your email, as well as punctuation you need to copy.

Step 4

Write your email (120-150 words).

Step 5

Look at the model text and the teacher's notes for ways to improve your informal email.

Reread your email when you have finished and check:

- spelling
- punctuation, especially commas
- paragraphing
- the correct use of informal language
- good use of modifiers and expressions for giving advice
- you have used the correct preposition

