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Limba modernă 2
Limba engleză

Manual pentru clasa a V-a

5

Acest manual școlar este proprietatea Ministerului Educației.
Acest proiect de manual școlar este realizat în conformitate cu Programa școlară aprobată prin Ordinul ministrului educației și cercetării nr. 3393/28.02.2017.

116.111 – numărul de telefon de asistență pentru copii

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Manualul școlar a fost aprobat de Ministerul Educației prin ordinul de ministru nr. 4065/16.06.2022.

Manualul este distribuit elevilor în mod gratuit, atât în format tipărit, cât și digital, și este transmisibil timp de patru ani școlari, începând cu anul școlar 2022–2023.

Inspectoratul școlar

Școala/Colegiul/Liceul

ACEST MANUAL A FOST FOLOSIT:

Anul	Numele elevului	Clasa	Anul școlar	Aspectul manualului*	
				la primire	la predare
1					
2					
3					
4					

* Pentru precizarea aspectului manualului se va folosi unul dintre următorii termeni: nou, bun, îngrijit, neîngrijit, deteriorat.

- Cadrele didactice vor verifica dacă informațiile înscrise în tabelul de mai sus sunt corecte.
- Elevii nu vor face niciun fel de însemnări pe manual.

Limba modernă 2 - limba engleză. Manual pentru clasa a V-a

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Departamentul de limba engleză



Prelucrare după:

All Clear, Student's Book 1 © **Macmillan Publishers Limited**/ Fiona Mauchline și Daniel Morris, 2015

All Clear, Workbook 1 © **Macmillan Publishers Limited**/ Fiona Mauchline și Catherine Smith, 2015

Ediție publicată sub licență. Edițiile originale au fost publicate pentru prima dată în 2015 de Macmillan Publishers Limited

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Editura Litera

tel.: 0374 82 66 35; 021 319 63 90; 031 425 16 19

e-mail: contact@litera.ro

www.litera.ro

Descrierea CIP a Bibliotecii Naționale a României
Limba modernă 2 - Limba engleză : manual pentru
clasa a V-a / Fiona Mauchline, Daniel Morris,
Catherine Smith, - București : Litera, 2022

ISBN 978-606-33-9178-1

I. Mauchline, Fiona

II. Morris, Daniel

III. Smith, Catherine

811.111

Editor: Vidrașcu și fiii

Redactor: Carolina Marcu

Corector: Carmen Bitlan

Credite foto: Dreamstime, Shutterstock

Copertă: Vlad Panfilov

Tehnoredactare și prepress: Anton Vaculovschi

**Programa școlară pentru disciplina
LIMBA MODERNĂ 2 clasa a V-a
School curriculum for
MODERN LANGUAGE 2, 5th grade**

Competențe generale	General competences
1. Receptarea de mesaje orale simple	1. Recognize simple oral messages
2. Exprimarea orală în situații de comunicare uzuală	2. Oral communication in routine exchanges
3. Receptarea de mesaje scrise simple	3. Recognize simple, written messages
4. Redactarea de mesaje simple în situații de comunicare uzuală	4. Write simple messages in routine exchanges

Competențe specifice	Specific competences
1.1. Oferirea unei reacții non-verbale adecvate, la salut/ o întrebare/ instrucțiune simplă rostită clar și rar	1.1. Provide an appropriate non-verbal reaction to a clearly and slowly articulated greeting / question / simple instruction
1.2. Recunoașterea unor repere spațiale (stânga, dreapta, aici, acolo, pe, sub, în, în fața, în spatele)	1.2. Recognize spatial cues (left, right, here, there, on, under, in, in front of, behind)
1.3. Identificarea unor aspecte culturale simple	1.3. Identify some elementary cultural aspects
2.1. Reproducerea unor formule / unor mesaje simple și scurte, respectând pronunția și intonația specifice	2.1. Reproduce language structures / simple short messages using specific pronunciation and intonation
2.2. Participarea la dialoguri simple în contexte de necesitate imediată	2.2. Participate in simple dialogues in areas of immediate need
2.3. Prezentarea unui obiect / unei persoane / unui personaj prin identificare	2.3. Introduce and identify a person / character / object
2.4. Manifestarea disponibilității de a explora noi modele articulatorii/ de intonație și accent	2.4. Manifest willingness to explore new models of pronunciation, intonation and stress
3.1. Recunoașterea semnificației unor fraze uzuale tipice pentru viața cotidiană	3.1. Recognize the meaning of common phrases typical for everyday life
3.2. Identificarea semnificației globale a unui text simplu pe teme familiare	3.2. Identify the global meaning of a simple text on familiar topics
3.3. Descifrarea unor mesaje simple familiare primite de la prieteni, colegi, profesor, în situații uzuale	3.3. Understand simple, familiar, widely used messages from friends, schoolmates, teacher
3.4. Manifestarea curiozității pentru decodarea unor mesaje scrise simple	3.4. Manifest curiosity to decode simple written messages
4.1. Scrierea unei felicitări de ziua cuiva sau pentru o sărbătoare	4.1. Write a card for someone's birthday or for a holiday
4.2. Redactarea unui mesaj simplu către un coleg / prieten	4.2. Write a simple message to a classmate / friend
4.3. Participarea la proiecte de grup în care se elaborează, cu sprijin, mesaje scurte	4.3. Participate in group projects to write short guided messages

What's in this textbook? Let's take a tour!

Ce cuprinde acest manual? Să facem o trecere în revistă!

The printed version • Varianta tipărită

This textbook takes children beyond learning a foreign language. Students learn strategies that will make them effective and independent learners of English. The course offers flexible learning by providing language and content with a complete range of components and use of up-to-date technology. A Digibook is also included.

This **Student's Book** includes:

- ✓ a *starter unit* of five pages;
- ✓ eight modules of nine pages followed by one page of *Progress check*;
- ✓ a two-page *Round up* for revision and consolidation after modules 2, 4, 6, 8;
- ✓ a *calendar of celebrations in the UK*;
- ✓ four *Writing guides* of two pages each;
- ✓ three *collaborative projects* of two pages each;
- ✓ four pages of *Final revisions* at the end of the textbook;
- ✓ one page of *jokes, riddles, limericks and tongue twisters*;
- ✓ eight pages of *language reference* containing *vocabulary, grammar and speaking*;
- ✓ a *Digibook*.

Acest manual le oferă copiilor mai mult decât învățarea unei limbi străine. Elevii învață strategii care îi vor ajuta să devină eficienți și independenți în studiul limbii engleze. Manualul oferă flexibilitate în învățare, limbaj și în conținut, precum și o gamă completă de componente de învățare și de utilizare a tehnologiei moderne. Acesta este însoțit de manualul digital.

Manualul elevului include:

- ✓ un *modul introductiv* de cinci pagini;
- ✓ opt module de nouă pagini, urmate de câte o *pagină de evaluare*;
- ✓ câte două pagini de *recapitulare și consolidare* după modulele 2, 4, 6, 8;
- ✓ un *calendar al sărbătorilor din Marea Britanie*;
- ✓ patru *ghiduri de scriere* de câte două pagini;
- ✓ trei *proiecte de grup* de câte două pagini;
- ✓ patru pagini de *recapitulări finale* la sfârșitul manualului;
- ✓ o *pagină de glume, ghicitori, limerick-uri și exerciții de dicție*;
- ✓ opt pagini de *trimiteri la studiul limbii* care sistematizează noțiunile de *vocabular, gramatică și comunicare*;
- ✓ manualul în format digital.



The **Vocabulary** is introduced through representative pictures and recorded so that students can practice the pronunciation.

The **Reading** texts are informative and interesting and show the language in context. They promote communication skills and enjoyment of reading.

The **Grammar** is presented with clear grammar tables. Graded exercises help students practise the form and meaning of the grammar.

Vocabularul este prezentat prin intermediul unor imagini reprezentative și al unor înregistrări astfel încât elevii să poată exersa pronunția.

Textele de *Exersarea citirii*, bogate în informații și interesante, ilustrează limba în context. Ele promovează abilitățile de comunicare și bucuria lecturii.

Gramatica este prezentată în tabele clare. Exerciții cu grade diferite de dificultate îi ajută pe elevi să exerseze noțiunile de gramatică predate.

Module

Vocabulary

Grammar

Reading

Welcome!

page 8 The alphabet • Cardinal numbers • My school bag • Colours

1 My world

page 13

- Countries and nationalities
- Family

- *be*: present simple
- Subject pronouns and possessive adjectives
- Question words

- Web forum: Colourful characters

2 Describe it!

page 23

- Parts of the body
- Appearance

- *have got*
- Singular and plural nouns
- Adjectives of physical description

- Popular science magazine: Really unusual animals

Round up 1

page 33 Vocabulary • Grammar

3 Healthy lifestyle

page 35

- Food
- Free-time activities

- Present simple
- Expressing likes and dislikes
- Subject and object pronouns

- Health poster: Food myths – Are they true?

4 At school

page 45

- Daily routines
- Telling the time
- School subjects

- *can* – expressing ability
- Adverbs of frequency
- Questions

- Website article: Schools of the air

Round up 2

page 55 Vocabulary • Grammar

5 Going places

page 57

- Places in town
- Landscape features

- *There is / There are*
- Prepositions of place
- *a / an, some, any*
- Countable / Uncountable nouns

- Fact book: Twin cities

6 Sport for everybody

page 67

- Sport
- Expressing opinion

- Present simple with *wh* - questions
- Prepositions of movement
- Adjectives of opinion

- Sports diary: A day training with Mo Farah

Round up 3

page 77 Vocabulary • Grammar

7 At home

page 79

- Rooms and furniture
- Household objects

- The definite and indefinite articles
- *There / It*

- History file: History on an English street

8 Special days

page 89

- Clothes
- Weather and seasons

- The imperative

- Guidebook: Multicultural celebrations

Round up 4

page 99 Vocabulary • Grammar

Celebrations

page 101

Writing guide

page 102

Having fun with English!

page 120

Language reference

page 121

Writing**Listening****Speaking****Culture**

Days and months • Demonstrative pronouns • Introductions • Classroom language

• A blog profile	• Looking at family photos	• Exchanging personal information / Making friends	• After-school clubs
------------------	----------------------------	--	----------------------

• Describing people	• Sports stars	• Giving instructions / Looking after pets	• Australian wildlife
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• Writing a blog: My lifestyle	• Healthy lifestyle quiz	• Ordering food / At the café	• British food
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• Writing an essay	• Redroofs	• Buying a ticket	• UK Secondary Schools
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• Describing places / A city guide	• Tropical Islands	• Making suggestions / A day out	• Carnivals and festivals
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• Writing an e-mail to a pen pal	• Snowboarding	• Making arrangements / Going out	• Traditional Irish sports
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• My dream room – a description	• History of the toothbrush	• Asking for information / On a school trip	• The White House
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• Writing a postcard	• St John's Eve	• Inviting a friend to a party / Going to a party	• Glastonbury Festival
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Collaborative projects

page 110

Final revision

page 116



Welcome!

Vocabulary



The alphabet

1 Listen and repeat the alphabet.

2 Ask your partner to spell his or her name.

How do you spell your name?

L-O-U-I-S-E



Choose an English name to use during your English class!



Cardinal numbers in English

1 one	11 eleven	21 twenty-one	31 thirty-one
2 two	12 twelve	22 twenty-two	40 forty
3 three	13 thirteen	23 twenty-three	50 fifty
4 four	14 fourteen	24 twenty-four	60 sixty
5 five	15 fifteen	25 twenty-five	70 seventy
6 six	16 sixteen	26 twenty-six	80 eighty
7 seven	17 seventeen	27 twenty-seven	90 ninety
8 eight	18 eighteen	28 twenty-eight	100 one hundred
9 nine	19 nineteen	29 twenty-nine	1,000 one thousand
10 ten	20 twenty	30 thirty	1,000,000 one million

3 Read the numbers and make dialogues as in the example:

Rebecca How old are you?
Jack I'm 11. What about you?
Rebecca I'm 10.
Jack What's your phone number?
Rebecca 0040-743-856219
Jack What's yours?

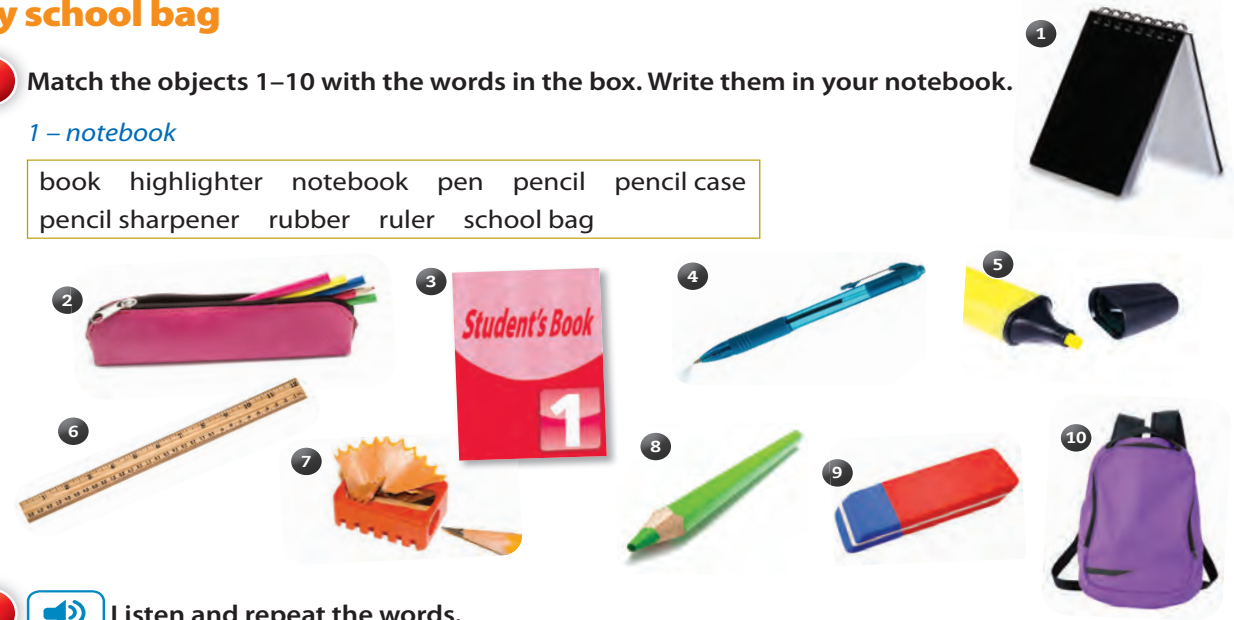



My school bag

4 Match the objects 1–10 with the words in the box. Write them in your notebook.

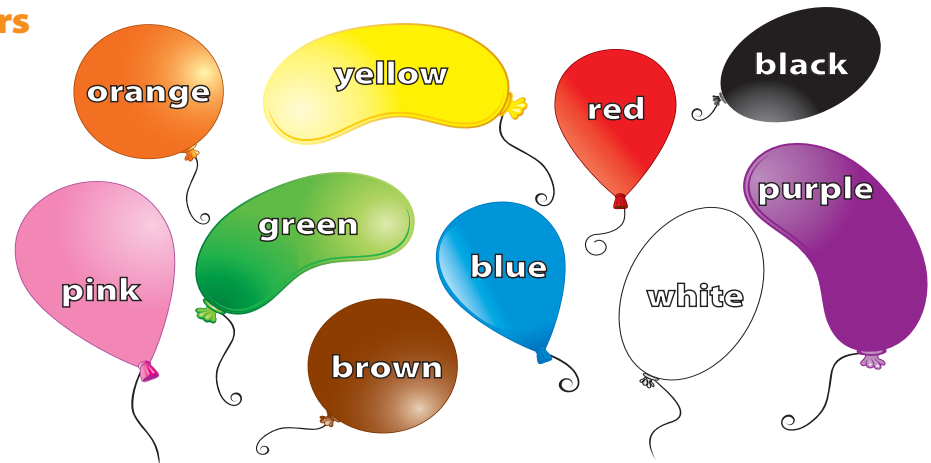
1 – notebook

book highlighter notebook pen pencil pencil case
 pencil sharpener rubber ruler school bag



5  Listen and repeat the words.

Colours



6 Match the colours with the objects in exercise 4. Write sentences in your notebook.

black blue brown green orange
 pink purple red white yellow

The book is red.

Days and months

DAYS OF THE WEEK



MONDAY

TUESDAY

WEDNESDAY

THURSDAY

FRIDAY

SATURDAY

SUNDAY

7 Copy the days of the week in your notebook. Then write them in the correct order.



1 – Monday

MONTHS OF THE YEAR

JANUARY

APRIL

JULY

OCTOBER

FEBRUARY

MAY

AUGUST

NOVEMBER

MARCH

JUNE

SEPTEMBER

DECEMBER

8 Write the months in the correct order in your notebook.

1 – January

March

September

May

February

October

April

July

August

December

June

November

January

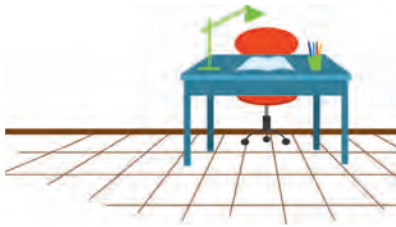
9 Answer the questions. Write the answers in your notebook.

- 1 What day is today?
- 2 What days are your English classes?
- 3 What is your favourite day?
- 4 What month is your birthday?
- 5 What month is New Year's Day in?



Grammar

Demonstrative pronouns



This is a book.



That is a desk.



These are pens.



Those are students.

- 1** Look at the language tips. In pairs, point to objects or people in the classroom. Make sentences with *this*, *that*, *these* and *those*.

This is my book. These are my pens.

That's Lucy. Those are my friends.

Tips

We use *this* / *these* to talk about / point to people, animals or objects which are near us.

We use *that* / *those* to talk about / point to people, animals or objects which are far from us.



Listening

Introductions



- 2** Read and listen. What are the students' names? What is the teacher's name?

- 3** Listen to the teacher in another school introducing a new student. What is Jack's full name?

Useful Language Greetings

Hi! / Hello!

Good morning / afternoon / evening.

Good bye!

Bye – bye!

Speaking



Classroom language

Model Dialogue



Mia

What is this?

Can you repeat that, please?

How do you spell that?

What page are we on?

Can I have a pen, please?

Harry



It's a ruler.

Yes, of course. It's a ruler.

R-U-L-E-R.

We're on page twelve.

Here you are.

1



Listen to the dialogue.

2

Listen again and repeat the dialogue.

Speaking Task



1 Ask and answer questions

Choose two classroom objects and a page number.

2 Prepare a dialogue

Look at the Model Dialogue and change the words in blue.

3 Speak

In pairs, practise your dialogues.

What is this?

It's

Useful Language Classroom language

What is this?

Can you repeat that, please?

How do you spell that?

What page are we on?

Can I have a pen, please?

It's a ruler.

Yes, of course. It's a ruler.

R-U-L-E-R.

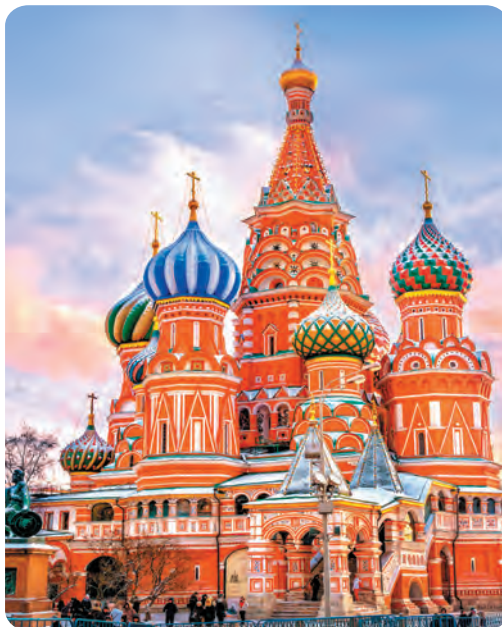
We're on page twelve.

Here you are.

MODULE

1

MY WORLD



IN THIS MODULE YOU WILL LEARN:

- Vocabulary**
- Countries and nationalities
 - Family
- Grammar**
- *be*: present simple
 - Subject pronouns and possessive adjectives
 - Question words
- Speaking**
- Exchanging personal information / Making friends
- Writing**
- A blog profile

Find the page numbers for:

- The map of the world
- Comic characters
- A ballet dancer

Competences:
1.1; 1.3; 2.1; 2.2; 2.3;
3.2; 3.3.

Vocabulary



1 Match the countries on the map with the nationalities. Listen and repeat the words.

1 Canada – Canadian

American • Australian • British • Canadian • Chinese • Colombian • Ecuadorian • French • Irish • Japanese • Mexican • Moroccan • Portuguese • Romanian • Spanish



2 Write the sentences below in your notebook choosing the correct words.

I am a student from **Romania / Romanian**.

I am a student from Romania.

- 1 Tokyo is the capital of **Japan / Japanese**.
- 2 Batman is an **America / American** superhero.
- 3 **Spain / Spanish** is the official language of Mexico.
- 4 More than 1.3 billion people live in **China / Chinese**.
- 5 Bogota is the capital city of **Colombia / Colombian**.

3 Listen to Dan, Ben and Ruth. Where are they from?

4 In pairs, introduce yourself.

Hi! My name's David. I'm from Romania.

Hi! I'm William. I'm from Exeter. It's in the UK.





User name Password Log in

Home News Groups Forums Articles

COLOURFUL CHARACTERS

Interesting characters in films and books are very entertaining. Who are your favourite characters?

Miku, Japan

This is Goku. He is the hero of *Dragon Ball*, a Japanese manga comic. His real name is Son Goku. He is very **brave** and strong. Goku is in all the *Dragon Ball* comics and films.

Harry, the UK

My favourite character is Katniss Everdeen from a famous trilogy. Katniss is 16 and she is from District 12. She is on an annual television programme. She is a good **hunter**, and she is very intelligent and brave.

Ryan, Australia

Batman is my favourite character. He is a superhero in Gotham City. Batman is really a **millionaire** called Bruce Wayne. He's the star of the film *The Dark Knight*.



Facts

The actress Jennifer Lawrence is Katniss Everdeen in a famous American trilogy. She is also Mystique in a series of well-known science fiction movies.

1 Read and listen. What is the text about?

- 1 Characters in comic book films.
- 2 Interesting people in films.

2 Read the text again. Complete the sentences in your notebook.

- 1 The *Dragon Ball* comic is from ...
- 2 Katniss Everdeen is from ...
- 3 Bruce Wayne is from ...

3 Copy the sentences in your notebook and write true or false for each one.

- 1 Goku isn't in the *Dragon Ball* films.
- 2 *Dragon Ball* is a manga comic.
- 3 Katniss is a superhero.
- 4 Katniss is an actor in films.
- 5 Batman is a superhero.

WATCH Work in groups. Choose a short video with your favourite cartoon character / actor to be watched in class. Describe and introduce this character to your classmates.



Grammar

be: present simple

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative	Short answers
I am / I'm	I am not / I'm not	Am I ... ?	Yes, I am.
You are / You're	You are not / You aren't	Are you ... ?	No, you aren't.
He is / He's	He is not / He isn't	Is he ... ?	Yes, he is.
She is / She's	She is not / She isn't	Is she ... ?	No, she isn't.
It is / It's	It is not / It isn't	Is it ... ?	Yes, it is.
We are / We're	We are not / We aren't	Are we ... ?	No, we aren't.
You are / You're	You are not / You aren't	Are you ... ?	Yes, you are.
They are / They're	They are not / They aren't	Are they ... ?	No, they aren't.

1 Complete the sentences with the affirmative form of *be*.

- Hi! My name ... Superman.
- My real name ... Clark Kent.
- I ... from the planet Krypton.
- My mum and dad ... Marta and Jonathan.
- S ... the symbol for *hope* in Krypton.
- General Zod ... his enemy in the film.

2 Rewrite the sentences with the negative form of *be*.

I'm Green Lantern.

I'm not Green Lantern.

- My real name is Superman.
- I'm from the USA.
- My mum and dad are Mary and James.
- My best friend is General Zod.
- General Zod is from China.

3 Complete the questions with the interrogative form of *be*.

... your name Jack?

Is your name Jack?

- ... your friends at school today?
- ... your best friend from Spain?
- ... your English teacher from the USA?
- ... you British?
- ... I your friend?



4 Order the words to make questions in your notebook.

you / 11 years old / Are / ?

Are you 11 years old?

- your favourite class / English / Is / ?
- you / Chinese / Are / ?
- your favourite superhero / Is / Wolverine / ?
- 12 years old / Is / your best friend / ?
- from Spain / your friends / Are / ?

5 Ask and answer the questions in exercise 4.

Are you 11 years old?

Yes, I am. / No, I'm not.



Subject pronouns and possessive adjectives

Subject pronouns	Possessive adjectives
I	my
you	your
he	his
she	her
it	its
we	our
you	your
they	their

6 Write the text in your notebook choosing the correct words.

Hi! I'm David and this is my friend Lucy. ⁽¹⁾**Our / Your** favourite actor is Jennifer Lawrence. She's from the USA. ⁽²⁾**His / Her** nickname is JLaw. ⁽³⁾**He / She** is in a new science fiction film. Science fiction films are ⁽⁴⁾**my / their** favourite comic book films!



Question words

Question words

What's your name?
Where are you from?
When's your birthday?
Who's your favourite actor? Why?
How are you?

7 Complete the questions. Write them with question words in your notebook.

- ... is your name?
- ... are you from?
- ... old are you?
- ... is your favourite sports star?
... is he / she special?
- ... is your birthday?

8 Match the answers a–e with the questions 1–5 in exercise 7.


- It's on 1st February.
- I'm 12 years old.
- My name's Carmen.
- I'm from Spain.
- Nadal. He's the best!

9 Complete the dialogue with the correct form of *be*.

Rachel Hi, David. How ⁽¹⁾... you?
David Hi, Rachel. I ⁽²⁾... OK. What about you?
Rachel Fine. This is Matt and this is Alison. They ⁽³⁾... my friends from Toronto.
David Nice to meet you! ⁽⁴⁾... Toronto the capital of Canada?
Alison No, it ⁽⁵⁾... . The capital is Ottawa.
David Ah, yes, you ⁽⁶⁾... right.
Rachel Ah, here ⁽⁷⁾... the bus. Bye!
David OK. See you soon.

Grammar

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

10  Listen and check your answers.



Vocabulary



1 Listen and repeat the family words.

aunt • brother • cousins • dad • grandad • grandma • grandparents • mum • parents • sister • uncle

2 Look at Jonathan's family tree and complete the sentences with the family words.



- 1 Mark is my ...
- 2 Robert is my ...
- 3 Amy and Sam are my ...
- 4 Sam is my ...
- 5 Amy is my ...
- 6 My ... are Robert and Ana.
- 7 Cathy is my ... and Ana is my ...
- 8 My ... is Chris.
- 9 My ... is Maxine.
- 10 Louise and Ben are my ...

i Tips

Possessive 's / s'

We use 's after a name or singular noun:
Chris is my dad's brother.

We use s' after a plural word:
My parents' names are Sam and Amy.

3 Bring a photo of your family and present it to the class.

Listening
Looking at family photos

4 Listen to the dialogue. Write the names in your notebook in the order you hear them.

- Ashley
- Sofia
- Yolanda
- Chloe
- Liam Hemsworth

5 Listen again and write the sentences in your notebook choosing the correct words.

- 1 Chloe is Katie's **sister** / **cousin**.
- 2 Her **aunt's** / **cousin's** nickname is Yoli.
- 3 Her uncle Ashley is an **actor** / **a teacher**.
- 4 Liam Hemsworth is **Katie's** / **James's** favourite actor.



Speaking



Exchanging personal information / Making friends

Model Dialogue



Lucy

Hi, I'm **Lucy**.

What's your name?

Nice to meet you, Jacob. How old are you?

I'm **12**. Where are you from?

I'm from **the UK**.

Jacob



Hi, Lucy!

My name's **Jacob**.

I'm **13** years old. What about you?

I'm from **Australia**. What about you?

1



Listen to the dialogue. How old is Jacob?

2

Listen again and repeat the dialogue.

3

Order the words to make questions.

1 name / What's / your / ?

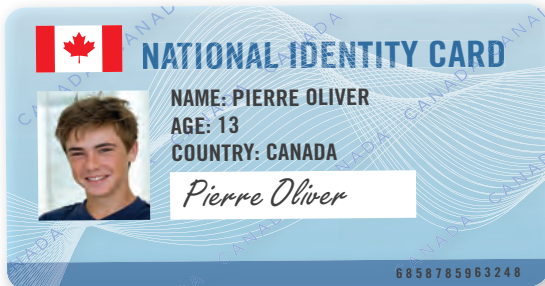
2 old / How / are / you / ?

3 Where / from / you / are / ?

Speaking Task

1 Talk about yourself

Read the information and choose a character.



2 Prepare a dialogue

Look at the Model Dialogue and change the words in **blue**.

3 Speak

In pairs, practise your dialogue.

Hi, I'm Megan.

Hi, Megan!

Useful Language Exchanging personal information

What's your name?

My name's Jacob.

How old are you?

I'm 13 years old.

Where are you from?

I'm from Australia.



Writing A blog profile

1



Read and listen to the Model Text. Answer the questions in your notebook.

- 1 How old is Tom?
- 2 Where is Tom's mum from?
- 3 What is his grandad's name?

Model Text



My profile

My name's Thomas, but my nickname is Tom. My mum's name is Raquel. My birthday's on the same day as my mum's. It's on 18th August, but I'm 12 and she's 45. We're an international family. My mum's Spanish and my dad's British.

In this picture we're at my grandparents' house in Granada in Spain. My grandad Paco is my favourite relative because he's so funny.



2

Look at the Tips. Find examples of 1–5 in the Model Text.

1 *My mum's name is Raquel.*

i Tips

Capital letters

Capital letters are used for:

- 1 the beginning of a sentence;
- 2 names (people, cities, countries);
- 3 nationalities and languages;
- 4 the subject pronoun;
- 5 months and days of the week.

3

Rewrite the sentences in your notebook. Use capital letters.

- 1 i'm from spain.
- 2 my brother's name is ben.
- 3 we are from new york in the usa.
- 4 it is wednesday today.

Writing Task



1 Plan

Find a photo of your family. Make notes and include:

Names *My name's ... My father's name ...*
 Ages *I'm ... and my mother's ...*
 Where they are from *My dad's from ...*
 Where they are *In this picture we are at ...*

2 Write

Use the Model Text, your notes and this structure:

Paragraph 1 Names, ages, where from
 Paragraph 2 Where are they?

3 Check

- be*: present simple
- subject pronouns and possessive adjectives
- vocabulary for countries, nationalities and family
- punctuation and capital letters



⏪ ⏩ ⏹

AFTER-SCHOOL CLUBS

SUBSCRIBE

SEARCH

HOME

BLOG

NEWS

CONTACT

ABOUT

WHAT'S YOUR FAVOURITE AFTER-SCHOOL CLUB?
After-school clubs are very popular in the UK. They are a fantastic way to make friends.

I'm very active. My favourite after-school activities are sports. My favourite is the Swimming Club. I'm in my school swimming team.
ELLIE, 12, OXFORD

After-school clubs are a great way to study languages. My favourite is the Japanese Club. It's fun, but it isn't easy!
JOSH, 11, LONDON

After-school clubs are great. My favourites are drama and dancing. My friends and I aren't very good dancers, but we're good actors!
RACHEL, 12, MANCHESTER

I'm in the Scouts. It's an international organization. It's originally from Britain. Today, its members are from all over the world.
BEN, 13, BELFAST

BLOG ARCHIVE

2017

- May (11)
- April (6)
- February (12)
- January (18)

2016

2015



Read and listen. Then answer the questions.

- 1 Are after-school clubs popular?
- 2 Is Ellie in her school swimming team?
- 3 Is Japanese easy for Josh?
- 4 Are all Scouts from Britain?

Pronunciation

Word stress

a How many syllables do these words have?

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| 1 a) Japan | b) Japanese |
| 2 a) Britain | b) British |
| 3 a) Ecuador | b) Ecuadorian |
| 4 a) Canada | b) Canadian |

b **Copy the words in exercise a in your notebook. Listen and mark the stress.**

- 1 Japan Japanese





Progress check 1

1 Copy and complete the table in your notebook.

Country	Nationality
the USA	(1) <input type="text"/>
(2) <input type="text"/>	Spanish
Canada	(3) <input type="text"/>
(4) <input type="text"/>	Japanese
Mexico	(5) <input type="text"/>
(6) <input type="text"/>	Chinese

2 Order the letters to make words representing family members.

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 1 roebrth | 4 spraten |
| 2 ounics | 5 ssrtei |
| 3 tuna | |

3 Complete the sentences with the affirmative form of *be*.

- I ... from Romania.
- My neighbours ... Italian.
- My cousin ... in the USA.
- You and your friends ... Romanian.
- My favourite actors ... Jennifer Lawrence and Chris Evans.

4 Rewrite the sentences in exercise 3 with the negative form of *be*. Use short forms.

5 Order the words to make questions.

- Iron Man's real name / What / is / ?
- are / you and your friends / Where / from / ?
- What / your favourite name / is / ?
- your cousin's birthday / is / When / ?
- old / you / are / How / ?

6 Rewrite the sentences with 's or s' in your notebook.

- Jack eyes are blue.
- My parents house is in Germany.
- My best friend school bag is very big.
- The teachers cars are in the car park.
- Your friends names are Ana and Alex.

7 Circle the correct words.

- These are my cousins Josie and Mandy. **They / Their / Your** father is Scottish.
- Vancouver, Toronto and Montréal are cities. **We / You / They** 're in Canada.
- Josie's first language isn't English. **Her / She / Its** first language is French.
- Canada is a big country. **He / She / It** is on the American continent. Ottawa is **your / its / his** capital.
- My cousins and I have the same surname. **We / Its / Our** surname is Good. **We / He / It** like it a lot!

8 Describe a friend / family member / classmate. Write about: his / her name, age, where he / she is from, his / her favourite subject or hobby. Use 30–40 words.

Self-check

Exercise no.	Score
1	6 × 1 = 6
2	5 × 2 = 10
3	5 × 2 = 10
4	5 × 2 = 10
5	5 × 2 = 10
6	5 × 2 = 10
7	7 × 2 = 14
8	Writing = 20
Total	90
Granted points	10
Final score 100	

Now I can

- talk about – countries & nationalities; – my family;
- correctly use – the verb *to be*; – possessive adjectives; – question words;
- exchange personal information;
- write a blog profile.

DESCRIBE IT!



IN THIS MODULE YOU WILL LEARN:

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| Vocabulary | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Parts of the body• Appearance |
| Grammar | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>have got</i>• Singular and plural nouns• Adjectives of physical description |
| Speaking | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Giving instructions / Looking after pets |
| Writing | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Describing people |

Find the page numbers for:

- A chameleon
- A sports star
- A man with a funny dog

Competences:
2.1; 2.2; 2.3;
3.2; 3.3; 4.3.

Unit 2a

Parts of the body

Vocabulary



1 Listen and repeat the words. Match them with 1–16 in the pictures.

arm • ear • eye • face • finger • foot • hair • hand • leg • mouth • neck • nose • tail • thumb • toe • tooth



2 Copy and complete the table with the words in exercise 1.

head	body
ear	<input type="text"/>

3 Listen to Louis and Helen. Which animal in the pictures do they describe?

4 In pairs, describe an animal to your partner.

It's grey. It's got a big mouth.

Is it a hippo?

Yes, it is.





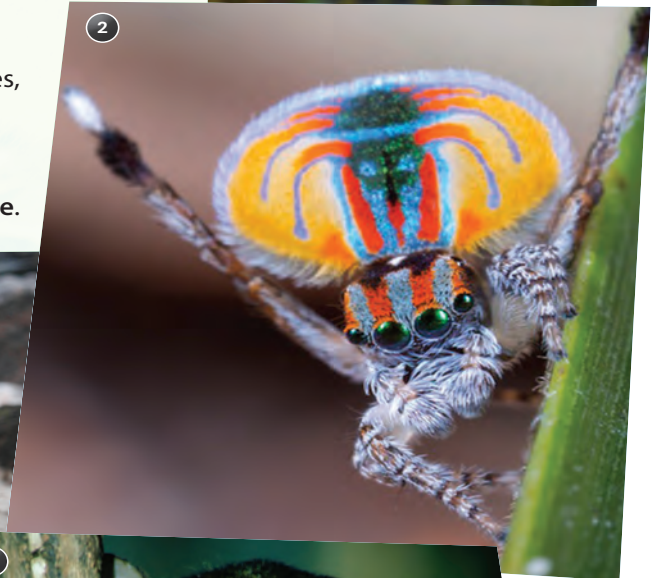
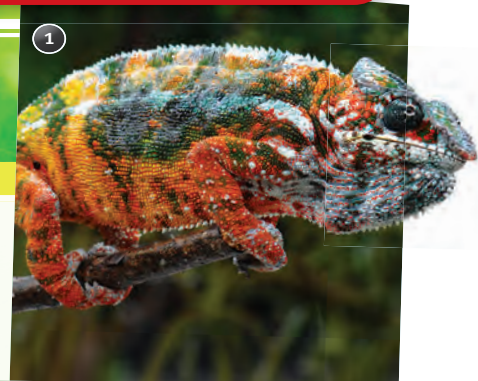
Word Check

strange huge tiny male female

REALLY UNUSUAL ANIMALS

These animals are strange, but they're also real.

- A** Fennec foxes are from North Africa and live in the desert. They are small, but have got very big ears. They are white and brown and they have got a long tail.
- B** The chameleon is from Africa, Asia and also Spain and Portugal. It's got **strange** feet, like a parrot, and it hasn't got ears. It changes colour.
- C** Tarsiers live on islands in South-East Asia and their family is 45 million years old. They've got **huge** eyes, long feet and very long fingers!
- D** The peacock spider is **tiny** and lives in Australia. It's got four eyes and eight legs. The **male** spider has got beautiful colours and dances for the **female**.



1  Read and listen. Match pictures 1–4 with descriptions A–D.

2 Read the text again. Answer the questions.

Where are Tarsiers from?

They are from South-East Asia.

- 1 What colour is the fennec fox?
- 2 Is the chameleon from Spain?
- 3 How old is the tarsier's family?
- 4 Where is the peacock spider from?

3 Match adjectives 1–3 with synonyms a–c. Write them in your notebook.

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| 1 very small | a) huge |
| 2 unusual | b) tiny |
| 3 very big | c) strange |

i Facts

You can put ten peacock spiders on a fingernail!





Grammar

have got

Affirmative		Negative		Interrogative	Short answers
Long form	Short form	Long form	Short form		
I have got	I've got	I have not got	I haven't got	Have I got ... ?	Yes, I have.
You have got	You've got	You have not got	You haven't got	Have you got ... ?	No, you haven't.
He has got	He's got	He has not got	He hasn't got	Has he got ... ?	Yes, he has.
She has got	She's got	She has not got	She hasn't got	Has she got ... ?	No, she hasn't.
It has got	It's got	It has not got	It hasn't got	Has it got ... ?	Yes, it has.
We have got	We've got	We have not got	We haven't got	Have we got ... ?	No, we haven't.
You have got	You've got	You have not got	You haven't got	Have you got ... ?	Yes, you have.
They have got	They've got	They have not got	They haven't got	Have they got ... ?	No, they haven't.

1 Look at the verbs in the table. What is different about the *he / she / it* form?

2 Complete the sentences with *has got* or *have got*.

1 Fennec foxes ... very big ears.

3 Tarsiers ... very long fingers.

2 The chameleon ... feet.

4 The peacock spider ... beautiful colours.

3 Look at the pictures. Complete the sentences with *hasn't got* or *haven't got*.

A fly ... eight legs.

A fly hasn't got eight legs.



A fly ... eight legs.



1 A dolphin ... hair.



2 Gorillas ... a tail.



3 An octopus ... ears.

4 Look at the pictures again. Order the words to make questions. Then write true short answers in your notebook.

Legs / got / has / a dolphin?

Has a dolphin got legs? A dolphin hasn't got legs.

1 six legs / a fly / got / Has ?

2 a dolphin / got / Has / hair ?

3 got / Have / a tail / gorillas ?


4 Has / got / an octopus / ears ?



5 Write the questions with *Have* or *Has* in your notebook.

... you got a pet?
Have you got a pet?

- 1 ... you got any brothers or sisters?
- 2 ... your best friend got long hair?
- 3 ... you got brown eyes?
- 4 ... your classmates got mobile phones?
- 5 ... your teacher got a car?

6  Ask and answer the questions from exercise 5.

Have you got any brothers or sisters?

Yes, I have.

7 Write the questions and the short answers in your notebook.

... you ... a purple pencil case? No, I ...
Have you got a purple pencil case?
No, I haven't.

- 1 ... Bob ... a red notebook? Yes, he ...
- 2 ... Rachel ... a hamster? No, she ...
- 3 ... your cousins ... a dog? Yes, they ...
- 4 ... Diego ... two brothers? No, he ...
- 5 ... you ... three cousins? Yes, I ...

Singular and plural nouns

For most nouns add -s

rabbit – rabbits

Nouns ending in -ch, -s, -sh, -x and -z add -es

fox – foxes

Some nouns ending in -o add -es

potato – potatoes

Nouns ending in consonant + y add -ies

baby – babies

Irregular plurals

child – children

foot – feet

tooth – teeth

man – men

woman – women

mouse – mice

person – people

fish – fish

8 Check the meaning of the words in the box. Use the spelling rules to write the plural forms of the words in your notebook.

animal baby body boy child
 elephant eye family foot leg
 man mosquito mouse nose
 tooth woman




Read this fast!

Four fine fresh fish for you.

Find more tongue twisters at page 120.

9 Read and complete the dialogue with the correct form of *be* or *have got*.

Harry (1)... you ... (have got) a pet?
Luke Yes, I (2)... (have got) a chihuahua.
Harry What is that? (3)... (be) it a cat?
Luke No, it (4)... (not be). It's a dog. It
 (5)... (be) very small.
Harry We (6)... (not have got) a pet.
 I want a chameleon.
Luke A chameleon. Why?
Harry They (7)... (have got) nice colours.

10  Listen and check your answers.

Grammar

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8



Vocabulary

Adjectives of physical description

1  Listen and repeat the words.

blue • brown • curly • dark • fair • green • long • short (x2) • straight • tall • wavy

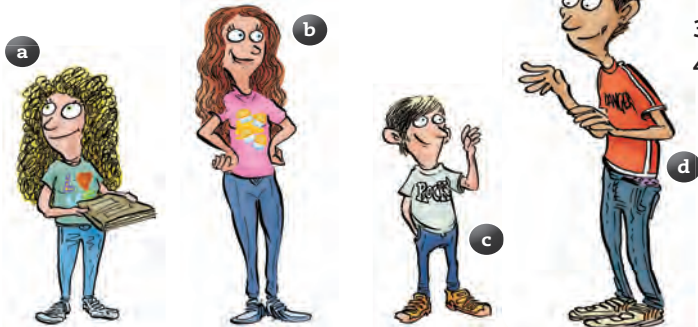
2 Copy and complete the table with the adjectives in exercise 1.

hair	length	a) <i>long</i>	b) <input type="text"/>	
	style	c) <input type="text"/>	d) <input type="text"/>	e) <input type="text"/>
	colour	f) <input type="text"/>	g) <input type="text"/>	
eyes		h) <input type="text"/>	i) <input type="text"/>	j) <input type="text"/>
height		k) <input type="text"/>	l) <input type="text"/>	

3 Look at the pictures a–d. Complete the descriptions with these words.

fair long short tall

- 1 She's got green eyes and she's short. She's got ... curly hair.
- 2 He's got short hair and brown eyes. He's ...
- 3 She's tall. She's got ... wavy hair.
- 4 He's got straight hair and blue eyes. He's ...




i Tips

The adjective goes before the noun:
short hair.



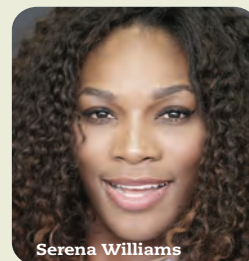
Listening
Sports stars

4  Listen to the dialogue. Write the sports stars in your notebook. Number them in the order you hear them.

Gerard Piqué Maria Sharapova
Rafa Nadal Serena Williams
Pau Gasol

5 Listen again and complete the sentences in your notebook.

- 1 Nadal's got short ... hair and brown eyes.
- 2 Piqué's got ... eyes and short brown hair.
- 3 Maria Sharapova's got long ... hair and green eyes.
- 4 Pau Gasol is ...
- 5 Serena Williams is ... and she's got long black hair and brown eyes.



Speaking



Giving instructions / Looking after pets

Model Dialogue



Jane

Hi! Have you got a **dog**?

First, give it **food** in the morning and evening.

Second, **take it for a walk** in the evening.

Finally, **brush it** at the weekend.

Ben



No, I haven't. How can I look after your **dog**?

All right, what next?

OK.

Great!

1 Listen to the dialogue. Has Ben got a dog?

2 Listen again and repeat the dialogue.

3 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

finally first second

- 1 ... , give it food in the morning.
- 2 ... , take it for a walk in the evening.
- 3 ... , brush it at the weekend.

Speaking Task

1 Talk about looking after a pet

Read the information and choose a pet.

Give it food in the morning and evening.

Brush it in the evening.

Clean its cage on Saturday morning.



RABBIT





Give it food in the morning and evening.

Change its water in the morning.

Clean the cage on Sunday.

CANARY



2 Prepare a dialogue

Look at the Model Dialogue and change the words in **blue**.

3 Speak

In pairs, practise your dialogues.

Hi! Have you got a ... ?

No, I haven't. How can I look after a ... ?

Useful Language Giving instructions

- First**, give it food in the morning and evening.
Second, take it for a walk in the evening.
Finally, brush it at the weekend.



Writing

A description of a person

1



Read the Model Text and listen. Answer the following questions in your notebook.

- 1 Where is Marcus from?
- 2 Is he tall?
- 3 What colour is his hair?

Model Text



This is my grandad, Marcus. He's from Germany. He's my mum's dad and he's 60 years old.

He's very tall; he's 1m 90cm. He's got brown eyes and glasses. He's got short, straight hair. It's grey and white.

My grandad has got a dog. Its name is Roxie and they have both got similar caps. Look!



2

Look at the Tips. Look for apostrophes in the Model Text. Are they 1 or 2?

i Tips

Apostrophes

English hasn't got accents (é), but it's got apostrophes (she's). We use an apostrophe:

- 1 when a letter is missing:
He's (is) tall. He's (has) got short fair hair.
- 2 to indicate possession:
His father's name. (the name of his father)

3

Correct the sentences. Write them in your notebook.

- 1 Shes from China.
- 2 Hes very short.
- 3 Hes got glasses.
- 4 Shes got long curly hair.
- 5 My cousins names are Luke and Paul.



Go to the **Writing guide 1** on page 102 to practise your writing skills.

Writing Task



1 Plan

Make notes about a person and include:

Name *She's ...*

Country *She's from ...*

Age *She's ... years old.*

Height *She's tall / short.*

Eyes *She's got ... eyes.*

Hair *long / short, curly / straight / wavy, dark / fair*

Pet *She's got a rabbit. She hasn't got a dog.*

2 Write

Use the Model Text, your notes and this structure:

Paragraph 1 Name, where from, age

Paragraph 2 Height, eyes, hair

Paragraph 3 Pet

3 Check

- have got*
- singular and plural nouns
- vocabulary for body parts
- apostrophes: *He's (is), She's (has) got*



HOME



ABOUT



WILDLIFE



SITES



Australian WILDLIFE

AUSTRALIA IS THE HOME OF SOME UNIQUE ANIMALS.

THE KANGAROO has got short arms, long legs and a long tail for jumping. It's got big ears and eyes and a long face. Red kangaroos are tall – more than 1.5 metres. Male kangaroos are expert boxers!

THE TASMANIAN DEVIL is a carnivorous animal from the island of Tasmania. It's got short black hair, a big head and a short neck. It's got 42 teeth, like a dog. Its teeth are very sharp, so watch out!

THE PLATYPUS has got a long body, a big tail and short brown fur. It lives near water and it's got a mouth and feet similar to a duck's. What a strange creature!



WHAT OTHER AUSTRALIAN ANIMALS DO YOU KNOW?



Read and listen. Then answer the questions in your notebook.

- 1 Has the red kangaroo got a long tail?
- 2 Are male kangaroos good boxers?
- 3 How many teeth has the Tasmanian devil got?
- 4 Where does the platypus live?

Pronunciation

/h/

a



Listen and repeat.

hair hand have head horse

b



Listen and repeat the sentences.

- 1 It's got a big head and short hair.
- 2 Has he got two horses?





Progress check 2

1 Write the parts of the body by completing the words with the missing vowels.

- 1 █ y █ 3 n █ s █ 5 █ █ r
 2 n █ ck 4 t █ █ th

2 Look at the pictures and choose the correct word. Write the sentences in your notebook.



- 1 She's got **fair / dark** hair.
- 2 He's got **short / long** hair.
- 3 He's got **green / blue** eyes.
- 4 She's got **curly / straight** hair.
- 5 She's got **blue / brown** eyes.

3 Copy and complete the text with the correct form of *have got*.

- 1 Hi, I'm Nick and I ... two dogs.
- 2 My parents ... a farm.
- 3 My sister Julie ... a pet rat.
- 4 It's black and it ... a very long tail.
- 5 My friend Paul is allergic to animals and he ... (not) pets.

4 Copy and complete the sentences with the negative form of *have got*.

- 1 We ... a dog.
- 2 My teacher ... a car.
- 3 Those men ... long hair.
- 4 My friends ... homework today.
- 5 My brother and I ... fair hair.

5 Write questions with *have got* in your notebook.

- 1 you / a favourite book?
- 2 you / my school bag?
- 3 they / a dog?
- 4 it / big ears?
- 5 the octopus / eight legs?

6 Copy and complete the table.

singular	plural	singular	plural
(1) █	children	tooth	(6) █
mouse	(2) █	(7) █	potatoes
(3) █	men	watch	(8) █
fox	(4) █	(9) █	fish
(5) █	babies	brush	(10) █

7 Copy and complete the sentences with the singular form of the nouns in brackets.

- 1 That ... (people) has got green hair!
- 2 I've got a ... (mice) with pink eyes.
- 3 Is that ... (women) Japanese?
- 4 My baby brother's got one ... (teeth).
- 5 Is this ... (children) your cousin?

8 Describe your favourite animal. Write what it looks like (size, colour), where it lives. Use 30–40 words.

Self-check

Exercise no.	Score
1	5 × 2 = 10
2	5 × 2 = 10
3	5 × 2 = 10
4	5 × 2 = 10
5	5 × 2 = 10
6	10 × 1 = 10
7	5 × 2 = 10
8	Writing = 20
Total	90
Granted points	10
Final score 100	

Now I can

- talk about – pets and animals; – physical appearance;
- correctly use – the verb *have got*; – singular and plural nouns;
- give instructions in looking after pets;
- write the description of a person.

Round up 1 (Module 1-2)

Vocabulary practice

Countries and nationalities

Australia	Australian
Canada	Canadian
China	Chinese
Colombia	Colombian
Ecuador	Ecuadorian
France	French
Ireland	Irish
Japan	Japanese



Mexico	Mexican
Morocco	Moroccan
Portugal	Portuguese
Romania	Romanian
Spain	Spanish
the UK	British
the USA	American

1 Find 10 countries.



2 Order the letters in the same colour squares to make seven words related to family. Write them in your notebook.

D	R	A	U	E	D	_____
U	B	C	P	O	D	_____
S	N	R	N	I	M	_____
A	I	S	T	R	T	_____
O	M	S	N	G	H	_____
A	C	T	N	U	E	_____
E	R	S	R	L	E	_____

3 Order the letters to make words and complete the sentences. Write them in your notebook.

- You have got ten ... (igrsfne) on your hands.
- A hippopotamus has got a very big ... (thmou).
- Horses have got very long ... (itsla).
- Monkeys have got long ... (easr).
- Your ... (snoe) is in the middle of your face.

Adjectives of physical description



Hair curly
fair
long
Eyes green
Height short



way dark
long
blue
tall



straight fair
short
blue
short



straight dark
short
brown
tall



Collaborative project 1 page 110

Make a poster about your favourite singer or group. Work in small groups.



Round up 1 (Module 1-2)

Grammar practice

1 Copy and complete the sentences with the correct form of *be*.

- I ... (not) from the UK.
- Malaga ... (not) in the USA.
- Tokyo ... the capital of Japan.
- Tokyo ... (not) in Europe.
- ... you from Spain?
- They ... Chinese.
- My new pen friends ... (not) from Australia.

2 Copy and complete the sentences with the correct form of *have got*.

- I ... some apples.
- They ... (not) new bikes.
- How many children ... he ... ?
- She ... (not) a pet.
- ... you ... any fresh vegetables?
- I'm busy, I ... (not) a lot of time.
- This flat is great, it ... a lot of space.

3 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs *be* or *have*:

- He ... hot.
- I ... a new hat.
- We ... a little late.
- They ... many games.
- These children ... very playful.
- Fiona ... four teeth.
- My mum ... 32 years old.
- The guests ... happy.

4 Write the correct sentences below in your notebook choosing the correct words.

- Spiderman is from the USA. **He / His** real name is Peter Parker.
- My / I** favourite actor is Toby Maguire.
- France is in Europe. **Its / It's** flag is red, white and blue.
- Our / We** parents are from Ecuador.
- Hamed's grandparents are from Morocco. **They're / Their** Moroccan.

5 Match the questions with the answers and write them in your notebook.



- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------|
| 1 Who is she? | a) It's on Monday. |
| 2 Where are you? | b) It's my rubber. |
| 3 When is the exam? | c) It's Carter. |
| 4 What is that? | d) She's my aunt. |
| 5 How do you spell it? | e) I'm in here! |
| 6 What is your surname? | f) I don't know. |

6 Rewrite the sentences with 's or s'.

- Let's go to the Smiths.
- The children room is upstairs.
- John sister is twelve years old.
- Men shoes are on the second floor.
- My parents car is not expensive.
- This is Peter book.

7 Copy and complete the sentences with the plural form of the nouns in brackets.

- How many ... (tooth) has a dolphin got?
- Bears have got short ... (tail).
- Where are our ... (child)?
- My cousin's got three ... (baby).
- The boy has got five ... (fish) in the bowl.
- She's got three ... (sister).

8 Copy and complete the sentences with the singular form of the nouns in brackets.

- This ... (firemen) is my grandfather.
- Is that ... (women) Romanian?
- Is this ... (children) your cousin?
- Look! That is a ... (strawberries).
- He's got an expensive ... (watches).
- That's a white ... (mice).

9



Write a note to ask a friend to look after your pet while you are on a camp. Look at the "Useful language" on page 29 to give short instructions. Write 30–40 words.

MODULE

3

HEALTHY LIFESTYLE



IN THIS MODULE YOU WILL LEARN:

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| Vocabulary | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Food• Free-time activities |
| Grammar | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Present simple• Expressing likes and dislikes• Subject and object pronouns |
| Speaking | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ordering food / At the café |
| Writing | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Writing a blog: My lifestyle |

Find the page numbers for:

- Ice cream cone
- Girls playing football
- A vegetarian dish

Competences:
2.1; 2.2; 2.3;
3.2; 3.3; 4.2.

Unit 3a Food

Vocabulary



1 Listen and repeat the words. Match them with pictures 1–14.

apple • bread • cake • carrots • cheese • fish • ice cream • meat • milk • nuts • pasta • potatoes • strawberries • yoghurt



2 Copy and complete the table with words in exercise 1.

Protein	Dairy	Carbohydrates	Fruit and vegetables
<i>nuts</i>	<i>yoghurt</i>	■	■

3 Listen to Max and Sally and answer the questions.

- 1 What is Sally's favourite food?
- 2 What is Max's favourite food?

4 In pairs, ask and answer questions about your favourite food.

What's your favourite food?

It's pasta.





Food myths – Are they true?

A. DO CARROTS HELP OUR NIGHT VISION?

Carrots contain beta-carotene. Our body converts beta-carotene into vitamin A. This vitamin is good for our eyes, but it doesn't help our night vision.



B. IS PIZZA BAD FOR YOU?

Teenagers love eating pizza especially when they meet their friends. **Home-made** pizza is healthy. It has got fibre, vitamins, minerals and proteins. Perfect!



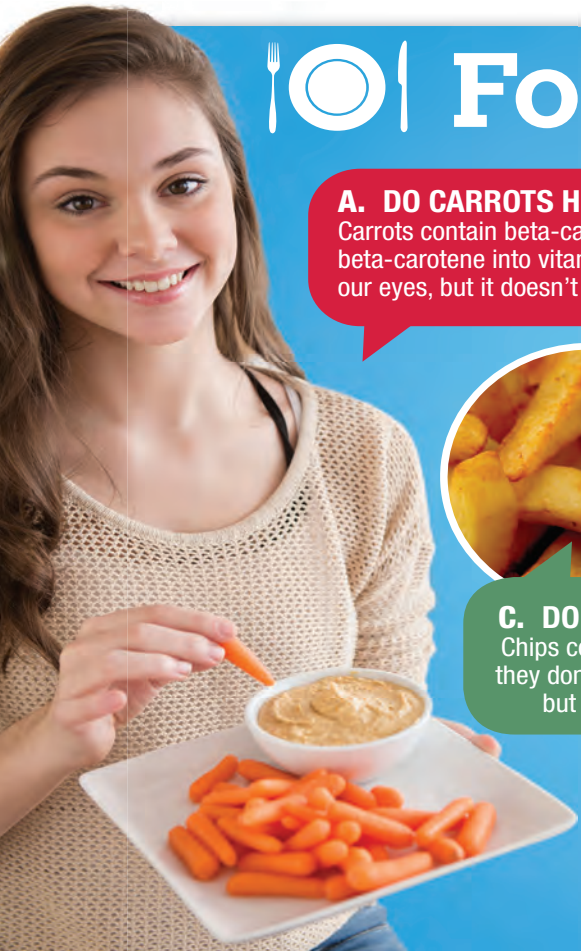
C. DO CHIPS GIVE YOU ACNE?

Chips contain **fat** and they are not very healthy, but they don't give you acne. **Oil** in our skin causes acne but fat or oil in food doesn't.



D. FRUIT JUICE OR FRUIT?

People love drinking fruit **juice** in the morning, but is it healthy? Juice has got all the sugar of fruit, but it doesn't contain the fibre. Drink juice *and* eat fruit for breakfast.



1



Read and listen. Answer questions A–D.
Copy the sentences with the information.

2

Read the text again and check your answers.

3

Match 1–5 with a–e to make sentences.
Write them in your notebook.

Carrots don't help our night vision.

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 Carrots | a) doesn't contain fibre. |
| 2 Oil in food | b) has got fibre. |
| 3 Chips | c) don't help our night vision. |
| 4 Home-made pizza | d) contain fat. |
| 5 Fruit juice | e) doesn't cause acne. |

4

Answer the questions in your notebook.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| 1 Do carrots contain beta-carotene? | 2 Does pizza include proteins, minerals and vitamins? |
| 3 Does oil in our skin cause acne? | 4 Does fruit juice contain fibre? |

i Facts

Carrots can be different colours – yellow, white, orange and purple.





Grammar

Present simple

Affirmative	Negative		Interrogative	Short answers
	Long form	Short form		
I eat	I do not eat	I don't eat	Do I eat ... ?	Yes, I do.
You eat	You do not eat	You don't eat	Do you eat ... ?	No, you don't.
He eats	He does not eat	He doesn't eat	Does he eat ... ?	Yes, he does.
She eats	She does not eat	She doesn't eat	Does she eat ... ?	No, she doesn't.
It eats	It does not eat	It doesn't eat	Does it eat ... ?	Yes, it does.
We eat	We do not eat	We don't eat	Do we eat ... ?	No, we don't.
You eat	You do not eat	You don't eat	Do you eat ... ?	Yes, you do.
They eat	They do not eat	They don't eat	Do they eat ... ?	No, they don't.

- 1** Write the sentences word in your notebook choosing the correct words.
Teenagers **love / loves** drinking fruit juice.
Teenagers love drinking fruit juice.
- 1 My sister **eat / eats** apples every day!
 - 2 They **contain / contains** vitamin C.
 - 3 Your body **need / needs** vitamin C for protection.
 - 4 Some animals **produce / produces** vitamin C.

i Rules

More spelling rules for 3rd person singular:

- verb ending in *-ss/-sh/-ch/-x/-o* + *es*: *I dress – he dresses; I brush – she brushes.*
 - verb ending in consonant + *-y*: *-y → -ies*: *I try – he tries.*
- BUT vowel + *-y*: *I play – he plays.*

- 2** Copy and complete the sentences with the affirmative form of the verbs in brackets.
- A mechanic ... (fix) cars.
A mechanic fixes cars.
- 1 He ... (study) Japanese at university.
 - 2 She ... (wash) the dishes every day.
 - 3 Sally ... (watch) the news at night.
 - 4 He ... (go) home for lunch.
 - 5 A mechanic ... (fix) cars.

i Rules

Be careful with the *-s* in *he / she / it* forms:
He doesn't drink water. ✓
He doesn't drinks water. ✗

- 3** Copy and complete the sentences with the negative form of the verbs in brackets.
- My brother and sister ... (eat) fruit.
My brother and sister don't eat fruit.
- 1 I ... (eat) vegetables.
 - 2 She ... (drink) juice.
 - 3 Water ... (contain) fat.
 - 4 My uncle ... (eat) Mexican food.

- 4** Copy and complete the text with the affirmative or negative form of the verbs in brackets. What is the text about?

Your body ⁽¹⁾... (need) this. It ^(2 b b)... (not contain) fat or sugar. Doctors ⁽³⁾... (say) 'Drink eight glasses every day.' It ⁽⁴⁾... (not give) you energy, but it ⁽⁵⁾... (help) you to be healthy.

- 5** Copy and complete the questions with *Do* or *Does*. Then write short answers that are true for you in your notebook.

... you have breakfast every day?
Do you have breakfast every day? Yes, I do.

- 1 ... you drink juice?
- 2 ... you and your friends eat pizza?
- 3 ... your best friend drink milk every day?
- 4 ... your friends eat fish?
- 5 ... your teacher eat chocolate in the classroom?

- 6** In pairs, ask and answer the questions from exercise 5.



Read this fast!

If a dog chews shoes, whose shoes does it choose?

Find more tongue twisters at page 120.



love, like, don't like, hate + -ing


love, like, don't like, hate + -ing	
😊😊	I love surfing the net.
😊	I like surfing the net.
😞	I don't like surfing the net.
😞😞	I hate surfing the net.
?	Do you like surfing the net?

7 Copy and complete the sentences with *love, like, don't like or hate*.

I 😊 reading comic books.

I like reading comic books.

- 1 My best friend 😊😊 listening to music.
- 2 My classmates 😞😞 eating vegetables.
- 3 My little brother 😞 going to the supermarket with my parents.
- 4 My sister 😊 playing football.


8  Ask and answer questions.

Do you like eating cheese?

Yes, I do.

10 Read and complete the dialogue with the correct form of the verbs in brackets in your notebook.

- Josh** What ⁽¹⁾... you ... (do) with your friends on Saturdays?
- Sophie** Well, I love ⁽²⁾... (go) to a café in town.
- Josh** What ⁽³⁾... you ... (do) there?
- Sophie** We ⁽⁴⁾... (have) a pizza.
- Josh** Pizza! Is that healthy?
- Sophie** Yes, they ⁽⁵⁾... (make) them with lots of vegetables.
- Josh** Yuck! I hate ⁽⁶⁾... (eat) vegetables.
- Sophie** What ⁽⁷⁾... you and your friends ... (like) eating?
- Josh** We love ⁽⁸⁾... (eat) hamburgers and ice cream.
- Sophie** That's not healthy!
- Josh** Look, I ⁽⁹⁾... (be) hungry. Let's eat.
- Sophie** OK, but not a hamburger!

11  Listen and check your answers.

Subject and object pronouns

Subject pronouns	Object pronouns
I like healthy food.	Mum makes healthy snacks for me .
You eat vegetables.	Jane can help you .
He walks to school.	I walk with him .
She has lunch at school.	I like eating with her .
It has long hair.	Brush it every day.
We like cooking.	They cook with us .
You have two brothers.	They often play with you .
They love apples.	They often eat them .

9 Write the sentences in your notebook choosing the correct words.

- 1 Chinese food is my favourite food.
I / Me like going to Chinese restaurants.
- 2 My uncle Josh is a chef. I like cooking with him / he.
- 3 I am allergic to milk and cheese. I never eat they / them.
- 4 Us / We drink milk every morning.
- 5 My cousins sometimes have dinner with we / us.

Grammar


1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8



Unit 3b

Free-time activities

Vocabulary

1  Listen and repeat the phrases.

go shopping • listen to music • meet my friends • play football • read comics • ride my bike • stay up late • surf the internet • talk on the phone • watch TV

2 Match pictures 1–6 with the free-time activities in exercise 1. Which activities are not in the pictures?



3 Write six sentences about activities that you like and don't like doing.

I like meeting my friends. I don't like going shopping.



Listening Healthy lifestyle and quiz

4  Listen to the dialogue. How many points has Jake got?

Score: A = 3 points; B = 2 points; C = 1 point.

3–4 points:
You need to be more active.

5–7 points:
Not bad! But you need to change one or two habits.

8–9 points:
Perfect! You've got a very healthy lifestyle.

5 Listen again and answer the questions. Use short answers.

Does Jake want to do this quiz?
Yes, he does.

- 1 Does Jake like doing a lot of sports?
- 2 Does he like surfing the internet?
- 3 Does he like eating fast food?
- 4 Does he go to a café with friends after school?
- 5 Does he go home from school by bike?

Speaking



Ordering food / At the café

Model Dialogue



Assistant

Hello. Can I help you?

Oh, we haven't got **ham**. What about a cheese sandwich?

Here you are. Anything else?

Sure. Anything else?

That's **£4.50**, please.

Liam



Can I have a **ham sandwich**, please?

I don't like cheese. Can I have a **tuna** sandwich, please?

Can I have some **strawberries**, please? I love strawberries!

No, thanks. How much is that?

Here you are.

1



Listen to the dialogue. Does Liam like strawberries?

3

Order the words to make questions.

1 pizza / have / I / Can / a ?

2 is / How / that / much ?

3 a / sandwich / cheese / about / What ?

2

Listen again and repeat the dialogue.

Speaking Task

1 Ordering food

Read the menu and choose what you want.



Sandwiches

Cheese sandwich	£2.50
Ham sandwich	£3.00
Tuna sandwich	£3.00
Chicken sandwich	£3.25

Fruit & Drinks

Strawberries	£1.50
Apple	£1.00
Water	£1.30
Juice	£1.80

2 Prepare a dialogue

Look at the Model Dialogue and change the words in **blue**.

3 Speak

In pairs, practise your dialogue.

Hello. Can I help you?

Hello. Can I have a ..., please?



Useful Language Ordering food

Hello. Can I help you?

Sure. Anything else?

That's £4.50, please.

Can I have a ham sandwich, please?

No, thanks. How much is that?

Here you are.



Writing

A blog entry: My lifestyle

- 1**  Read the Model Text and listen. Answer the questions in your notebook.

- 1 What food does Oscar eat for breakfast?
- 2 What does he like doing in his free time?
- 3 What sports does he do?



Model Text



Oscar's blog

Posted 8th July

I've got a healthy lifestyle. I eat fruit and cereal for breakfast and I drink milk. I love chocolate and biscuits, but I don't eat them very much.

In my free time, I love meeting my friends and I like playing basketball. In the summer, we love swimming. I like being at home with my family.

My sisters love listening to music, but I like reading and playing video games. My dad likes video games and we play them together.



- 2** Look at the Tips. Find examples of 1 and 2 in the Model Text.

i Tips

and, but

Use *and* or *but* to connect two sentences:

- 1 I eat cereal for breakfast **and** I drink juice.
- 2 I love chips, **but** I don't eat them very much.

- 3** Connect the sentences with *and* or *but*. Write them in your notebook.

I eat bread for breakfast. I drink milk for breakfast.

I eat bread and I drink milk for breakfast.

- 1 My friends watch TV. They stay up late.
- 2 My sister watches TV. She doesn't play video games.
- 3 I meet my friends. We play basketball.
- 4 We go to the park. We don't play football.
- 5 My brother likes reading comics. I don't like reading them.

Writing Task



1 Plan

Make notes about your lifestyle and include:

Food *I eat ... for breakfast. I love ...*

Sports *I love playing ...*

Free time *My sisters love ... but I like ...*

2 Write

Use the Model Text, your notes and this structure:

Paragraph 1 Food

Paragraph 2 Sports

Paragraph 3 Free time

3 Check

- present simple
- like + -ing
- subject and object pronouns
- vocabulary for food and free-time activities
- and, but*



Go to the **Writing guide 2** on page 104 to practise your writing skills.



British food



Traditional Sunday lunch

A traditional British family meal is a roast dinner. This is beef or chicken cooked in the oven. The meat is served with different vegetables and gravy: a delicious sauce.

International food

The British love food from all over the world. They love spicy food from India and Mexico. Chinese food such as fried rice is also very popular.



Vegetarians

About four million British people are vegetarian – they don't eat meat. Vegans are also vegetarians, but they don't eat or drink dairy products or eat eggs.



Read and listen. Then answer the questions in your notebook.

- 1 What is gravy?
- 2 Where is fried rice from?
- 3 What is the difference between vegetarians and vegans?



Pronunciation

Third person singular -s: /s/, /z/ or /ɪz/



Listen and repeat.

/s/	eats helps
/z/	sees goes
/ɪz/	teaches watches



Listen to the verbs in the box. Copy and complete the table in exercise "a", with the verbs in the box.

causes does drinks passes repeats washes



WATCH Find a short video with the recipe of your favourite food and present it to your classmates.



Progress check 3

- 1 Copy and complete the table with the words in the box.

apples carrots cheese meat pasta

Carbohydrates	Dairy	Fruit	Protein	Vegetables

- 2 Copy and complete the sentences.

- I listen to ... with my friends.
- She rides her ... on Sundays.
- They watch ... in the evening.
- We stay up ... on Saturdays.
- He talks on the ... a lot.

- 3 Copy and complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- I ... (eat) eggs for breakfast.
- My brother ... (play) football after school.
- My cousin ... (not walk) to school.
- He ... (watch) TV all the time.
- ... you ... (have) a healthy lifestyle?

- 4 Copy and complete the sentences with the negative form of the verbs.

- I eat chips.
- Chips give you acne.
- My dad cooks pizza every day.
- Carrots help our night vision.
- Your body produces beta-carotene.

- 5 Copy and complete the questions with *Do* or *Does*.

- ... you have breakfast at school?
- ... your grandparents eat pizza?
- ... your brother eat chocolate?
- ... your parents make cakes?
- ... your teacher drink juice?

- 6 Write negative (-) or affirmative (+) short answers for the questions in exercise 5 in your notebook.

- (-) ...
- (+) ...
- (+) ...
- (-) ...
- (+) ...

- 7 Copy and complete the sentences with the correct form of *love*, *like*, *don't like* or *hate*.

- They ☺ staying up late on Saturdays.
- We ☹☹ playing video games.
- She ☹ watching TV.
- You ☺☺ listening to music.
- I ☺ playing basketball.

- 8 Copy and complete the table with the correct object pronouns.

Subject pronouns	Object pronouns
I	me
you	(1) <input type="text"/>
he	(2) <input type="text"/>
she	(3) <input type="text"/>
it	it
we	(4) <input type="text"/>
you	you
they	(5) <input type="text"/>

- 9 Write a blog entry about a friend / family member who lives a healthy life. What food do they eat? How often do they exercise to keep fit? Do free time activities contribute to a healthy lifestyle? Use 30–40 words.

Self-check

Exercise no.	Score
1	5 × 1 = 5
2	5 × 2 = 10
3	5 × 2 = 10
4	5 × 2 = 10
5	5 × 2 = 10
6	5 × 2 = 10
7	5 × 1 = 5
8	5 × 2 = 10
9	Writing = 20
Total	90
Granted points	10

Final score 100

Now I can

- talk about – food;
 - free time activities & hobbies;
- correctly use – present tense simple;
 - subject & object pronouns;
- express likes & dislikes;
- order food;
- write a blog entry.

MODULE

4

AT SCHOOL



IN THIS MODULE YOU WILL LEARN:

- Vocabulary**
- Daily routines
 - Telling the time
 - School subjects
- Grammar**
- *can* – expressing ability
 - Adverbs of frequency
 - Questions
- Speaking**
- Buying a ticket
- Writing**
- Writing an essay

Find the page numbers for:

- A clock
- A girl who can play the violin
- A poster of a dance club

Competences:
2.1; 2.2; 2.3;
3.2; 3.3.

Vocabulary



1 Listen and repeat the phrases. Match them with pictures 1–10.

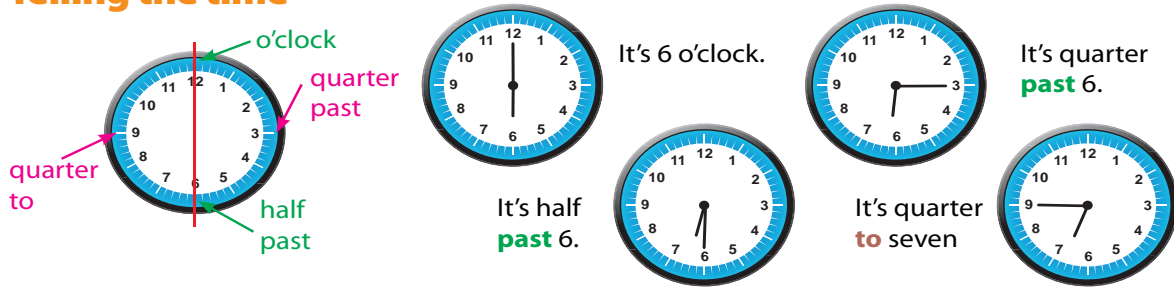
do homework • finish school • get dressed • get up • go to bed • have a shower • have dinner • play the piano • start school • tidy your room



2 Match the expressions in the box with *have*, *go* and *play*. Can you add more?

a bath to the cinema with friends golf the guitar home lunch some milk

Telling the time



3 Listen to Mel and Sam. What time does Sam have lunch and go to bed?

4 In pairs, ask and answer questions about your routine at the weekend.

What time do you get up? I get up at ten o'clock.



Read this fast!

I have got a date at a quarter to eight. See you at the gate, so don't be late!

Find more tongue twisters at page 120.





Word Check

webcam digital whiteboards classmates

SCHOOLS OF THE AIR



Australia is a huge country and some children live hundreds of kilometres away from a school. At Schools of the Air, these children can have their classes at home on the internet.

Lessons at Schools of the Air usually start at eight o'clock. Students turn on their computers and connect to the school. They can see and hear their teachers clearly because they have **webcams** and microphones. They do normal school subjects like maths, science, English, PE or music. The teachers sometimes use **digital whiteboards** to present new ideas. After lessons, students usually work on projects or do homework on

the school website. Sometimes there are special school camps for all the students. It's a great opportunity for the students to meet their teachers and **classmates** face to face.

Many of the Schools of the Air students live on farms. They can ride horses or motorbikes and sometimes help with the farm work after school. It's a long day, but they're never bored!



1 Look at the photos. What is the text about?

2  Read and listen. Write true or false in your notebook. Copy the sentences with the correct information.

- 1 Students at Schools of the Air live in big cities.
- 2 They study special subjects at Schools of the Air.
- 3 The teachers sometimes use digital whiteboards.
- 4 Students never meet their teachers and classmates face to face.
- 5 Not all the students live on farms.

3 Read again. Answer the questions. Write the answers in your notebook.

- 1 Why can't some children travel to normal schools in Australia?
- 2 Where do students have their classes at Schools of the Air?
- 3 How can students see and hear their teachers?
- 4 What do students usually do after lessons?
- 5 What do some students do after school?

i Facts

Some students live 1,000 kilometres from their local School of the Air!



Grammar

can

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative	Short answers
I can	I can't	Can I ... ?	Yes, I can.
You can	You can't	Can you ... ?	No, you can't.
He can	He can't	Can he ... ?	Yes, he can.
She can	She can't	Can she ... ?	No, she can't.
It can	It can't	Can it ... ?	Yes, it can.
We can	We can't	Can we ... ?	No, we can't.
You can	You can't	Can you ... ?	Yes, you can.
They can	They can't	Can they ... ?	No, they can't.

- 1 What can the people in the pictures do?
Write sentences using the words in the box.

act can He play the violin
run She sing They

1 – She can play the violin.



- 2 Copy and complete the sentences with *can* or *can't*.

My friend / sing. I / not dance.
My friend can sing. I can't dance.

- I / play chess. I'm the school champion.
- My dad / not speak English.
- My sister / ride a horse.
- They / not go to a private school.

- 3 Order the words to make questions. Write them in your notebook.

Can you speak English?

- you / Can / sing / ?
- run fast / Can / you / ?
- Can / play the piano / you / ?
- What languages / you / can / speak / ?

- 4 Look at the table and write sentences with *can* or *can't* in your notebook.

	Ted	Carol	Justin
play the violin	✓	✗	✓
speak Chinese	✗	✓	✗
run fast	✗	✗	✓

Ted and Justin / play / the violin.
Ted and Justin can play the violin.

- Carol / play the violin.
- Ted and Justin / speak Chinese.
- Ted and Carol / run fast.
- Carol / speak Chinese.
- Justin / run fast.

- 5 Ask and answer the questions in exercise 3. Use adverbs of manner.

Can you sing?

Yes, I can. I sing well.

Pantomime

Come to the front of the class and mime something you can / can't do!

Can you play tennis?

No, I can't. Guess again!

Can you play table tennis?

Yes, I can. That's right!



Adverbs of frequency and questions

Adverbs of frequency

0%	never
↓	sometimes
	often
	usually
100%	always

i Rules

Adverbs of frequency normally go after the verb *be*:
*Sam is **never** late for school.*
 Adverbs of frequency normally go before the main verb:
*School **always** starts at eight o'clock.*

6 Rewrite the sentences in your notebook using the adverbs of frequency in brackets.

Amy gets up at six o'clock. (always)

Amy always gets up at six o'clock.

- 1 Amy practises ballet in her house before breakfast. (usually)
- 2 She dances in the gymnasium at school. (sometimes)
- 3 She goes to ballet classes after school. (often)
- 4 She is late for her ballet classes. (never)

Adverbs of frequency: questions

Do you **usually** have a shower in the morning?

How often does she play the guitar?

7 Order the words to make questions. Then write answers that are true for you in your notebook.

you / late / How often / for school / are / ?

How often are you late for school?

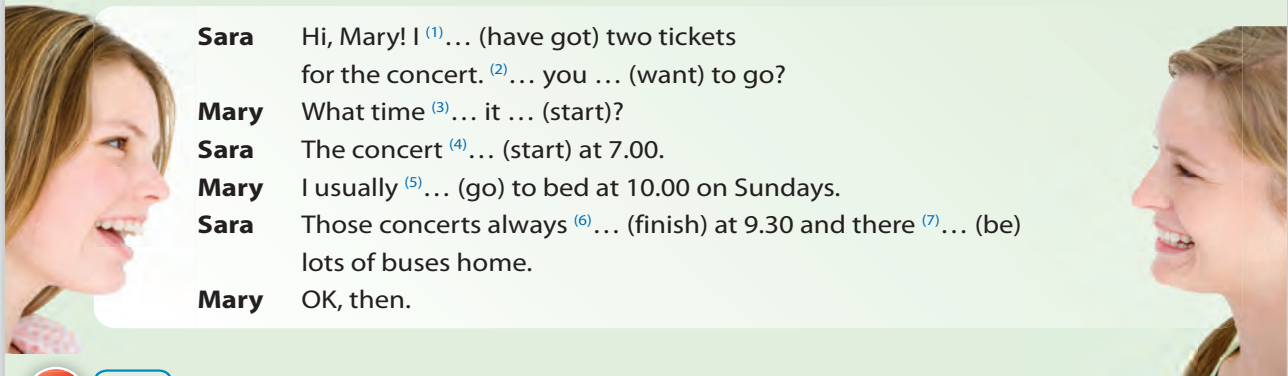
I'm sometimes late for school.

- 1 usually / Do / you / have breakfast / at 6 am / ?
- 2 usually / Do / have / you / dinner before 9 pm / ?
- 3 meet / How often / you / your friends / do / ?
- 4 a musical instrument / How often / do / you / play / ?
- 5 you / How often / do / tidy your bedroom / ?

8 Ask and answer the questions in exercise 7.

Grammar

9 Read and complete the dialogue with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.



Sara Hi, Mary! I ⁽¹⁾... (have got) two tickets for the concert. ⁽²⁾... you ... (want) to go?

Mary What time ⁽³⁾... it ... (start)?

Sara The concert ⁽⁴⁾... (start) at 7.00.

Mary I usually ⁽⁵⁾... (go) to bed at 10.00 on Sundays.

Sara Those concerts always ⁽⁶⁾... (finish) at 9.30 and there ⁽⁷⁾... (be) lots of buses home.

Mary OK, then.

10 Listen and check your answers.



Unit 4b

School subjects

Vocabulary

1  Listen and repeat the words.

art and design • drama • English • French • geography • history • ICT (information and communication technology) • literature • maths • music • PE (physical education) • science

2 Match pictures 1–12 with the words in exercise 1.



3 Copy and complete the table with the subjects in exercise 1 so that it is true for you.

I'm very good at	I'm good at	I'm OK at	I'm bad at
science	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	music


4  Ask and answer questions about school subjects.

Do you like science?

Yes, I do. I'm very good at it.

Listening Redroofs



5  Listen to the interview. What is special about Redroofs school?

6 Listen again. Write true or false in your notebook.

- Students at Redroofs are very good at acting, singing and dancing.
- Students at Redroofs never study maths or science.
- There aren't any after-school activities.
- Luke loves going to school.



Speaking



Buying a ticket / Talking to a ticket seller

Model Dialogue



Attendant

Can I help you?

For which day?

Yes, we have. The tickets are £10 each, so that's £20, please.

It usually starts at seven o'clock, but on Saturdays it starts at eight o'clock.

Alex



Yes. Have you got two tickets for the musical?

Saturday, please.

Here you are. What time does it start?

OK, thanks.

1 Listen to the dialogue. How much are the tickets?

2 Listen again and repeat the dialogue.

3 Match questions 1–3 with answers a–c.

- | | |
|----------------------------|---|
| 1 For which day? | a) On Fridays it starts at half past seven. |
| 2 What time does it start? | b) Yes. Have you got two tickets for the disco? |
| 3 Can I help you? | c) Friday, please. |

Speaking Task

1 Talk to a ticket seller

Read the information and choose an event.

2 Prepare a dialogue

Look at the Model Dialogue and change the words in blue.

3 Speak

In pairs, practise your dialogue.



Can I help you?

Yes. Have you got ... tickets for ... ?

Useful Language Talking to a ticket seller

Can I help you?

Yes, we have. That's £20, please.

On Saturdays it starts at eight o'clock.

Yes. Have you got two tickets for the musical?

Here you are. What time does it start?

OK, thanks.



Writing

An essay

- 1  Read the Model Text and listen. What is Jade's favourite school subject?

Model Text



My name's Jade. I'm 13 years old and I live in New York. I go to high school. I'm good at music and I can play the drums. I often practise at school because there are good music rooms.

On a school day, I always get up at half past six because I start school at eight o'clock. I have a shower, get dressed and have breakfast.

I sometimes play the drums for a few minutes before school!

My favourite school subject is ICT because I love computers and technology.



- 2 Look at the Tips. Find examples of *because* in the Model Text.

i Tips

because

We use *because* to give a reason:
I often practise at school because there are good music rooms.

- 3 Match 1–3 with a–c. Then rewrite them in your notebook using *because*.

My favourite subject is PE because I love sport.

- 1 I always get up at seven o'clock.
 - 2 I play the piano every day.
 - 3 I'm good at French.
- a) I start school at half past eight.
b) My dad is French.
c) I want to be a musician.

Writing Task



1 Plan

Make notes about yourself and include:

Name, age and town *My name's ... I'm ... years old and I live in ...*

School *I go to ... school.*

Abilities *I can ... / I'm good at ...*

Routine *I always ... I sometimes ...*

Favourite subject *My favourite subject is ... because ...*

2 Write

Use the Model Text, your notes and this structure:

Paragraph 1 Name, age, town, school and abilities

Paragraph 2 School day routine

Paragraph 3 Favourite subject

3 Check

- can*
- present simple with adverbs of frequency
- vocabulary for daily routines and school subjects
- because*

 Go to the Writing guide 3 on page 106 to practise your writing skills.



Home | About | News | Subjects Search this site

About > UK Secondary schools

UK SECONDARY SCHOOLS

In the UK, the school year starts in September and finishes in July. Students have a six-week holiday in the summer and two weeks at both Christmas and Easter. They also have a one-week holiday in October, February and May.

A typical day starts at quarter to nine and finishes at quarter past three. Students always have registration first and sometimes they have assembly before classes. Lunch is usually at half past twelve. After school, students can go to after-school clubs. At most schools, students wear a uniform and they never call their teachers by their first name. They always call them Mr, Mrs or Miss and their surname, for example Mr Smith.



1 Read and listen. Write true or false in your notebook. Copy the sentences with the correct information.

- 1 UK students usually have 13 weeks of holiday every year.
- 2 A typical school day lasts five hours.
- 3 Students have assembly every day.
- 4 Students usually wear special clothes at school.
- 5 Most students call their teachers by their first name.

2 What are the differences between your school and secondary schools in the UK?

Pronunciation

can / can't

a Listen and repeat. Can you hear the difference?

- 1 Students can go to after-school clubs.
- 2 Students can't go to after-school clubs.

b Listen and write the sentences in your notebook choosing the correct forms.

- 1 They can / can't speak French.
- 2 My sister can / can't play the piano.
- 3 He can / can't play football.
- 4 I can / can't paint.








Progress check 4

1 Match 1–6 with a–f and write them in your notebook.

- | | |
|---------|--------------|
| 1 do | a) your room |
| 2 start | b) to bed |
| 3 get | c) homework |
| 4 go | d) school |
| 5 have | e) dressed |
| 6 tidy | f) a shower |

2 Copy and complete the timetable with the times and the school subjects.

Monday		
8.00-8.45	Geography	From <i>eight to quarter to nine</i> we have Geography.
9.00-9.30	(1) ... 	
9.45-10.30	(2) ... 	
10.45-11.30	(3) ... 	
11.45-12.30	(4) ... 	
12.45-13.30	(5) ... 	

3 Write sentences in your notebook with *can* or *can't*.

- I / play the piano.
- My boyfriend / not sing.
- Our classmates / dance.
- My grandad / speak Spanish.
- My mom / not swim well.

4 Make the sentences in exercise 3 interrogative and write answers that are true for you.

5 Write questions for these answers in your notebook. Use *How often* or *usually*.

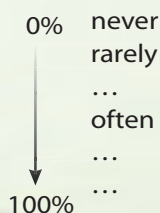
- I play basketball every Friday.
- No, I don't. I never go to school by bus.
- Yes, I do. I love watching TV before school.
- I talk on the phone every day.
- No, I don't. I never do my homework in the library.
- I meet my friends three times a week.

6 Order the words to make questions. Write true answers to the questions.

- you / How often / do / tidy your room ?
- usually / Do / go / you / to bed before 9 pm ?
- you / late / How often / for school / are ?
- a musical instrument / How often / do / you / play ?
- usually / Do / you / get up / at 4 am ?

7 Write the adverbs of frequency in the correct place.

always sometimes usually



8 Write an essay about someone you admire and include: the person's name, age, town; his / her daily routine, abilities and hobbies. Write why you admire him / her. Use 40–50 words.

Self-check

Exercise no.	Score
1	6 × 2 = 12
2	5 × 2 = 10
3	5 × 2 = 10
4	5 × 2 = 10
5	6 × 2 = 12
6	5 × 2 = 10
7	3 × 2 = 6
8	Writing = 20
Total	90
Granted points	10
Final score 100	

Now I can

- talk about – daily routines; – school subjects;
- correctly use – present tense simple with adverbs of frequency; – *can* / *can't* – to express ability;
- order and buy tickets for an event;
- write an essay.

Round up 2 (Module 3-4)

Vocabulary practice

Food

- 1 Look at the code. What's in the fridge?
Write the answers in your notebook.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
n	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	w	x	y	z



- 2 Write a note to ask your brother to go shopping. Include a shopping list. Look at exercise 1 for possible food items. Write 30–40 words.

Free-time activities

- 3 Order the letters to make words. Follow the lines and write the sentences in your notebook.

oggin popginsh — Layla
yapglin bofotal — Charlie
gindrea smicco — Josh
aistngy pu leat
frugisn het trenniet
ganwitch VT

- Charlie likes ... and ...
- Layla likes ... and ...
- Josh likes ... and ...

Daily routines

- 4 Order the letters to make words. Follow the lines to write the sentences in your notebook.

1 sah nerdin — Sarah at seven o'clock.
2 steg pu — She at half past eight.
3 ogse ot deb — She at eight o'clock.
4 sartts olscho — She at half past ten.

School subjects

- 5 Look at the pictures in the sentences below. Copy and complete the timetable in your notebook.

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
PE	French	drama	_____	maths
_____	English	art and design	geography	_____
B	R	E	A	K
history	_____	_____	ICT	literature

- I've got on Wednesday.
- I've got on Thursday.
- I've got on Friday.
- I've got on Monday.
- I've got on Tuesday.

Round up 2 (Module 3-4)

Grammar practice

- 1 Complete the sentences with the present simple form of the verbs in the box. Write them in your notebook.

cook drink eat go teach watch

- 1 Jenny ... her dinner in the microwave in the evenings.
- 2 We ... fruit and vegetables every day.
- 3 I ... a lot of water – about three litres a day!
- 4 My mum ... food programmes on TV.
- 5 They ... shopping for food once a week.
- 6 Mr Emms ... English at our school.

- 2 Order the words to make sentences.

- 1 don't / wild animals / chocolate / like.
- 2 every day / Simon and Tim / for lunch / go home.
- 3 doesn't / my cousin / speak / German.
- 4 your friends / do / do / what / at the weekend?
- 5 does / pizza / eat / Jane?

- 3 Copy and complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 He ... (hate / go) to the supermarket.
- 2 They ... (love / eat) my dad's pasta.
- 3 My sister ... (like / listen) to hip-hop music.
- 4 I ... (not like / watch) TV in the morning.
- 5 My mum ... (not like / cook).
- 6 She ... (like / eat) apples.

- 4 Copy the sentences choosing the correct words.

- 1 That's mum's new car. She loves **he** / **it**.
- 2 Do **they** / **them** go to school with you?
- 3 Do you want these comics? My sister doesn't want **they** / **them**.
- 4 That letter's for **we** / **us**.
- 5 Maria isn't here. Where is **she** / **her**?

- 5 Copy and complete the sentences with the affirmative (+) or negative (–) form of *can*.

- 1 We ... do this exercise. (–)
- 2 They ... speak French. (+)
- 3 She ... play the piano. (–)
- 4 You ... ride a horse well. (+)
- 5 He ... drive a motorcycle. (–)
- 6 I ... cook very well. (+)

- 6 Write questions and complete the short answers in your notebook.

- 1 they / make / good pasta?
Yes, ...
- 2 your dad / play a musical instrument?
No, ...
- 3 your teacher / use a digital whiteboard?
Yes, ...
- 4 your friends / ice skate?
Yes, ...
- 5 these athletes / run very fast?
Yes, ...
- 6 you / fix a car?
No, ...
- 7 she / speak English?
Yes, ...

- 7 Correct the errors in the **red** words. Rewrite the whole sentences in your notebook.

- 1 **Always** I have breakfast in the morning.
- 2 He tidies his bedroom **never**.
- 3 We **usually are** in class at 9.30.
- 4 **Often we** go to the cinema.
- 5 She **goes sometimes** to ballet classes after school.
- 6 They **go never** jogging at night.
- 7 I **never am** late for school.

MODULE

5

GOING PLACES



IN THIS MODULE YOU WILL LEARN:

- Vocabulary**
- Places in town
 - Landscape features
- Grammar**
- *There is / There are*
 - Prepositions of place
 - *a / an, some, any*
 - Countable / Uncountable nouns
- Speaking**
- Making suggestions / A day out
- Writing**
- Describing places – A city guide

Find the page numbers for:

- The picture of a skeleton in a museum
- A famous statue in Rio de Janeiro
- Carnival costumes

Competences:
1.2; 1.3; 2.2; 2.3; 2.4;
3.2; 3.3; 3.4; 4.3.

Unit 5a

Places in town

Vocabulary



1 Listen and repeat the words. Match them with pictures 1–14.

chemist's • church • cinema • hotel • library • museum • newsagent's • restaurant • school • shoe shop • shopping centre • sports centre • supermarket • underground station



2 Listen to the six sounds. Match them with the places from exercise 1.

1 – *underground station*

3 Listen to Emma and Alex. Where does Alex go at the weekend?

4 In pairs, ask questions about the places in your town. Use the words in the box.

at the weekend after school with your friends with your parents

Where do you go at the weekend?

I go to the cinema.



TWIN CITIES

Some cities have a **twin** city in another country. Rio de Janeiro and Liverpool are **twin cities**. They are very different, but they are **also** similar — just like human twins!

- **LIVERPOOL** is also near the sea and the River Mersey. There aren't any mountains near Liverpool, but there are beaches. Music is very important and some famous music groups come from here, like The Beatles. Liverpool also has a carnival. There's a famous hotel called The Adelphi and there are some interesting museums like the Maritime Museum and the **Slavery** Museum. There are two big football **teams** — Liverpool and Everton. It's the favourite sport here, too!
- **RIO DE JANEIRO** means 'January River', but there isn't a river there! It is near the sea and there are some incredible beaches. There's also a famous mountain called the Sugar Loaf. Every year, there's a huge carnival with music, food, dancing and street parties. People love football here and there's a big football stadium called the Maracanã. There's also a lot of tourism. For tourists, there are fantastic museums, shopping centres and restaurants.

1



Read and listen. Which city has a famous football stadium?

2

Read the text again. Match 1–5 with a–e. Write them in your notebook.

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1 a mountain | a) the Adelphi |
| 2 a football team | b) the Sugar Loaf |
| 3 a river | c) Everton |
| 4 a music group | d) the Mersey |
| 5 a hotel | e) The Beatles |

3

Write true or false next to each sentence below. Copy the correct sentences in your notebook.

- 1 There's a river in Rio.
- 2 Rio is popular with tourists.
- 3 There are beaches near Liverpool.
- 4 There's a carnival in Liverpool.
- 5 There are only two museums in Liverpool.



Let's Sing!

Follow this link: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XRTJMOBimkM>.

Listen to "The song of Brazil".

- a) Copy the lyrics with verbs in the present simple in your notebook.
- b) Bring the song to the class to sing and perform.



Facts

The Sugar Loaf mountain is 396 metres high.



Grammar

There is / There are

	Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative	Short answers
Singular	There is a shop.	There isn't a shop.	Is there a shop?	Yes, there is. / No, there isn't.
Plural	There are some shops.	There aren't any shops.	Are there any shops?	Yes, there are. / No, there aren't.

1 Copy and complete the sentences with *there is* and *there are*.

In Rio de Janeiro, ... a famous mountain.
In Rio de Janeiro, there is a famous mountain.

- 1 fantastic beaches.
- 2 a big football stadium.
- 3 a carnival.
- 4 shopping centres and restaurants.

2 Make the following sentences interrogative and negative.

There is a river in Rio.
Is there a river in Rio?
There isn't a river in Rio.

- 1 There are six airports in Rio.
- 2 There is a carnival in my town.
- 3 There's a stadium in my town.
- 4 There are mountains in Liverpool.

i Tip

A preposition of place is a word or group of words, such as: *in, on, behind, in front of, near, between* used to show place.

Prepositions of place

3 Look at the tip and the pictures and complete the words with vowels.



on



1 an



2 an front of



3 behond



4 near



5 betwen

a / an, some, any

	Countable nouns		Uncountable nouns
	Singular	Plural	Singular
Affirmative	There is a shop.	There are some shops.	There is some food.
Negative	There isn't a shop.	There aren't any shops.	There isn't any food.
Interrogative	Is there a shop?	Are there any shops?	Is there any food?

i Rules

We use **a** before consonant sounds and **an** before vowel sounds in singular countable nouns.

We use **some** with plural countable nouns and uncountable nouns in affirmative sentences.

We use **any** with plural countable nouns and uncountable nouns in negative and interrogative sentences.

4 Copy and complete the sentences with *a / an, some or any*.

- 1 There's ... Maritime Museum in Liverpool.
- 2 There are ... interesting activities for kids.
- 3 There aren't ... swimming pools or water slides.
- 4 There's ... delicious food at the Museum shop.



Countable – Uncountable nouns

Countable nouns

a carrot – two carrots; an apple – two apples

Uncountable nouns

Food: cheese, bread, chocolate, sugar, meat, ham, salt, pepper, rice, flour, jam, honey.

Liquids: milk, coffee, tea, water, juice, oil, beer.

Materials: gold, wood, paper, cotton, wool, soap.

Others: news, money, advice, information, homework, hair, furniture, weather, snow.

- 5 Copy the words and write *a, an* or *some*. Which nouns are countable (C) / uncountable (U)?

a biscuit – (C)

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| 1 ... tea | 6 ... water |
| 2 ... carrot | 7 ... dress |
| 3 ... ring | 8 ... money |
| 4 ... bread | 9 ... watches |
| 5 ... advice | 10 ... honey |

i Rules

We express quantity by using phrases such as: *a slice of ham, a loaf of bread, a cup of tea / coffee, a piece of pie, a bowl of soup, a can of juice, a packet of spaghetti, a bottle of water, a jar of honey, a glass of soda, a carton of milk, a bar of chocolate, a kilo of meat, a tin of fish.*

- 6 Match the words from column A with the ones in column B.

A	B
1 a tin of	a) chocolate
2 a bottle of	b) meat
3 a cup of	c) jam
4 a glass of	d) tuna
5 a slice of	e) ham
6 a bar of	f) water
7 a packet of	g) bread
8 a loaf of	h) cola
9 a kilo of	i) coffee
10 a jar of	j) biscuits

- 7 Make the following nouns countable. Write the phrases in your notebook.


Some milk – three *cartons of milk*

- Some cheese – two ...
- Some water – four ...
- Some coffee – two ...
- Some bread – five ...
- Some honey – three ...

Grammar

- 8 Read the dialogue using the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

Ben I'm bored and there ⁽¹⁾... (not be) anything to do.
Emily This website says there ⁽²⁾... (be) lots of things to do!
Ben But I ⁽³⁾... (not have got) any money.
Emily What about the swimming pool? There ⁽⁴⁾... (be) a wave machine and it ⁽⁵⁾... (not be) very expensive.
Ben ⁽⁶⁾... (be) it near here?
Emily Yes, it is. There ⁽⁷⁾... (not be) any trains, but there ⁽⁸⁾... (be) a bus.
Ben Great! Let's go!

- 9  Listen and check your answers.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8



Vocabulary

1  Listen and repeat the words.

beach • forest • ice • island • lake • mountain • river • sand • snow • trees • water • waves

2 Match 1–12 in the picture with the words in exercise 1.




3  Copy and complete the text with words from exercise 1. Then listen and check.

There are three ⁽¹⁾... There's some ⁽²⁾... on the big mountain. There's a ⁽³⁾... near the big mountain. There's a small lake in the ⁽⁴⁾... There isn't any ⁽⁵⁾... on the small lake. There's a ⁽⁶⁾... between the small mountains and the forest. There's a ⁽⁷⁾... in front of the forest. There's ⁽⁸⁾... on the beach, but there aren't any ⁽⁹⁾... There are some big ⁽¹⁰⁾... in the sea.



Listening
Tropical Islands



4  Listen to the advertisement. What is Tropical Islands? Write a, b or c in your notebook.



a) a shopping centre

b) a holiday world

c) a hotel

5 Listen again. Write true or false in your notebook. Copy the sentences with the correct information.

1 Tropical Islands is in Europe.

2 There are beaches and a forest.

3 There aren't any insects in the rainforest.

4 There are hotels, but there isn't a campsite.

5 Tropical Islands is indoors and outdoors.

Speaking



Making suggestions / A day out

Model Dialogue



Simon

What can we do this afternoon?

No, I hate shopping.

Oh, but it's closed today.

Yes, good idea! Why don't we go there?



Ben

How about going to the shopping centre?

What about going to the museum?

That's a pity. Hey! There's an aquarium near the museum.

Let's go!

1



Listen to the dialogue. Is the museum closed?

2

Listen again and repeat the dialogue.

3

Read the sentences completing the suggestions with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 What can we ... (do) today?
- 2 How about ... (go) to the beach?
- 3 Let's ... (play) football!
- 4 What about ... (go) to the cinema?
- 5 Why don't we ... (visit) the science museum?

Speaking Task

1 Talk about a day out

Choose a place.



castle



theatre



sports centre

2 Prepare a dialogue

Look at the Model Dialogue and change the words in blue.

3 Speak

In pairs, practise your dialogues.

What can we do this afternoon?

How about ... ?

Useful Language Making suggestions

What can we do this afternoon?

No, I hate shopping.

Yes, good idea! Why don't we go there?

How about going to the shopping centre?

What about going to the museum?

Let's go!



Writing A city guide



1



Read the Model Text and listen. Answer the questions in your notebook.

- 1 Where is Dubai?
- 2 What is its population?
- 3 What is the writer's favourite place?

Model Text



Dubai is a city in the United Arab Emirates. It has a population of about two million people. It is near the sea and there are some fantastic beaches there. There's also a desert.

There are hotels, shopping centres and restaurants. There are also traditional markets. There are cinemas and there's also a water park.

My favourite place is the desert. I love riding my quad bike there.



2

Look at the Tips. Find an example in the Model Text.

i Tips

there is / there are + also

Use *also* with *there is / there are* to add information:

There's also a desert.

There are also traditional markets.

3

Rewrite the sentences with *also*. Write them in your notebook.

There are mountains near my town. There's also a beach.

- 1 There are two museums. There's a church.
- 2 There are some shops. There's a market.
- 3 There's a sports centre. There's a football stadium.
- 4 There are restaurants. There are hotels.
- 5 There's a hotel. There's a campsite.



Collaborative project 2 page 112

Make a poster about nature in your area. Work in small groups.

Writing Task



1 Plan

Make notes about a city and include:

Location ... *is a city in It is near*

Population *It's got a population of*

Landscape *There are mountains.*

Places *There are shops, a museum*

Favourite place *My favourite place is I love*

2 Write

Use the Model Text, your notes and this structure:

Paragraph 1 Location, population, landscape

Paragraph 2 Places

Paragraph 3 Your favourite place

3 Check

- there is / there are*
- prepositions of place
- vocabulary for places in town and landscape features
- also*



Culture Reading



Carnivals and festivals

FROM FEBRUARY TO MARCH THERE ARE CARNIVALS AND FESTIVALS ALL OVER THE WORLD.

LAS FALLAS, SPAIN

In March, there is a fantastic festival in Valencia called *Las Fallas*. There are parties and fireworks and incredible figures called *Fallas*. On the last night, they burn all the *Fallas*.

NEW ORLEANS, THE USA

New Orleans is a big city by the Mississippi River. Its carnival is called Mardi Gras. There are incredible costumes and fantastic parties. There is also a special cake called King Cake. It's delicious!



LAS PALMAS, SPAIN

The Carnival of Las Palmas is in February. Thousands of people watch the parade, or *cabalgata*. There is also a competition to choose the Carnival Queen. On the last day, some people wear black because it's the end of the carnival and they are sad.



VENICE, ITALY

During the Venice carnival, there are operas in the streets and on the canals. People wear beautiful costumes. They also wear special masks called *Bautas*.



DO YOU CELEBRATE A CARNIVAL IN YOUR TOWN?



Read and listen. Then answer the questions in your notebook.

- 1 When is carnival time?
- 2 What do they do on the last night of *Las Fallas*?
- 3 What is the special food in New Orleans?
- 4 In Las Palmas, why do some people wear black on the last day?
- 5 What do people wear in Venice?



WATCH Check the calendar of celebrations on page 101 and choose your favourite one. Find a short video on youtube and present it to your classmates.

Pronunciation

/ə/

The /ə/ is the most frequent sound in English. It is often heard in words like *the*, *of* and *a*.



Listen to the underlined sounds.

New Orleans is a big city by the river.



Identify the /ə/ sound in this sentence.

It's ten to two. Let's go for lunch.



Progress check 5

1 Order the letters to make words representing buildings in the city.

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------|
| 1 eolht | 4 mmesuu |
| 2 austrnaer | 5 nswe atneg |
| 3 phospign eetrnc | |

2 Match 1–5 with a–e in your notebook.



- | | | |
|-------------|-----------|----------|
| a) beach | c) lake | e) river |
| b) mountain | d) forest | |

3 Make the following nouns countable. Write the phrases in your notebook.

- Some chocolate – three ...
- Some tuna – two ...
- Some tea – five ...
- Some ham – four ...
- Some jam – two ...

4 Copy the words in the correct order and write sentences in your notebook.

- two shops / there are / a church / a school / and / in my grandparents' village.
- a bus station / but / there is / there isn't / a railway station.
- a river / a beach / there isn't / there is / but.
- a lot of small shops / there are / a department store / and
- in the village / a sports centre / there is / a chemist / but / there isn't .

5 Choose the correct word and write the sentences in your notebook.

- There's **some** / **any** / **a** snow on the mountain.
- There isn't **some** / **a** / **any** river in my town.
- There are **a** / **some** / **any** large beaches along the coast.
- There aren't **some** / **a** / **any** swimming pools at this hotel.
- There's **any** / **a** / **some** beautiful garden behind their house.

6 Look at the picture, circle the correct words and write the sentences in your notebook.



- The supermarket is **behind** / **in front of** the school.
- The sports centre is **behind** / **in front of** the supermarket.
- The cinema is **near** / **in front of** the hotel.
- The library is **on** / **between** the hotel and the supermarket.
- The Grand hotel is **between** / **in front of** a restaurant and a cinema.

7 Describe your native town. Write about its location, landscape, your favourite places. Use 30–40 words.

Self-check

Exercise no.	Score
1	5 × 2 = 10
2	5 × 2 = 10
3	5 × 3 = 15
4	5 × 3 = 15
5	5 × 2 = 10
6	5 × 2 = 10
7	Writing = 20
Total	90
Granted points	10
Final score 100	

Now I can

- talk about – places in town; – landscape features;
- correctly use – *there is / there are*; – prepositions of place; – *a / an, some, any*;
- make suggestions;
- write a city guide and describe a place.

SPORT FOR EVERYBODY



IN THIS MODULE YOU WILL LEARN:

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| Vocabulary | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sport• Expressing opinion |
| Grammar | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Present simple with <i>wh</i> - questions• Prepositions of movement• Adjectives of opinion |
| Speaking | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Making arrangements / Going out |
| Writing | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Writing an e-mail to a pen pal |

Find the page numbers for:

- Two men boxing
- A ticket for a rugby match
- A girl with a surfing board

Competences:
1.1; 1.2; 2.1; 2.2;
3.2; 4.2.

Unit 6a

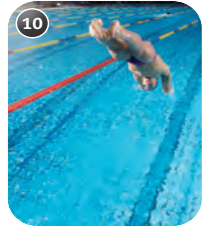
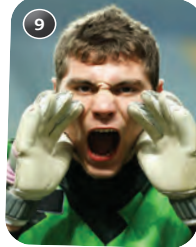
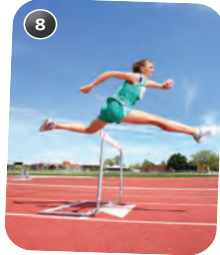
Sport

Vocabulary



1 Listen and repeat the words. Match them with pictures 1–14.

catch • dance • dive • hit • jump • kick • lose • run • score • shout • throw • train • walk • win



2 Copy and complete the table with the words in the box. Can you add more?

athletics basketball cycling football golf hockey judo
rugby snowboarding surfing swimming tennis yoga

play	go	do
hockey	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

3 Listen to Dan and Hannah. What sports do they do in their free time?

4 In pairs, ask and answer questions about the sports you do.

What sports do you do?

I play football and basketball.

Let's Sing!

Go to Youtube channel and find the song "The Favourite Sport Song For Kids".

- a) Write the sports mentioned in the song.
- b) Bring the song to the class to sing it together.





Reading

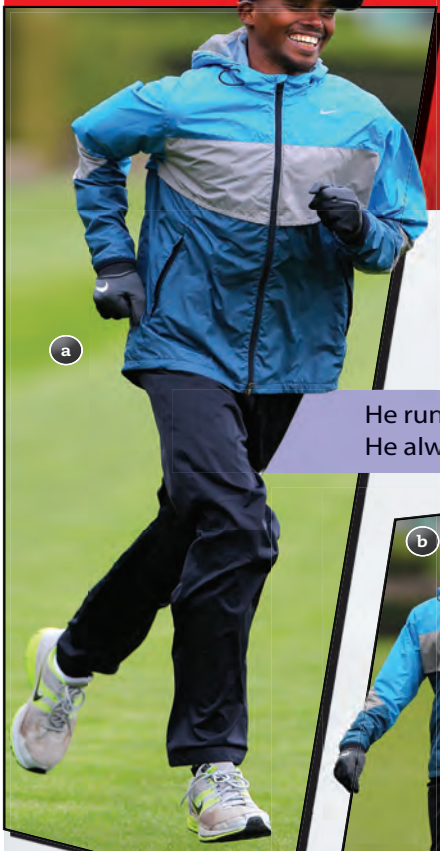
Sports diary

Saturday 15th March

Word Check

long-distance warm up protection

A day training with Mo Farah

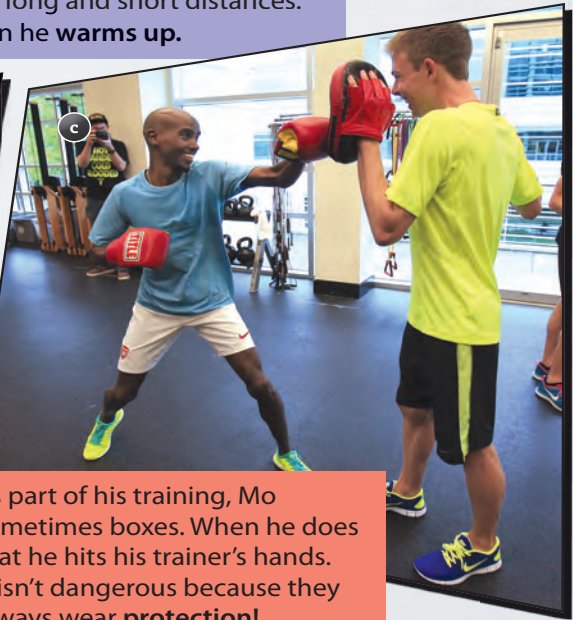


Mo Farah is a **long-distance** runner and an Olympic gold medal winner. He is British, but he lives and trains in the USA. Mo Farah goes jogging every day of the week. He loves running and training hard. Here are some of the things he does in a typical day's training.

He runs fast and slowly, for long and short distances. He always runs slowly when he **warms up**.



Mo loves football. He's an Arsenal fan. He often kicks a football around in training. He doesn't always score goals, but he usually has a lot of fun!



As part of his training, Mo sometimes boxes. When he does that he hits his trainer's hands. It isn't dangerous because they always wear **protection**!

What do athletes do when they don't train?
When they prepare for a competition, they only sleep, eat and train.
'Train hard, win easily,' they say!

i Facts

Mo Farah runs 190 kilometres a week as part of his training.

1  Read and listen. Does Mo love football?

2 Read the text again. Match sentences 1–3 with pictures a–c.

- 1 He kicks the ball.
- 2 He hits his trainer's hands.
- 3 He runs slowly.

3 Write true or false in your notebook. Copy the sentences with the correct information.

- 1 Mo Farah does a lot of different training activities.
- 2 His favourite football team is Arsenal.
- 3 He always boxes when he trains.
- 4 Mo never goes to discos when he prepares for a competition.



Grammar

Present simple with *wh* - questions

i Rules

We use the present simple to talk about routines and habits.

We use *every week, always, never, generally, on Mondays, at the weekend, in the morning, in the afternoon, in the evening* with the present simple.

People	Who	Who do you play tennis with? Who runs the marathon?	Tom. Mo.
Objects	What Which	What programmes do you watch on TV? Which sport does he like: tennis or football?	National Geographic. Tennis.
Places	Where	Where do you live?	In London.
Time	When What time	When do they go on holiday? What time does the match start?	In July. At 8 p.m.
Manner	How	How do they run?	Fast.
Reason	Why	Why do you go to the gym every week?	Because I want to be fit.

1 Copy and complete the sentences with the affirmative form of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 In **November** we ... (watch) the New York Marathon.
- 2 My **friend** ... (run) in the New York Marathon.
- 3 Many runners ... (collect) money **to donate** to charity.
- 4 Some people ... (wear) **strange clothes** like the Superman in the picture!
- 5 The marathon ... (start) **at 11 a.m.**
- 6 The participants ... (train) **hard** every day.
- 7 The 2020 Olympic Games ... (take) place in **Tokyo, Japan**.



2 Ask questions to the words in bold in exercise 1. Write them in your notebook.

The students play **hockey** at the sports centre.

What do the students play? Hockey.

3 Write complete sentences in your notebook. Use the negative form of the verbs.

- 1 My parents / shout / at me.
- 2 He / do / yoga / every week.
- 3 My friends / swim / in the evening.
- 4 Mo / train / for the New York Marathon.
- 5 We / play / rugby / at the weekend.



Prepositions of movement

i Tips

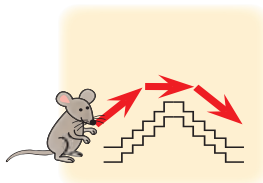
A preposition of movement is a word or group of words, such as: *up, down, over, into, out of, from ... to* used to show a change in place or position as a result of moving.



up



down



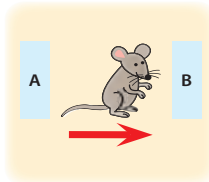
over



into



out of



from A to B

- 4 Find 5 prepositions of movement in the wordsearch.

F	R	O	M	Z	T	O
S	W	E	A	C	S	U
I	R	U	Y	X	B	T
N	X	P	L	A	M	B
T	Q	D	O	W	N	O
O	O	V	E	R	Y	F

- 5 Look at the pictures on the left and write the sentences in your notebook choosing the correct preposition.

- 1 We usually climb ... to the top of the mountain.
- 2 Felix never runs ... the stairs.
- 3 It is forbidden to jump ... the swimming pool.
- 4 My mother gets ... the house at 8 a.m. every morning.
- 5 A lot of tourists in London go ... the Tower Bridge.
- 6 Eurostar trains travel ... London ... Paris in a few hours.

- 6 Read the dialogue and write it in your notebook choosing the correct words.

Barry Hi, Anne! What ⁽¹⁾ **does you do / do you do** here?

Anne I ⁽²⁾ **goes / go** to the sports centre.

Barry Really? Why?

Anne I've got ⁽³⁾ **a / an** judo competition.

Barry Really? ⁽⁴⁾ **Does / Can** you do judo?

Anne Yes, I ⁽⁵⁾ **can / do**.

Barry My friend Matt ⁽⁶⁾ **do / does** judo.

Anne Matt Davis? He's amazing.

He ⁽⁷⁾ **always / never** wins.

Barry Yes, he's really good. Look!

The bus ⁽⁸⁾ **come / comes**. See you tomorrow!

Anne Yeah! See you tomorrow!

Grammar

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8



- 7  Listen and check.

Vocabulary

Adjectives of opinion

1  Listen and repeat the words.

amazing • boring • dangerous • difficult • easy • exciting • fun • interesting

2 Match pictures 1–4 with adjectives in exercise 1.



3 Match sentences a–d with pictures 1–4.


- a) I can't rollerblade. It's very difficult.
- b) I hate golf. It's really boring.

- c) Many rugby players have accidents. It's a dangerous sport.
- d) We love volleyball. It's fun!



Listening
Snowboarding



4  Listen to the dialogue. What is Cathy's problem?

5 Listen again. Write the correct answers in your notebook.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| 1 Cathy is ... | 3 On Saturdays, Cathy normally has ... on the bus. |
| a) at home. b) on a bus. | a) breakfast b) dinner |
| 2 In winter, Cathy usually ... | 4 Cathy thinks that snowboarding is ... sport. |
| a) goes to the mountains. | a) a boring b) an exciting |
| b) watches TV. | |



Speaking



Making arrangements / Going out

Model dialogue



Olivia

Hi, Alice! Are you free today?

Do you want to come to a **football match**?

The match starts at **three o'clock**.

Good idea. See you then.

Alice



Yes, I am. Why?

OK. When does it start?

Let's meet at **two o'clock** then.

Great!

1



Read the dialogue. What time does the match start?

2

In pairs, make up similar dialogues.

3

Write the sentences in the correct order in your notebook.

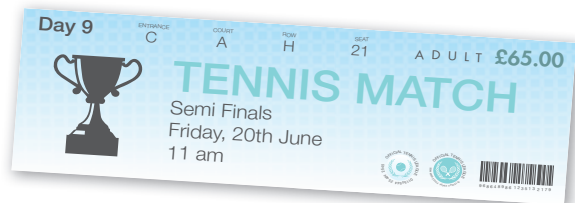
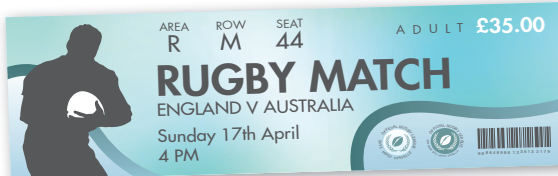
- Yes, I am. Why?
- Do you want to come to a tennis match?
- Let's meet at two o'clock then. 6
- OK. When does it start?
- Hi, Alice! Are you free today? 1
- The match starts at three o'clock.

Speaking Task



1 Talk about going out

Read the information and choose a match.



2 Prepare a dialogue

Look at the Model Dialogue and change the words in **blue**.

3 Speak

In pairs, practise your dialogue.

Hi! Are you free today?

Yes, I am. Why?

Useful Language Making arrangements

Do you want to come to a football match?

The match starts at three o'clock.

OK. When does it start?

Let's meet at two o'clock then.



Writing

An e-mail to a pen pal

1



Read the Model Text and listen. Answer the questions in your notebook.

- 1 What is Lily's favourite sport?
- 2 When does Lily usually go surfing?

Model Text



To: Sam From: Lily
Subject: My favourite sport

Hi! I'm Lily and I live in France. I love all water sports, so I often go to the beach or swimming pool. My favourite sport is surfing. My mum says it's dangerous and difficult, but I think it's amazing!

You need a wetsuit and a surfboard. A good surfboard costs more than €400, so surfing is expensive. You can borrow a board from a friend, of course, that's free!

I usually go surfing at the weekend with my friends.



2

Look at the Tips. Find examples of **so** in the Model Text.

i

Tips

so

I love all water sports, so I often go to the beach or swimming pool.

3

Match the sentence halves then rewrite them using **so** in your notebook.

It's very hot here in summer, so we often go swimming in the sea.

- 1 It's very hot here in summer,
 - 2 I want to be a professional basketball player,
 - 3 I can't kick a ball,
 - 4 My mum says judo is dangerous,
 - 5 I love tennis,
- a) I don't play football.
 - b) she doesn't send me to classes.
 - c) I have tennis lessons after school.
 - d) I practise every day.
 - e) we often go swimming in the sea.

Writing Task



1 Plan

Make notes about your favourite sport and include:

Sport *My favourite sport is ... so I go ...
It's amazing ...*

Equipment *You need ... and ...*

How often you do your favourite sport
I usually go / play / do ...

2 Write

Use the Model Text, your notes and this structure:

Paragraph 1 Name, where you live, favourite sport

Paragraph 2 Equipment

Paragraph 3 How often you do your favourite sport

3 Check

- present simple
- adverbs of frequency
- vocabulary for sports and adjectives of opinion
- so**



Go to the **Writing guide 4** on page 108 to practise your writing skills.

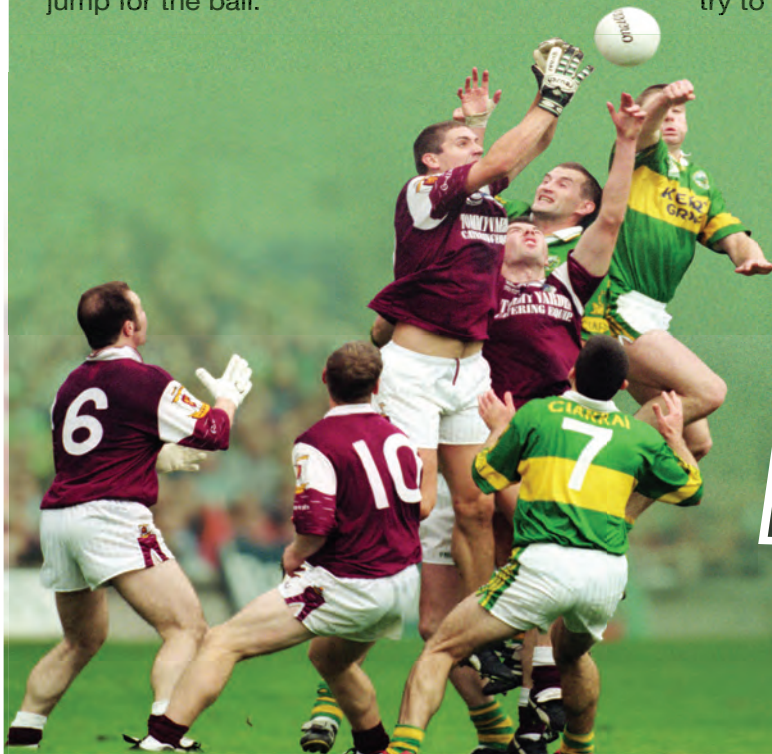


Traditional sports

The Irish love sports.
Read about their most
popular sports.

Gaelic football

The most amazing spectator sport in Ireland is Gaelic football. It is a combination of football and rugby. Thirty players kick, pass and run with the ball. It's dangerous, but very exciting! In this sport, the players jump for the ball.



Hurling

Hurling is the second most popular sport. Players run across the field with their sticks called hurleys. They can carry the ball on their stick or hit the ball into the air. It's fast and fun, but it isn't easy. In this game, two players try to catch the ball with their hurleys.



1



Read and listen. Then answer the questions.

2

What are the traditional sports in Romania?

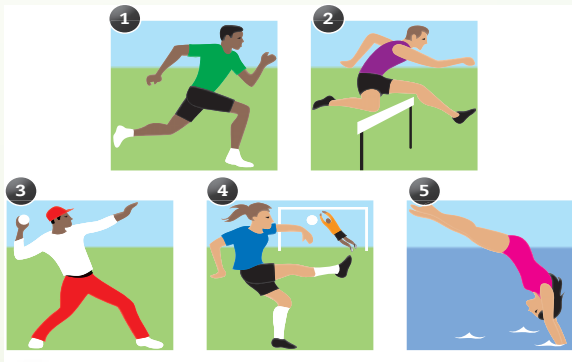
- 1 What is Gaelic football?
- 2 Is hurling a fast sport?
- 3 How many players play at one time?



Progress check 6

1 Match the verbs with pictures 1–5.

dive jump run score throw



2 Complete the sentences with the correct adjectives. Write them in your notebook.

- The rules of judo are ... I don't understand them. (difficult / amazing)
- Tennis is ... I love playing it! (fun / boring)
- I can hit the ball! It's ... (easy / difficult)
- Snowboarding is a / an ... sport. There are lots of accidents. (easy / dangerous)
- It's ... when your team wins a football match. (amazing / boring)

3 Complete the sentences with the present simple form of *play, go* or *do*. Write them in your notebook.

- Andy and Jess ... rugby at the weekend.
- I ... (not) judo in the morning.
- My sister ... basketball on Fridays.
- My friends ... (not) surfing in winter.
- You ... (not) golf in the evening.

4 Make the sentences in exercise 3 negative. Write them in your notebook.

5 Complete the questions with the interrogative form of the verbs in brackets. Write them in your notebook.

- ... your classmates ... (speak) English?
- ... students ... (play) hockey at school?
- ... your dad ... (train) at sports centre?
- ... your teacher ... (participate) in sporting events?
- ... you ... (watch) National Geographic channel?

6 Answer the questions in exercise 5 so that they are true for you. Use short answers.

7 Write questions so that the words in bold are the answers. Use: *what, where, when, how, what time, who*.

- I play hockey **every Sunday**.
- Our family go to **the mountains** every winter.
- My brother** does judo on Mondays and Thursdays.
- My parents play **golf** at the weekend.
- I do my homework **at 7 p.m.**

8 Write an e-mail to a pen pal about a popular sport in Romania. How many players are there? What are the rules? What equipment is necessary? Do you practise this sport in your free time? Use 40–50 words.

Self-check

Exercise no.	Score
1	5 × 2 = 10
2	5 × 2 = 10
3	5 × 2 = 10
4	5 × 2 = 10
5	5 × 2 = 10
6	5 × 2 = 10
7	5 × 2 = 10
8	Writing = 20
Total	90
Granted points	10
Final score 100	

Now I can

- talk about – sports;
 - how to make arrangements;
- correctly use – adjectives of opinion;
 - prepositions of movement;
 - present tense simple with *wh* – questions;
- express my opinion;
- write an e-mail to a pen pal.

Round up 3 (Module 5-6)

Vocabulary practice

Places in town

1 Read the clues and write the places in your notebook.



- 1 You sleep in this place. ...
- 2 You eat lunch here. ...
- 3 You read books here. ...
- 4 You buy food here. ...
- 5 You buy balls and clothes here. ...

Landscape features

4 Find 12 landscape features in the wordsquare. Which do you prefer for your holiday and why? Write 30–40 words.

P	B	E	A	C	H	F	I	C	E
X	S	R	S	A	J	Y	A	U	G
E	N	W	A	V	E	S	O	G	I
S	F	J	A	C	S	W	S	R	S
M	O	U	N	T	A	I	N	P	L
S	E	Q	S	V	N	C	O	E	A
L	E	O	R	H	D	W	W	H	N
A	P	I	B	W	N	A	E	T	D
K	T	R	E	E	S	T	S	K	T
E	M	Z	R	I	V	E	R	D	L
K	R	W	A	F	O	R	E	S	T

Sport

2 Find 14 sports verbs and write them in your notebook.



3 Look at the code. Write the sports in your notebook.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
j	k	l	m	n	o	p	q	r
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	
s	t	u	v	w	x	y	z	

play	8, 15, 3, 11, 5, 25 2, 1, 19, 11, 5, 20, 2, 1, 12, 12
do	1, 20, 8, 12, 5, 20, 9, 3, 19 10, 21, 4, 15
go	3, 25, 3, 12, 9, 14, 7 19, 21, 18, 6, 9, 14, 7

Adjectives of opinion

5 Order the letters in the same colour squares to make five adjectives. Write them in your notebook.

A	A	S	G	B	G
O	R	F	E	D	E
T	L	N	U	G	G
N	Z	N	I	S	N
R	F	U	T	N	O
I	O	C	E	M	I
I	R	A	I	D	T

Round up 3 (Module 5-6)

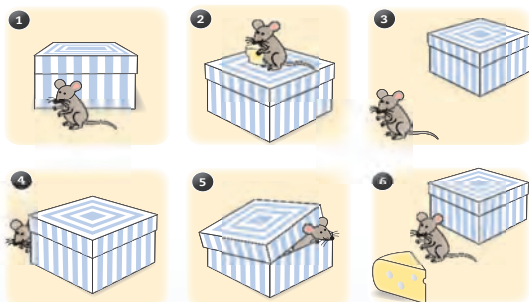
Grammar practice

1 Correct the errors in the **red** words. Rewrite the whole sentence in your notebook.

- 1 **There is** a cinema near your house?
- 2 How many islands **is there** in the Canary Islands?
- 3 **There is** a shopping centre here?
- 4 **Is there** any answers in this book?
- 5 **There are** any hotels in your town?

2 Match the prepositions with the pictures. Where is the mouse? Write the sentences in your notebook.

behind between in
in front of near on



3 Copy and complete the table using the words in the box.

~~beach~~ bus food ice money
mountain river sand shop water

Countable	Uncountable
beach	

4 Copy and complete the sentences with *a*, *an*, *some* or *any*.

- 1 Have you got ... questions?
- 2 There are ... rabbits in the park.
- 3 There isn't ... underground station near my school.
- 4 There aren't ... girls in this class.

5 Write *wh* - questions to the words in bold in your notebook.

- 1 I meet my friends **on Sunday**.
- 2 We usually come back home from school **at 6 p.m.**
- 3 **They** watch TV after they do their homework.
- 4 Chris tidies **his room** in the evening.
- 5 The girls do gymnastics **at the sports centre**.
- 6 The little girl plays the piano **beautifully**.

6 Fill in the gaps with the right prepositions of movement.

- 1 My cat climbs ... the tree very fast.
- 2 We crossed ... the bridge in the park to get to the rollercoaster.
- 3 It takes 3 hours to go ... Bucharest ... Constanta.
- 4 She always goes fast ... the ski slope.
- 5 They never jump ... the pool.
- 6 My rabbit comes ... the cage when I call it.

7 Ask questions using the present simple.

- 1 What / language / they / speak / in Spain
- 2 What / time / you / go / to bed
- 3 How / this computer / work
- 4 Why / he / ask / a lot of / questions
- 5 Who / he / meet / with
- 6 When / they / have / English / classes

8 Match the words from column A with the ones in column B.

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| A | B |
| 1 a tin of | a) beer |
| 2 a carton of | a) honey |
| 3 a jar of | a) bread |
| 4 a glass of | a) fish |
| 5 a slice of | a) orange juice |

9 Write an essay about a famous sports person and include: name, age, nationality, training routines and hobbies. Write why you admire him / her. Use 50-60 words.

MODULE

7

AT HOME



IN THIS MODULE YOU WILL LEARN:

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| Vocabulary | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Rooms and furniture• Household objects |
| Grammar | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The definite and indefinite articles• <i>There / It</i> |
| Speaking | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Asking for information /
On a school trip |
| Writing | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• My dream room – a description |

Find the page numbers for:

- A bookcase
- A laptop
- Coloured toothbrushes

Competences:
1.3; 2.1; 2.2; 2.3;
3.2; 3.3; 4.1; 4.2.

Unit 7a

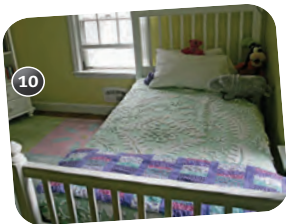
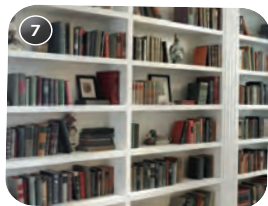
Rooms and furniture

Vocabulary



1 Listen and repeat the words. Match them with pictures 1–13.

armchair • bed • bookcase • chair • cooker • cupboard • desk • lamp • mirror • sofa • table • toilet • wardrobe



2 Match the rooms with the words in exercise 1.

bathroom • bedroom • dining room • kitchen • living room

3 Listen to Regina and Liam. Where do they do their homework?

4 In pairs, find out where your partner does the actions in the box.

do homework have breakfast have dinner listen to music read watch TV

Where do you usually read?

I usually read in my bedroom.





HISTORY ON AN ENGLISH STREET



On an English street, there is often a variety of houses from different periods of history.



The Victorian era is the start of industrial Britain and many people move to the cities. There are many houses from that era. There is a fireplace in each room for heating in the 1850s. Victorian terraced houses have neighbours on both sides.



Semi-detached houses are very popular in the 1950s. Downstairs, there is usually a kitchen, a living room and a dining room. Upstairs, there are usually two or three bedrooms and a bathroom. There are more cars on the roads in the 1950s, so these houses have usually got a garage. On one side a neighbour's home joins their house.



In the 1990s, old factories in the city are empty, so they become flats. Young people like living near the city centre and they rent these flats. They are very big, but they aren't expensive. There isn't a garden, but there is a lot of space. There is a kitchen, a bathroom and bedrooms.

1 Read the first sentence of each paragraph in the text. Then match headings 1–3 with paragraphs A–C.

- 1 The 1990s flat
- 2 The 1850s Victorian house
- 3 The 1950s semi

2 Read and listen to the text. Write the correct answers in your notebook.

- 1 The houses on an English street are ...
 - a) very similar. b) often different. c) all flats.
- 2 Victorian terraced houses have got ...
 - a) fireplaces. b) windows. c) a garage.
- 3 The 1950s semi-detached house has usually got ...
 - a) neighbours on both sides. b) a garage. c) a pool.
- 4 Flats in old factories are often ...
 - a) very small. b) in a city. c) expensive.

i Facts

Most people in Britain live in semi-detached houses.

3 Write the answers to the questions below in your notebook.

- 1 Why have Victorian terraced houses got fireplaces?
- 2 Why has the 1950s semi-detached house got a garage?
- 3 Why do young people like living in flats in the 1990s?
- 4 Which type of house has neighbours on one side?



Grammar

Definite and indefinite articles

definite article: *the*

There are many flats in the UK.

The flats in old factories are not expensive.

indefinite article: *a / an*

There is **a** large garden behind my house.

There is **an** armchair in my bedroom.



1 Complete the text with *the, a / an*.
Write it in your notebook.

Historically, ⁽¹⁾... black tent is ⁽²⁾... home of ⁽³⁾... nomadic people of ⁽⁴⁾... Arab world. ⁽⁵⁾... hair from animals is ⁽⁶⁾... traditional material. ⁽⁷⁾... tents are not hot during the day. They aren't cold at night either. These traditional houses are perfect for nomads because they are not heavy. People still live in ⁽⁸⁾... black tent today.

2 Read the sentences choosing *a, b* or *c*.

- I want to buy ... laptop computer next week.
a) an b) a c) the
- Can you please go to ... grocery store?
a) a b) an c) the
- Please meet me at the train station in ... hour.
a) the b) an c) a
- I like tennis. It is ... great game.
a) the b) a c) an

i Rules

We use *the*:

- when we talk about something specific or when the same noun is mentioned the second time: Lucy has got a funny game for her birthday. **The** game is from her cousin.
- with countries when they include the words: state, kingdom, republic: **The** United States, **The** United Kingdom, **The** Czech Republic;
- with geographical names: **The** Atlantic Ocean, **The** Mexico Gulf.

We use *a / an*:

- when we talk about singular countable nouns or we mention them for the first time:
He eats **a** banana and **an** orange every day.
- when we talk about a job or a profession:
Fiona's father is **a** doctor and her mother is **an** actress.

5 How much is ... holiday to Bali?

- a) an b) a c) the

6 Help me choose ... birthday present, please.

- a) a b) an c) the

3 Write the sentences in your notebook using *the, a / an*.

- ... igloo is ... traditional house of ... Inuit people.
- Snow is ... traditional material for igloos in Canada and Greenland.
- In other Arctic areas, bone is ... main material.
- ... small igloo is ... temporary house.
- ... big, permanent igloo is traditionally ... home of about 20 people.



There / It

i Rules

English sentences have a subject (except for imperative sentences). So, if we don't have any other subject, we can use **there** or **it**.

We use **there** to introduce new information or say that something / someone exists.

There is a coffee shop next to the station.

There's a new student in my class.

There are blue houses on that street.

We use **it** with times, days and weather.

It's two o'clock.

It's Wednesday.

It's cold.

- 4** Choose the correct form of the words in bold. Write the sentences in your notebook.

It's / There's time to have a break.

It's time to have a break.

- It's / There's** five o'clock in the afternoon.
- It's / There's** Sunday, my favourite day of the week.
- It's / There's** very hot today.
- It's / There's** a pen on the desk.
- It's / There's** a large living room in my house.
- It's / There's** a garden behind the house.

- 5** Choose **It's** or **There's** and write correct sentences in your notebook.

... a beautiful forest near our village.

There's a beautiful forest near our village.

- ... a new wardrobe in the bedroom.
- ... a new film at the cinema.
- ... time to go.
- ... Friday afternoon. Time for football.
- ... tea or coffee. Which do you prefer?
- ... 8 p.m. The film starts immediately.

Grammar

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

- 6** Fill in the gaps with **it** or **there** to complete the dialogue.

- Rachel** What's that?
Louis ⁽¹⁾... is an old telephone.
Rachel But look! ⁽²⁾... aren't any buttons!
Louis I know. ⁽³⁾... isn't any button in the old phones. ⁽⁴⁾... is a dial, but no buttons.
Rachel That's interesting!
Louis And look at this old black and white TV. ⁽⁵⁾... is my dad's.
Rachel Where's the remote control?
Louis ⁽⁶⁾... isn't a remote control for this TV model. ⁽⁷⁾... is a dial on the TV. You can change the channel with it.
Rachel That's amazing!



Unit 7b

Household objects

Vocabulary

1  Listen and repeat the words.

camera • dishwasher • fridge • laptop • microwave • mp3 player • remote control • telephone • toothbrush • washing machine

2 Match pictures 1–10 with the words in exercise 1.




3 Write the sentences word in your notebook choosing the correct words.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 A washing machine / dishwasher cleans clothes. | 3 A laptop / microwave is a portable computer. |
| 2 An mp3 player / A remote control changes channels on a TV. | 4 A camera / fridge makes food cold. |
| | 5 A toothbrush / telephone cleans teeth. |



Listening History of the toothbrush



4  Listen to a radio programme about the history of the toothbrush. Copy the list below in your notebook and number the words in the order you hear them.

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| a) hair from pigs | b) wood from trees |
| c) nylon | d) hair from horses |

5 Listen again and write the sentences in your notebook choosing the correct words.

- The first toothbrushes come from **Spain / Egypt**.
- The ancient Egyptian toothbrushes are made of **wood / nylon**.
- The Chinese make toothbrushes with **horsehair / pig hair**.
- The nylon brushes come from **America / Europe** in 1938.
- Modern electric toothbrushes appeared in the shops in **1939 / 1987**.



Speaking



Asking for information / On a school trip

Model Dialogue



Lucas

Excuse me. Where is the **information centre**?

Thanks! And is there a **gift shop**?

What time does the gift shop close?

Thanks for your help.

Assistant



It's on the **ground floor**.

Yes, there is. It's on the **first floor**, beside the café.

It closes at **half past five**.

You're welcome.

1



Listen to the dialogue. Where is the gift shop?

2

Listen again and repeat the dialogue. What time does the gift shop close?

3

Match 1–4 with a–d.

1 Where are

2 Is there

3 It's next to

4 It's on

a) a shop?

b) the toilets?

c) the first floor.

d) the café.

Speaking Task



1 Talk about a school trip

Read the information. Choose what you want to see.

Welcome to the Historic COURT PALACE

Ground floor

Gardens: 10.00–18.00

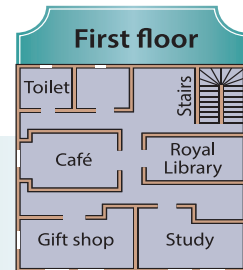
Information centre: 10.00–18.00

First floor

Royal Library: 11.00–17.30

Gift Shop: 10.30–17.30

Café: 10.00–18.00



2 Prepare a dialogue

Look at the Model Dialogue and change the words in blue.

3 Speak

In pairs, practise your dialogues.

Excuse me. Where is the Royal Library?

It's on the first floor.

Useful Language Asking for information

Excuse me. **Where** is the information centre?

And **is there** a gift shop?

What time does the gift shop open / close?

It's on the ground floor.

Yes, there is. **It's on** the first floor.

It **opens / closes** at half past five.



Writing

My dream room - a description

1



Read the Model Text and listen. Answer the questions in your notebook.

- 1 What room does Molly dream about?
- 2 What is there in her dream room?
- 3 What is her favourite object? Why?

Model Text



My dream room

I often dream about my perfect room. It is enormous! There are two big windows. There is a blue bookcase with lots of interesting books.

There is a purple wardrobe and a white laptop. There is a fridge with my favourite food. There isn't a television but there is a cinema screen. There is also a sofa bed for my friends.

My favourite object is a robot – it finishes my homework and plays games with me!



2

Look at the Tips. Find examples of 1 and 2 in the Model Text.

i Tips

Adjectives

- 1 Adjectives go before the noun:
*There is a **purple** wardrobe.*
- 2 Adjectives haven't got a plural form:
*There are two **big** windows.*

3

Rewrite the sentences below in your notebook with the adjectives in brackets.

There is a bookcase. (blue)

There is a blue bookcase.

- 1 In my bedroom, there is a desk. (brown).
- 2 There are two lamps. (small)
- 3 There are two chairs. (white)
- 4 There is a wardrobe. (big)

Writing Task



1 Plan

Make notes about your dream room and include:

Room *I often dream about my perfect room.*

It is ...

Furniture and objects *There is / are ...*

There isn't / aren't ...

Favourite object *My favourite object is ...*

2 Write

Use the Model Text, your notes and this structure:

Paragraph 1 Your dream room

Paragraph 2 Furniture and objects

Paragraph 3 Your favourite object

3 Check

- is / there; there is / there are*
- vocabulary for rooms, furniture and household objects
- adjectives



The White House

FACTS AND FIGURES



- i** 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue is the home of the President of the USA. Its original name is the President's Palace. In 1901, President Roosevelt changes its name to the White House.
- i** Its construction starts in 1792 and finishes in 1800. John Adams is the first president to live there. Today, there are six floors and three lifts. There are also 132 rooms and 35 bathrooms.
- i** Now, the house has also got a swimming pool, a tennis court, a cinema and a bowling alley.



Read the text and answer the questions.

- 1 Who lives and works at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue?
- 2 What is the original name of this house?
- 3 Which president changes its name to the White House?
- 4 Who is the first president to live there?
- 5 How many floors are there in the original White House?
- 6 What sports facilities are there today?



Progress check 7

- 1 Look at the room plan. Write the furniture words in your notebook.



- 2 Match 1–6 with a–f to make words denoting household objects.

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| 1 micro | a) control |
| 2 remote | b) wave |
| 3 cup | c) machine |
| 4 dish | d) chair |
| 5 washing | e) board |
| 6 arm | f) washer |

- 3 Fill in the gaps with *a / an* or *the*.

(1)... striking feature of North America is (2)... vast chain of lakes which separates Canada from (3)... United States. Lake Superior, (4)... greatest of these onland seas, is (5)... largest body of fresh water in (6)... world. (7)... other principal lakes are Lakes Huron, Michigan, Erie and Ontario; from (8)... last of which issues (9)... noble river of St. Lawrence, which runs (10)... uninterrupted course of seven hundred miles before it reaches (11)... Atlantic. There is thus (12)... continuous current from (13)... most remote tributary of Lake Superior to (14)... Gulf of St. Lawrence, a distance of more than two thousand miles.

- 4 Fill in the gaps with *It's* or *There's* and write the sentences in your notebook.

- ... a large park behind our house.
- ... sunny but cold today.
- ... a funny clown at the party.
- ... Saturday morning. We meet friends for a tennis match.
- ... 11 a.m. The kids go out to play.

- 5 Order the words and write the sentences in your notebook.

- town / my grandparents / small / live / a / in .
- language / difficult / Chinese / is / Europeans / for / a .
- usually / she / clothes / buys / fashionable .
- is / this / story / interesting / a / very .
- they / wonderful / visit / art galleries / during the holidays.

- 6 Describe your own room. Write about the furniture, your favourite objects and what you do in your room. Use *there is ...*, *there are ...*, *it's ...*. Use 40–50 words.

Self-check

Exercise no.	Score
1	5 × 2 = 10
2	6 × 2 = 12
3	14 × 2 = 28
4	5 × 2 = 10
5	5 × 2 = 10
6	Writing = 20
Total	90
Granted points	10
Final score 100	

Now I can

- talk about – rooms and furniture; – household objects;
- correctly use – definite and indefinite articles; – *there / it*;
- ask for information;
- describe my room.

SPECIAL DAYS



IN THIS MODULE YOU WILL LEARN:

- | | |
|-------------------|---|
| Vocabulary | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Clothes• Weather and seasons |
| Grammar | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The imperative |
| Speaking | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Inviting a friend to a party /
Going to a party |
| Writing | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Writing a postcard |

Find the page numbers for:

- Kids wearing party hats
- An Indian couple wearing traditional costumes
- Bowling pins and ball

Competences:
1.3; 2.1; 2.2; 2.3;
3.2; 3.3; 4.1; 4.2.

Unit 8a

Clothes

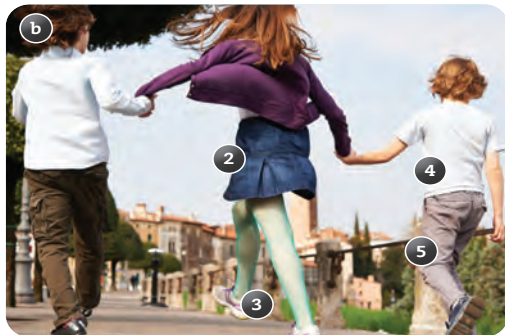
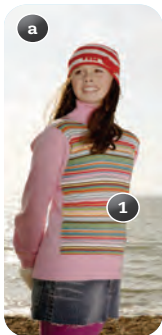
Vocabulary



1 Listen and repeat the words. Match them with 1–13 in the pictures.

boots • coat • dress • jacket • jeans • jumper • scarf • shirt • shorts • skirt • trainers • trousers • T-shirt

2 Match descriptions 1–4 with pictures a–f.



- 1 I'm at the beach wearing a skirt and a jumper.
- 2 This is me at a party.
- 3 This is me on holiday wearing shorts and a T-shirt.
- 4 In winter I usually wear a scarf, a jacket and boots.

3 Listen to Jasmine and Hammed. What do they wear to parties?

4 In pairs, ask and answer questions about the clothes you wear. Use the words in the box.

to parties to weddings to school on Christmas Day at the weekend

What do you wear to parties?

I wear a dress or jeans and a T-shirt.





Multicultural celebrations



A
Ceilidhs are traditional dances from Scotland and Ireland. The music is fast and **energetic** so people wear dancing shoes. Girls wear what they want: jeans, skirts or trousers; boys wear kilts. A kilt is a traditional Scottish skirt for men and boys. It's perfect for dancing.



B
Many people in Britain have Indian origins and they follow different traditions when they get married. The traditional colour isn't white, it's red, because this colour is the symbol of new life. An Indian bride wears a beautiful long red sari with red and gold **jewellery** and red henna paint on her hands.



C
You can be sure it isn't warm on Bonfire Night so it's good to wear coats, scarves and boots. The British celebrate Bonfire Night on the 5th November, when the nights are cold and dark. People stand around bonfires, watch **fireworks** and eat potatoes and sausages. It's a magical night of fire and food!

1



Read and listen. Then match headings 1–3 with paragraphs A–C.

- 1 Not all brides wear white
- 2 Celebrating in the cold
- 3 Men in kilts

2

Read the text again. Answer the questions.

- 1 Where do ceilidhs come from?
- 2 What do girls wear to a ceilidh?
- 3 What is the traditional colour at an Indian wedding? Why?
- 4 Why does the text recommend coats, hats and scarves on Bonfire Night?
- 5 What do people eat on Bonfire Night?

3

Find words for these definitions.

- 1 a traditional skirt from Scotland for men
- 2 a woman who gets married
- 3 a red substance for colouring hair or skin
- 4 a big fire at celebrations



Facts

Bonfire Night is a celebration which reminds us of the failed Gunpowder Plot: an attempt to blow up the Houses of Parliament in London on 5th November 1605.



Grammar

The imperative

The imperative affirmative

Come to the Bonfire Night party!

Show me your new dress, please!

The imperative negative

Don't go out in your T-shirt! Nights are cold here.

Don't stay up late!

1 Write instructions matching the first column to the second one.

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 Look at the blackboard | a) when it rains! |
| 2 Don't step | b) candies from strangers! |
| 3 Don't accept | c) before you leave the house! |
| 4 Take your keys | d) to bring the CDs! |
| 5 Don't watch TV | e) late at night! |
| 6 Bring your dictionaries | f) on the lawn! |
| 7 Take your umbrella | g) for the English class! |
| 8 Don't forget | h) to copy the exercise! |

i Rules

- We use the imperative to tell someone to do or not to do something.
- The imperative can be used to command or to give instructions and direct orders.

i Tips

We can also use the imperative to make a request, but we should use a polite word before the verb:
Please wait here!

2 Put the words in the correct order and write the instructions in your notebook. Look at the picture below and write more imperative sentences.

that / don't / please / chair / sit / on.

Please don't sit on that chair!

- your / raise / please / hand.
- teacher / listen / your / please / to.
- on / please / desk / the / sit / don't.
- classmate / work / please / with / your.
- play / don't / football / the / in / classroom.



3 Read the rap and identify the imperatives. Write them in your notebook.

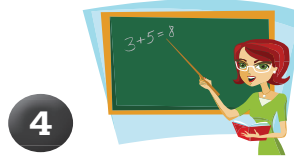
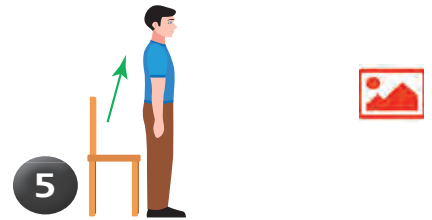
Join the game rap

Come into the room
And say your name!
Shake hands with your friends
And join the game!

Don't forget the rules!
Don't show up late!
Listen to instructions.
Having fun is great!

4 Look at the pictures and match them with the instructions in the box.

- Be quiet!
- Take out your book!
- Raise your hand!
- Pay attention to the teacher!
- Stand up!
- Sit down!
- Read the poem!
- Listen!



Grammar

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8

5 Complete the dialogue with the correct imperative forms of the verbs in brackets.

Fiona Hi, Jade! ⁽¹⁾ ... (Come) shopping with me!
Jade Hi, Fiona. ⁽²⁾ ... (Wait) a minute! I have to meet Rachel, my sister.
Fiona ⁽³⁾ ... (Call) Rachel and ⁽⁴⁾ ... (tell) her to come with us!
Jade Hi, Rachel! ⁽⁵⁾ ... (Meet) Fiona and me in front of the department store to go shopping together.
Rachel Great! I come as fast as I can.
 Please ⁽⁶⁾ ... (not leave) without me!
Jade ⁽⁷⁾ ... (not hurry). We have enough time.
Fiona Please ⁽⁸⁾ ... (ask) Rachel to bring me the One Direction CD.
Jade ⁽⁹⁾ ... (not forget) to bring Fiona the CD!
Rachel OK. ⁽¹⁰⁾ ... (see) you soon!



Vocabulary



1 Listen and repeat the words.

cloudy • cold • dry • hot • rainy • snowy • stormy • sunny • warm • wet • windy

2 Match pictures 1–11 with the words in exercise 1.



3 Ask and answer questions about your favourite season.



spring



summer



autumn



winter

What's your favourite season?

It's autumn. It's rainy, but I love the colour of the trees.



Listening St John's Eve

4 Listen to the conversation.
Where do Tim and Gina go?

5 Listen again and answer the questions.

- 1 What do people burn on the bonfires?
- 2 What three activities does Gina do on the beach?
- 3 What do they do before going to the beach?
- 4 What does Gina wear?
- 5 Why does Tim take a jumper?



Let's Sing!

Go to Youtube channel and find "Seasons song".

- a) Copy the lyrics describing your favourite season.
- b) Bring the song to the class to sing it together.



Speaking

Inviting a friend to a party / Going to a party

Model Dialogue



Jason

Let's have a **barbecue** tomorrow.
Do you want to come?

At **one o'clock**.

At about **half past three**.

OK. See you then.



Kyle

Yes, of course! What time does it start?

Great. And what time does it finish?

Brilliant. See you at **one o'clock**.

1 Read the dialogue. What time does the barbecue start?

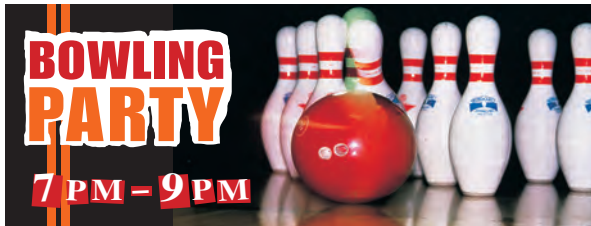
2 Look at the Model Dialogue and complete the questions in your notebook.

- 1 ... you want to come?
- 2 What time ... it start?
- 3 What ... does it finish?

Speaking Task

1 Talk about going to a party

First, choose a party.



2 Prepare a dialogue

Look at the Model Dialogue and change the words in **blue**.

3 Speak

In pairs, practise your dialogues.

Let's have a bowling party tomorrow! Do you want to come?

Great idea! What time does it start?

Useful Language Inviting a friend to a party

Let's have a barbecue tomorrow.

Do you want to come?

At one o'clock.

Great idea! What time does it start?

OK. And what time does it finish?



Writing

A postcard



1



Read the Model Text and listen. Answer the questions in your notebook.

- 1 Where is Patrick?
- 2 How does he spend his time?
- 3 What's the weather like?



Model Text



Hi Mike,

I am on holiday in Edinburgh.

The train journey seems to be a bit boring because it usually takes about six hours to get here!

Every day we see comedy shows, visit museums or go to the circus. The weather's fantastic. It often rains in Edinburgh in August, but now it's dry and sunny.

We also want to explore the mountains. It's cold there, so I have to remember to take my jumper and my scarf.

See you soon!

Patrick

2

Look at the Tips. Find examples of four connectors in the Model Text. Which one isn't in the text?

i Tips

Connectors

Improve your writing by using a variety of connectors:
and, but, so, then and because.

3

Write the sentences in your notebook choosing the correct words.

- I go to Edinburgh in August **because** / **but** I am on holiday.
I go to Edinburgh in August because I am on holiday.
- 1 He always leaves home late **so** / **also** he takes a taxi.
 - 2 It often rains in May **but** / **and** it is warm and sunny today.
 - 3 First we visit the museum, **then** / **so** we go to the city centre.
 - 4 They say the weather is hot **and** / **because** dry at this time of year.

Writing Task



1 Plan

Make notes for your postcard and include:

- Where you are *I am / We are ...*
- The journey *The ... journey ...*
- Your activities *We ...*
- The weather *The weather is ... It's ... and ...*
- More plans *We also ...*

2 Write

Use the Model Text, your notes and this structure:

- Paragraph 1 where you are, the journey
- Paragraph 2 the activities you do every day, the weather
- Paragraph 3 more plans, say goodbye

3 Check

- correct use of present simple
- vocabulary for weather and travel
- connectors: *and, but, so, then, because*



GLASTONBURY FESTIVAL

COME TO GLASTONBURY...
BUT BRING AN UMBRELLA!

Glastonbury Festival is a big cultural event in Britain. It usually takes place on the last weekend in June. There are over 600 acts every year – rock, pop and dance music, circus, dance shows, comedy and more.

There are 137,500 tickets that go on sale in October, but they usually sell all of them in one day.

When you go to Glastonbury, you can take a tent, and remember to take boots and coats because it often rains! It's sometimes windy and stormy too, so bring warm clothes, but take your T-shirts and sun cream too. This is Britain, so you never know how the weather changes!

Read the text and write true or false in your notebook.
Correct the false sentences.

Glastonbury is only a music festival. F
Glastonbury Festival is a big cultural event.

- 1 It takes place in the autumn.
- 2 There is a lot of classical music at Glastonbury.
- 3 There are more than 140,000 tickets.
- 4 You can buy your ticket in October.
- 5 You have to be prepared for all types of weather.

Pronunciation

/s/

a Listen and repeat.

circus sell so stormy sun

b Listen and repeat.

- 1 It's sometimes windy and stormy in summer.
- 2 In winter you need a scarf and warm socks.

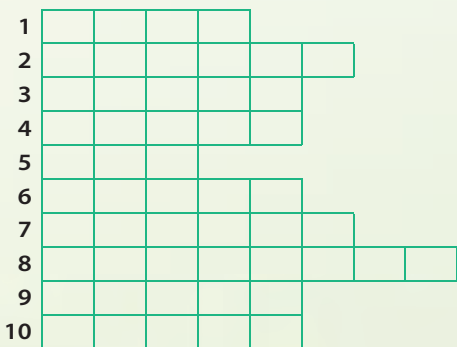


Progress check 8

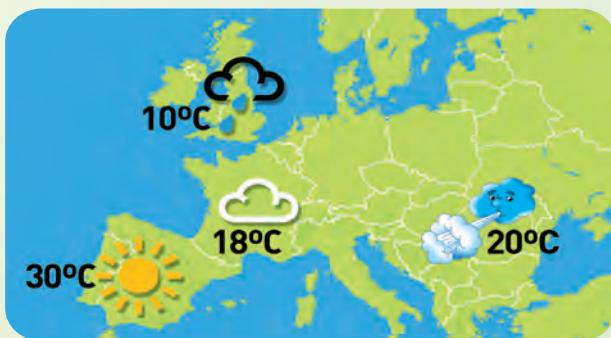
1 Complete the words with vowels.
Write them in your notebook.

- 1 sc ■ rf 4 T-sh ■ rt
- 2 tr ■ ■ n ■ rs 5 sk ■ rt
- 3 j ■ ck ■ t

2 Complete the crossword with words related to clothes.



3 Look at the map and choose the correct words to complete the weather forecast.
Write the text in your notebook.



Although it's June, in Britain today it's ⁽¹⁾rainy / windy and it's ⁽²⁾warm / cold.
In France it's ⁽³⁾warm / hot but ⁽⁴⁾stormy / cloudy. In Spain it's ⁽⁵⁾cold / hot all day. In Romania it's ⁽⁶⁾windy / hot.

4 Write affirmative and negative imperative sentences in your notebook.

- 1 ... in the street. (not, to run)
- 2 ... a sandwich if you are hungry. (to eat)
- 3 ... the windows. (to open)
- 4 ... your classmates when you play. (not, to push)
- 5 ... quietly in the classroom. (to speak)
- 6 ... the road when the light is red. (not to cross)
- 7 ... too late, please. (not, to come)

5 Order the words to make sentences.
Write them in your notebook.

- 1 forest / campfires / leave / put out / the / when / you / the.
- 2 after / your / meals / teeth / brush.
- 3 careful / street / be / cross / when / the / you.
- 4 your hand / before / you / in class / answer / raise.
- 5 animals / in the zoo / the / feed / don't.
- 6 mouth / speak / full / with / your / don't.
- 7 on time / hand in / your / homework.

6 Write a postcard to a friend inviting him/her to join you on a holiday destination. Inform him / her about the journey, what the weather is like, what activities can be done there, why it would be fun to spend a few days together. Use 40–50 words.

Self-check

Exercise no.	Score
1	5 × 2 = 10
2	10 × 2 = 20
3	6 × 2 = 12
4	7 × 2 = 14
5	7 × 2 = 14
6	Writing = 20
Total	90
Granted points	10
Final score 100	

Now I can

- talk about – the clothes we wear; – weather & seasons;
- correctly use – the imperative;
- make requests and give instructions;
- make & accept invitations;
- write a postcard.

Round up 4 (Module 7-8)

Vocabulary practice

Rooms and furniture

1 Order the letters to make words. Follow the lines to the furniture and write the name of each piece in your notebook.

gilvin omro _____

 hobatrom _____

 chenkit _____

 dromboe _____

Household objects

2 Find 7 household objects in the table and write them in your notebook.

M	I	C	R	O	W	A	V	E	E
A	L	A	P	T	O	P	C	G	H
B	E	M	E	T	I	S	R	Q	X
U	T	E	L	E	P	H	O	N	E
O	F	R	I	D	G	E	H	L	B
S	C	A	R	J	X	Y	Z	P	M
D	I	S	H	W	A	S	H	E	R
T	O	O	T	H	B	R	U	S	H

Clothes

3 Order the letters in the same colour squares to make 6 words. Write them in your notebook.

J	R	T	R	A	S
U	T	S	A	O	A
E	R	S	S	E	D
R	I	S	N	R	T
R	S	I	H	E	C
E	S	F	N	R	S

4 Order the missing letters on each line to make words. Write them in your notebook.

- 1 A B E F G H I J K M N P Q R S T U V W X Y Z
- 2 B D E F G H I J K L M N P Q R S U V W X Y Z
- 3 A B C D E F G H I J K L M P Q R T U V X Z
- 4 B D E G H I J K L M N O P Q T U V W X Y Z
- 5 A B C D E F G H I J K L N P Q U V W X Z
- 6 B D F G H I L M N O P Q R S U V W X Y Z

5 Complete the text with the words from exercise 4. Write them in your notebook.

The weather is ⁽¹⁾... and ⁽²⁾... today, so I want to wear a ⁽³⁾... and a ⁽⁴⁾...
 When it's ⁽⁵⁾... and rainy, I always wear a ⁽⁶⁾... and take my umbrella with me.

6 Look at the pictures and find three pairs of antonyms. Write these words in your notebook.

Weather



Round up 4 (Module 7-8)

Grammar practice

1 Write the sentences in your notebook using *the, a / an*.

- I work as ... secretary in ... office in London.
- There's ... supermarket in West Street.
- Who is ... girl over there?
- I usually have ... cup of coffee in the morning.
- What's ... capital of Spain?
- My father is ... engineer. He works in ... big factory.
- Can you switch off ... TV, please?
- Alan enjoys going to ... cinema.

2 Read the sentences choosing **a, b or c**.

- I want to buy ... TV next week.
a) an b) a c) the
- Can you please go to ... grocer's shop and buy two bags of flour?
a) a b) an c) the
- Please meet me at the post office in ... hour.
a) the b) an c) a
- I like watching ... football matches on the sports channel.
a) the b) a c) an
- How much does it cost to take ... trip to Honolulu?
a) an b) a c) the
- Can you please help me to buy ... birthday present for my sister?
a) a b) an c) the

3 Choose the correct form of the words in **bold** and write the sentences in your notebook.

- It's / There's** six o'clock in the afternoon.
- It's / There's** Saturday, my favourite day of the week.
- It's / There's** windy and very cold today.
- It's / There's** a green pencil on the desk.
- It's / There's** a large attic in my house.
- It's / There's** an orchard behind the house.

4 Choose *It's* or *There's* and write the correct sentences in your notebook.

- ... a new play at the theatre.
- ... a new bed in the bedroom.
- ... time to leave.
- ... an excellent idea to go riding.
- ... 7 p.m. The concert starts immediately.
- ... pizza and pasta. Which do you prefer?
- ... a beautiful park in front of our school.
- ... Friday morning. Time for the driving lesson.

5 Write affirmative and negative imperative sentences in your notebook.

- ... to Sandra. (to speak)
- ... to the board please. (not, to come)
- ... your textbooks. (to open)
- ... the door. (not, to push)
- ... English in the classroom. (to speak)
- ... two liters of water every day. (to drink)
- ... the road on the zebra. (to cross)
- ... in the street. (not, to run)
- ... on the grass. (not, to walk)
- ... your surname on the final paper. (to write)

6 Match the two columns and write the full instructions in your notebook.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 Turn on the lights | a) when it rains |
| 2 Don't shout | b) in the and classroom |
| 3 Don't walk | c) when you enter the room |
| 4 Don't stay up | d) late at night |
| 5 Don't let the window open | e) on the grass |
| | f) for the Art class |

7 Write about your favourite season. Describe the weather, write the activities you do and why you like this season. Use 50-60 words.

Celebrations



Calendar of celebrations in the UK

1 Read the information in the calendar and match the celebrations with the pictures.

January

New Year's Day – January 1st. People make New Year's resolutions or promises to themselves as a chance for a fresh start.

February

St. Valentine's Day – February 14th. It's a holiday of romance when people send Valentine cards to their loved ones.

March

St. Patrick's Day – March 17. It's the celebration of St. Patrick, patron of Ireland. People wear green and the shamrock, the symbol of Ireland.

April

April Fool's Day – April 1st. It is sometimes referred to as All Fools Day, when people play practical jokes on each other.



May
May Day - May 1st. People celebrate the coming of summer through dances around maypoles and they crown a May Queen.

August

The Notting Hill Carnival – end of August. It is Europe's biggest street festival with fantastic live music, delicious food and drinks and colourful Caribbean costumes.

July

Henley Royal Regatta – beginning of July. It is the most famous regatta in the world. The best rowers compete on the river Thames.

June

Trooping the Colour – mid-June. The official birthday of Queen Elizabeth II is marked by a military parade also known as Carrying of the Flag.

September

Harvest Festival – end of September. It is a celebration of the food, when all the crops are harvested. People organise Thanksgiving ceremonies.



October

Halloween – October 31st. People lit lanterns and wear costumes and masks to keep the ghosts away. Children go "trick-or-treating".

November

Guy Fawkes' night – November 5th. People burn a dummy on a bonfire and commemorate the Gunpowder Plot, a failed conspiracy to blow up the Houses of Parliament in 1605.

December

Christmas – December 25th. Santa Claus, presents, Christmas trees, carols, turkey and pudding. Every year the people of Norway give the city of London a present – a big Christmas tree.



2 Work in small groups. Design your own calendar with celebrations in Romania and all over the world.



Collaborative project 3 page 114

In small groups make a poster about a famous historic monument.



Writing Guide 1

Text type: A description of a person

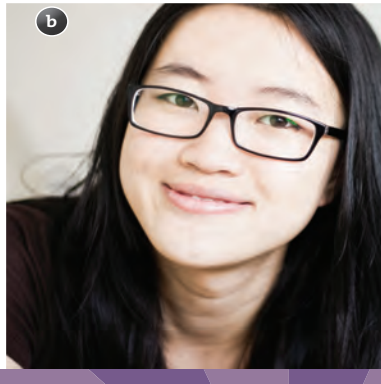
TASK Write a description of a person. Follow the steps below.

I READ THE MODEL TEXT

- 1 Read the Model Text and choose the correct photo.

My friend Milly

This is a photo of my friend, Milly. She's 13 years old and she's very short. She's got long fair hair and it's very straight. She's got big brown eyes and she's got glasses. She's got a small nose and a small mouth, too.



- 2 Read the Model Text again and choose the correct words.

Age: 12 / **13** / 14 / 15
 Height: short / tall
 Hair: dark / fair
 straight / wavy / curly
 short / long
 Eyes: big / small
 blue / brown / green
 Glasses: yes / no
 Nose: big / small
 Mouth: big / small

- 3 Read the Model Text again and decide if the sentences are T (true) or F (false).

Milly's got wavy hair.	T / F
1 She hasn't got glasses.	T / F
2 She isn't tall.	T / F
3 She hasn't got a big mouth.	T / F
4 She's got green eyes.	T / F

2 PLAN YOUR TEXT

Think of a friend or look at the picture. Then choose the correct words.

Age: 12 / 13 / 14 / 15
Height: short / tall
Hair: dark / fair
straight / wavy / curly
short / long
Eyes: big / small
blue / brown / green
Glasses: yes / no
Nose: big / small
Mouth: big / small



Now use the information from Step 2 and write the description in your notebook.

My friend's name is ⁽¹⁾... He's / She's ⁽²⁾... years old and he's / she's ⁽³⁾... He's / She's got ⁽⁴⁾... ⁽⁵⁾... hair and it's ⁽⁶⁾... He's / She's got ⁽⁷⁾... ⁽⁸⁾... eyes and he / she ⁽⁹⁾... glasses. He's / She's got a ⁽¹⁰⁾... nose and a ⁽¹¹⁾... mouth.

3 WRITE YOUR TEXT

In your notebook write a description of another friend or a family member.

4 CHECK YOUR TEXT

Check your:

- Grammar
- Vocabulary
- Spelling



Writing Guide 2

Text type: Writing a blog

TASK Write a blog entry. Follow the steps below.

I READ THE MODEL TEXT

1 Read the Model Text. What is Eleanor's favourite food?



Lifestyle

Has your friend got a healthy lifestyle?
Does he/she eat well? Is he/she active?

RosieB_13

12th January 12.34

My healthy friend

My friend Eleanor is very healthy. She eats lots of fruit and vegetables.

Eleanor doesn't like coffee, but she loves water. For breakfast, she drinks hot chocolate and she eats bread.

Eleanor doesn't like cooking, but she likes eating. She eats pasta and cakes. She eats Italian, French and Spanish food. Her favourite food is spaghetti.

Rosie, age 13

2 Read the Model Text again and decide if the sentences are T (true) or F (false).

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| Rosie thinks that Eleanor is healthy. | <input checked="" type="radio"/> T / <input type="radio"/> F |
| 1 Eleanor doesn't drink hot drinks. | <input type="radio"/> T / <input type="radio"/> F |
| 2 She has bread for breakfast. | <input type="radio"/> T / <input type="radio"/> F |
| 3 She doesn't like cooking. | <input type="radio"/> T / <input type="radio"/> F |
| 4 She hates cakes. | <input type="radio"/> T / <input type="radio"/> F |
| 5 She likes Spanish food. | <input type="radio"/> T / <input type="radio"/> F |

i Tip

Notice the use of the words *and* and *but* in the Model Text.

2 PLAN YOUR TEXT

Look at the notes about Daniel.

Daniel: healthy
eats a lot of: apples, pasta
doesn't like: cake
loves: milk
breakfast: tea and bread
doesn't like: listening to music
likes: reading
favourite food: ice cream
hates: orange juice



Now use the information from Step 2 and write this blog about Daniel in your notebook.

- 1 My friend Daniel is very ⁽¹⁾healthy. He eats a lot of ⁽²⁾... and ⁽³⁾... .
- 2 Daniel doesn't like ⁽⁴⁾... , but he loves ⁽⁵⁾... . For breakfast, he drinks ⁽⁶⁾... and he eats ⁽⁷⁾... .
- 3 Daniel doesn't like ⁽⁸⁾... , but he likes ⁽⁹⁾... . His favourite food is ⁽¹⁰⁾... . He hates ⁽¹¹⁾... .

3 WRITE YOUR TEXT

Write a blog entry about another person in your notebook.

4 CHECK YOUR TEXT

Check your:

- Grammar
- Vocabulary
- Spelling



Writing Guide 3

Text type: A school essay

TASK Write a school essay. Follow the steps below.

I READ THE MODEL TEXT

1 Read the Model Text. What type of school does Adam go to?

2 Read the Model Text again and name the things Adam likes doing.

1 singing

2 playing football

3 playing the guitar

4 reading

5 listening to music

6 writing e-mails



A Day in the Life of ... Adam Sadler

Adam Sadler is 14 years old and he's from London. He is a student at Redroofs Theatre School because he likes singing and playing the guitar.

Adam starts school at half past eight in the morning. He gets up at six o'clock every day because he likes playing the guitar before school. He writes music then because he has lots of good ideas in the morning.

In his free time, Adam writes song lyrics for his music. He also listens to the Arctic Monkeys on his mp3 player because he loves their music.

3 Read the Model Text again and complete the answers to the questions below in your notebook.

Where is Adam from?

Adam is from *London*.

1 Where does he go to school?

He goes to ...

2 What time does Adam get up?

He gets up at ...

3 What time does Adam start school?

He starts school at ...

4 When does Adam write music?

He writes music ...

5 Why does he listen to the Arctic Monkeys?

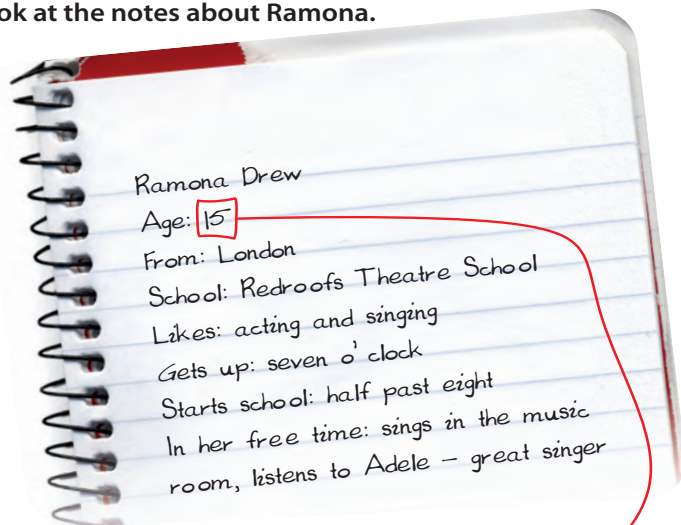
He listens to the Arctic Monkeys because ...



Notice the use of the word *because* in the Model Text.

2 PLAN YOUR TEXT

Look at the notes about Ramona.



Now use the information from Step 2 and write this text about Ramona in your notebook.

- 1 Ramona Drew is ⁽¹⁾15 years old and she's from ⁽²⁾... She is a student at ⁽³⁾... because she likes ⁽⁴⁾... and ⁽⁵⁾...
- 2 She gets up at ⁽⁶⁾... every day. Ramona ⁽⁷⁾... at half past eight.
- 3 In her free time, Ramona ⁽⁸⁾... She also ⁽⁹⁾... because Adele is a ⁽¹⁰⁾...

3 WRITE YOUR TEXT

Write a text about another person in your notebook.

4 CHECK YOUR TEXT

Check your:

- Grammar
- Vocabulary
- Spelling



Writing Guide 4

Text type: An e-mail

TASK Write an e-mail. Follow the steps below.

I READ THE MODEL TEXT

- 1 Read the Model Text. Where does David do karate? Does he like it?



To: **Elena**
 From: **David**
 Subject: **My Favourite Sport**
 Hi, Elena! This is a photo of me doing karate. I think karate's an exciting sport. I go to a karate club at our sports centre every Monday. I'm new to this sport, so I'm not very good.
 I usually wear a karategi every time I go to the club. I'm a beginner, so I wear an orange belt. My teacher's brilliant at karate, so he wears a black belt.
 Karate is fun and it isn't difficult, so it's a good sport to learn.
 David

- 2 Match the sentence halves and write them in your notebook.

- | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 David's teacher wears a black belt because | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | a) he's learning the sport. |
| 2 David isn't very good at karate because | <input type="checkbox"/> | b) it's fun and it isn't difficult. |
| 3 Karate is a good sport to learn because | <input type="checkbox"/> | c) he's very good at karate. |

- 3 Read the Model Text again and answer the questions in your notebook.

- What sport is exciting? *karate*
- 1 Who is not very good at karate? ...
- 2 What is orange? ...
- 3 Who is brilliant at karate? ...
- 4 What is black? ...
- 5 What is fun and not difficult? ...



Notice the use of the word *so* in the Model Text.

2 PLAN YOUR TEXT

Look at the interview with Gina.



- **Who are you?**
I'm Gina.
- **What's your favourite sport?**
My favourite sport is basketball.
- **Where do you do it?**
We play it in the school gym.
- **When do you do it?**
We play matches against other schools on Saturday mornings.
- **Are you good at it?**
We're a good team - we usually win!
- **What do you wear to play it?**
We wear our PE uniform.
- **Why do you like it?**
It's fast and really exciting.

Now use the information from Step 2 and write Gina's e-mail in your notebook.

- 1 Hi! I'm Gina. This is a photo of me. My favourite sport is ⁽¹⁾*basketball*.
We play basketball in ⁽²⁾... We play matches against other schools on ⁽³⁾... We're a good team - we ⁽⁴⁾...
- 2 In the photo, I'm wearing my ⁽⁵⁾... I wear it every time I play basketball.
- 3 I like playing basketball because it's ⁽⁶⁾... and ⁽⁷⁾...

3 WRITE YOUR TEXT

Write your own e-mail in your notebook.

4 CHECK YOUR TEXT

Check your:

- Grammar
- Vocabulary
- Spelling



Life Skills Collaborative Project 1

TASK Make a poster about your favourite singer or group.

1 Ideas

Who is your favourite singer or group?
Why do you like him / her / them?

Write notes:

Name	Beyoncé
Nationality	American
Type of music	R&B, soul, pop
Appearance	brown hair, brown eyes, beautiful
Other information: age, family and favourite hobbies	married to Jay-Z, daughter Blue Ivy



2 Group Work

Which artist does everyone in your group like? Choose one artist and write notes:

- name
- nationality
- type of music
- appearance
- other information

3 Write

Write a short text about your singer or group using your notes.

Our favourite singer is Beyoncé. She's American. Her music is R&B, soul and pop. She's got brown hair and brown eyes. She's beautiful. Beyoncé is married to Jay-Z. They've got a daughter, Blue Ivy.



5 Pictures

Find photos or draw pictures of your favourite singer or group.



4 Check

Read your text and check it for:

- capital letters
- apostrophes ('s/s')
- spelling
- grammar

6 Display

Make a poster / PowerPoint presentation. Include your texts, photos and pictures. Present your project to the class.



Check your life skills!

Draw the smiley face that describes you and your group's life skills.

😊 = Very good 😊 = Good ☹️ = Needs more work

	You	Your group
Working with other students	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Completing work on time	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Taking good notes	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Enjoy doing the project	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Helping other students	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Working hard	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Following all the steps	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

More life skills



Be patient with others.
Patience is a life skill.



Life Skills Collaborative Project 2

TASK Make a poster about nature in your area.

1 Ideas

What natural places are there where you live?
Have you got a favourite natural place?
Which one is it?

What is it?	the national park
What landscape features are there?	a river, a lake, a big forest with lots of old trees, mountains
What can you do / see there?	climb the mountains, go on the lake in a boat, have a picnic, walk or go cycling in the forest
What's special about it?	it's very beautiful, quiet no cars or buildings



2 Group Work

Which natural places does everyone in your group like?
Choose a place and write notes:

- what is it?
- what landscape features are there?
- what can you do / see there?
- what's special about it?



3 Write

Write a short text about the place using your notes.

Our favourite natural place is the national park. There's a river and a lake and there's a big forest with lots of old trees. There are also some mountains. There's snow on them, even in summer! You can climb the mountains or go on the lake in a boat. You can also have a picnic and go for a walk or go cycling in the forest. The national park is special because there aren't any cars or buildings. It's very beautiful and quiet there.





5 Pictures

Find photos or draw pictures of the place.

4 Check

Read your text and check it for:

- spelling
- punctuation
- grammar
- paragraphs

6 Display

Make a poster / PowerPoint presentation. Include your texts, photos and pictures. Present your project to the class.



Check your life skills!

Draw the smiley face that describes your and your group's life skills.

😊 = Very good 😊 = Good ☹ = Needs more work

	You	Your group
Working with other students	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Completing work on time	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Taking good notes	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Enjoy doing the project	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Helping other students	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Working hard	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Following all the steps	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

More life skills



Protect natural places.
Social responsibility is a life skill.



Life Skills Collaborative Project 3

TASK Make a poster about your favourite historic monument.

1 Ideas

What historic monuments are there in the UK?
How about Romania?
Which one is your favourite? Why do you like it?

Name	Bran Castle
Where is it?	Bran, near Brasov on a hill
What type of monument is it?	Castle, former fortress
When did they build it?	built in the 14th century, becomes a royal residence in 1920
What's special about it?	old, lots of interesting rooms, open air museum, park
What can you see and do there?	explore the rooms and the museum, see views of surrounding mountains, buy souvenirs



2 Group Work

Which historic monuments does everyone in your group like? Choose one monument and write notes:

- where is it?
- what type of monument is it?
- when did they build it?
- what's special about it?
- what can you see and do there?



3 Write

Write a short text about your monument using your notes.

Our favourite monument is Bran Castle near Brasov. It's on a hill in Bran, in Brasov county. It is a former fortress built in the 14th century. It becomes a royal residence in 1920. It's a very special place because it's very old and there are lots of interesting rooms. The park surrounding the castle is very beautiful. There's an open air museum with traditional peasant cottages and barns. You can do a lot of things there: explore the rooms and the museum and see amazing views of the surrounding mountains and hills. You can also buy souvenirs in the shop.





5 Pictures

Find photos or draw pictures of your favourite monument.

4 Check

Read your text and check it for:

- spelling
- punctuation
- grammar
- paragraphs

6 Display

Make a poster / PowerPoint presentation. Include your texts, photos and pictures. Present your project to the class.



Check your life skills!

Draw the smiley face that describes you and your group's life skills.

😊 = Very good 😊 = Good ☹ = Needs more work

	You	Your group
Working with other students	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Completing work on time	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Taking good notes	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Enjoy doing the project	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Helping other students	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Working hard	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Following all the steps	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

More life skills



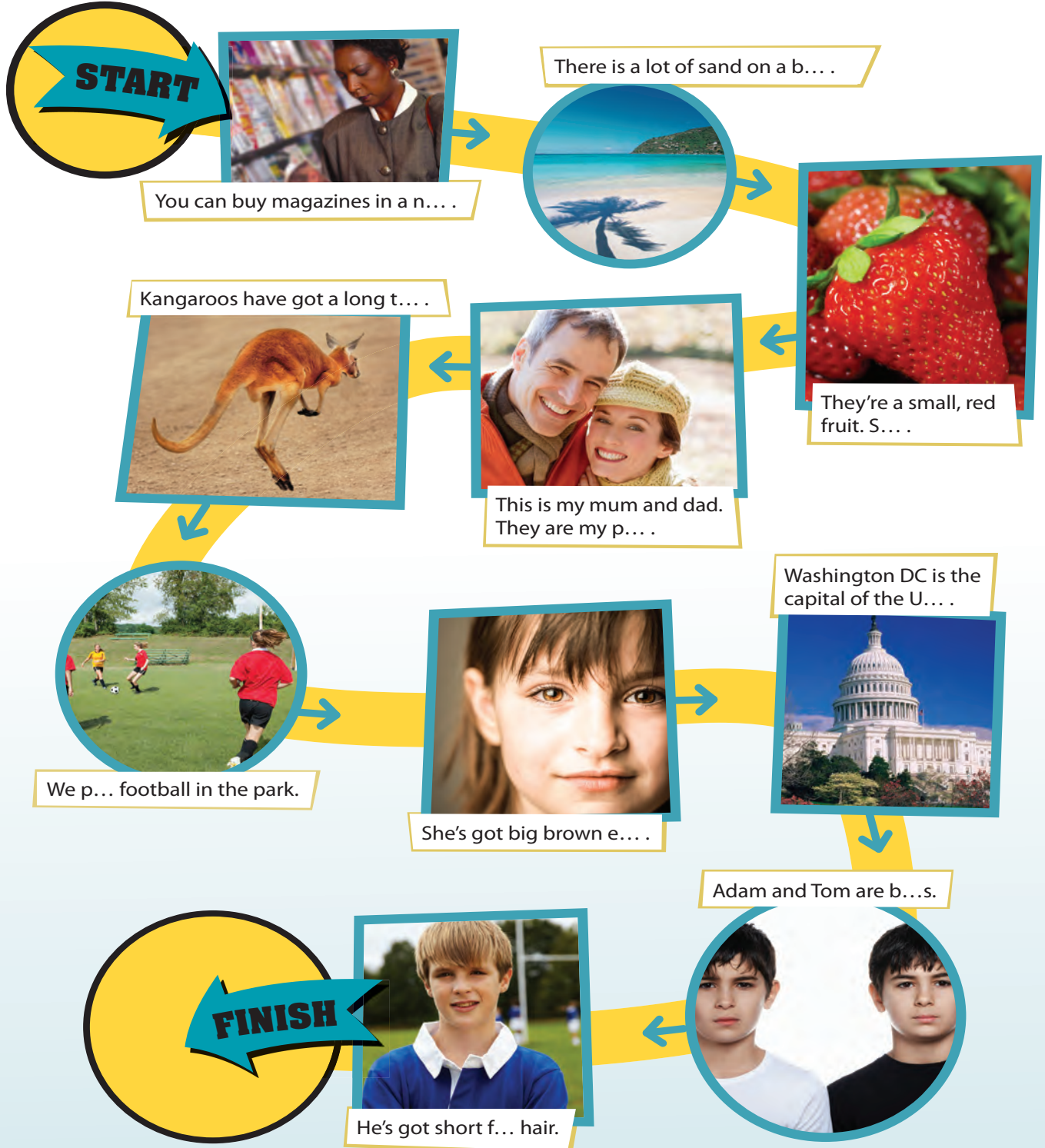
Finish your work on time.

Time management is a life skill.

Final revision 1

Vocabulary

Work with a partner to complete the sentences in your notebooks. Who finishes first?



Final revision 1

Grammar

1 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs *be* or *have got*:

- 1 I ... cold.
- 2 I ... a cold.
- 3 He ... a little hungry.
- 4 He ... a lot of money.
- 5 These students ... very smart.
- 6 Thomas ... two children.
- 7 Mary ... 24 years old.
- 8 The athletes ... tired.

2 Order the words to make questions. Then write answers that are true for you in your notebook.

- 1 your name / is / What / ?
- 2 from / Where / you / are / ?
- 3 old / you / are / How / ?
- 4 you / got / any brothers or sisters / Have / ?
- 5 your / Who / is / friend / best / ?
- 6 you / to music / like listening / Do / ?

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

Peter Moore ⁽¹⁾... (come) from Northern Ireland. He ⁽²⁾... (not go) to a normal school, he ⁽³⁾... (go) to a music school. Peter ⁽⁴⁾... (play) the trombone. His parents ⁽⁵⁾... (play) the French horn. They ⁽⁶⁾... (love) music. Peter ⁽⁷⁾... (want) to be a professional musician. In his free time, Peter ⁽⁸⁾... (like) playing football.

4 Choose the correct word.

- 1 My mum's name is Lauren. **She / Her** is from Scotland.
- 2 They have got three **child / children**.
- 3 **Mouse / Mice** have got four legs.
- 4 We love **ride / riding** our bikes.
- 5 I like **play / playing** football.
- 6 My brother often plays tennis with **he / his** friends.

5 Complete the sentences with the words and phrases in the box.

a an any in behind
some there is there isn't
there are there aren't



- 1 ... some dolphins.
- 2 There is ... island.
- 3 ... a mountain.
- 4 There are ... trees.
- 5 There isn't ... snow.
- 6 There is ... cinema.
- 7 ... a shop.
- 8 ... any waves.
- 9 The dolphins are ... the water.
- 10 The cinema is ... the gift shop.

6 Rewrite the sentences below in your notebook using the adverbs of frequency in brackets.

- 1 My uncle studies marine life. (usually)
- 2 He works in China. (sometimes)
- 3 He travels to other countries. (often)
- 4 My cousins travel with him. (never)
- 5 They have a party on his return. (always)



Follow this link: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8Lu41LulQos>.

Listen to *Celebration – Song Around The World*

- a) Learn the song.
- b) Perform the song in groups during the English class.



Final revision 2

Vocabulary

Work with a partner and complete the sentences in your notebook. Who finishes first?

START



A w... .. cleans clothes.



I wear b... on my feet in winter.

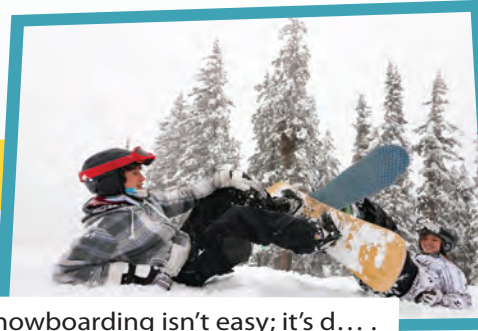


You s... goals to win football matches.

Look in the m... to see your hair.



In our l... class we study Caraglio.



Snowboarding isn't easy; it's d... .

A... is my favourite season.



We wear a s... when it's cold.

FINISH

Final revision 2

Grammar

1 Complete the sentences with *a, an, some* or *any*. Write them in your notebook.

- 1 There is ... beautiful river near my house.
- 2 There aren't ... good beaches in this area.
- 3 I'm buying ... biscuits for Tony.
- 4 Have we got ... fruit?
- 5 Can I have ... milk for breakfast?

2 Write the sentences in your notebook using the adverbs of frequency and the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 I / tired after school. (sometimes, be)
- 2 He / at seven o'clock. (always, get up)
- 3 We / our rooms on Saturdays. (often, tidy)
- 4 They / dinner at half past six.
(usually, have)
- 5 She / the piano. (never, play)

3 Complete the questions with the correct words.

- 1 How often ... you go to the beach?
- 2 ... your mum usually swim in the sea?
- 3 ... she swim well? Yes, she can.
- 4 What ... she do on Sundays?
- 5 ... there a museum near here?

4 Copy and complete the sentences choosing *a, b* or *c*.

- 1 This is ... beautiful painting.
a) an b) a c) the
- 2 Can you help me with ... shopping, please?
a) a b) an c) the
- 3 Let's meet in front of the cinema in ... hour.
a) the b) an c) a
- 4 How long does it take to climb to ... top of the mountain?
a) an b) a c) the
- 5 I like watching films on TV. It is ... very relaxing activity.
a) the b) a c) an

5 Choose *It's* or *There's* and write the sentences in your notebook.

- 1 ... an interesting film on TV.
- 2 ... a new bookcase in the livingroom.
- 3 ... time to go to bed.
- 4 ... Saturday morning. Time for the gym class.
- 5 ... 5 p.m. The film starts immediately.

6 Write affirmative and negative imperative sentences in your notebook.

- 1 ... to David. (to speak)
- 2 ... to the board please. (to come)
- 3 ... the window. (not, to open)
- 4 ... the door. (not, to close)
- 5 ... loudly in the classroom. (not, to speak)
- 6 ... something if you are hungry. (to eat)

7 Put the words in the correct order to make sentences. Write them in your notebook.

- 1 on TV / watch / often / tennis matches / I.
- 2 he / Does / run / on Sundays / in the park ?
- 3 speak / can't / Chinese / Maria .
- 4 don't / We / in Italy / go skiing / usually .
- 5 neighbourhood / park / a new / There is / in my .
- 6 may / Students / not / football / in the classroom / play .

8 Complete the sentences using the present simple of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 When the plane (arrive)?
- 2 I (not / like) bananas.
- 3 They (swim) in the pool every summer.
- 4 She (not / ride) her bike to school.
- 5 What time you (get up) in the mornings?
- 6 We (stay) at home on Monday nights.

Having fun with English!

Tongue twisters

Tip

A tongue twister is a form of wordplay, that is difficult to pronounce properly.

Now, you read and say!

Ann and Andy's anniversary is in April.

She sells sea-shells by the sea shore.

Why do you cry, Willy? Why do you cry?
Why, Willy? Why, Willy? Why, Willy? Why?

Can you can a can as a
canner can can a can?

A big black bug bits a big black dog on
its big black nose!

Pete, please pass the plate of peas!

Limericks

Tip

A limerick is a nonsense poem in 5 lines that tells a story with a surprise ending. It is often funny.

Little Lousie Lue
HAS NOTHING whatever to do,
So she sits on the stairs
And counts out hairs:
4532.

There is a young lady from Niger
who smiles as she rides on a tiger.
After the ride
she is inside,
And the smile is on the face of the tiger.

Riddles

Q: What letter of the alphabet is an insect?

A: B. (bee)

Q: What letter is a part of the head?

A: I. (eye)

Q: What letter is a drink?

A: T. (tea)

Q: What is the end of everything?

A: The letter "g".

Q: What is white when it's dirty and black when it's clean?

A: A blackboard.

Jokes

Little Johnny: Teacher, can I go to the bathroom?

Teacher: Little Johnny, MAY I go to the bathroom?

Little Johnny: But I asked first!

A: Just look at that young person with the short hair and blue jeans. Is it a boy or a girl?

B: It's a girl. She's my daughter.

A: Oh, I'm sorry, sir. I don't know that you are her father.

B: I'm not. I'm her mother.

Teacher: Your composition on 'Our cat' is the same as your brother's.

Student: Oh, yes! It's the same cat!

Teacher: Tell me a sentence that starts with an 'I'.

Student: I is the...

Teacher: Stop! Never put 'is' after an 'I'. Always put 'am' after an 'I'.

Student: OK. I am the ninth letter of the alphabet.

Module 1 Language reference

Vocabulary Countries and nationalities

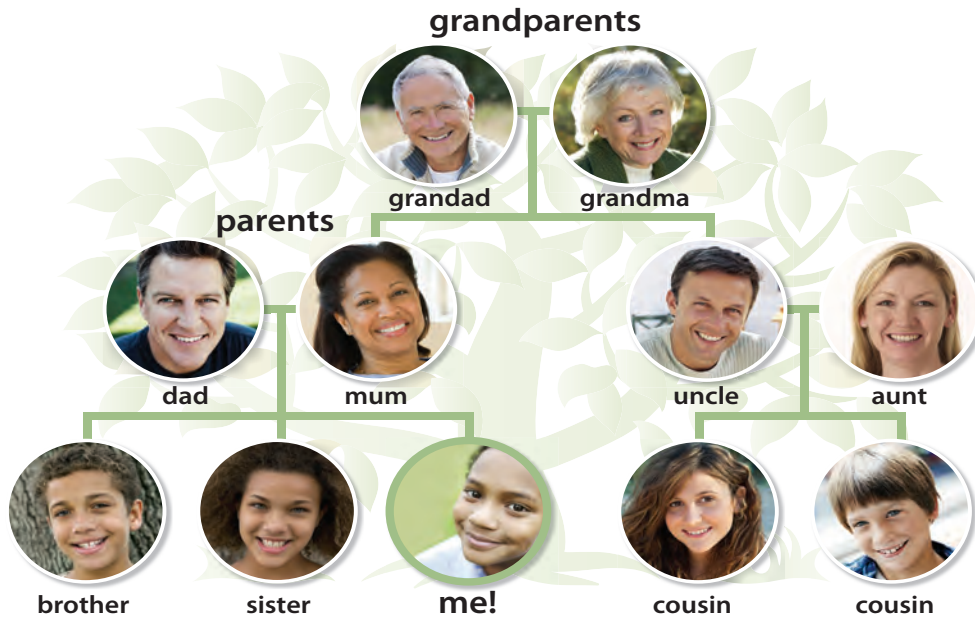
Australia – Australian
 Canada – Canadian
 China – Chinese*
 Colombia – Colombian
 Ecuador – Ecuadorian

France – French*
 Ireland – Irish*
 Japan – Japanese*
 Mexico – Mexican
 Morocco – Moroccan

Portugal – Portuguese*
 Romania – Romanian*
 Spain – Spanish*
 the UK – British
 the USA – American

* These words are also languages.

Family



Grammar be: present simple

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative	Short answers
I am Irish.	I am not Irish.	Are you Irish?	Yes, I am .
He / She / It is Irish.	He / She / It is not Irish.	Is he / she / it Irish?	No, he / she / it isn't .
We / You / They are Irish.	We / You / They are not Irish.	Are we / you / they Irish?	Yes, we / you / they are .

Subject pronouns and possessive adjectives

Subject pronouns	Possessive adjectives
I	my
you	your
he	his
she	her
it	its
we	our
you	your
they	their

Question words

Question words

What is your name?	Who is your favourite actor?
Where are you from?	Why?
When is your birthday?	How are you?

Speaking

Exchanging personal information

What's your name?	My name's Jacob.
How old are you?	I'm 13 years old.
Where are you from?	I'm from Australia.

Module 2 Language reference

Vocabulary **Parts of the body**



arm



ear



eye



face



finger



foot



hair



hand



leg



mouth



neck



nose



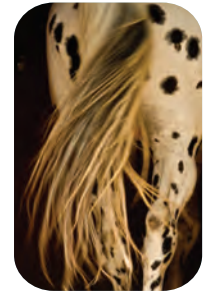
thumb



toe



tooth



tail

Adjectives of physical description blue brown curly dark fair green long
short straight tall wavy

Grammar **have got**

Affirmative	Negative
I / You have got long hair.	I have not got long hair.
He / She / It has got long hair.	He / She / It has not got long hair.
We / You / They have got long hair.	We / You / They have not got long hair.

Interrogative	Short answers
Have I / you got long hair?	Yes, I / you have .
Has he / she / it got long hair?	No, he / she / it hasn't .
Have we / you / they got long hair?	Yes, we / you / they have .

Singular and plural nouns

For most nouns add -s	Nouns ending in consonant +y, add -ies	
rabbit – rabbits	baby – babies	
Nouns ending in -ch, -s, -sh, -x and -z add -es	Irregular plurals	
fox – foxes	child – children	foot – feet
Some nouns ending in -o add -es	tooth – teeth	man – men
potato – potatoes	woman – women	mouse – mice

Speaking **Giving instructions**

First, give it food in the morning.
Second, take it for a walk in the evening.
Finally, brush it at the weekend.

Module 3 Language reference

Vocabulary Food



apple



bread



cake



carrots



cheese



fish



ice cream



meat



milk



nuts



pasta



potatoes



strawberries



yoghurt

Free-time activities go shopping listen to music meet my friends play football
read comics ride my bike stay up late surf the internet
talk on the phone watch TV

Grammar Present simple

Affirmative	Negative
I / You eat fruit.	I do not eat fruit.
He / She / It eats fruit.	He / She / It does not eat fruit.
We / You / They eat fruit.	We / You / They do not eat fruit.

Interrogative	Short answers
Do I / you eat fruit?	Yes, I / you do .
Does he / she / it eat fruit?	No, he / she / it doesn't .
Do we / you / they eat fruit?	Yes, we / you / they do .

love, like, don't like, hate + -ing

love, like, don't like, hate + -ing	
😊😊	I love surfing the net.
😊	I like surfing the net.
😞	I do not like surfing the net.
😞😞	I hate surfing the net.
?	Do you like surfing the net?

Subject and object pronouns

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

Speaking Ordering food

Hello. Can I help you? Can I have a ham sandwich, please?
Sure. Anything else? No, thanks. How much is that?
That's £4.50, please. Here you are.

Module 4 Language reference

Vocabulary Daily routines



get up



have a shower



get dressed



start school



finish school



do homework



play the piano



have dinner



tidy your room



go to bed

School subjects art and design drama English French geography
history ICT literature maths music PE science

Grammar can

Affirmative	Negative
I / You can dance.	I / You cannot dance.
He / She / It can dance.	He / She / It cannot dance.
We / You / They can dance.	We / You / They cannot dance.

Interrogative	Short answers
Can I / you dance?	Yes, I / you can .
Can he / she / it dance?	No, he / she / it can't .
Can we / you / they dance?	Yes, we / you / they can .

Adverbs of frequency

0%	I am never late for school.
↓	He sometimes writes music too.
↓	She often goes to bed late.
↓	They usually get up at seven o'clock.
100%	We always do our homework.

Speaking Talking to a ticket seller

Can I help you?

Yes, we have. **That's** £20, please.

On Saturdays it starts at eight o'clock.

Yes. **Have you got** two tickets for the musical?

Here you are. What time does it start?

OK, thanks.

Module 5 Language reference

Vocabulary Places in town



chemist



church



cinema



hotel



library



museum



newsagent



restaurant



school



shoe shop



shopping centre



sports centre



supermarket



underground station

Landscape features beach forest ice island lake mountain river sand
snow trees water waves

Grammar *there is / there are*

	Singular	Plural
Affirmative	There is a tree.	There are some trees.
Negative	There is not a tree.	There are not any trees.
Interrogative	Is there a tree?	Are there any trees?
Short answers	Yes, there is. / No, there isn't.	Yes, there are. / No, there aren't.

a / an, some, any

	Countable	Uncountable
Affirmative	There is a lake. There are some lakes.	There is some snow.
Negative	There is not a lake. There are not any lakes.	There is not any snow.
Interrogative	Is there a lake? Are there any lakes?	Is there any snow?

Prepositions of place behind between in in front of near on

Speaking *Making suggestions*

What can we do this afternoon?

No, I hate shopping.

Yes, good idea! Why don't we go there?

How about going to the shopping centre?

What about going to the museum?

Let's go!

Module 6 Language reference

Vocabulary Sport



catch



dance



dive



hit



jump



kick



lose



run



score



shout



throw



train



walk



win

Adjectives of opinion amazing boring dangerous difficult
easy exciting fun interesting

Grammar Present simple with *wh* - questions

People	Who	Who do you play tennis with? Who runs the Marathon?	Tom. Mo.
Objects	What Which	What programmes do you watch on TV? Which sport does he like: tennis or football?	National Geographic. Tennis.
Places	Where	Where do you live?	In London.
Time	When What time	When do they go on holiday? What time does the match start?	In July. At 8 p.m.
Manner	How	How do they run?	Fast.
Reason	Why	Why do you go to the gym every week?	Because I want to be fit.

Prepositions of movement

up down over into out of from ... to

Speaking Making arrangements

Do you want to come to a football match?
The match starts at three o'clock.

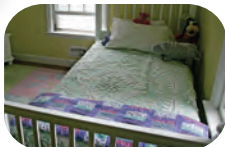
OK. When does it start?
Let's meet at two o'clock then.

Module 7 Language reference

Vocabulary Rooms and furniture



armchair



bed



bookcase



chair



cooker



cupboard



desk



lamp



mirror



sofa



table



toilet



wardrobe

Household objects camera dishwasher fridge laptop microwave mp3 player
remote control telephone toothbrush washing machine

Grammar Definite and indefinite articles

definite article: *the*

There are many flats in the UK.

The flats in old factories are not expensive.

indefinite article: *a / an*

There is a large garden behind my house.

There is **an** armchair in my bedroom.

there / it

There is a coffee shop next to the station. **It's** two o'clock.

There's a new student in my class. **It's** Wednesday.

There are blue houses on that street. **It's** cold.

Adjectives

There is a **purple** wardrobe.

There are two **big** windows.

Speaking Asking for information

Excuse me. **Where** is the information centre?

And **is there** a gift shop?

What time does the gift shop open / close?

It's on the ground floor.

Yes, there is. **It's on** the first floor.

It opens / closes at half past five.

We use *the*:

- when we talk about something specific or when the same noun is mentioned the second time:
Lucy has got a funny game for her birthday.
The game is from her cousin.
- with countries when they include the words: state, kingdom, republic
The United States, *The* United Kingdom, *The* Czech Republic;
- with geographical names: *The* Atlantic Ocean, *The* Mexico Gulf.

We use *a / an*:

- when we talk about singular countable nouns or we mention them for the first time:
He eats *a* banana and *an* orange every day.
- when we talk about a job or a profession:
Fiona's father is *a* doctor and her mother is *an* actress.

Module 8 Language reference

Vocabulary **Clothes**



boots



coat



dress



jacket



jeans



jumper



shirt



shorts



skirt



scarf



trainers



trousers



T-shirt

Weather and seasons

cloudy cold dry hot rainy snowy
stormy sunny warm wet windy

spring summer autumn winter

Grammar **The imperative**

The imperative affirmative

Come to the Bonfire Night party!

Show me your new dress, please!

The imperative negative

Don't go out in your T-shirt! Nights are cold here.

Don't stay up late!

Speaking **Inviting a friend to a party**

Let's have a barbecue tomorrow.

Do you want to come?

At one o'clock.

Great idea! What time does it start?

OK. And what time does it finish?

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Nu învățăm pentru școală, ci pentru viață.

Seneca, filosof roman

Tradiție din 1989

 www.litera.ro

ISBN 978-606-33-9178-1



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