

Gerngross • Puchta • Holzmann • Lewis-Jones • Stranks

MORE!

3

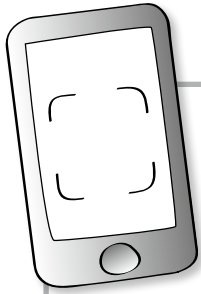
Workbook



mit App für Audios



General course



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MORE! 3 Workbook General course

Mit Bescheid vom 28. August 2012, GZ: BMUKK-5.028/0015-B/8/2011, hat das Bundesministerium für Unterricht, Kunst und Kultur das Unterrichtsmittel „MORE! Workbook 3 General course“ von Gerngross u.a. antragsgemäß in der vorliegenden Fassung gemäß §14 Abs. 2 und 5 des Schulunterrichtsgesetzes, BGBl. Nr. 472/86 und gemäß den derzeit geltenden Lehrplänen als für den Unterrichtsgebrauch an Hauptschulen und an allgemein bildenden höheren Schulen für die Klasse 3 im Unterrichtsgegenstand Englisch (1. lebende Fremdsprache) geeignet erklärt.

Mit Bescheid vom 20.11.2017, GZ: BMBF-5.028/0003-IT/3/2017 teilt das Bundesministerium für Bildung mit, „dass gegen die aktualisierte Fassung des Werkes MORE - Workbook 3 General course, BNR 160.404, kein Einwand besteht“.

Mit Bescheid vom 15.07.2019, GZ: BMB-5.028/0008-IT/3/2018 hat das Bundesministerium für Bildung, Wissenschaft und Forschung das E-BOOK+ Angebot zum Unterrichtsmittel „MORE! Workbook 3 General course“ als geeignet erklärt.

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Workbook

MORE! ③

Gerngross · Puchta

Holzmann · Lewis-Jones · Stranks



General course

Liebe Schülerin, lieber Schüler!

Neben vielen Übungen, mithilfe derer du deine Kenntnisse der englischen Sprache erweitern und festigen kannst, findest du im Workbook am Ende jeder Unit auch eine Auflistung des Lernvokabulars, also der wichtigsten Wörter und Phrasen aus der jeweiligen Unit.

Diese Wortlisten sind in zwei Abschnitte unterteilt:

1. Word File

Unter dieser Überschrift werden jene Wörter und Ausdrücke nochmals aufgelistet, die im mit Vocabulary bezeichneten Abschnitt einer Unit im Student's Book eingeführt und in den darauf folgenden Aktivitäten geübt werden.

2. MORE Words and Phrases

In diesem Abschnitt findest du die wichtigsten Wörter aus der jeweiligen Unit im Student's Book. Sie sind in der Reihenfolge aufgelistet, wie sie im Student's Book vorkommen, und zur leichteren Orientierung auch mit der jeweiligen Nummer einer Aktivität aus dem Student's Book gekennzeichnet: **1**, **2** usw.

Wichtig: Jene Wörter und Wortgruppen, die fett gedruckt sind, kommen im Alltag ganz häufig vor. Du solltest sie wirklich gut beherrschen!

Zusatzinformation: Der Vollständigkeit halber soll auch noch darauf hingewiesen werden, dass es natürlich viele andere Wörter gibt, die im Student's Book eingeführt werden, die aber im Lernvokabular im Workbook nicht vorkommen. Der Grund dafür ist, dass sie im Alltag nicht so häufig gebraucht werden und daher nicht zum eigentlichen Lernvokabular gehören. Du findest sie alle – alphabetisch gereiht – in der Nachschlagliste am Ende deines Student's Book. Mithilfe dieser Liste kannst du schnell die Bedeutung neu vorgekommener Wörter nachschlagen.

Noch ein Tipp!

Wer eine Sprache gut beherrschen möchte, sollte darauf achten, dass sein Wortschatz ständig wächst. Das heißt aber auch, dass man schon gelernte Wörter regelmäßig wiederholen muss. Geh deshalb immer wieder die Wortlisten am Ende der Units in den Workbooks der 1. und 2. Klasse durch – du solltest dir davon möglichst alle gut merken!

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Zeichenerklärung



Diese Übung enthält wichtige Inhalte und sollte nicht ausgelassen werden.



Diese Übung kann bei Zeitmangel im Sinne eines "Fast track" durch die Unit ohne Probleme ausgelassen werden.



Bei dieser Übung stehen dir zwei Varianten zur Verfügung.



Grammar



Diese Übung passt zur angegebenen Seite im Student's Book (auf Seite 15).



Dazu gibt es eine Tonaufnahme auf CD.
(Obere Zahl: CD Nummer / Untere Zahl: Tracknummer)



Zu dieser Übung gibt es eine Audioaufnahme, welche über ein Smartphone oder Tablet abgespielt werden kann. Zusätzlich findest du die Audioaufnahme auch im Internet (www.helbling-ezone.com).

Reading

1 Read the story.

The charity concert

We are a great band – the *Fab Four*.

There is Carolyn. She's our brilliant singer. There is Mark on the electric guitar, Adrian on the saxophone and I'm Larissa. I play the drums.

I think we're a good band, and we were doing really well. But then one day Josh spoke to me, and everything changed. Josh is great with computers, you know. He's also a very nice guy. I really like him.

So Josh said, "I've got an idea. The computers at our school are so old and slow. Why don't you, the *Fab Four*, do a charity concert? We can invite parents, uncles and aunts. We can ask them to give us money. With the money we can buy new computers for the school." I didn't want to say "no" so I said, "I'll discuss it with the band."

At the next meeting I told my friends about the idea. Carolyn and Mark were happy, but Adrian wasn't. "I don't want a charity concert," he shouted. "Charity is about people. It's not about computers. A charity concert for some poor children, that's OK, but for new computers? No way!"



Mark liked the idea of a concert to buy computers. Adrian got very angry. He stood up and left.

Was this the end of our band? No, it wasn't. Josh and I talked about it. "Let's make a plan," we said. "Let's organise a concert. Let's buy computers with half of the money. Let's give the other half of the money to the children's home down the road."

Adrian agreed. We had two fantastic concerts. Why two concerts? Because we sold so many tickets. The room wasn't big enough and not everybody could get a ticket for the first show. So we played another concert. In the end we had the money for twelve computers. And we wrote two new hits – "Computer Crazy" and "Everyone's Happy Now".

2 How many of these tasks can you do?

Circle T (True) or F (False).

- 1 In the band, there are two boys and two girls. T / F
- 2 Mark is the guitarist. T / F
- 3 Josh, the school's computer nerd, wanted to be part of the band. T / F

Choose the correct answer.

- 4 Josh wanted the band to
 - play songs about computers. do a charity concert to raise money for computers.
 - give a school concert at the end of the year.
- 5 Larissa promised to
 - discuss it with the band. help raise money for new computers.
 - do a charity concert.
- 6 The other kids in the band
 - didn't like Josh's idea. did not all agree with him. never discussed Josh's idea.

Answer the questions.

- 7 Why didn't Adrian like Josh's idea?
.....
- 8 What plan did they come up with?
.....
- 9 Why did the band play two concerts?
.....

3 Check your answers.

Listening

CD 4
1



4 Listen to what Joanna and Lenny say about music. Tick the correct answers.

- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| <p>1 Joanna listens to music</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> sometimes. <input type="checkbox"/> also in some lessons at school. <input type="checkbox"/> only before she goes to bed. <p>2 Joanna mostly listens to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> her dad's CDs. <input type="checkbox"/> pop music. <p>3 Joanna listens to music a lot</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> on Spotify. <input type="checkbox"/> on her dad's CDs. <input type="checkbox"/> on <i>the Pop</i>. <p>4 Joanna plays</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> no instrument. <input type="checkbox"/> one instrument. <input type="checkbox"/> two instruments. | <p>5 Joanna plays</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> no instrument. <input type="checkbox"/> the guitar. <input type="checkbox"/> the guitar and the violin. <p>6 Lenny and his band play</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> music by Bob Dylan and Janis Joplin. <input type="checkbox"/> classical music. <input type="checkbox"/> dancefloor music. | <p>7 Lenny also likes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> playing the violin. <input type="checkbox"/> listening to classical music. <input type="checkbox"/> going to pop concerts. <p>8 Lenny likes to listen to music best on</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> his mobile phone. <input type="checkbox"/> a CD player. <input type="checkbox"/> an MP3-player. |
|--|--|--|



Essential Grammar Present simple and past simple

5 Circle the correct options to complete the text.

Shannon Green is lead guitar player with *The Sweet Lemons*. We met her on tour to ask a few questions.

Interviewer Tell us a bit about the band.

Shannon Well, there are four of us. Dan and I ¹ *play / plays* the guitar. Bradley ² *sing / sings* and plays bass and Kevin ³ *play / plays* the drums.

Interviewer Do you ⁴ *sing / sings*?

Shannon Sometimes.

Interviewer What kind of music does the band ⁵ *play / plays*?

Shannon Pop and a bit of rock.

Interviewer And ⁶ *do / does* you write your own music?

Shannon Well, Bradley ⁷ *write / writes* all the lyrics and we all ⁸ *write / writes* the music.

Interviewer And do you play other bands' songs?

Shannon No, we ⁹ *don't / doesn't*. Bradley ¹⁰ *don't / doesn't* like playing other people's music.

6 Read the text about how Shannon joined *The Sweet Lemons* and put the verbs into the past tense to complete it.

Shannon ¹ *dreamt* (dream) of being a pop star, so she was very happy when she ² (get) a new guitar for her birthday. There was only one problem. She ³ (not know) how to play it. She ⁴ (take) some lessons and ⁵ (practise) every afternoon after school. After six months she was very good. But Shannon ⁶ (not want) to play on her own. She ⁷ (want) to play in a band. There was one band at her school, *The Sweet Lemons*, but they all ⁸ (study). They were all 15 and Shannon ⁹ (not think) they would want her to join. At the end of the school year, there was a party. Everyone wanted to play at the party. But the day before the show, the guitar player, Dan, ¹⁰ (fall) ill. The doctor ¹¹ (say) he had to stay in bed for a week. What ¹² (can) they do? They ¹³ (cannot) play without their guitarist.

Shannon ¹⁴ (have) an idea. She ¹⁵ (go) up to the band and ¹⁶ (talk) to them. The band leader Bradley was interested. Shannon played her guitar and the band thought she was very good. Bradley ¹⁷ (ask) her to play for them at the show. The show was a great success and all the kids ¹⁸ (love) the band. Everybody ¹⁹ (agree) that Shannon was very good. So what happened when Dan got better? There was only one way to keep everyone happy. *The Sweet Lemons* now have two guitarists.



More Grammar Present simple and past simple

7 Complete the dialogues with the interviewer's questions.

What's your favourite band, Nigel?
 Did you ever buy CDs?
 Do you like dancing, Janice?
 And what do you like about *Little Mix*?
 And where do you get your music from?

When did you start dancing?
 What did you like about *Maroon 5*?
 Do you have a favourite band to dance to?
 Do you listen to a lot of music, Henry?

- 1 Interviewer What's your favourite band, Nigel?
 Nigel That's a difficult question. For many years it was *Maroon 5*, but now it's *Little Mix*.
- Interviewer
 Nigel Well, their songs always had good music.
 Interviewer
 Nigel Their lyrics are really good, and the music is more pop than rock.
- 2 Interviewer
 Janice Yes, I love it.
 Interviewer
 Janice I think I started when I was five.
 Interviewer
 Janice At the moment it's *One Direction*. They're great to dance to.
- 3 Interviewer
 Henry Yeah, I love music. I listen and I can play a bit.
 Interviewer
 Henry I mostly get it online. I have Spotify.
 Interviewer
 Henry I bought my first CD when I was younger. And I borrowed quite a lot from an older friend. But nowadays I said, I just go online.

8 Write your answers to the interviewer's questions.

- 1 What song do you like best?

- 2 And what song do you like best when you
 are 10?

- 3 What song do you hate most?

- 4 Where do you get your music from?

- 5 What's your favourite band?

- 6 When did you start listening to music?

- 7 Do you play an instrument? What is it and
 when did you start?

- 8 Where do you like listening to music?

- 9 What's the most important thing in a song
 for you?

Vocabulary

- 9 Read the dialogue between the critic Paul Sacks and a singer on *Superstars*. Complete with the words in the box.

give up way give training get audition make takes

Sacks Simon, Simon. Let me stop you there.

Simon What, already? I've only just started.

Sacks I don't need to hear any more. That was probably the worst ¹..... I've ever had to listen to.

Simon Oh, come on. I wasn't that bad.

Sacks Simon, yes you were. I don't know where you got the idea you could sing, but you really have to that dream now.

Simon It was my mum. She says I have a lovely voice and that I have what it takes ³..... to be a famous singer. She told me I should this stuff a try.

Sacks Well, she doesn't know anything. Simon, you are not going to ⁶..... it in this job. I promise you.

Simon Maybe when I've had a bit of

Sacks No. Not with all the help in the world.

Simon Well, I think you're wrong. I'll on the up.

Sacks Well, good luck and back to me when you have your first number one.

Simon I will. You'll see. You'll be sorry one day.

- 10 Complete the dialogue with the words from the box.

fame done take place lyrics raise performing

Seth How about the concert that'll ¹..... next Saturday?

No, let me see more.

Seth They're going to ²..... some money for a new youth centre.

Alice That's a great idea but I can't go, I'm not in town next Saturday.

Seth You don't have to. You can also make a ³..... online.

Alice OK. Who's ⁴..... anyway? Anyone ⁵..... ?

Seth Well, a lot of local groups. And *Skeedaddle*.

Alice Really? I love their ⁶..... . What a shame I'm not here.

Developing speaking competencies

11 Complete the mini-dialogues with the sentences in the box. There is one extra sentence.

- a) Me too. I didn't want it to end.
- b) In my opinion, it's OK but not as good as the last film.
- c) Do you think so? She was good but not brilliant.
- d) I couldn't agree more. I thought it was boring.
- e) Me neither. It was too loud.
- f) Is it any good?
- g) What did you think of the concert?

1 **Jane** I didn't really enjoy the last book we read in class. How about you?

Jack

Jane Let's hope the next one is better.

2 **Liz** I hope Jennifer Lawrence gets the Oscar. She was brilliant in the film.

Ollie

Liz No, she was absolutely fantastic.

3 **Paul**

Brian It was brilliant. I loved every minute of it.

Paul

4 **Alan** I saw the new Star Wars film on my birthday.

Lucy

Alan

CD 4
2

12 Listen and check.



Developing writing skills Offering an opinion

13 CHALLENGE

A Choose a book, a series, a game and write an email (30–50 words) to a friend. Explain why you liked it and why you recommend it. Use:

- I picked ...
- I like it because ...
- What I like best about it ...
- I recommend it to you because ...

B Do the following tasks.

1 Read the task and what a student wrote. Why didn't Stevie like the last album by *Spotless*?

Task You've just bought the new album by *Spotless*. Write an email (40–70 words) to your friend telling him/her about it.

In your email:

- tell him/her what you think about it
- tell him/her how it compares to another album by ...
- recommend listening to it or not

From: stevie14@mailconnect.com
Subject: New album!!!

REPLY

Hi Carmen,
I'm just listening to the latest album from *Spotless*; it's called *Rescue*.
It's really awesome. I like all their tracks, but my favourite is "Hugging". Their lyrics are brilliant.
I wasn't so keen on their last album. I didn't like the way it had so much piano in it, but this one is much more energetic.
You have to listen to it.
You'll love it.
Stevie

Useful language:

- It's really awesome/good/great ...
- It's a bit disappointing ...
- It's rather boring ...
- My favourite band/track is ...
- I'm not so keen on ...
- I like / don't like the way ...

2 Now write your own answer to the following task.

Task You've just been to a movie. Write an email (40–70 words) to your friend telling him/her about it.

In your email:

- tell him/her the title of the movie
- tell him/her what type of movie it was
- tell him/her whether you liked it or not
- recommend watching it or not

WORD FILE

Audition

give sth **a try**

She's got a **good voice**.

Don't **give up!**



He/She's going to **make it**.

You have(n't) got **what it takes**.

We'll **get back** to you.

He's **on the way up**.

MORE Words and Phrases

1	after	The police stopped the show after only 42 minutes.	nach, nachdem
	all over	His death was a great shock all over the world.	überall
	attack	She became the victim of a shark attack.	Angriff
	benefit concert	Elton John organised a benefit concert last year.	Benefizkonzert
	could(n't)	I couldn't live like that.	könnte(n)/könntest/könntet (nicht)
	decide	Decide what happens next.	(sich) entscheiden
	donate	Donate some money to support our organisation.	spenden
	donation	The highest donation this evening was 1000.	Spende
	famous	The Rolling Stones had lots of famous songs.	berühmt
	join	Many people wanted to join the organisation.	beitreten
	organise	We have to get organised.	organisieren, koordinieren
	raise (money)	Let's try and raise money for the children's hospital.	(Geld) sammeln, aufbringen
stage	John Lennon was on stage with his band.	Bühne	
2	who	She's the one who called you.	wer/der/die/das
	be happy to	I'm happy to help you with the shopping.	etwas gerne tun
	cause	We're doing this all for a good cause.	Zweck; Grund
	celebrity	Many celebrities showed up for the concert.	Promi, Star
	successful	They have always been a very successful band.	erfolgreich
5	victim	They played a concert for the victims of the accident.	Opfer
	for	I haven't seen her for years.	seit
6	think sth of sth	What do you think of my new single?	etwas von etwas halten; eine Meinung zu etwas haben
	brave	You had to be brave to sing on Superstar.	mutig, unerschrocken
	maybe	Maybe you should try it.	vielleicht, möglicherweise
7	not even	You don't look like a pop star. Not even like a fun version.	(noch) nicht einmal
	voice	You have a beautiful voice.	Stimme
8	least favourite	My least favourite song is "Dangerously in Love".	am wenigsten beliebt/e/er/es
G	lyrics	This song is so fast, I can't understand the lyrics.	Liedtext
	tune	The song was written with a good tune.	Melodie
ME1	Come on ...	Oh, come on, Mum!	Jetzt hör aber auf...
	What's ... like?	What's your room like?	Wie ist...?
ME3	fun	What furniture have you got in your room?	Möbel
DVD	agree	I'm sorry, I agree. You're not our next superstar.	zustimmen
	awful	I think it looks awful.	furchtbar, schrecklich, scheußlich
	I'm sorry.	I didn't mean to interrupt. I'm sorry.	Das tut mir leid.
	I guess	Yes, I guess that could be fun.	ich nehme es an
	meet	She met the doctors who helped her.	begegnen
	record	Some say their first record was the best.	(Schall-)Platte

Reading

1 Read the story. Only one title fits. Which is the right one?

- The lost mobile phone
- A lucky coincidence
- Camping in Scotland



The Grangers were on holiday in Scotland. They were in a small holiday house, about 60 kilometres away from Braemar.

"It's a great place for walking," Mr Granger said. "It rained and rained for two days. Mrs Granger didn't like that. Mr Granger tried to be optimistic. "A bit of rain, my wife only said."

The next day it was sunshine. The Grangers were happy. They drove into Braemar to do some shopping. Then they went to a café for a cup of tea. They sat at a table by the window. Suddenly, Mr Granger whispered

to his wife, "Don't look at the Warners! Mr Warner worked for me when Mr Granger came back home in Canterbury. Mr Granger tried to hide behind his newspaper because he didn't like Mr Warner and he didn't want to talk to him. It was too late. "I don't believe it," Bert Warner shouted, "Nick Granger! What are you doing here? On holiday? Us too. What a coincidence!"

Mr Warner came and spoke to the Grangers for ten minutes. At the end he said, "You must come and see us tomorrow! Let's have lunch together!" "What a nice idea," Mr Granger said. "No way," he said to his wife when the Warners left.

Two days later Mr Granger had an accident when he was walking through a wood. He fell over a hidden tree branch. He cut his leg really badly. His wife had to phone an ambulance. They took him to hospital. The doctor said, "You can't walk for a week."

Mr and Mrs Granger had to go home. But Mrs Granger couldn't drive. What could she do? Then she remembered the Warners. She phoned them and told them about the accident. The Warners were very happy to help. Bert picked Nick up from hospital. Then he drove the Grangers down to Canterbury. From that day on Mr Granger never said a bad word about Mr Warner.

2 How many of these tasks can you do?

- 1 The Granger's holiday house was in Braemar. T / F
- 2 The rain made Mr Granger unhappy. T / F
- 3 On their third afternoon in Scotland they went shopping. T / F

Complete the sentences with no more than 4 words.

- 4 Mr Granger didn't think Mr Warner was
- 5 Mr Granger Mr Warner wouldn't see him.
- 6 Mr Warner invited the Grangers the next day.

Answer the questions in one sentence.

- 7 What was Mr Granger doing when he hurt his leg?
.....
- 8 How did Mr Warner help the Grangers?
.....
- 9 What does Mr Granger think about Mr Warner now?
.....

3 Check your answers.

Listening

4 How much are you like Dan? Do you think the same as him? Tick the sentences that are true for you, too. How many boxes have you ticked?



	Me	Sarah	John
1 I've never seen what I want to be when I'm older.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2 I've never thought about the future of our Earth.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3 I couldn't live without loud music.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4 The mornings are the best part of the day.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5 I love Maths.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6 I like to get up late at the weekends.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7 I need more holidays.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8 I talk too much on the phone.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9 Money is not the most important thing in life.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10 You never have to say sorry to a true friend.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
total			



CD4
3

5 Listen to Sarah and John discussing the task and tick the boxes above for them. Who is most like Dan?

Essential Grammar Past continuous

6 Find seven verbs in the correct form to complete the sentences. (←→↑↓)

W	O	R	K	I	N	G	Z
A	R	E	A	D	I	N	G
T	F	P	G	P	L	A	D
C	E	E	N	L	L	R	E
H	L	I	I	I	E	E	P
I	L	A	V	E	L	A	A
N	W	O	A	Y	A	D	C
G	N	I	H	A	E	F	
S	T	A	R	T	E	D	E

- I was **watching** TV when the phone rang.
- We were playing tennis when it rain.
- When the ball broke the window, we were breakfast.
- When the lights went out, I was at the computer.
- She was when she over.
- When the alarm clock , I was having a bath.
- was a book when there was a knock at the door.

7 Match the sentence halves.

- At 9 a.m. I was walking the piano in the music lesson.
- At 10 a.m. I was trying home work.
- At 12 a.m. I was playing Maths in the kitchen.
- At 1 p.m. I was eating up the dishes.
- At 2 p.m. I was talking the headmaster's office.
- At 3 p.m. I was waiting not to fall asleep while my Maths teacher was talking.
- At 5 p.m. I was helping at my desk.
- At 6 p.m. I was talking to my friends in the French lesson (my teacher wasn't happy).
- At 7 p.m. I was doing my lunch.
- At 8 p.m. I was sleeping to school.

8 Complete the sentences about your day yesterday.

- At 5 a.m. I
- At 6 a.m. I
- At 7 a.m. I
- At 1 p.m. I
- At 3 p.m. I
- At 6 p.m. I
- At 7 p.m. I
- At 8 p.m. I

More Grammar Past continuous

9 Put the verb in brackets in the past simple or past continuous and complete the story.

I ¹..... was walking..... (walk) down the road when I ².....
 (see) a wallet on the ground. I ³.....
 (open) it and ⁴..... (find) a £10 note
 in it. There was nothing else, no name, no address, no credit
 cards — nothing. I ⁵..... (think)
 about what to do when I ⁶..... (see)
 my friend Daisy. She ⁷..... (shop)
 but she ⁸..... (not look) very happy.
 I ⁹..... (ask) her what was wrong.
 She really wanted to buy a beautiful handbag for her mum's birthday. It was £20 but she only had
 £10. Then I ¹⁰..... (know) what to do with the money from the wallet.



10 Use the pictures and words to write sentences.



break leg / play football

Dawn broke her leg when
 she was playing football.



spill coffee / drop cup

He spilled coffee when he was sitting at the table.



walk dog / start raining

June started raining when she was walking her dog.



work at the computer / chair

Pip broke his chair when he was working at the computer.



read a book / headache

Miriam started having a headache when she was reading a book.



listen to MP3-player / crash

Billy crashed into a lamp post when he was listening to his MP3-player.



fall asleep / teacher talk

Sue fell asleep when the teacher was talking.



eat apple / tooth fall out

Richard's tooth fell out when he was eating an apple.

Vocabulary

11 Write numbers. Which of these objects can you:

- 1 listen to?
- 2 talk on?
- 3 try on?
- 4 pay?

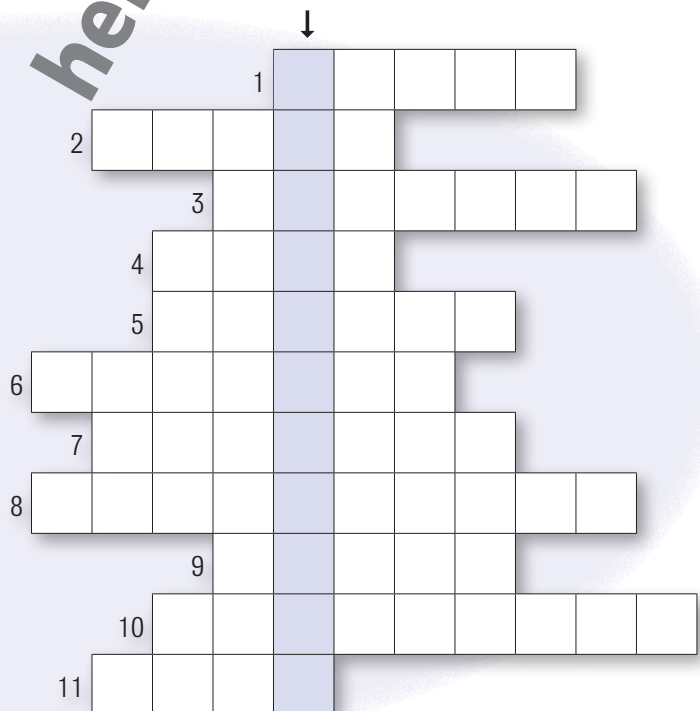


12 Complete the sentences with verbs and objects from the exercise above.

- 1 They were so angry that they left the restaurant and they didn't
- 2 I but they didn't look good on me.
- 3 I don't think he can hear you. He
- 4 Don't try and ask Mum anything because you with her sister.
- 5 I download all my music. I never
- 6 I wanted to but they didn't have one in my size.

13 Do the crossword and find the key word in down.

- 1 to get from one side to the other of something (e.g. a road, sea, ...)
- 2 to want to see a new shirt (for example) looks good on you
- 3 not quite the same
- 4 a melody
- 5 to tell your friend about something
- 6 to stay in a difficult situation
- 7 a small bag to carry things around in
- 8 very hard to believe
- 9 to go into a room, shop, etc.
- 10 not real, made up (e.g. a novel)
- 11 very big



14 CHOICES

A Write a story about a coincidence (40–70 words).

Think about:

- What was the coincidence?
- Who are the people in the story?

Start like this: A funny thing happened to me yesterday

B Do the following tasks.

1 Read the task and what a student wrote. How many coincidences were there?



Write a story called *Coincidence* (120–150 words).

In your story focus on:

- the people in the story
- when the story happened
- what the surprise was

Coincidence

A funny thing happened to me and my parents. They were taking me to London to see the musical *War Horse*. It's nice to go to London sometimes to see a nice musical. Anyway, on the train to London the first funny thing happened. A friend of my mum and her friend were on the train too. They were also going to London to see *War Horse*. "What a coincidence," Mum said. "See you at the musical."

At the theatre we had very nice seats. The two seats next to Mum were empty. A minute before the show started the next funny thing happened. My mum's friend and her daughter sat down right next to us. "What a coincidence," they said and we laughed.

120 words

Writing Tip:

Use a good selection of vocabulary

When writing a text try not to use the same words all the time. Texts are better when you use a variety of words. For example, in the text the word *funny* is used three times. We could use the words *odd* and *strange* to add variety to the vocabulary.

2 The words *musical* and *nice* are also used three times. Use the words in the box to replace some of these examples.

awesome show theatre comfortable popular

Writing tip:

Creating a story (1)

- When writing a story, don't start writing immediately.
- Plan the story in your head and write notes on a piece of paper.
- Think about your own life. Are there any experiences you can use in your story?
- Think about the punchline. It's the last thing your reader will see. You want it to make an impression.
- Organise your paragraphs well. When there is a change in action, write a new paragraph.

3 Now write your own answer to the task in 1.

- Plan on a piece of paper.
- Think carefully about the words you use.
- Use your paragraphs well.

Everyday English *The mystery*

DVD Look at the phrases on page 27 of your Student's Book again. Use them to complete the dialogues.

1 **Teacher** OK, four of you didn't do the homework. So you'll all get more homework for tomorrow.

Student Most of us did their homework alright, should we do more?

2 **Sally** Hi, Gerry - ! There's a motorbike coming towards you.

Gerry Oh, how close! I didn't hear it as I had my headphones* on.

3 **Peter** It seems like nobody wants me in their team.

John Last time we played, you never passed the ball to anybody.

4 **Anna** I just can't concentrate when everyone is so noisy.

Anna I find it difficult to work here, too.

VOCABULARY: *headphones – Kopfhörer

MORE Words and Phrases

	coincidence	<i>It's a coincidence they crashed into each other's car.</i>	Zufall; Glück, Fügung
	incredible	<i>That story is incredible.</i>	unglaublich
	What a ...!	<i>What a coincidence! We crashed into each other.</i>	Was für ein ...!
1	across	<i>They travelled across the entire continent.</i>	über
	be about	<i>The film is about rabbits from Mars.</i>	handelt von
	called	<i>My mum was a huge fan of the band called The Beatles.</i>	hiessen nannten
	few	<i>Only a few survived.</i>	wenig
	from ... to ...	<i>We travelled from New York to London.</i>	von ... nach ...
	giant	<i>I sat in the shade of a giant rock.</i>	riesig
	member	<i>Beyoncé began as a member of the band Destiny's Child.</i>	Mitglied
3	daily	<i>We bring you this programme daily.</i>	täglich
	fall off	<i>The baby fell off the balcony again.</i>	unterfallen
	someone else	<i>Does this book belong to you or to someone else?</i>	jemand anders
	suitcase	<i>I lost my suitcase at the airport.</i>	Koffer
5	bill	<i>Let me pay the bill.</i>	Rechnung
	sunglasses	<i>When the sun is strong, wear sunglasses.</i>	Sonnenbrille
	try on	<i>I tried on a hat at the shop.</i>	anprobieren
6	I beg your pardon.	<i>I beg your pardon, but I'm afraid I don't understand.</i>	Entschuldigung, tut mir leid
	letter	<i>The letters DSQ went up on the board.</i>	Buchstabe
7a	move out (of)	<i>She moved out of her flat last week.</i>	ausziehen (aus)
	one day	<i>One day a shark attacks a boat nearby.</i>	eines Tages
	over there	<i>Can you see that car over there?</i>	dort drüben
	surprise	<i>His films have always surprised us.</i>	überraschen
7b	arrive	<i>Her aunt and uncle arrive tomorrow.</i>	ankommen
	by (Ed Sheeran)	<i>The song "Perfect" was written by Ed Sheeran.</i>	von (Ed Sheeran)
	handbag	<i>She has a handbag over her shoulder.</i>	Handtasche
	have an interest in sth	<i>She has a great interest in classical music.</i>	sich für etwas interessieren
	interrupt	<i>Let me finish. Please don't interrupt.</i>	unterbrechen
	meal	<i>I had my favourite meal last night. Pizza!</i>	Mahlzeit, Essen
	(the) movies	<i>May we see the movies tomorrow.</i>	Kino
	not any more	<i>Belinda doesn't live here any more.</i>	nicht mehr
	pick up sth	<i>They picked up the money.</i>	etwas aufheben
	wave	<i>There were big waves in the morning.</i>	Welle
10	fall in love	<i>They met in Paris and fell in love.</i>	sich verlieben
	reach	<i>They reached number one in the charts.</i>	erreichen
DVD	complaint	<i>There were complaints about the noise from the neighbours.</i>	Beschwerde
	put up	<i>We put up the fence.</i>	aufhängen; hier: aufstellen
	surprised	<i>He was surprised to see her name in the book.</i>	überrascht
ME1	block	<i>Your bike is blocking the door.</i>	etwas blockieren
	leak	<i>There was a gas leak.</i>	Leck
	out there	<i>My mum thinks I'll get lost out there.</i>	da draußen
	run away	<i>I ran away from you because I thought you were a monster.</i>	weglaufen
ME2	company	<i>A man from the gas company came.</i>	Firma; Gesellschaft
ME4	exam	<i>Did you study for the exam?</i>	Test
	mark	<i>I got a good mark in the test.</i>	Note

Reading

1 Read the story.



A few years ago my daughter Lucille went to Granada in Nicaragua for work. "Please come and visit us!" she said to my husband and me. So we went.

We flew to the capital Managua. It was a very long flight. Lucille met us at the airport. She said, "Let's take a bus to Granada." We went to the bus station. It didn't look like the bus stations in England. There were two buses. Two men pushed us into the bus. We gave them some money, bought a bottle of water – and off we went.

The road was bad with holes in it. Sometimes animals

like sheep or cows ran onto it. The driver went as fast as he could go. Even my husband was scared. But Lucille and the other people were having a good time.

When we got off the bus in Granada we saw lots of taxis. But Lucille said, "Let's not take a taxi. Let's take the bus to the centre." The bus was a small open van* with a wooden bench* at each side. We got in. Then some more people got

in and then some more. In the end, nobody could move.

When we arrived at the hotel, I got up – and the people all moved a little for me. I don't know how, but in the end we got off the van with all our bags. The hotel was lovely – large rooms, a swimming pool and lots of beautiful trees and flowers. We loved it.

VOCABULARY: *van – Lieferwagen; bench – Sitzbank

2 How many of these tasks can you do?

Complete the sentences with no more than 4 words.

- 1 The writer of the story is
- 2 Lucille's parents went to visit her in
- 3 When they got to Managua they took
- 4 At the bus station they saw that
 - there weren't any buses there. it was very different to bus stations in the UK.
 - there were lots of people there.
- 5 The road was bad
 - but Lucille's father enjoyed the trip. but the driver was very fast.
 - and they often had to stop for animals.
- 6 The van to the centre
 - was full of people. was much faster than a bus. was very scary for Lucille.
- 7 Would a bus ride like the one from Managua to Granada scare you? Why (not)?
.....
- 8 Would you take a taxi or the van in this situation? Why (not)?
.....
- 9 You don't speak Spanish and want to get on a train. What would you do?
.....

3 Check your answers.

Listening

CD 4
4

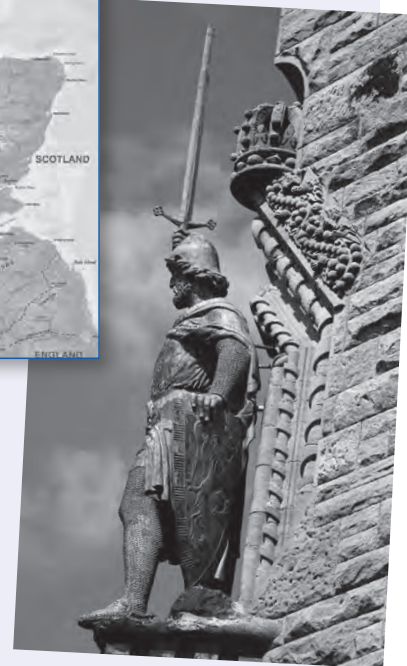


4 Listen to Adrian's travel story. Fill in the gaps in the summary. Underline them and write the correct words under the lines.

Adrian and his sister often go on holiday with their parents. Last year they were in Scotland. Adrian's dad is a big fan of Scotland. He thinks that everything there is great. During their trip they were in Stirling. Dad told them all kinds of stories about Jeremy Wallace. He explained the mistakes in the book Braveheart to them.

It was difficult to find a hotel to stay for the night, but they found one with two rooms. In Mum and Dad's room the sofa was wet and parts of the bed were too. Dad said it was the children's fault. But Adrian saw water drops falling from the ceiling onto the bed and the carpet. Dad found a room for Mum, so Dad slept in the wet room and Mum slept with the kids in the other room.

In the morning Dad came to see them. He was very cold, because there was only cold water in the shower. After a quick breakfast, they had to pay for one room only. Dad was very angry about it.



- | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|
| 1 | 3 | 5 |
| 2 | 4 | |

Essential Grammar Time linkers

5 Match the pictures with the sentences.

- 1 Before we had breakfast we watched some TV.
- 2 I lost my keys before I got off* the bus.
- 3 While we were having breakfast we were watching TV.
- 4 I lost my keys after I got off the bus.
- 5 After we had breakfast we watched some TV.
- 6 I lost my keys while I was getting off the bus.

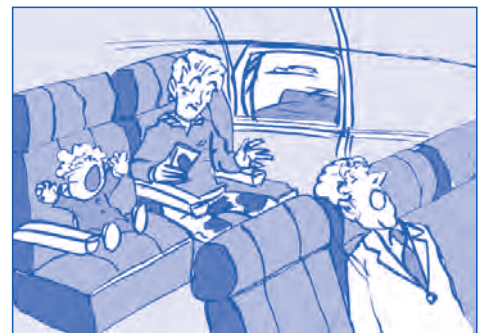


VOCABULARY: *aussteigen – aussteigen

6 Circle the right word for each of the sentences.

A terrible flight

- 1 *While / During* I was packing my suitcase, it broke.
- 2 *While / During* the trip to the airport, we got lost.
- 3 There was lots of turbulence* *while / during* the flight.
- 4 *While / During* I was reading my book, the lights went out.
- 5 I spilled my drink *while / during* the meal and my trousers all wet.
- 6 A baby was crying *while / during* the film and I couldn't hear anything.
- 7 The man in front started talking loudly *while / during* I was trying to get to sleep.
- 8 *While / During* I was waiting at passport control, I discovered my passport was still on the plane.



VOCABULARY: *turbulence – Turbulenz

More Grammar Time linkers

- 7** Fill in the missing words. Use the words from the box. Sometimes there is more than one possible answer.

when by the time before while during until after

- we travel to Brazil, we always watch the movie *Rio* we leave. We stay up the film is finished. the movie is over, Dad is always asleep.
- the last day of term, my brother and I go to our grandparents' place in the country for two weeks. this time, we have fun riding our bikes, swimming in the lake and helping out at our grandparents' farm. My brother is lazier than me. I help grandpa, he sleeps in the grass behind the house.
- We didn't go into the swimming pool the storm. we were watching the storm the lights suddenly went out. the lights came on again, the storm was finished.
- our safari we hoped to see a tiger. We waited in our jeep it was dark. we went home, Dad wanted to walk a bit. the guide heard that, he only said, "Crazy man."



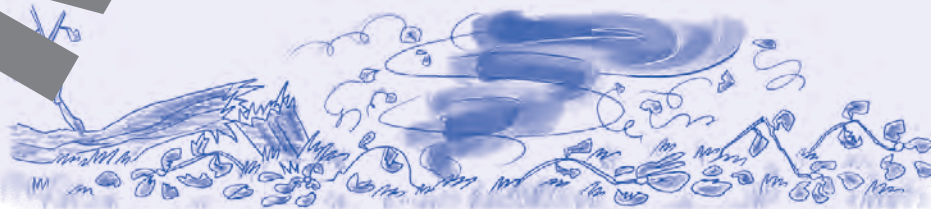
More Grammar take time to do something

- 8** Write sentences. How long does it take you to ...

- get to school? *It takes me ... minutes to get to school.*
- do your homework each day?
- fall asleep at night?
- decide what to wear to go to a party?

- 9** Complete the text with the correct form of the verb **take**.

I love my garden.
 So far it ¹ me years to find all the plants for my garden.
 Last year it ² me two months to plant some rare flowers.
 Now it ³ me half a day to water them all once a week.
 A storm ⁴ the storm ten minutes to destroy them all.



Vocabulary

- 10** Read Shireen's postcard and complete it with the words in the box.

slept
suffered
hired
went
met
took
get
got

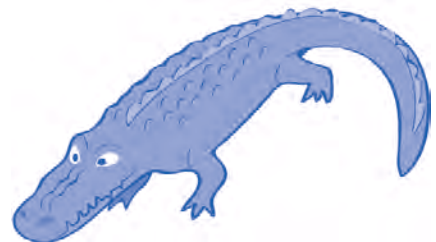
Dear Ahmed,
We're having a really great time here in Peru. It's such an amazing place and it's so good to
1..... away from London for a while. The local people are really friendly and we've
2..... some lovely people here. We spent the first week in Lima and then we
3..... a car to see a bit more of the country. We've spent some nights in hotels but we've also 4..... in tents* too. Yesterday we 5..... up to Machu Picchu. It's fantastic. It's an ancient city high up in the Andes. Unfortunately, Mum from a bit of altitude sickness, so we couldn't stay too long. Guess what we saw when we came down? A snake. I 7..... really close to it. I some really good photos. I'll show you them when we get back. Can't wait to see you.
Love,
Shireen



VOCABULARY: *tent – Zelt

- 11** Match the sentence halves.

- | | | |
|---------------|--------------------------|-------------------|
| 1 hire | <input type="checkbox"/> | to Switzerland |
| 2 suffer from | <input type="checkbox"/> | in tents |
| 3 go up to | <input type="checkbox"/> | car |
| 4 sleep | <input type="checkbox"/> | people |
| 5 take | <input type="checkbox"/> | to alligators |
| 6 meet other | <input type="checkbox"/> | altitude sickness |
| 7 get close | <input type="checkbox"/> | 5,000 metres |



- 12** Complete the sentences with the missing words.

- Frank for work at 8.00 a.m.
- He his bike.
- He the underground station at 8.10 a.m.
- He the train at 8.15 a.m.
- His train journey about 50 minutes.
- He the train at around 9.05 a.m.
- His walk to the office 10 minutes.
- He work at 9.30 a.m.



Developing speaking competencies

13 Complete the dialogue with the words in the box.

forget got that's say going correct should recommend

- Sally** So, Liam. I hear you're going to Brazil for your holidays. Anywhere?
- Liam** Yes, we're ¹..... to Salvador in the State of Bahia.
- Sally** Salvador. It's a wonderful city. I was there a few years ago.
- Liam** Really? So what should I do there?
- Sally** You ²..... definitely try some I found I loved it.
- Liam** For example?
- Sally** Well, you've ³..... to try Moqueca.
- Liam** Did you ⁴..... Moqueca?
- Sally** Yes, it's a fish stew. It's delicious and don't ⁵..... to put some chilli sauce in it. But not too much. It's hot.
- Liam** OK, Moqueca with chilli sauce, is that ⁶.....?
- Sally** Yes, and then there's Vapata. That's also really good. You get that from the street sellers. It's the best.
- Liam** So ⁸..... Moqueca and Vapata. I think I should write this down before I forget.



CD 4
5

14 Listen and check.

Developing writing skills

15 CHOICES

A You stayed at a fantastic hotel at the weekend. Write an email to a friend in which you recommend it to him (or her) (40–70 words).

Use the following phrases.

- I stayed at the hotel.
- It was great because the room was and the view was
- There was also a pool and
- The food was I had for dinner.
- There was also a pool and

B Do the following tasks.

1 Read the task and what a student wrote. Why is Amy sending a link to a website?

Amy just came back from a holiday in a nice hotel. Write an email (40–70 words) to your friend, recommending the hotel.

Write your email:

- say where you were
- say what was great about the hotel
- recommend it to your friend

From: amyparks@mailconnect.com
 Subject: I'm back!

REPLY

Hi Tony,
 We've just come back from Italy. We stayed at the Amorosa Hotel in Bettole and it was absolutely beautiful. The rooms are large and have beautiful windows, the view is excellent and it wasn't that expensive. I really recommend the hotel to you and your family. I'm sending you a link to their website because you should book soon. It's very popular.
 Ciao,
 Amy

Language:

- I recommend ...
- You should ...
- ... you should do is ...
- Let me tell you that ...
- I suggest ...
- It's a must!
- You (really) have to ...
- Try the ...

2 Now write your own answer to the following task

Task You've just read a book you liked. Write an email (40-70 words) to your friend recommending the book.

In your email:

- say what you read and say what was great about the story
- recommend it to your friend

WORD FILE

Travelling

Phrases connected to the illustration:

- suffer from altitude sickness
- take off
- land
- fly (back)
- sleep in tents
- it takes an hour
- get on (a plane)
- set off (for work)
- get to (the airport)
- talk to each other
- get off (the plane)
- get into (a car)
- get out of (the car)
- get close to (alligators)
- meet other people
- be with each other
- get on (a trip)
- get on (a plane)
- get on (a plane)

MORE Words and Phrases

	traveller	<i>Many travellers come here by train.</i>	Reisende/r
1	anyone	<i>There was never anyone at the beach, so we could gallop as much as we wanted.</i>	irgendjemand, jede/r
	badly	<i>She was bleeding badly.</i>	sehr; hier: stark
	decision	<i>She made the right decision.</i>	Entscheidung
	end up	<i>She crashed her car and ended up in hospital.</i>	enden; enden
	explore (sth)	<i>They explored the land.</i>	erforschen; erkunden
	get out of bed	<i>Get out of bed now!</i>	aufstehen
	make sb do sth	<i>It made me think about the Second World War.</i>	zwingen; dazu bringen/veranlassen
	market	<i>I bought fresh flowers from the market.</i>	Markt
	on board	<i>On board the plane from London was Lady Gaga.</i>	an Bord; hier: im Flugzeug
	sail	<i>They wanted to sail back by sea.</i>	segeln
smell	<i>The food on the plane had a terrible smell.</i>	Geruch	
2	century	<i>In the 17th century, London was a much smaller city.</i>	Ja-hundert
	sightseeing	<i>Did you do any sightseeing in California?</i>	Sichtgung
4	explorer	<i>In 1804 the two explorers left their home country.</i>	Forscher/in
	tent	<i>He slept in a tent made of branches and leaves.</i>	Zelt
	weak	<i>The fire was weak but became stronger.</i>	schwach
5	death	<i>Lady Diana's death was a great shock.</i>	Tod
	foreign	<i>His name sounds foreign.</i>	ausländisch, fremd
7	capital (city)	<i>There is a nature park near Florida's capital city, Tallahassee.</i>	Hauptstadt
	for a while	<i>We want to relax for a while.</i>	eine Weile
	get away	<i>The others got away.</i>	davonkommen; flüchten
	look forward to sth	<i>We're really looking forward to our trip.</i>	sich auf etwas freuen
	prefer sth	<i>Which of the two did you prefer?</i>	etwas vorziehen, bevorzugen
	scenery	<i>You can see the city from the mountain.</i>	Landschaft
9	be afraid (of)	<i>She was afraid of being alone.</i>	Angst haben, sich fürchten (vor)
	make friends	<i>I soon made friends with the people on the farm.</i>	sich anfreunden
11	customer	<i>Our customer is very happy with our new machine.</i>	Kunde/Kundin
	departure	<i>Check in two hours before departure.</i>	Abreise
12	preparation	<i>The producer controls the preparation of a film.</i>	Vorbereitung
	view	<i>The view of the mountains is stunning.</i>	Sicht; (Aus-)Blick, Aussicht
13	at least	<i>It was a terrible accident, but at least I got the money back for my car.</i>	wenigstens, zumindest; mindestens
	delayed	<i>My flight was delayed by an hour.</i>	verspätet, verzögert
	go by (sth)	<i>They will go to New York by plane.</i>	hier: mit (etwas) fahren
	passport	<i>I forgot my passport and couldn't fly.</i>	Reisepass
14	impossible	<i>Who will win? It's impossible to say.</i>	unmöglich
15	recently	<i>Have you seen any good films recently?</i>	neulich, vor Kurzem
G	run out of sth	<i>During the trip the men ran out of food.</i>	etwas geht einem aus
DVD	countryside	<i>We really enjoyed the beautiful countryside.</i>	Land(schaft)
	on the way	<i>On the way, they stop and watch the animals.</i>	auf dem Weg
	recommend	<i>I can recommend going to the park.</i>	empfehlen

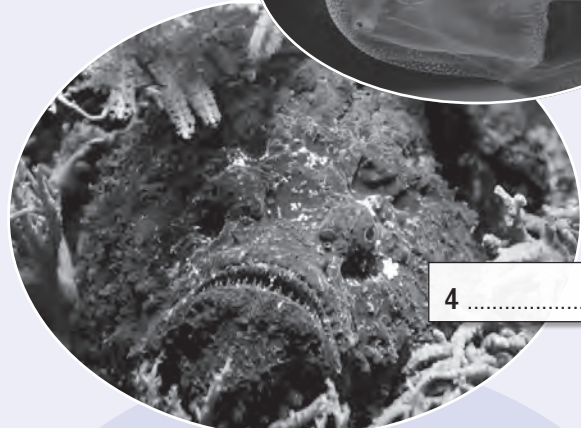
Reading

1 Read the text. Write the names of the animals under the pictures.

1



.....



4

3



DANGEROUS CREATURES

Are you looking for dangerous animals? Then Australia is the country for you. It has the most dangerous animals in the world. Here

The saltwater crocodile is one of the most famous dangerous animals. They are usually around 4 metres long, but sometimes they can be 7 metres. You can find them on the northern coast of Australia and they often live in rivers and lakes. When you are on a boat, don't hold your feet out. They could bite it off.

Other kinds of snakes and spiders. The redback spider is deadly. It lives in city areas, so you're not safe even in your own home. Snakes hide most of the time. They only attack people when they feel they are in danger. Tiger snakes are very dangerous. But if you get to a doctor quickly, you won't die from their bite.



5

The most dangerous animal in Australia is the jellyfish*. The box jellyfish can kill you in less than three minutes. Some people say the Irukandji jellyfish is even more dangerous because it's only 2.5 cm long and very difficult to see in the water.

But jellyfish aren't the only dangers in the sea. Watch out also for the stonefish. Its poison can kill a man in two hours.

Australia is a beautiful country. But just take care and watch out for dangerous animals when you are there. When you see a sign "Danger - crocodiles!", don't jump into the water!

VOCABULARY: *jellyfish – Qualle

2 How many of these tasks can you do?

Complete the sentences with no more than 4 words.

- 1 The biggest saltwater crocodiles can be
- 2 These crocodiles live of the country.
- 3 On a boat tour it's a good idea not outside of the boat.
- 4 You can often find the redback spider in houses. T / F
- 5 Snakes are very aggressive all the time. T / F
- 6 A bite from the tiger snake can kill you. T / F
- 7 Why do some people think the Irukandji jellyfish is more than the box jellyfish?
.....
- 8 How long do you have to get to the doctor after a snake bite?
.....
- 9 What advice does the writer give about the wild animals in Australia?
.....

3 Check your answers.

Listening



CD4
6

4 Listen and write *Ryan, Helen or Steve* under the correct picture. There are two extra pictures.



CD4
6



5 Listen again and answer the questions.

- 1 What kind of pet does Ryan think Ryan has?
.....
- 2 How does Ben describe Ryan's dog?
.....
- 3 What pets does Lucy guess that Helen has?
.....
- 4 How does Ben describe Helen's snake?
.....
- 5 Why couldn't Steve have a dog?
.....
- 6 How does Olga describe the spider?
.....

Essential Grammar Comparatives and superlatives


6 Look at the information about three cars. Circle T (True) or F (False).

A




speed	160km/h
year	2013
length	3m
comfort	★★★
price	£8,000

B



speed	180km/h
year	1967
length	4m
comfort	★★
price	£10,000



speed	200km/h
year	1967
length	3m
comfort	★
price	£25,000

- Car C is more expensive than car B but not as expensive as car A. T / F
- Car A is faster than car B but not as fast as car C. T / F
- Car B is older than car A but not as old as car C. T / F
- Car A is as long as car B but more comfortable than car C. T / F
- Car C is more comfortable than car A and B. T / F
- Car A is as expensive as car B. T / F
- Car B is the longest. T / F
- Car C is the fastest. T / F
- Car C is as new as car B, but car A is the newest. T / F
- Car A is the most comfortable. T / F

7 Choose the correct adjectives and complete the text.



Sequels* are never usually as ¹ *good / better* as the first film in a series. For example, *Speed* was ² *a more awesome / an awesome* film. *Speed II* was the ³ *worse / worst* film ever made. *Spiderman* is the ⁴ *more exciting / most exciting* film I've seen. *Spiderman II* is ⁵ *boring / most boring*.

Of course, this isn't always true. What about *Shrek*, for example? I think that *Shrek II* is ⁶ *good / better* than *Shrek*. I think that it is ⁷ *funnier / funniest* and I also think the story is ⁸ *more interesting / most interesting*. Don't get me wrong. I like *Shrek*, it's a ⁹ *great / greatest* film. It's ¹⁰ *more / most* intelligent than most Hollywood films. But I just don't think it is as ¹¹ *funny / funnier* as the second part. I think *Shrek II* is the ¹² *greater / greatest* cartoon ever made.

VOCABULARY: *sequel – Folge, Fortsetzung

More Grammar Comparatives and superlatives

8 Complete the sentences with a superlative.



- 1 A Charles and George are good at Maths. B Yeah but I'm the best.
- 2 A Tammy and Georgina have got really cute dogs. B Yeah, but my dog is
- 3 A Nigel's and Geoff's girlfriends are really pretty. B Yeah, but my girlfriend is
- 4 A Paul and Steve have got really cool bikes. B Yeah, but my bike is
- 5 A The teacher said that the twins are really intelligent. B Yeah, but
- 6 A Mum and Dad have got really expensive cars. B Yeah, but my car is

9 In your exercise book, rewrite the sentences so that they mean the same.

Example: Anna is older than Janet. → Janet is not as old as Anna.

- 1 Squash is more exciting than tennis. 6 The snow in Edinburgh was much worse than the snow in Glasgow.
- 2 Rome is bigger than Naples. 7 Horror films are not nearly as exciting as comedy films.
- 3 Finland is not as hot as Greece. 8 Detective films are not nearly as funny as cartoons.
- 4 Hungarian is not as easy as Spanish.
- 5 Natasha is much friendlier than Victoria.

10 What do you think of these paintings? Write sentences to compare them. Use the adjectives in the box to help you.



old
beautiful
good
modern
exciting
interesting
ugly

Painting A is the oldest.
I think painting B is the most beautiful.

.....

.....

.....

.....

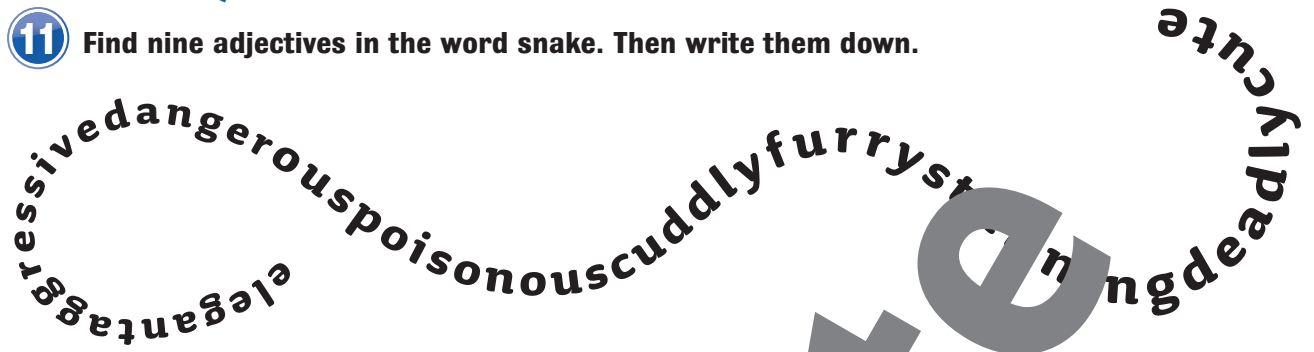
.....

.....



Vocabulary

11 Find nine adjectives in the word snake. Then write them down.



- | | |
|---------|---------|
| 1 | 6 |
| 2 | 7 |
| 3 | 8 |
| 4 | 9 |
| 5 | |

12 Choose the correct adjective.

- That snake is *deadly* / *furry* / *stunning*. One bite kills you.
- Her dog is so *aggressive* / *cuddly* / *elegant*. I just want to hold it in my arms.
- His rabbit's got a lot of hair. It's very *stunning* / *furry* / *dangerous*.
- That bird is bright red, yellow and blue. It's completely *stunning* / *deadly* / *cute*.
- Don't drink that! It's *cuddly* / *aggressive* / *poisonous*.
- It's a very *dangerous* / *stunning* / *poisonous* part of town. We never go there at night.
- Don't touch that dog. It's *furry* / *stunning* / *aggressive* and might attack you.
- Dave wore his best clothes, including a beautiful suit and tie. He looked very *furry* / *elegant* / *poisonous*.

13 Unscramble the words and complete the dialogue.

Helena Look at that animal. It's (arodlbea). What is it?

Juliet It's a slow loris. It looks cute, but it's quick to

2 (tkatac).

Helena Really? Why?

Juliet It's (oosin).

3 (ddn) sound. It produces a

4 (oopsin)

5 that can be deadly.

Helena That sounds pretty

6 (thgirnnfgei).

I (popsuse)

I better (tyas)

7 away from it then.

Juliet Good idea, I totally (regae).



14 CHOICES

A Write a fact file about your favourite animal (40–70 words).

In your fact file say:

- what animal it is
- what it looks like
- how big/long/heavy it is
- why it is your favourite animal

B Do the following tasks.

1 Read the task and what a student wrote. Why do we need to write fact files?

Task

Write a fact file about an endangered animal (40–70 words).

In your fact file, say:

- what the animal is and what it looks like and where it can be found
- why it is endangered and what we could do
- why it is important to you to save it and how to save it

The endangered animal I want to write about is the mako shark. Here's what you need to know.

- There are two types, shortfin and longfin.
- They are big (3.2 to 4.5 metres).
- They can weigh up to 800 kg.
- They hardly ever attack humans.



Mako sharks are found in warm oceans. They live in the seas off Asia, Brazil and in the Gulf Stream, but there have also been mako shark sightings around France and Italy. They are endangered because many boats (especially in Asia) hunt them.

- because their meat is used for medicine
- because their fins are used for medicine

Some fishing boats only take the fins and throw the fish back to die. This is terrible. That is why we should stop the fishing of mako sharks. And we shouldn't buy their meat.

I think that mako sharks are important because

- they are older and bigger fish
- ◆ they keep the ocean clean from other dangerous fish

Save the mako shark!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

VOCABULARY: *fin – Flosse

Writing tip:

Use good punctuation

When writing a text, be consistent (einheitlich). For example when you are doing bullet points, use one type of bullet point only and lay them out clearly. But only use them when you have several points to make.

For strong messages use exclamation marks (!) but don't overdo them. And never use more than one exclamation mark in a row!

2 Look at the text again.

- 1 What is wrong with the bullet points?
- 2 Should you use them in all of the examples above? Why (not)?
- 3 Where else could you put exclamation marks? Mark them in.
- 4 Where in the text is the writer using too many exclamation marks?

Writing tip:

Writing a fact file

- Carefully check your facts.
- If you use the internet, don't only look at one site. Check the information on several.
- Do not copy the text but rephrase using your own words.
- Do not copy over difficult words you do not understand.
- Lay your page out well. Use one or two pictures to help the reader understand your text.

3 Now write your own answer to the following task.

Task

Write a fact file about your favourite animal (120–170 words).
In your fact file, say:

- what the animal is and what it looks like
- where it can be found
- what its life is like
- why it is your favourite animal
- why it is important to you

Everyday English



Look at the phrases on p. 48 of your Student's Book again. Use them to complete the dialogues.

- 1 A Did you see her playing the guitar? I think she's terrible.
B I agree. — she's not a good player, ...
A She's terrible!
- 2 A Do you think we should get a dog for grandma?
B It'd be great for her to have a pet
for company, but maybe a dog would be too much work for her.
- 3 A Do you think Mrs Morrison would look after Blackie while we're away?
B She said no last time we asked her.
A Yeah, Maybe we need to ask somebody else.

MORE Words and Phrases

1	(not) at all	<i>You're not bothering me at all!</i>	überhaupt nicht
	cute	<i>Shrek is too cute for me.</i>	niedlich, süß
	deadly	<i>The bite of the taipan snake is deadly.</i>	tödlich
	probably	<i>There are some fascinating things about sharks that you probably don't know yet.</i>	wahrscheinlich, vermutlich
	rabies	<i>Rabies is a very dangerous illness in animals.</i>	Zornwut
6	seal	<i>Seals and sea lions are the great white shark's food.</i>	Robbentier
	bleed	<i>He fell over and his knee started bleeding.</i>	bluten
	bleeding	<i>He helped control the bleeding.</i>	Blutung
	calm	<i>In a loud but calm voice she said what happened.</i>	ruhig, gelassen
	contact sb	<i>An organisation contacted her.</i>	mit jmdm in Verbindung kommen
	event	<i>Her first concert in the US was an important event.</i>	Ereignis
	heart	<i>Bethany's heart beats faster every time she sees something dark in the water.</i>	Herz
	neither	<i>She tried one wave, but it didn't work. Neither one or next.</i>	auch nicht; weder; keine
	nightmare	<i>A dream can turn into a nightmare.</i>	Albtraum
	offer	<i>They offered her a job as a photographer.</i>	anbieten
	offer	<i>It was an interesting offer.</i>	Angebot
	panic	<i>She didn't panic after the shark attacked her.</i>	in Panik geraten
	several	<i>Meryl Streep starred in several films.</i>	einige; verschiedene
	wrap sth	<i>He wrapped his shirt around many's wound.</i>	etwas einwickeln
	7	fear	<i>Her dreams are bigger than her fear.</i>
need to		<i>I need to study for the test.</i>	müssen
scream		<i>At the airport there were a lot of screaming fans.</i>	schreien
11	e.g.	<i>You can eat tropical fruits like e.g. mango, pineapple and papaya.</i>	z.B.
	expensive	<i>That shirt is too expensive.</i>	teuer
	horrible	<i>I think this movie is just horrible.</i>	grausam, furchtbar
12	advise sb against sth	<i>Gillian advised me against swimming with sharks.</i>	jdm von etwas abraten, jdn vor etwas warnen
	defend	<i>Sharks kill people in their territory.</i>	verteidigen
	diver	<i>Swimming and people are killing me more danger than sharks.</i>	Taucher/in
	explain	<i>Our teacher explained the problem.</i>	erklären; erläutern
	feed	<i>After a meal, crocodiles don't need to feed for a long time.</i>	fressen
	frightening	<i>A shark's mouth is a frightening sight.</i>	erschreckend, beängstigend
	great white shark	<i>You can sometimes see great white sharks jumping out of the water.</i>	Weißer Hai
	however	<i>There are many species of shark that attack humans. However, some can be very dangerous.</i>	aber; dennoch; allerdings
	length	<i>Sharks can grow up to the length of two cars.</i>	Länge
	mistake sth for	<i>People sometimes mistake humans for seals.</i>	etwas mit etwas verwechseln
	not so	<i>But not so much here in California.</i>	nicht wirklich
	on average	<i>Great whites kill only one person every 8 years on average.</i>	im Durchschnitt
	suppose	<i>I suppose it does. But not here in California.</i>	annehmen
	take care	<i>People should take care.</i>	aufpassen, sich hüten
	13	search	<i>Search the internet for more information.</i>
ME1			
ME1	accent	<i>Has he got an accent?</i>	Akzent
	fair	<i>He's got fair hair.</i>	blond, hell
DVD	be (not) allowed to do sth	<i>I wasn't allowed to ride the London Eye.</i>	etwas (nicht) tun dürfen

UNIT 5 London calling!

Reading

1 Read Susan's letter.

Dear Aunt Helen,

I've just got back from a school trip to London. We were there for three days. I'm really tired now. We walked for hours every day – but it was cool.

We saw all the famous places, so that made my mum happy, too. I liked St Paul's Cathedral best. We walked up all the 500+ steps. From the top we had a great view of London. The view from the London Eye the next day was also good. It was quite foggy and we couldn't see much. We also saw a film in a big cinema in Leicester Square. The cinema is fantastic but the tickets were very expensive.

On our first evening we went to the Globe Theatre and saw a Shakespeare play. It was called *A Comedy of Errors*. OK, the language was a little strange, but I had no problem understanding it. We laughed quite a lot. The only thing I hated was that we had to stand for two hours. We had cheap tickets so we didn't get a seat!

The best thing of all was the shopping, of course! The teachers gave us two hours of free time every day. Luckily I went to Camden Market. She bought a funny hat there – it's covered with flowers in it! She thought it was really cool. I wasn't so sure. She said she'd buy one for me.

Yesterday was our last day and we went to the Science Museum. It's a really great museum. There are lots of working machines with lots of buttons and levers.

Hope to see you soon.

Love,
Susan



2 How many of these tasks can you do?

- 1 Susan is tired after the trip because
 - they had to go everywhere on foot.
 - they didn't sleep much.
 - they arrived home late.
- 2 Susan's mum said she should
 - buy her a present. enjoy the sights of London. not spend too much money.
- 3 Susan thought St Paul's Cathedral
 - had too many steps. was higher than the London Eye. was really good.
- 4 Susan found *A Comedy of Errors* difficult to understand.
- 5 Susan and her friends thought the comedy was very funny. T / F
- 6 The play was nearly three hours long. T / F

Answer the questions in one sentence.

- 7 How many hours in total did Susan spend shopping?

.....
- 8 What did Susan think of what Lucy bought?

.....
- 9 What did Susan like about the Science Museum?

.....

3 Check your answers.

Listening



4 First, read about Dick Whittington. Then listen to the conversation about him. Are the sentences (1–8) fact or fiction? Circle the correct option.

Most of us have heard the story of Dick Whittington, the poor man who became rich and then became the mayor* of London. And many of us probably think the story is a legend – just like Robin Hood. But in fact he was a real person. However, the story we heard when we were children was not completely true.




- 1 He came from a poor family. *fact / fiction*
- 2 He was mayor of London four times. *fact / fiction*
- 3 He had a cat. *fact / fiction*
- 4 He made a lot of money selling his cat. *fact / fiction*
- 5 After hearing some church bells* he decided to return to London. *fact / fiction*
- 6 He made money from the King's family. *fact / fiction*
- 7 He knew kings. *fact / fiction*
- 8 He gave a lot of money to the poor. *fact / fiction*

VOCABULARY

***find one's fortune** – sein Glück finden
mayor – Bürgermeister/in
church bells – Kirchenglocken

Essential Grammar Relative pronouns

5 Underline the relative pronouns in the quiz. Then do the quiz.

- What's the name of the river which flows* through London?
 - the Severn
 - the Dee
 - the Thames
- Many tourists who go to London want to see Big Ben. But what is Big Ben?
 - a clock
 - a tower
 - a bell
- What is the name of the giant wheel which is on the south bank of the river?
 
 - the London Eye
 - the London Wheel
 - the London Roundabout
- What's the name of the architect who designed St Paul's Cathedral?
 - Charles Dickens
 - Christopher Wren
 - Tim Vickery
- What do you call the guards who protect the Crown Jewels?
 - Steakmen
 - Porklopers
 - Beefeaters
- Who was the famous writer who kept a diary on his own life in the 1600s?
 - Benvenuto Cellini
 - Christopher Wren
 - William Shakespeare
- What is the name of the area of London which was a flower market until about 40 years ago?
 - Covent Garden
 - Waterloo
 - Hyde Park
- What is the name of the famous fictional detective whose address is 221B Baker Street?
 - James Bond
 - Sherlock Holmes
 - Alex Rider
- What is the name of the London football team whose stadium is called Stamford Bridge?
 - Arsenal
 - West Ham
 - Chelsea

VOCABULARY: *flow – fließen

6 Choose the correct relative pronoun to complete the sentences.

- La Trattoria is the restaurant *who / whose / which* makes the best pizza in town.
- Garth Bale is the player *who / whose / which* Real Madrid paid a lot of money for.
- Julia is the girl *who / whose / which* sits next to me in French.
- He's got a dog *whose / which* wakes me up every morning at 6 a.m.
- Manchester is the city *who / whose / which* has the best football teams in the UK.
- She's got a daughter *who / whose / which* daughter is an opera singer.
- That is the girl *who / whose / which* birthday is on the same day as yours.
- Euston is the station *who / whose / which* is the busiest in London.
- Mr Thomas is the teacher *who / whose / which* teaches us English.

7 In which of the sentences in 6 is *that* also possible. Tick the boxes.

- 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

More Grammar Relative pronouns

8 Put the words in order to make sentences.

1 man / made the film / *Jurassic Park* / the / who / is / Spielberg

Spielberg is the man who made the film Jurassic Park.

2 the girl / know / lives upstairs? / Do / that / you

3 to / this / goes / which / Piccadilly Circus? / Is / the bus

4 I've got / London. / lives / who / a / in / friend

5 you / you / much? / liked / T-shirt / which / Did / the / so /

6 the / Where's / this door? / who / key / the / has / / woman

9 Complete the sentences with your own ideas.

1 Mum is the person in our house who

2 My bedroom is the place that

3 The headmaster is the person whose

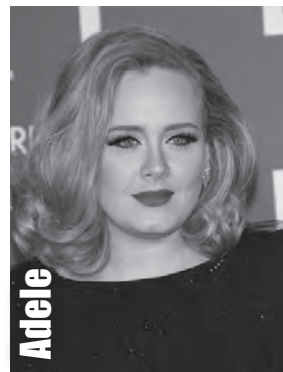
4 My best friend is the person who

5 Reading is a hobby that

6 Parents are the people whose

10 Write sentences like in the example in your exercise book. Use your own ideas.

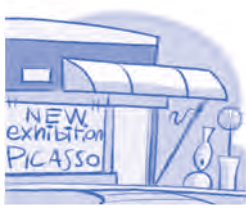
Example: *William Shakespeare is the man who wrote Romeo and Juliet.*



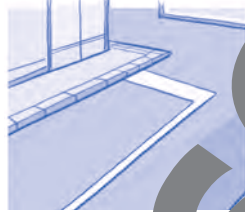
Vocabulary

11 Write the words under the pictures.

- square tower park shopping centre art gallery
 street bridge museum shops buildings



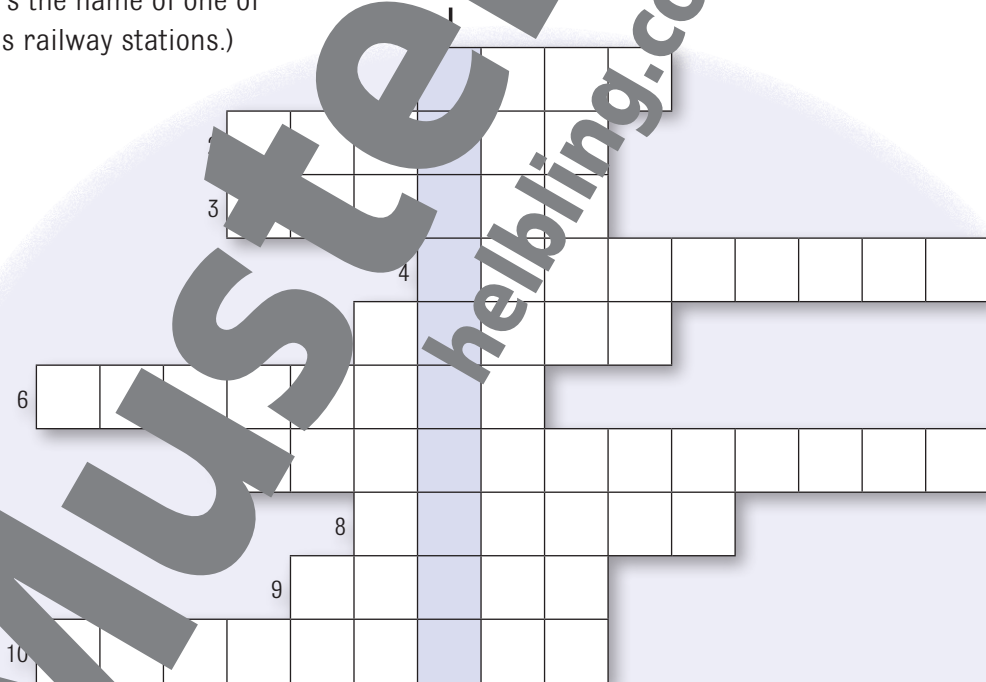
1 2 3 4 5



6 7 8 9 10

12 Use the clues to complete the crossword and find the secret word.

(Clue: It's the name of one of London's railway stations.)



- 1 and watch the world go by in Hyde ...
- 2 Take a boat trip on the ... of Nelson and his lions in Trafalgar ...
- 3 Watch boats sail under Tower ...
- 4 Visit Soho, one of London's most famous ...
- 5 Take a boat trip on the ... Thames.
- 6 Take a train ride from one of London's many ...
- 7 Visit Tate. One of the best ... in the world.
- 8 Walk down Oxford ... and look in the shops.
- 9 Covent Garden has cool ...
- 10 Go and look at some of London's modern ... like City Hall and The Shard.

13 CHOICES

A You were on a short holiday. Write an email (40–70 words) to a friend and tell him/her about it.

In your email say:

- where you were
- who was with you
- what you liked best and why

B Do the following tasks.

1 Read the task and what a student wrote. What is Harry interested in?

Task

Imagine you are on a holiday in Oxford. Write an email or letter to your uncle (120–180 words).

Write about:

- where you're staying
- what you've done
- some of the sights
- the things you like best
- your plans for tomorrow

Dear Uncle Lawrence,

Finally! We've made it to Oxford for the weekend, and Mum and Dad are visiting old friends, so I've got some time for myself. We're staying at a bed & breakfast in Abingdon Road. It's only a 20-minute walk to the city centre, so that's OK. This morning Mum and Dad dragged me to the Ashmolean Museum, but I went to Christ Church College on my own to see the Harry Potter dining hall there. I took some really great photos. There are some great places in Oxford but Christ Church with its hall is the best.

I also went to that shop you told me about. I didn't buy a book, but they had a magic wand like Harry uses. I bought that. Thank you for the money you gave me, it was a big help.

Tomorrow I'm going to gym, so I can't go punting on the river. I hope they won't be too busy. Maybe I'll go to the cinema. There's an amazing new film of "Fantastic Beasts 2".

Best wishes,



Language tip:

Apostrophes

Apostrophes can be difficult to get right. Sometimes students add them when they are not needed (No Dog's Allowed), other times they miss them out altogether (Carolines letter).

Musterseite

2 Look at the text again. Look at the highlighted words and correct the ones that are wrong.

Writing tip:

Writing an email / a letter to a friend, a relative* ...

Consider the following for your writing:

- Who are you writing to?
- Are there any questions from their letter you have to answer?
- Do you want to say thank you for anything?
- Do you have questions yourself?
- What do you want to tell them? What is your news?
- Don't forget to ask how the other person is.
- End your letter with *Best wishes, Love, Yours*, etc.

VOCABULARY
relative – Verwandte/r

3 Now write your own answer to the following questions.

Task

Imagine you are on holiday somewhere in Austria. Write an email or letter to a relative (120–180 words).

Write about:

- where you're staying
- the things you like best
- what you're doing
- the food and weather
- people you have met
- your plans for tomorrow

Everyday English The train ticket

DVD Look at the phrases on p. 59 in your Student's Book again. Use them to complete the dialogues.

1 A You want to buy yourself a new bike? Then why don't you make some money by washing people's cars?

B But I'm not sure there are many people who get their car washed.

A Maybe not. But, isn't it?

Mum, I want to go to Greece on a camping tour with my friends during the holidays?

B, Nick! You're only fourteen! Of course you can't go!

3 A Look, Ruby, help me tidy up the house and I'll take you to your favourite restaurant on Sunday.

B OK, Dad, but only if I can have a double portion of lemon ice cream!

A

WORD FILE

Around town

a street	a building	a tower	an art gallery	a river
a square	a bridge	a museum	a park	a shop / shopping centre

MORE Words and Phrases

	sights	<i>We looked at all the sights in Los Angeles.</i>	Sehenswürdigkeiten
1	attraction	<i>Take a look at the many attractions London offers.</i>	Attraktion
	avoid	<i>You should avoid going there at noon – there are too many people.</i>	vermeiden
	building	<i>Look at that beautiful old building over there.</i>	Gebäude
	collection	<i>Tate Modern has a great collection of art.</i>	Sammlung
	gallery	<i>The old factory building is now an art gallery.</i>	Galerie
	giant wheel	<i>The London Eye is a giant wheel.</i>	Riesenrad
	government	<i>The British government meets in the Houses of Parliament.</i>	Regierung
	hand	<i>The giant clock's hands are 2.7 and 4.1 metres long.</i>	Zeiger (Uhr)
	the Houses of Parliament	<i>When you go to London, you must visit the Houses of Parliament.</i>	das Parlament (von Großbritannien)
	in advance	<i>Book your ride in advance.</i>	im Voraus
	including	<i>Entry to all the buildings here including the museum is free today.</i>	einschließlich
	play	<i>We watched a play by Shakespeare in London.</i>	Theaterstück
	queue	<i>There's always a long queue at the Tower of London.</i>	Schlange, Reihe
	raise	<i>They raise the drawbridge to let ships go through.</i>	(an-)heben, hochziehen
	raven	<i>Make sure to look for ravens at the Tower of London.</i>	Kolkrabe
	theatre	<i>Shakespeare played in the Swan Theatre.</i>	Theater
	visitor	<i>Visitors can see the clock in City Hall.</i>	Besucher/in
which	<i>This is the shop which sells the best cakes.</i>	welche/r/s	
5	against	<i>Some kids stand up against the idea.</i>	gegen
	entertainment	<i>Go to Covent Garden to watch the street entertainment.</i>	Unterhaltung
	exercise	<i>I should do more exercise.</i>	hier: Bewegung
	exist	<i>Torture still exists in some countries.</i>	existieren
	memorial	<i>A memorial to Princess Diana is in Hyde Park.</i>	Denkmal
	right(s)	<i>Stand up for your rights!</i>	Recht(e)
	torture	<i>The London Dungeon was a prison famous for torture and punishment.</i>	Folter
	traffic	<i>There's a lot of traffic in London.</i>	Verkehr
	underground	<i>The underground museum is about torture.</i>	unterirdisch
	7a	loads (informal)	<i>You can go to loads of concerts in London.</i>
9	skin	<i>There are many people with different colours of skin in London.</i>	Haut
ME1	thrilling	<i>A ride on the London Eye can be thrilling.</i>	aufregend
	figure out	<i>I can figure this out.</i>	herausfinden; ausrechnen; verstehen
	right	<i>It's right over there!</i>	genau; gleich
	(shopping) arcade	<i>Where is the shopping arcade?</i>	(Einkaufs-)Passage

Reading

1 Read the story.

The Maths test

It was the day before the Maths test! I don't like Maths. I just don't understand it. I hate numbers. Give me words. I love words.



I was looking at my Maths book. But I just didn't understand it. I kept thinking about my birthday on Monday. If I get a bad mark* in my Maths test, there won't be a party. I was sad.

Then I remembered. I had a wish. It was my birthday wish. I could make a wish. So I made a wish before my birthday. I wished for the best birthday party ever. I made a second wish. I wished for the best mark in the class. Then I went to bed. I was tired from all the wishing.

The next day was test day. I put a picture of Raffles on my desk. He's my dog and it's my lucky charm*. The test was very difficult. I didn't have a good feeling about it. "Maybe, just maybe, it's not as bad as I fear," I said to myself.

The next day I got to school and I was really nervous. Results. Was this the end of my party? We got to the classroom, but my Maths teacher was not there. She was ill. I was happy.

"That's good," I thought. "I can have a great party!" Maybe the second wish will come true too?

It was the best party ever. And the second wish? Well, on Monday morning I got my results. 33.33% exactly. The worst result in the class. Not great.

There will be another party next year. And there will be another test. Maybe I'll start studying right away. Or tomorrow. Yes, I'll really start tomorrow.

VOCABULARY: *mark – Note; lucky charm – Glücksbringer

2 How many of these tasks can you do?

Complete the sentences with no more than 4 words.

- 1 Cathy doesn't , but she loves words.
- 2 Instead of studying for Maths she was thinking
- 3 If she wants a party, Cathy has to get a
- 4 The day before the test, Cathy
 - made two wishes.
 - made a wish to understand all the Maths problems
 - started studying hard for the test.
- 5 Cathy's lucky charm
 - was on her desk at home.
 - is a picture of her dog.
 - always worked.
- 6 The test was difficult
 - and Cathy hoped for another chance in a new test.
 - but Cathy hoped it wasn't as bad as she had feared.
 - and Cathy knew right away there was no birthday party this year!
- 7 Why did Cathy have a birthday party ?
.....
- 8 How does Cathy describe the party?
.....
- 9 How did Cathy do in the test?
.....



3 Check your answers.

Listening

CD 4
8



4 Listen to Akira (Japan), Carolina (Mexico) and Luis (Spain) talking about superstitions in their countries. Then write T (True) or F (False).

- 1 In Japan people are more superstitious. T / F
- 2 Japanese people consider white snakes to be a good thing. T / F
- 3 There are a lot of white snakes in Japan. T / F
- 4 In Mexico you have to pray* to San Antonio for 10 nights. Then he will help you. T / F
- 5 Carolina is going to buy a statue of San Antonio. T / F
- 6 Carolina is sure she'll find a boyfriend without San Antonio. T / F
- 7 A lot of students live in Salamanca. T / F
- 8 The frog on the door of the university is made of stone. T / F
- 9 Students touch the frog with both hands for good luck. T / F

VOCABULARY: *pray – beten

Essential Grammar 1st Conditional

5 Read the sentences and tick the correct picture.

1 If you wear that shirt, you'll look really good.



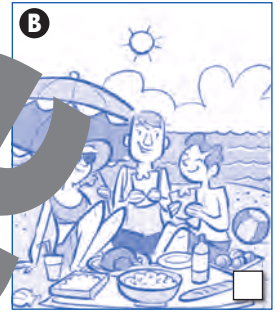
2 If you invite her to the cinema, I'm sure she'll say yes.



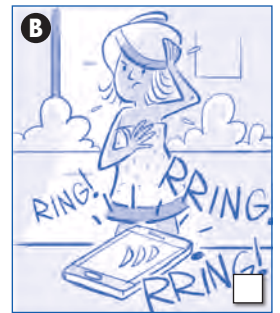
3 If you touch that dog, it won't bite you.



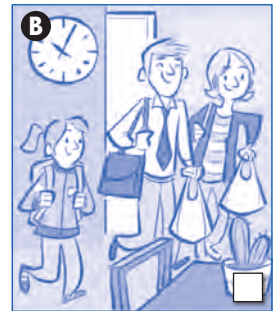
4 If it's hot tomorrow, we'll go to the beach.



5 If you come at nine, I won't be home.



6 If we leave now, we'll be home by ten.



6 Underline the correct forms

- A Come on. Hurry up.

B Don't worry. If we *miss / will miss* the bus, we *take / will take* a taxi.
- A I don't want to eat an orange, Mum.

B You *can't eat / won't eat* fruit, you *get / will get* a cold.
- A I'm sorry. I'm really busy.

B Don't worry. If you *help / will help* me, I *give / will give* you my best pen.

A I've got a lot of sweets left. I've got many sweets.

B If he *doesn't stop / won't stop* eating sweets, he *has / will have* problems with his teeth.
- A Oh no! I'm going to be late for school again.

B No, you're not. You *are / will be* OK if you *run / will run*.
- A She *goes / will go* to the party if you *invite / will invite* her.

B Do you think so? I don't think she likes me very much.

More Grammar 1st Conditional

7 Use the words to make questions.

- 1 What / you do / rain / at the weekend? *What will you do if it rains at the weekend?*
- 2 What programme / you watch / turn on the TV tonight?
.....
- 3 What / you eat / feel hungry / after dinner tonight?
.....
- 4 Where / you go / go away / this weekend?
.....
- 5 What / you play / play sport / this weekend?
.....
- 6 Who / you talk to / phone someone / tonight?
.....

8 Look at the picture. Write down what Lucas says.



- 1 If my dad is angry with me, *he doesn't speak to me for a week.*
- 2 If my mother is angry with me,
- 3 If my grandfather is angry with me,
- 4 If my sister is angry with me,
- 5 If my friend is angry with me,
- 6 If my dog is angry with me,

9 Rewrite the sentences using *unless*. Use your exercise book.

- 1 If he asks me to help him with his work if he doesn't ask me to.
He won't ask me to help him with his work unless he asks me to.
- 2 If it isn't very important, he won't phone me. *He won't phone me ...*
- 3 He will be sick if he doesn't stop eating.
- 4 If you don't study for the test, there won't be a party.
- 5 You will be late if you don't run.
- 6 Mary won't have to go there if she doesn't want to.
- 7 He won't speak if you don't speak to him first.

Vocabulary

10 Complete the mini-dialogues with the sentences from the box.

Because it'll bring me bad luck, of course. I just don't. I think we make our own luck.
 No, not at all. Yes, I am. Very.
 No, I don't. I think they're silly. Well, for example, I never walk under a ladder.

- 1 A Are you superstitious?
 B
 A What sort of things do you do?
 B
 A Why not?
 B
- 2 A Do you believe in superstitions?
 B
 A Why not?
 B
 A So you don't have a lucky charm, for example?
 B

11 Complete with the correct forms of *bring*, *take*, *come*.

If you break a mirror,
 It ¹ bad luck they say
 And if you break a vase
 could that be OK?
 If you see a rainbow,
² a wish? Yes or no?
 Will the wish ³ true
 I don't think so; well, do you?
 I ⁴ so many wishes
⁵ ever true
 Maybe ⁶ many wishes
⁷ bad luck to you.

12 Match the words with the pictures.

- pavement
- ladder
- campfire
- tiger's eye
- mirror



Developing speaking competencies

13 Put the dialogue in the correct order.

- Connor There's a new roller disco opening. Do you want to go?
- Connor It's at the sport centre.
- 1 Connor Are you free on Friday evening?
- Connor That'd be great. I won't be late.
- Connor Roller disco and pizza. Sounds like the perfect evening.
- Connor Around half past seven, eight o'clock.
- Dawn Neither will I. And after we could go to a pizza restaurant. How about it?
- Dawn I'd love to. Where is it?
- Dawn Eight, that should be OK. Why?
- Dawn Let me see. What time?
- Dawn OK, why don't we meet outside at about

CD 4
9

14 Listen and check.



Developing writing skills Making arrangements

15 CHOICES

A Write a note to your parents (40–70 words) and tell them about your plans for the afternoon.

Say:

- where you are going
- when you'll be back
- who is with you
- what you'd like for dinner

Start like this: Hi Mum and Dad. It's 3 p.m. and I'm ...

B Do the following task.

1 Read the text and write a student wrote. What should Mum do if there is a problem?

Task You have just found a note on the refrigerator door. It says:

Hi Mum and Dad. I've had to leave early. What about the arrangements for the evening? Please let me know and be back by 6. Love, Mum

Write a note (40–70 words) back in which you say:

- what your plans are
- what Mum should do
- what you suggest

Dear Mum,
 Can't be back by 6. I suggest we
 meet at the train station.
 I'll phone Kate to let her know we'll get to
 her place around nine. Let's just take a taxi.
 And what about bringing her that cake in
 the fridge as a surprise?
 See you at the station.
 If there's a problem, phone me in the afternoon.
 Love,
 Amy

Useful phrases:

Making arrangements

- Let's meet / do ...
- Why not you ... ?
- Why don't you ... ?
- I suggest ...
- What about meeting ... ?

2 Now write your own answer to the following task.

Task

You've just found a note on the refrigerator door. It says:

Tim, you sleepyhead. What about football training in the afternoon?

Leave me a note, phone me. From Ken

You write a note (40-70 words) back in which you tell Ken:

- when the football training is
- that he should take your bag with him
- where to meet to go to football training together

WORD FILLS

Luck

make _____

wish for (money)

pick up (some money)



have (good/bad) luck

bring (good/bad) luck

get (good/bad) news

find some money

MORE Words and Phrases

	superstition	Many people have superstitions – they believe that something brings good or bad luck.	Aberglaube
1	afraid of	I know it's stupid, but I'm really afraid of spiders.	Angst haben vor
	beside	Some interesting buildings are right beside this river.	neben
	campfire	We were sitting around the campfire at night.	Lagerfeuer
	Don't be silly!		Reiniger Unsinn!
	evil	I think it's great how she fights evil.	böse
	if	If you make a wish, it will come true.	wenn, falls; ob
	mirror	Does a broken mirror mean bad luck?	Spiegel
	sleeping bag	You need to bring a sleeping bag for the camp trip.	Schlafsack
	spirit	There is an evil spirit haunting this place.	Geist
	(be/get) worried	I'm really starting to get worried now.	besorgt (sein), sich Sorgen machen
2	cuckoo	A cuckoo is a kind of bird.	Kuckuck
4	Anything else?	Will there be anything else, sir?	Sonst noch was?
	ladder	You climb up a ladder to get to the roof.	Leiter
	necklace	I've got a necklace with a lucky charm on it.	Halskette
	row	I never sit in the thirteenth row in the cinema.	Reihe
	shake	We shake hands when we meet people for the first time.	schütteln
	superstitious	Are you superstitious?	abergläubisch
	tiger's eye	In my country, many people wear a tiger's eye around their neck for good luck.	Tigerauge (Schmuckstein)
	turn round	She turned round and walked home.	(sich) umdrehen
	5	hold sb tight(ly)	In his dream, a snake was holding him tightly.
	magpie	A magpie is a kind of bird.	Elster
	statement	This statement is true.	Äußerung, Aussage
8	do the dishes	I'll do the dishes after dinner.	(ab-)spülen, abwaschen
9	catch a cold	Take your jacket or you'll catch a cold.	sich erkälten
	toothbrush	If you drop your toothbrush in the morning, you'll catch a cold the whole day.	Zahnbürste
G	crack	The cracks are the lines between the stones.	Riss, Spalt; hier: Fuge
	pavement (BE)	I don't walk on cracks in the pavement.	Gehsteig

Reading

1 Read the story quickly. What colour is Wendy wearing at the end of the story?



I got up in the morning. "It's a green day", I thought. I like green days. Other people like green days too. On green days they all

Anyway, it was a green day. I put on my green skirt and my light-green sweater. I put on green nail polish and green eye shadow. When I went to school, I stopped at the shop for some of the nice green apples. I met a boy from 4A. His name is Henry Green. So I said, "Hi, Henry," but he just looked at me. Stupid. Then I saw he had brown eyes and I was sorry for saying hi.

I went into my music class. There was a problem. I always sit next to Francine – but Francine was wearing a blue skirt and a white and orange blouse. I just couldn't sit next to her! "Sorry, Francine," I said. "Today I feel like sitting all alone. I think I have a headache."

I believe in colour days, but I don't think other people understand me. They think my colour ideas are a bit funny.

Guess what happened next? Our music teacher came into the class. Behind her was a boy. A new boy. His name was Nate – and he was wearing green jeans, a white and green T-shirt and green running shoes! The teacher looked around and then said, "Why don't you sit next to Wendy, Nate?" So Nate sat down and we became very good friends! That was half a year ago and we're still best friends. But now I must hurry – my orange nail polish isn't dry yet. Nate's waiting. I can see his orange cap outside the window.

VOCABULARY

*nailpolish – Nagellack
eyeshadow – Lidschatten

2 How many of these tasks can you do?

- 1 On green days people feel
 - sad.
 - happy.
 - nervous.
- 2 Wendy
 - has to wear a uniform to school.
 - takes a bus to school.
 - is allowed to wear make-up at school.
- 3 Wendy says hello to Henry
 - because of his name.
 - because he's her friend.
 - because she wants to get to know him.
- 4 Henry says hello to Wendy. T / F
- 5 Wendy gets a headache in Music. T / F
- 6 Wendy thinks other people might think her school 'are a bit strange. T / F
- 7 Why do you think Wendy was happy when she saw Nate for the first time?
.....
- 8 How long have Wendy and Nate been friends?
.....
- 9 What colour would you choose to dye your hair and why?
.....

3 Check your answers.

Listening

CD 4
10



4 Listen to Jack's parents talking about friendship. Then complete the sentences.

- 1 The most important thing for young people is
- 2 Most of people have a few
- 3 Tina and Annie have been best friends since
- 4 friends have known each other
- 5 You with* other friends at
- 6 Best friends tell each other
- 7 With best friends you can talk about



VOCABULARY: *hang out with – mit jemandem Zeit verbringen / abhängen

Essential Grammar Present perfect

5 Match the sentence halves.

- | | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| 1 I've had | <input type="checkbox"/> | in that office for two years. |
| 2 I have known | <input type="checkbox"/> | football since last year. |
| 3 My father has worked | <input type="checkbox"/> | in that flat since 2004. |
| 4 My sister has liked | <input type="checkbox"/> | Tom since she was 12. |
| 5 They have lived | <input type="checkbox"/> | students at this school for a very long time! |
| 6 You have worn | <input type="checkbox"/> | my MP3-player since Christmas. |
| 7 I haven't played | <input type="checkbox"/> | the same shirt for three days. |
| 8 We have been | <input type="checkbox"/> | my best friend for five years. |



6 Choose for or since.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 I have had my laptop <i>for / since</i> half a year. | 5 Ann has had her roller-skates <i>for / since</i> yesterday. |
| 2 Molly has had her cat <i>for / since</i> December. | 6 I have had our dog <i>for / since</i> six years. |
| 3 Ben has had his piano <i>for / since</i> he was six years old. | 7 We have known Mr Thomas <i>for / since</i> 2015. |
| 4 Mohammed has had his skateboard <i>for / since</i> three months. | 8 I have liked Beyoncé <i>for / since</i> a long time. |

7 Write five sentences that are true for you.

I've had my sunglasses for four months.

<p>I've had my</p> <p>watch</p> <p>computer</p> <p>bike</p> <p>roller-skates</p> <p>snowboard</p> <p>earrings</p> <p>necktie</p> <p>MP3-player</p> <p>dog</p> <p>glasses</p> <p>friend</p> <p>and</p>	<p>for</p> <p>since</p>	<p>... months.</p> <p>... years.</p> <p>... yesterday.</p> <p>... the end of the school year.</p> <p>... Christmas.</p> <p>... my birthday.</p> <p>... last summer.</p> <p>... last year.</p> <p>... 2016.</p> <p>... weeks.</p> <p>... days.</p>
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More Grammar Present perfect

8 Write a sentence using the correct column. Then add three more examples of your own.

... week	many years	this morning	the weekend
... train	she was a child	three days	10 p.m.
... in	a few seconds	last Friday	a couple of hours

for		
.....
.....
.....

since		
.....
.....
.....

9 Complete the sentences with the present perfect form of the verbs in the box.

play wear be know live be have like

- 1 His wife a doctor for twenty years.
- 2 He always black clothes since a teenager.
- 3 They next door to us for months.
- 4 You my family for a long time.
- 5 She a dog since she was a child.
- 6 My brother music since he was a baby.
- 7 Dave tennis when he was ten.
- 8 We best friends for years.

10 Complete the sentences about you. Use the present perfect and *for* and *since*.

- 1 I (know my best friend)
- 2 My family (live in our house/flat)
- 3 I (be at this school)
- 4 My best friend (live in this town)
- 5 I (had a mobile phone)
- 6 Mr/Ms (be my English teacher)

11 Complete the dialogues with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

DIALOGUE 1

Interviewer Hi, Jenny. Tell me, which of the things that you own do you like the most?
Jenny Oh, that's easy. My laptop.
Interviewer Your laptop? How long ¹ you it? (have)
Jenny I ² it since last Christmas. (have)
Interviewer And how often ³ you it? (use)
Jenny I ⁴ it every day (use). In fact, I ⁵ it right now. (use)

DIALOGUE 2

Interviewer Hi, Roland. Tell me, which of the things that you own do you like the most?
Roland Hmm, my mobile phone, I suppose.
Interviewer How long ¹ you it? (have)
Roland I ² it for about a month. (have)
Interviewer So, ³ you it a lot? (use)
Roland Sure, I can play games on it, and take pictures and even videos. I ⁴ a video of my English lesson (take). ⁵ you to see it? (want)

Vocabulary

12 Complete the text. Choose the correct option to complete each space.

Have you heard the news? James has *fallen* ¹ *with* Brenda. No, he hasn't *broken* ² *with* her because they weren't girlfriend and boyfriend – although I think she quite likes him. I say that because she really wants to *make* ³ *with* him. She even tried to say sorry. He wasn't interested. He's really angry *with* her. The problem started when she said that she didn't like his nose stud. He told her to *her own business*. I think that was a bit rude. But then she told him to *take the out*. Well, that made him really angry and he ⁵ *out of the has* *hasn't* spoken to her for a week now. It's a shame because they were really good friends and *really well with* each other.

- 1 a) up b) out c) through 4 b) do c) mind
 2 a) up b) out c) on a) how b) rained c) stormed
 3 a) up b) down c) over b) on c) over

13 Match the phrases in italics in 12 with their meanings. Write the numbers next to the letters.

- A to finish a romantic relationship
 B don't give advice* to people if they don't ask you
 C leave somewhere angrily
 D have a good relationship with someone
 E stop talking to a friend
 F become friends again

VOCABULARY: *advice – Ratschlag

14 Match the words to make phrases.

- | | | | |
|--------------|-----------------------|--|--|
| 1 lie | 5 give to other | <input type="checkbox"/> friends with the new girl | <input type="checkbox"/> to your friend |
| 2 make fun | 6 be honest | <input type="checkbox"/> a secret | <input type="checkbox"/> of a classmate |
| 3 spend time | 7 become | <input type="checkbox"/> something to eat | <input type="checkbox"/> a hard time |
| 4 keep | 8 open up | <input type="checkbox"/> each other | <input type="checkbox"/> with your parents |

Developing speaking competencies

15 Complete the mini-dialogues with the missing words.

- 1 **Sue** What's that on your skin? Are you ² a ?
Gaby It's just a bit of a ³ of a headache.
Sue Oh, I see. You should take some aspirin.
Gaby Yes, but I can't look ⁵ w at all.
Sue Oh, don't worry. You're just a bit tired. I didn't sleep at all last night.
Mia How ⁷ t Why don't you go and lie down for a while?
 3 **Andy** What's that on your skin? Your leg looks a bit red.
Gaby It's just a bit of a ⁸ r Actually, it's all over my body.
Andy How ⁹ a You need to see a doctor.



CD4
11

16 Listen and check.

17 CHOICES

A Your friend wasn't at the party last night. Send him/her a text message (30–40 words) and ask him/her why he/she wasn't there.

Ask:

- where he/she was
- why the phone wasn't working
- if he/she can meet later today

B Do the following tasks.

1 Read the task and what a student wrote. What should you write to let Jessie know?

Task

Your friend just texted you to say he won't be at school today because he/she is feeling bad. You send him/her a message (40–70 words).

In your message:

- ask why he/she is feeling bad
- say what he/she looked like when you last saw him/her
- wish him/her well

From: j.foster@mailconnect.com
Subject: How are you?

Hi George,
 Sorry to hear you aren't well. Is it your headaches again? Or do you think it's something else? You looked a bit tired yesterday evening after the movie.
 I hope you'll feel better in the afternoon.
 Let me know how you are. Maybe I can drop by.
 Take care and have a good rest.
 Hugs,
 Jessie

Useful phrases:

Asking about health

- How are you?
- Is there anything wrong?
- Are you alright?
- Can I bring you ... ?
- You don't look
What's the matter?
- Could it be the flu / something you ate ... ?

2 Now write your own answer to the following task.

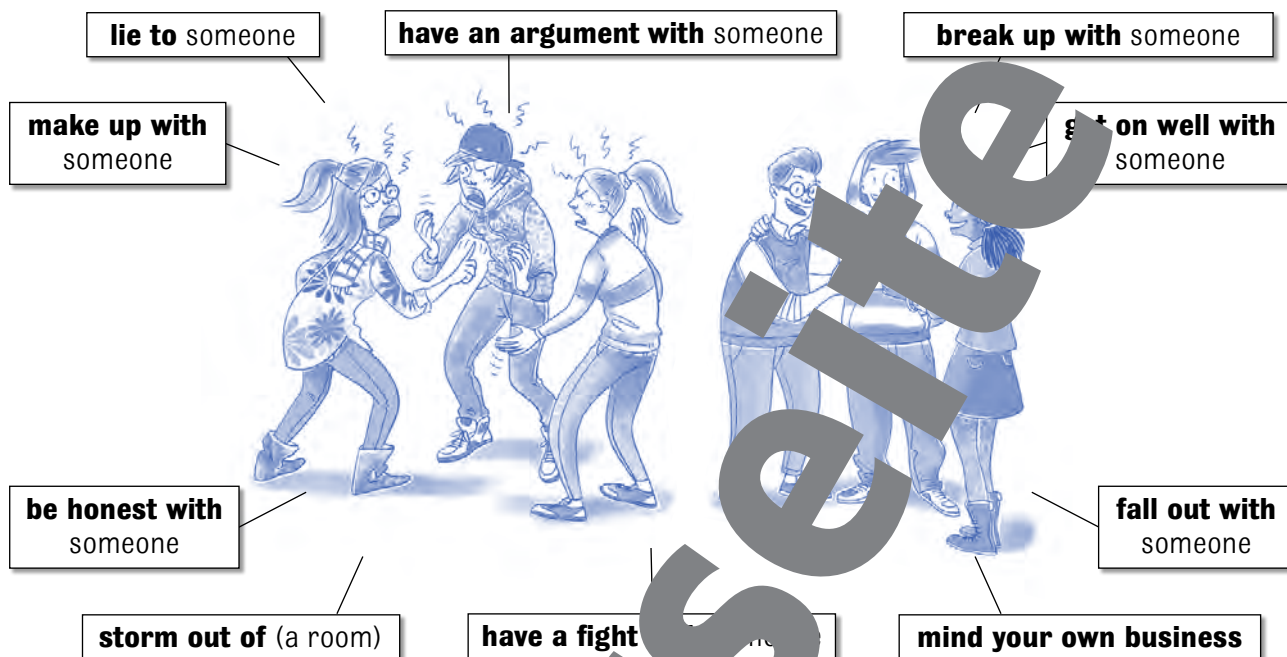
You wanted to meet your friend in the evening but you don't feel well. Send him/her a message (40–70 words).

In your message, you tell him/her:

- why you can't meet
- why you don't feel well
- that you hope he/she's OK

WORD FILE

Relationships



MORE Words and Phrases

	for	<i>I haven't seen her for ages.</i>	seit
	since	<i>I haven't spoken to her since then.</i>	seit
1	laugh at	<i>Cinema-goers laugh at mistakes in films.</i>	auslachen
	Let's see.	<i>I think you're right, but let's see ...</i>	Moment; also
	make fun of	<i>Stop making fun of him now! It's enough.</i>	sich über jdn lustig machen
	move	<i>When it's time to go to England ...</i>	umziehen, übersiedeln
	soft toy	<i>I really like all the soft toys on my bed.</i>	Stofftier, Kuscheltier
	stuff	<i>Please pack your stuff, we need to go now!</i>	Zeug
6	interfere (with sth)	<i>Don't let them interfere in other people's lives?</i>	sich (in etwas) einmischen
	Mind your own business.	<i>It's not your problem. Mind your own business.</i>	Kümmere dich um deine eigenen Angelegenheiten!
	solve one's problems	<i>You need to try and solve your problems.</i>	seine Probleme lösen
8	childish	<i>Laughing at somebody is childish.</i>	kindisch
	haircut	<i>When your hair grows too long, you need a haircut.</i>	Haarschnitt, Frisur
	honest	<i>Thanks for being honest with me.</i>	ehrlich
	in the meantime	<i>Our friends won't be here until later. In the meantime let's have a pizza!</i>	in der Zwischenzeit, inzwischen
	neither	<i>I don't like your haircut either.</i>	auch nicht
	questionnaire	<i>Fill out the questionnaire.</i>	Fragebogen
	take it easy	<i>Take it easy – you'll soon find a good friend.</i>	sich keinen Stress machen, etwas locker nehmen
	understanding	<i>Try to be a bit more understanding.</i>	verständnisvoll
9	script	<i>Who wrote the script for this film?</i>	Drehbuch
ME1	strict	<i>Some parents are really strict about going out late.</i>	streng
	What is it?	<i>Why are you screaming? What is it?</i>	Was gibt's?

Reading

1 Read the story.



Hedy Lamarr: A FAMILIAR INVENTOR

Hedy Lamarr was a beautiful Hollywood actress. In the 1940s and 1950s she was the star in over 20 films. But she was also a inventor. She invented the technology that made today's smartphones and GPS possible.

Hedy was born in Vienna in 1914. As a child she always wanted to know how things worked. When she was 18 she married Fritz Mandl. He was an extremely rich man. He had a company that made guns and airplanes. Hedy was not very happy in her life. So she ran away. In Paris she met the famous film producer Louis B Mayer. He invited her to Hollywood. She started her career as a film star.

Her films were successful, but Hedy found it hard to be an actress. She found the Hollywood life uninteresting too. She didn't like the parties. She needed a change. That's when she started to become an inventor.

One day she met a man called George Antheil. He was also interested in technology. The world was at war*. Hedy was sad because the German submarines were firing torpedoes and destroying ships with children on them. Hedy and George wanted to stop the torpedoes. They invented a system



that could block the signals that guided the torpedoes. But for a long time the US military were not interested. They did not believe that such a beautiful actress could be so intelligent. Hedy had to wait for another twenty years to see her idea come true.

In 2014, fourteen years after her death, the National Inventors Hall of Fame added Hedy's name to the list of America's most important inventors.

VOCABULARY

*actress – Schauspielerin; war – Krieg

2 How many of these tasks can you do?

- 1 Hedy Lamarr starred in 20 successful films. T / F
- 2 Hedy worked for a technology company. T / F
- 3 Hedy was born in Austria. T / F
- 4 Hedy married a man who
 - was in the film business.
 - had a company that made guns and canons.
 - tried to become rich.
- 5 Hedy's films were successful,
 - but she found acting boring.
 - and she liked her life in Hollywood.
 - but she wanted her husband with her.
- 6 Hedy's first invention was
 - a huge success right away. not really successful. well-liked in Hollywood.
- 7 How did Hedy's inventions stop torpedoes from hitting boats?
.....
- 8 Why was the army not interested in Hedy's invention?
.....
- 9 How do people remember Hedy today?
.....

3 Check your answers.

Listening

CD 4
12



4 Listen to the talk about Sequoyah (around 1770–1843), a Cherokee Indian. Then complete the sentences below.

- 1 Sequoyah didn't invent a sword or a
- 2 He invented an
..... Cherokee language.
- 3 Sequoyah never learned to read or write
..... when he was young.
- 4 The Cherokees used books
.....
- 5 At first he used a symbol for
.....
..... on he used to use a symbol for
- 7 In 1825 he came up with symbols based on
- 8 In 1825 a Cherokee and in 1828
- 9 Today about the language.



VOCABULARY: *bow and arrow – Pfeil und Bogen; the bible – die Bibel

Essential Grammar Past simple vs. Present perfect

5 Read the dialogue. Then circle T (True) or F (False).

- Chris** Could I borrow some money from you?
- Tom** You still haven't paid back the money you borrowed from me last week.
- Chris** What? I didn't borrow any money from you last week.
- Tom** Yes, you did. Remember? When you bought that Jennifer Lawrence DVD.
- Chris** Oh, yes. You're right. I needed a present for Jenny.
- Tom** What? You've given it to her? I wanted to watch it.

- Chris needs some money. T / F
- Chris owes Tom some money from yesterday. T / F
- Chris has forgotten about the money. T / F
- Chris bought a film with the money. T / F
- Chris still has the film. T / F
- Tom hasn't seen the film. T / F



6 Match the questions and the answers.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| 1 Have you ever been to Spain? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, she finished ten minutes ago. |
| 2 Has June finished her homework? | <input type="checkbox"/> No, but he phoned me. |
| 3 Have they found the new house? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, and it's a very nice house. |
| 4 Has he written me an email? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, we went to Madrid last year. |
| 5 Have they found a new house? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, it started about 15 minutes ago. |
| 6 Has the film started yet? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, it was in the garden. |

7 Choose the correct option to complete the sentences.

- My sister *got* / *has got* married last Sunday.
- She *met* / *has met* her husband three years ago.
- I *haven't* / *hasn't* met a famous person in my life.
- Jacqueline *is* sad because she *has just broken* / *just broke* up with her boyfriend.
- My team *lost* / *has lost* the cup final 2-0 last night.
- I'm sorry, Robert's not in. He *has just gone* / *just went* to the shops.
- The flight from Belfast *has already* / *already* arrived.
- The flight from Dublin *arrived* / *has arrived* more than an hour ago.

More Grammar Past simple vs. Present perfect

8 Complete with the past simple or present perfect forms of the words in brackets.

I ¹..... (always be) interested in inventing something. Two years ago I ²..... (invent) the automatic-reply-to-your-parents machine. You could sit in the living room with it and press a button and the machine would say in your voice things like “uhu, hmmm, aha, yeah fine”. It really works. I ³..... (try) it a million times, believe me.

I ⁴..... (not have) a good idea for some time, but yesterday I ⁵..... (have) a brilliant one. I ⁶..... (come up) with this new homework writer. All you do is feed it some paper. Then press *Article* or *Story* or *Letter* or *Email*. Put in a few key words – and it writes your text. I ⁷..... (already try) with my English homework. It ⁸..... (work) very well. My teacher says it's the best story he ⁹..... (ever read)!



9 Complete with the words from the box in the correct tense.

invent see take see think say transport watch answer

I ¹..... **have** just **seen** such a stupid movie. It was about a guy who ²..... time machines different distances in time. So, for example, the blue one was for up to 200 years in the past and you back 2,000 years, the yellow one ⁴..... you back for a day. It was complete chaos. “⁵..... anyone about the script?” I asked my friend Tony. “And ⁶..... the director the movie?” Tony ⁷....., “It's all about running to the wrong machines and going back to the wrong time, because people can't remember the changes.” “⁸..... See?” I ⁸..... “Why ⁹..... you your movie before you showed it to us?” I asked him.

10 Complete the dialogue with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.

1 A (be) to Italy?
 B (go) there last year.
 A What cities you (visit)?
 B We (visit) Rome and Naples. We (have) a great time.
 A you (meet) a famous person?
 B (meet) Bill Gates when I was 12.
 A Wow! What you (say) to him?
 B I (ask) him for some money.

11 Write two more dialogues using these first lines.

1 Have you ever found a lot of money? 2 Have you ever had a bad accident?

Vocabulary

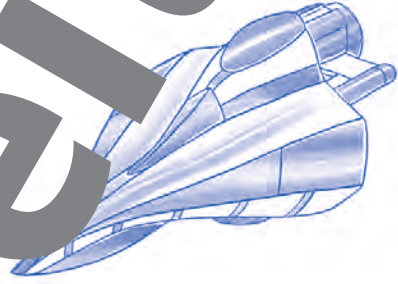
12 Unscramble the following words.

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------|
| 1 vnient | 4 xepemeritn |
| 2 idecsvor | 5 mpiover |
| 3 sdgnei | 6 dproecu |

13 Complete with the correct form of the words in the box

invent
work out
try it out
experiment
discover
improve
design
find
produce

I ¹..... the plans for the spaceship by accident. Somebody called Helen R. ²..... a hyper-hyper drive. I don't know how she ³..... the science but she did. And she ⁴..... the most beautiful spaceship I've ever seen. She ⁵..... with the hyper-hyper drive for years. And every year she ⁶..... a bit. If she ever ⁷..... it, I really want to ⁸..... with her. That is, if I ever ⁹.....



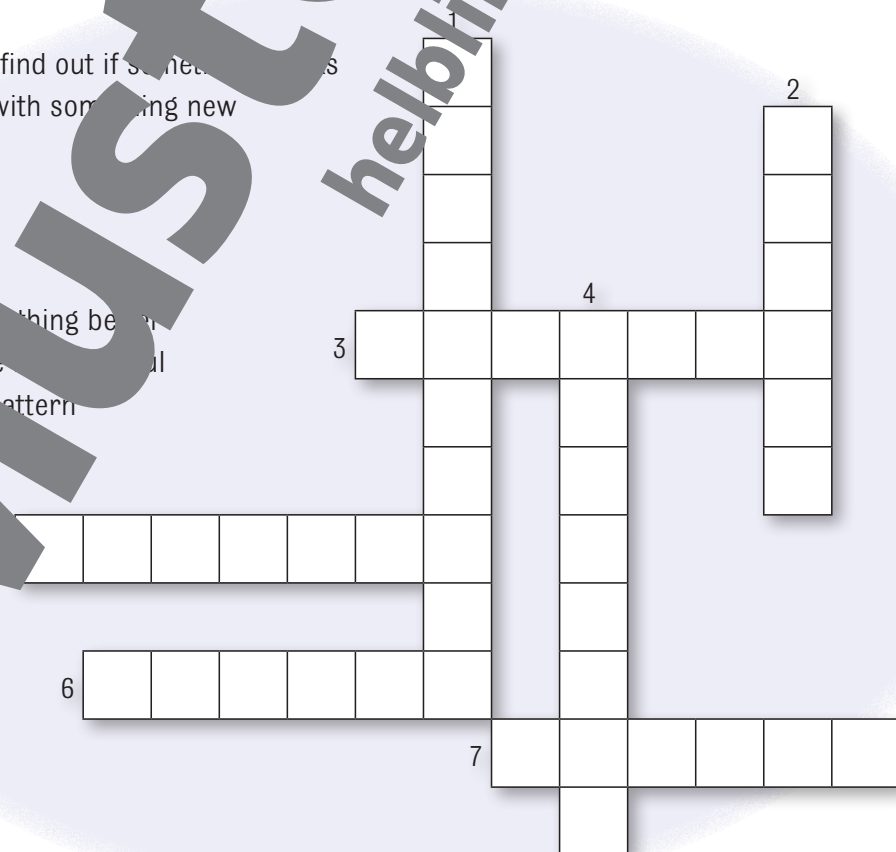
14 Do the crossword puzzle.

Down:

- 1 a method to find out if something is
2 to come up with something new
4 to find out

Across:

- 3 to make
5 to make something better
6 to try to see if something is
7 to find a pattern



15 CHOICES

A Describe your school building to a friend (40–70 words).

Say:

- how big it is
- how old it is
- how it looks from outside
- how many (class)rooms there are
- what your classroom looks like
- which room is your favourite room

B Do the following tasks.

1 Read the task and what a student wrote. How many objects are there on how many floors?

Task

Imagine you have been to a museum. Write a description (120–180 words) of that museum. Write about:

- where the museum is and what history it has
- how big it is and what you can see there
- your favourite object
- how much time you spent there

Last week our school went to the Science Museum in London. It is in South Kensington and it is a modern old building. Originally the science collection was in a museum on the other side of the road, but in 1862 it moved into the building that is now the Science Museum. It is one of London's top attractions and more than 3 million people visit every year. There are

more than 30 museums on four floors. Some items are very famous, such as the early airplane, the first jet engine or the Clock of the Long Now that keeps time for 10,000 years. There are also good shows on medical history, and in 2014 a gallery on the Information Age opened. There are many more galleries, and they are all very interesting. One of my favourite objects is Eric, England's first robot. He was built in 1928 and has been recreated for the Science Museum. Eric can talk and move – in a mechanical way. We spent half a day at the Science Museum, but you need days to see everything.



Language tip: Making paragraphs

Use paragraphs to help structure your text. Each one should focus on one idea (or maybe two connected ideas). When you want to focus on a new idea, start a new paragraph. This is important because it makes it easier for the reader to understand the text.

It's a good idea to use bullet points in the task to help you organise your paragraphs. Think which of the points can be made into a single paragraph.

- 2 Look at the text and the bullet points in 1 again. Use the bullet points to help you divide the text into four paragraphs. Put a **¶** to show the start of a new paragraph.

Writing tip:

Writing a description

When writing a description, think carefully about:

- how many facts you include – remember the word limit
- how much detail you want to include
- the technical or special vocabulary you want to use
- who your readers are

- 3 Now write your own answer to the following task.



Task Write a description of a house. Either your house or the house of a person you know (120–180 words). Write about:

- where the house is and what it looks like
- what furniture is in the rooms
- how big it is and what the rooms are
- your favourite room there are

Everyday English and hair day

DVD Complete the dialogues with the phrases on p. 89 in your Student's Book.

1 A Dad says he's going to buy a new television – maybe next month.

B This TV's terrible!

2 A Jamie, have you heard? You got top marks in the Maths test.

B No, I haven't. I heard Mr Cooper telling someone and he's the Maths teacher, so he should know, What's he?

3 Dad Jamie, please don't go out wearing those awful clothes!

Jamie Oh, Dad, These clothes are totally cool!

4 A OK. One more cup and then the washing-up's done!

B Well, We've still got to wash the glasses.

WORD FILE

Inventions



MORE Words and Phrases

	invention	One of the world's most important inventions was probably the wheel.	Erfindung
	inventor	One day, I want to be a famous inventor like Edison.	Erfinder/in
1	broadcast	They're going to broadcast the experiment live tomorrow.	übertragen, senden
	cheap	If he needed some, I'd lend him some money and buy myself a cheaper bike.	billig
	detect	They've detected a new source of water in the forest.	finden
	develop	He developed a new communication system.	entwickeln
	energy	Your old dishwasher uses a lot of energy – you should get a new one.	Energie; Strom
	influence	Marie Curie's findings had a great influence on today's medicine.	Einfluss
	invent	He's still trying to invent a flying car.	erfinden
	invest	Many companies are investing in new technologies.	investieren, Geld anlegen
	power	There's no power coming through this cable.	hier: Strom
	responsible for	This company is responsible for the oil spill.	verantwortlich für
3	discover	The scientists discovered a bag of gold in the cave.	entdecken
	improve	The best way to improve your French is to live in France.	verbessern
	work sth out	It took us a long time, but we finally worked out the solution.	herausfinden, erarbeiten
4	impressed	I was really impressed with the new 'Star Wars' film and I was really impressed.	beeindruckt
9	own	Do you own a pet? Is it a dog or a cat?	besitzen
10	crutches	He has broken my leg and now need crutches to help me walk.	Krücken
		You can get into the building by using the stairs or the ramp.	Rampe
		My granny is quite old so she uses a walker.	Gehhilfe
	wheelchair	After the accident he had to use a wheelchair for a couple of weeks.	Rollstuhl
11	award	Who won the Songwriter of the Year Award?	Preis, Auszeichnung
13	cost	My mum's car cost a lot.	kosten
ME1	shelf (pl shelves)	She dusted the shelves and everything.	Regal
ME4	How about ...?	How about signing a petition?	Wie wäre es mit ...?

Reading

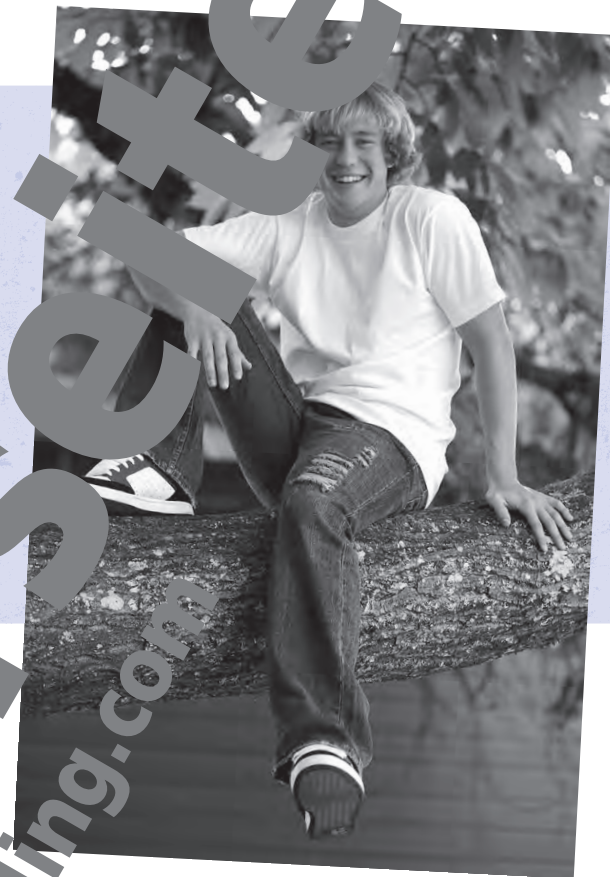
- 1 Read the text about a 14-year-old Australian teenager.

Australian adventures

Hi, my name's Brett. My family, that's Mum, Dad and me, live in Broome, Western Australia. Western Australia is about 80 times larger than Italy, but only 2.6 million people live there.

Both my parents work. My dad is a mechanic* and my mum is a nurse*. I often help my father at the weekend when he repairs* cars for friends. When we go into the bush, Dad often lets me drive. Of course, I am not allowed to drink in town.

At the weekends I often go fishing or swimming with my friends or my parents. From October to March we don't go swimming because there can be box jellyfish in the water. The box jellyfish is one of the most deadly jellyfish. In Australia, they killed up to 70 people during the last 100 years. If you get stung, the best thing to do is to put vinegar on the skin. That's why we always take a bottle of vinegar with us.



A year ago I went camping in the bush with my friend Shaun and his dad. Suddenly at 3 o'clock in the morning we felt something pulling on our tent. We were very scared. Shaun's dad turned the torch on and we quickly got out of the tent* and ran to the car. Shaun's dad started the car and in the headlights* we could see a big crocodile that was pulling the tent into the river. We were really shocked and drove straight home.



VOCABULARY: *mechanic – Mechaniker/in; nurse – Krankenpfleger/in; repair – reparieren; vinegar – Essig; tent – Zelt; headlights – Scheinwerferlicht

2 How many of these tasks can you do?

Complete the sentences with no more than 4 words.

- 1 The population of Western Australia
- 2 His parents' jobs are a
- 3 Brett is allowed to drive his father's car when they are
.....
- 4 It's dangerous to go swimming at Christmas. T / F
- 5 Drinking vinegar helps with box jellyfish stings. T / F
- 6 Brett and his friend went camping by the sea. T / F
- 7 What did Brett feel in the middle of the night when he was camping?
.....
- 8 What did they do immediately?
.....
- 9 What did they see in the car headlights?
.....

3 Check your answers.

Listening



CD4
13

4 Listen and write the countries under the pictures.



Hi, I'm José and I'm from



My name's Agripina and I'm from



Hey. My name's Renato and I'm from

My name's Raukani and I'm from



CD4
13

5 Listen again. Write **Raukani, Renato, Agripina or José**.

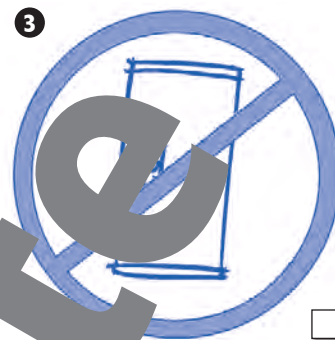
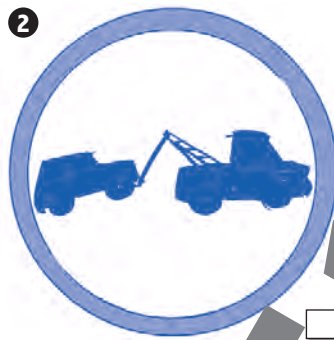


- 1 Who goes to school?
- 2 Who lives at high altitude*?
- 3 Who with his father grow things to eat?
- 4 Who likes water sports?
- 5 Who travels by water?
- 6 Who gets angry about pollution*?
- 7 Who doesn't live with his/her sister?
- 8 Who looks after animals?

VOCABULARY: *altitude – Meereshöhe; water plants – Pflanzen gießen; pollution – Umweltverschmutzung

Essential Grammar *be allowed to / let*

6 Match the signs and the sentences.



- A You aren't allowed to park your car here.
 B You aren't allowed to swim here.
 C You aren't allowed to walk on the grass.
 D You aren't allowed to go in here.
 E You aren't allowed to eat food in here.
 F You aren't allowed to take photographs.

7 Match the questions and answers.

- 1 Are you allowed to invite your friends over?
 2 Do your parents let you come home late?
 3 Do your parents let you have parties at home?
 4 Does your dad let you have a pet?
 5 Do your parents let you surf the internet?
 6 Are you allowed to use the internet at home?
- Of course he doesn't. I'm only 12.
 Yes, but I'm not allowed to go into chat rooms.
 No, because my dad hates animals.
 Yes, but I have to be back by 9 p.m. on Mondays to Thursdays.
 Yes, but we're not allowed to make too much noise.
 Yes, they do if I promise to tidy up after.

8 Write your own answers to the questions in 7.

9 Put the sentences in order.

- A Yes, on Fridays and Saturdays too.
 A Are you allowed to come home late?
 A Yes, but I have to be home by 10 p.m. every night.
 B Yes, but only at the weekends. Do your parents let you stay out late?
 B Wow. Your parents are strict.
 B What! Even on Saturdays?

More Grammar *be allowed to / let*

10 Draw two signs for your bedroom door and write a sentence under each one to explain what they mean.



1 2

11 Complete with the correct forms of *be allowed to*

“On the school trip, you ¹..... (not allow) to stay up later than 10 o’clock,” our teacher said. “And you ²..... (not allow) to get together in one room and make a lot of noise.” That was before the trip, but during the trip it was even worse. We ³..... (not allow) to use our mobile phones for games and we ⁴..... (not allow) to listen to music during meals. “Is there anything we ⁵..... to do?” I asked the teacher. “I’ll think about it,” he said. “Ask me again next week.” I think teachers like him shouldn’t ⁶..... (allow) to go on school trips.

12 Write sentences using the correct form of *be allowed to*.

- 1 James watch TV / not watch TV after 10 o’clock.
James *is allowed to watch TV, but he isn’t allowed to watch TV after 10 o’clock.*
- 2 Sam get up late / not get up late.
- 3 I wear jeans to school / not wear shorts.
- 4 They listen to music / not listen without headphones.
- 5 I go to my friend’s house / not stay for the night.
- 6 She have parties at home / not play loud music.

13 Rewrite the sentences in **12** using *let*.

- 1 James' parents let him watch TV, but they don't let him watch it after 10 o'clock.
- 2 Sarah's dad
- 3 The headmaster
- 4 Mum
- 5 Dad
- 6 Her parents

14 Look back at **9**. Then write similar dialogues for the questions below.

- 1 A Are you allowed to borrow your dad's camcorder?
B
- A
- B
- 2 A Do your parents let you buy your own clothes?
B
- A
- B

Vocabulary

15 Match the parts that go together.

- | | | |
|-----------|--------------------------|----------------------|
| 1 dye | <input type="checkbox"/> | too many sweets |
| 2 turn up | <input type="checkbox"/> | your music |
| 3 eat | <input type="checkbox"/> | your hair |
| 4 watch | <input type="checkbox"/> | your clothes |
| 5 buy | <input type="checkbox"/> | your mum really loud |
| 6 ride | <input type="checkbox"/> | 7 days long |

16 Find 13 activities using the word *take*.

dyeyour

hairgetata

yourparents

toogorollerskatingwithoutpa

ts'camcordergotthediscocomehomeafter

esalldaywatchTVafter10'clockattoo

newwe

yourmusicupreallyloudgetanosestudplayvideogames

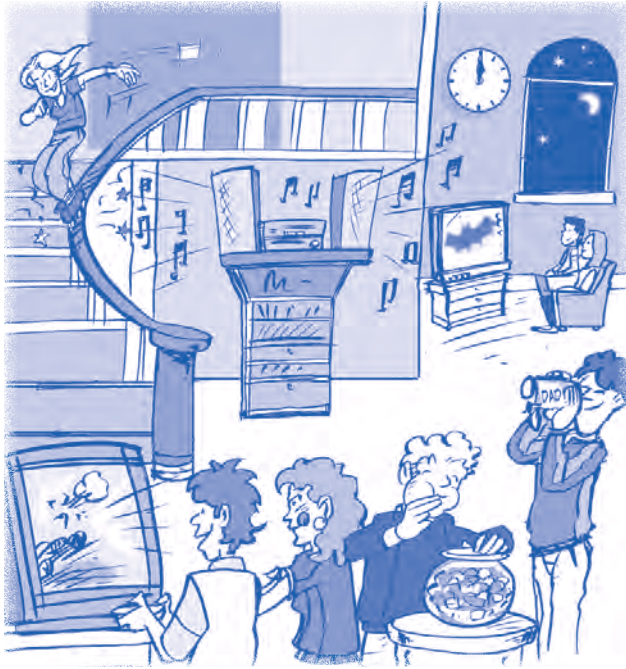
roundwehaveapartyathomeus

eat

sweets

dsbuyyour

17 Which of the activities from 16 are these people doing?



They're having a party at home.

Developing speaking competences

18 Put the words in order to make offers.

- 1 some / I / lend / could / you
- 2 I / brother / his / ask / my / Why / can't / you / lend
- 3 you / like / Would / you / me / want / to / come
- 4 want / you / here / me / can / you / can / to / ask / my / Do / mum / if / it

19 Write the offers from 18 in the correct mini-dialogues.

- 1 Fred I want to get a nose stud but I'm a bit afraid.
Donna
Fred Would you? I'd feel much braver.
- 2 Jack I want to go roller-skating but I can't find my pads.
Liz
Jack Really? That's so kind of you.
Liz I won't let me have a birthday party at home.
May
May That would be really nice. Thank you.
- 4 Liz Mum said I can buy my own clothes for the party but she didn't give me any money.
Andy
Liz Really? What would I do without you?



CD4
14

20 Listen and check.

21 CHOICES

A Write an email (40–60 words) to a friend in which you offer to go shopping for a party. Ask him/her:

- how many people are going to the party
- what they want you to buy
- how much money they want to spend

B Do the following tasks.

1 Read the task and what a student wrote. When can Martin meet?

Task

Your friend David asked you to get together with a few others for a Maths study group. You send him an email (40–60 words) about the idea.

In your email:

- say when you have time
- say who else you could meet
- offer to organise a few things

From:	martin_h@mailconnect.com	REPLY
Subject:	Maths study group	

Hi David,
About that study group for Maths. I could meet tomorrow afternoon with ... Why don't we use one of the empty classrooms? Would you like me to bring the ... Will you? And do you want me to check out if it's OK to use a classroom? Looking forward to our first meeting.
Martin

Useful language:

Making offers

- I could ...
- Why don't I ... ?
- Let me ...
- If you want me to ... , I can ...
- It's no problem for me to ...
- Can I get you ... ?

2 Now write your own answer to the following task.

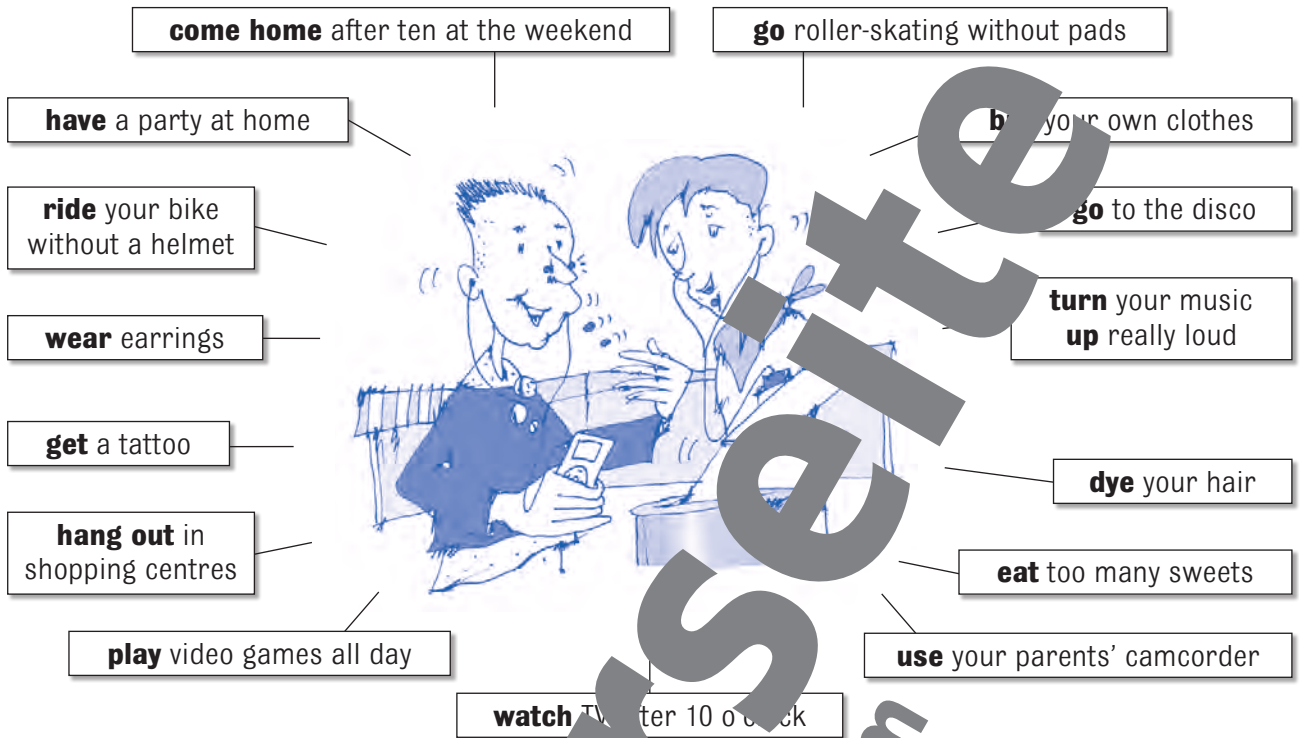
Your friend Hanna asked you to help her with moving her things to her new flat. Write her an email (40–70 words).

In your email:

- say when you have time
- say who else you/she could ask for help
- offer to organise a few things

WORD FILE

Teen activities



MORE Words and Phrases

2b	hang out	We like to hang out at the youth club.	herumhängen
	housewife (pl housewives)	Her mother works after their home. She is a housewife.	Hausfrau
	mix	In Apartment B the people weren't allowed to mix.	vermischen
3	clear the snow	In winter you have to clear the snow in front of your house.	Schnee räumen
	deer (pl deer)	Some men are hunting for deer.	Hirsch, Reh
	dentist	A dentist works on your teeth.	Zahnarzt/Zahnärztin
	grizzly bear	A grizzly bear is the biggest and strongest bear in America.	Grizzlybär
	housework	I don't like to do any housework.	Hausarbeit
5	shoot	A crazy man shot John Lennon.	schießen; hier: erschießen
6	back seat	He was trying to hide in the back seat.	Rücksitz, Rückbank
	border	We crossed the border from Mexico.	Grenze
8	pay attention	Pay attention in class!	aufpassen; Acht geben
	tattoo	He is not allowed to get a tattoo.	Tätowierung
9	saleswoman	Her mother is a saleswoman.	Verkäufer/in
10	earrings	You have really nice earrings.	Ohrring
	stud	Look, he's got a stud in his nose.	Stecker, hier: Piercing
11	fake	It's not real, it's fake.	falsch, gefälscht
13	be grounded	I am grounded because I came home late.	Hausarrest haben
G	drill for oil	They are drilling for oil in Antarctica.	nach Öl bohren
ME1	changing room	The changing rooms are over there.	Umkleidekabine
	lend	Tony lends Sally £15.	leihen

Reading

1 Read the story.

The computer lab protest



We've got this new computer lab at our school, but we don't often go there. The older students go to the lab all the time. They can even play online games there. We can't go to the lab without a teacher.

So I went to see the headmaster. My friends came too. He said, "Sorry, guys. Talk to the computer teachers about the situation."

So we talked to the teachers. "Sorry, guys," they said. "Talk to the headmaster."

So I organized a meeting with all the 13-year-olds in our school. We discussed the situation and made a plan: Younger students should be allowed to use the lab too. One of us should be a 'labbie'. The labbie checks that everything is in order and nobody breaks things. We took the plan to the headmaster. He said, "I'll think about it." After two weeks we went to see him again, and again he said, "I'll think about it."

So we had another meeting. "Let's protest in

front of the computer lab," I said.

Five minutes later we were standing in front of the lab with signs in our hands: *Let us into the lab!* and *Computer time is not a crime.*

Ten minutes later the headmaster was there. "I promise you a meeting next Friday. Then we can find a solution," he said.

Next Friday we had the meeting. "You can use the computer lab too. Some of the older kids will be computer labbies for three hours every afternoon," the headmaster said.

And of course we're really happy now!

2 How many of these tasks can you do?

- 1 The writer can never use the computer lab. T / F
- 2 Students can only use the computer room for learning. T / F
- 3 The writer spoke to the headmaster first about the problem. T / F
- 4 At the first meeting the students
 - organised a protest. discussed what to do.
 - played about and broke things.
- 5 A labbie is someone who
 - uses a lab a lot. works in a lab. books a lab.
- 6 At the second meeting the students
 - organised a protest. invited the headmaster along to discuss things.
 - got very angry.
- 7 Why did the headmaster promise the kids a meeting on Friday?
.....
- 8 What suggestion did the headmaster make?
.....
- 9 What one thing would you like most to change in your school and why?
.....

3 Check your answers.

Listening

CD 4
15



4 Read the letter to the headmaster and then listen to the conversation. Find four differences in the letter and underline them.

Dear Mr Owens,

We are writing to ask you to think again about the end-of-year party. As you know, this is a very popular event. All the school leavers* love it. We understand that last year there was some trouble and some of the boys did not behave* very well. We know that three windows were broken and we understand that you don't want this to happen again. But you don't have to stop our party. That was last year's school leavers that did it. We are asking you to change your mind, please. If you say that we can't have the party, then we will have to organise a protest march. We are sure that all the students in all the years will join. Please remember that two years ago my brother organised a protest about the school library and it worked. We are sure that you don't want something like that to happen again.

Thank you for your attention.

Julian Harvey

VOCABULARY: *school leaver – Schulabgänger/in;
behave – sich benehmen

Essential Grammar *be able to / allowed to*

5 Look at what happened yesterday. Write the children's names under the pictures.

Yesterday ...

- Jill wasn't able to go to school.
- Joanna wasn't allowed to buy the dress.
- James wasn't able to phone his friend.
- Sue wasn't able to get into the garden.
- Lucy and Andy weren't able to ride their bikes.
- Mark and Ron weren't allowed to play.



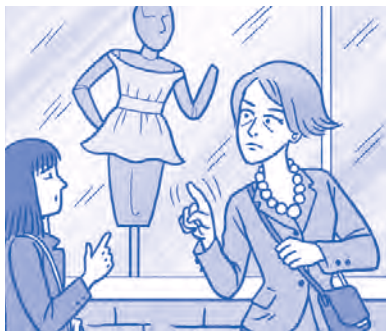
1



2



3



4



5



6

6 What do they want to do tomorrow? Read the sentences. Who says each one?

Tomorrow I hope ...

1 We'll be able to ride our bikes.

2 I'll be able to get into that garden.

3 I'll be able to get some money from Dad.

4 We'll be able to finish our game.

5 I'll be able to talk to Jim.

6 I'll be able to get out of bed.

More Grammar *be able to* (mixed tenses)

7 Underline the correct form of *be able to*.

- 1 I *won't be able* / *wasn't able* to do my homework tonight. I haven't got time.
- 2 He spoke so fast. I *won't be able* / *wasn't able* to understand anything he said.
- 3 They got the visa. They *were allowed* / *weren't allowed* to enter the country.
- 4 She *was able* / *has been able* to stop the man and the police arrested him last night.
- 5 I *won't be allowed* / *will be allowed* to come to your party next Friday.
- 6 We *weren't able* / *won't be able* to go to the cinema because we didn't have enough money.
- 7 I'm sorry I *wasn't able* / *haven't been able* to write to you for a long time.

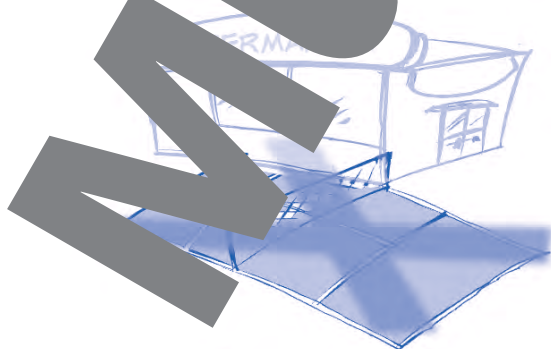
8 Complete the sentences so they are true for you.

- 1 So far this year I have been able to
- 2 Last night I was able to
- 3 One day I hope I'll be able to
- 4 My best friend isn't allowed to
- 5 I'm very lucky because I'm able to
- 6 Today I haven't been able to
- 7 This weekend I won't be able to
- 8 When I was five I wasn't allowed to

9 Put the dialogue in order.

- A Exactly! Work's going to start next month. Are you able to help me?
- A We want to start a petition and hand out leaflets to all the people in the village.
- 1 A You weren't at the meeting last night.
- A They're planning to build a road to go through our village.
- B That's a stupid idea. Our kids won't be able to walk to school safely any more.
- B Yes, I'm sorry. I wasn't able to make it. What was it about?
- B Of course. I'm able to do whatever you need.

10 Choose one of the situations below and write a short dialogue. Use the dialogue in 9 to help you.



There are plans to build a supermarket where the tennis courts* are.

VOCABULARY: *court – Platz



The school library is not open any more in the afternoon.

Vocabulary

11 Match the sentence halves.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| 1 Would you like to sign | <input type="checkbox"/> a meeting to see how people feel about this. |
| 2 We're going | <input type="checkbox"/> out leaflets in the High Street on Friday? |
| 3 Can you help us hand | <input type="checkbox"/> out emails telling people about the problem? |
| 4 Have you thought about sending | <input type="checkbox"/> on a protest march against the law tomorrow. |
| 5 We need to organise | <input type="checkbox"/> this petition against air pollution? |

12 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

distances plastic bags recycle locally produced litter save

- It is very important to water.
- You should really buy products.
- I never take at my food shop.
- We always glass bottles and take them to the bottle bank.
- Only leave bottles and cans on the beach.
- People shouldn't drive short , they should use their bikes or walk.

13 Look at the pictures. Write sentences about what these people *should* / *shouldn't* do.



1 He should buy
locally produced apples.



2
.....



3
.....



4
.....



5
.....



6
.....

14 CHOICES

A Design a leaflet for an evening of music by the school band.

In your leaflet:

- say when and where it takes place
- say who is invited
- give 2–3 examples of songs the school band will play

B Do the following tasks.

1 Read the task and what a student wrote. How much is it to go to the party?



Someone asked you to design a leaflet for a school party.

On your leaflet say:

- where and when the party is
- who is invited
- what the entertainment is
- what food and drink there is
- how much it is to go

Trentdale Comprehensive School
End of Year Party
Where: school playground
When: 6 p.m. – 10 p.m.
Parents, teachers, school children are all invited.
There will be games!
There will be music!
There will be singing and dancing!
Sandwiches, cakes and drinks are free.
Free entry – we are happy for donations!
See you at the party!

Language tip:

Layout

For a leaflet a good layout is important because it needs to attract the reader's attention:

- Use a full page. Think how to best spread your text/pictures over the page.
- Try not to leave large white spaces at the bottom or the sides of the page.
- Think how you can use different fonts and font sizes to highlight important information and to draw attention to your leaflet.

- 2 Look at the leaflet and write on it where and how you would improve it. (For example: Make "See you at our party" larger and bold it.)

Writing tip:

Writing a leaflet

- Write your leaflet by hand first.
- Use short sentences.
- Use good slogans (e.g. SOS – Save Our School).
- Use words and phrases that are easy to remember (e.g. words starting with the same letter – *Help with Homework?*).
- If possible, design your leaflet on a computer.

- 3 Now write your own answer to the following task.

Task

Someone asks you to design a leaflet for a school play. On your leaflet say:

- what the title of the play is
- where and when the play takes place
- who is involved
- how to get tickets
- how much it is to go

Everyday English Girls and football



Look at the phrases on p. 111 in your Student's Book again.

Complete the dialogues.

- 1 A ? Steve's going out with Julie now.
B He was always looking at her.
- 2 A My dad's bought a Harley Davidson motorbike.
B ! Can we go for a ride on it?
A ! He won't even take me out on it, so he certainly won't take you!

WORD FILE

Getting the message across

- to **sign a petition**
- to **go on a protest march**
- to **send out emails**
- to **hand out leaflets**
- to **organise a meeting**

Being green

- to **save water**
- to **buy locally produced food**
- to **recycle** (glass, paper)
- Don't **take plastic bags** at your food store.
- Don't **drop litter**.
- Don't **leave** bottles or cans in the park.
- Don't **drive** long distances.

MORE Words and Phrases

1	hand out	Let's hand out leaflets.	austeilen, verteilen
	leaflet	They read the leaflet and decided to go on a protest march.	Prospekt/Flugblatt
	organise, organize (AE)	We have to get organised.	organisieren, koordinieren
2	be able to do	Our kids won't be able to play football.	tun können
	city council	Let's write emails to the city council.	Stadtrat
	multi-storey car park	They want to build a multi-storey car park near the road.	mehrstöckiges Parkhaus
	rumour	The rumours about the car park are true.	Gerücht
4	chairman (pl chairmen)	The chairman is the leader of the council.	Vorsitzende/r; Vorstand
	come up with a solution	It's sometimes difficult to come up with a solution that everyone likes.	eine Lösung finden
	send out sth	Let's send out emails to all the students.	etwas versenden, verschicken
7	sign sth	Please sign this petition to help save the bees.	etwas unterschreiben
9a	democracy	In a democracy, people vote for their political leaders.	Demokratie
	environment	We need to use less water to protect the environment.	Umgebung; hier: Umwelt
	movement	She started a Green Belt movement in Kenya.	Bewegung
9b	arrest	The way to escape arrest is to go abroad.	Verhaftung
	decision	It was hard to make the right decision.	Entscheidung
	public	I was allowed to go to public high school.	öffentlich
	refuse	Rosa Parks refused to give up her seat on a bus to a white man.	ablehnen, sich weigern
	tired of	Rosa Parks was tired of getting up again and again for white people.	es Leid sein, etwas satt haben
10	close down	The company closed down a month later.	schließen
	heroine	She's a real heroine.	Heldin
12	litterbug	Don't be a litter bug!	Umweltverschmutzer/in
ME1	ridiculous	A motorway through the village? That's ridiculous!	lächerlich
ME3	fix	Can you fix my computer?	reparieren

Reading

1 Read about California.

California

– Warm and friendly

Why do millions of visitors come to California every year? We asked some tourists why they love it here. Here's what we found out.

M

any people love the climate in California. Carl from Germany said that for him San Francisco and Los Angeles are two of the best cities in the world. But the smaller towns are attractive too. Jun Woo Kim thinks Monterey and Carmel are great for shopping.

Shaun and Debbie from Australia think that California has got great beaches and that they're as good as the beaches back home.

Many tourists like California's beautiful nature. Some visitors from Europe for example like the coast north of San Francisco very much. Many European tourists also like cities like Santa Rosa north of San Francisco better than the big cities.

But everyone agreed on one thing: Californian people are very friendly. That is why many tourists say they will come back to California again!



2 How many of these tasks can you do?

- 1 Carl thinks that San Francisco and Los Angeles can disappoint some tourists. T / F
- 2 Monterey and Carmel are examples of smaller Californian towns. T / F
- 3 Shaun and Debbie think Californian beaches are better than Australian beaches. T / F

Complete the sentences with no more than 4 words.

- 4 Many European visitors think San Francisco is great.
- 5 Santa Rosa is
- 6 Tourists say that the people from California are
- 7 Why do many tourists want to come back to California?
.....
- 8 What part of California would you like to visit most and why?
.....
- 9 Why do you think most tourists come to Austria?
.....

3 Check your answers.

Listening

CD 4
16



4 Listen. Which of these bridges does Billy cross to get to work?

Golden Gate Bridge

Bay Bridge



CD 4
16



5 Listen again and choose the correct answer.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1 Billy is in the UK to
 <input type="checkbox"/> spend time with his family.
 <input type="checkbox"/> do some work for his company.
 <input type="checkbox"/> see his mother in San Francisco.</p> <p>2 How many times does Billy cross the Bay Bridge to work every week?
 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 6</p> <p>3 Why does Anne want to go to San Francisco?
 <input type="checkbox"/> to see the Golden Gate Bridge
 <input type="checkbox"/> because she's got friends living there
 <input type="checkbox"/> because it always looks good in the films</p> | <p>4 What does Billy like about his journey to work?
 <input type="checkbox"/> the roads have little traffic
 <input type="checkbox"/> the view
 <input type="checkbox"/> the weather</p> <p>5 Why does Billy never get tired of* living in San Francisco?
 <input type="checkbox"/> because loads of good bands play there
 <input type="checkbox"/> because there's lots of things to do there
 <input type="checkbox"/> because it's cheap</p> <p>6 What does Anne want Billy to do?
 <input type="checkbox"/> invite her to his house in San Francisco
 <input type="checkbox"/> find her work at his company
 <input type="checkbox"/> show her some photos of California</p> |
|---|--|

VOCABULARY: *get tired of something – einer Sache müde/überdrüssig werden

Essential Grammar Present perfect continuous

6 Match the sentences and the pictures.



- 1 They look tired. They've been running for three hours.
- 2 He's been watching TV all night.
- 3 She's been waiting for twenty minutes.
- 4 He's been talking on his mobile for an hour.
- 5 They've been practising this song for a long time.
- 6 She's been dreaming of a new mountain bike for months.
- 7 You've been chasing cats again!
- 8 He's only been playing for a month.

7 Match the sentences.

- 1 It has been raining all day. That's why you haven't seen him for a while.
- 2 I have been shopping for presents all week. That's why she's so tired.
- 3 He has been working on a website for two months. That's why they're so bored.
- 4 She has been looking after her children since April. That's why we haven't been outside today.
- 5 They have been waiting for a doctor for an hour. That's why you haven't seen me online recently.
- 6 I have been studying for the test for three days. That's why I haven't got any money to buy you a coffee.

More Grammar Present perfect continuous

8 Put the words in brackets into the correct form of the present perfect continuous.

- 1 A Why are you so tired?
B I very hard.
- 2 A Please put the phone down! You for almost an hour!
(talk)
B Sorry! Here you are.
- 3 A Are you angry with me?
B Yes, I am! I for you for an hour! (wait)
- 4 A You play the piano very well.
B Thank you. I lessons for three years. (take)
- 5 A How long you English? (learn)
B For about two years.
- 6 A you in this house for a long time? (live)
B Yes — since I was born.

9 Right or wrong? Put in a or .

- 1 I have been knowing Henry for three years.
- 2 We having been walking for hours and I'm tired.
- 3 My sister's been annoying me all morning.
- 4 We have been having our dog since last year.
- 5 It's been snowing all day. It looks beautiful outside.
- 6 They're not at home because they have been going on holiday.
- 7 James has been playing the guitar since he was six.
- 8 You have been getting the answer to question 3 wrong.

10 Correct the wrong sentences.

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

11 Complete with the present perfect simple or continuous form of the verbs in brackets.

Lisa Hi, Anna, it's me.

Anna What? From California?

Lisa Yeah, so let's keep it short. ¹..... (be) here for a while now. ²..... (visit) everybody I'm fine.

Anna I will. Where exactly are you?

Lisa San Francisco.

Anna Oh. ³..... (ride) the cable cars?

Lisa Sure. And John and I ⁴..... (walk) around a lot too. The others are just hanging out.

Anna Right. ⁵..... (be) to any other places around San Francisco yet?

Lisa Well, we ⁶..... (see) some great places down south, and we're planning to go to a national park tomorrow. We ⁷..... (have) a really good time.

Anna Get it? Love you everybody. And Lisa?

Lisa Yes. ⁸..... (buy) the California T-shirts I asked you about?

Anna No. I ⁹..... (look), but I ¹⁰..... (not find) them yet. But I will.

Anna OK, thanks. Love you.

Lisa Love you too. Bye.

Anna Bye.

Vocabulary

12 Write the words under the pictures.

ridge backpack canyon dirt road



3



4

1

2

13 Fill in the missing letters to make vocabulary words from the story about a holiday in Death Valley in your Student's Book on page 118.

1 d__y

5 b__c__c__

2 s__g__a__

6 r__d__e

3 s__o__

7 h__a__t__r__

4 c__n__o__

8 d__r__

14 Complete the dialogue using the words from 13.

1 A We're in trouble! Can you help me with your mobile phone.

B I can't! There's no signal here!

2 A Look at this photo and tell me what the building is?

B Yes, it's the United Nations Secretariat Building in New York.

3 A How do you carry your gear when you're cycling?

B I put everything in my backpack.

4 A I like cycling in the city.

B I don't like cycling in the city – I like to go to the mountains and cycle on dirt roads.

A I saw your team play the match yesterday, too.

B I was there, but there were so many people there, I couldn't see you in the crowd.

6 A Why don't you wear your jeans?

B Because I washed them this morning and they aren't dry yet.

7 A We're going hiking across the Grand Canyon this summer.

B Don't get too close to the edge of any cliff. I don't want you falling off!

Developing speaking competencies

15 Complete the dialogue with the questions in the box.

- a) How much is a return with a young person's railcard?
- b) And one last thing. Can we get food on the train?
- c) Sorry, just one more thing. What platform does the train leave from?
- d) And what's the next one after that?
- e) How long does it take to get there?
- f) Excuse me, what time is the next train to Manchester?
- g) Can we have two returns, please?

Pauline 1
Assistant Let me see. It's at 10.56.
Pauline 2
Assistant 12.42.
Pauline 3
Assistant About an hour and a half. The 12.42 is quicker because you don't need to change.
Pauline 4
Assistant It's £13.
Pauline 5
Assistant Certainly. That's £26.
Pauline 6
Assistant Yes, there is a trolley on the train.
Pauline 7
Assistant Eight, it's on the other side of the station.

CD 4
17

16 Listen and check your answers.



Developing listening skills Asking for information

17 CHALLENGE

A You weren't at school but you heard your class is planning a school picnic. Write a text message (30–40 words).

Ask your teacher:

- where and when it is
- how you can get there
- if you should bring anything
- how long the picnic will be

B Do the following tasks.

1 Read the task and what a student wrote. What does Caroline want to know about the ticket?

Task

You've been invited to a friend's holiday cottage* and you're sending her an email (40–70 words) to ask for some information.

In your email ask:

- about bus connections
- about getting a ticket
- if you have to bring something along

VOCABULARY
* holiday cottage – Hütte,
bus – Buschen

From: caro13@mailconnect.com
Subject: Details please :)

REPLY

Hi Sarah,
Thank you for inviting me. I've already got the train ticket, but not the bus ticket to your village. Could you let me know how often there are buses and how long it takes? And do I get the ticket on the bus? Should I bring my sleeping bag? Do I need anything else I can bring with me?
Looking forward to hearing from you.
Love,
Caroline

Useful language:
Asking for information

- How long does it take ... ?
- How do I get to ... ?
- How far is it ... ?
- Is the walk ... ?
- When does ... leave?
- How much is a ticket?
- Can I book it online?
- Should I bring ... ?
- Do you want me to ... ?
- Do I have to change ... at ... ?

2 Now write your own answer to the following task.

Task

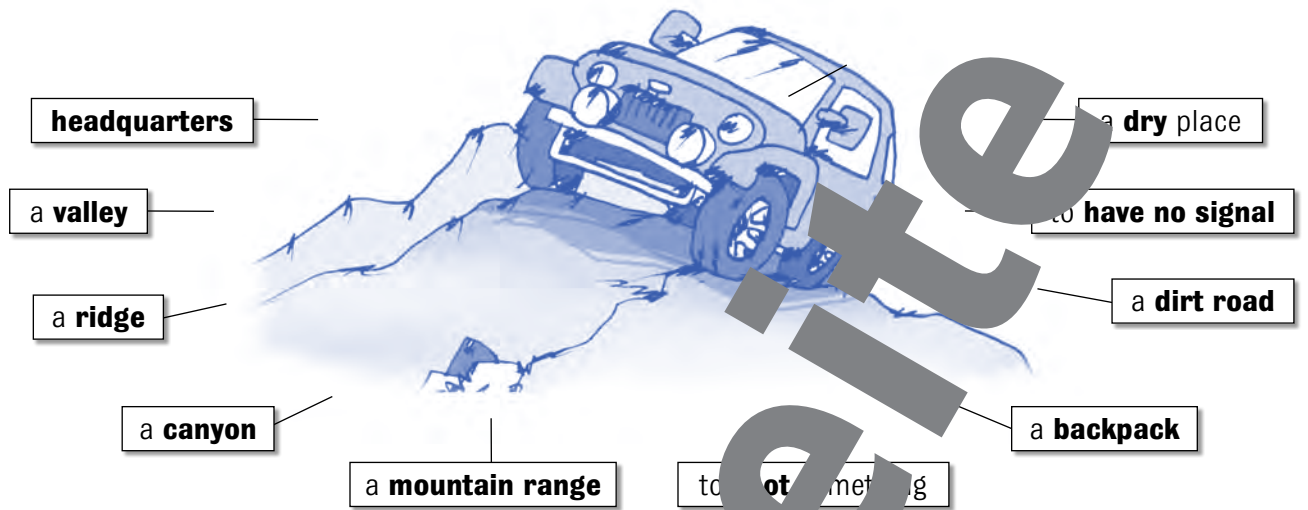
You've been invited to your aunt's new house in the mountains. You're sending her an email (40–70 words) to ask for some information.

In your email ask:

- where exactly her house is
- how you can get there
- what kind of clothes/shoes you should bring

WORD FILE

A holiday in Death Valley



MORE Words and Phrases

1	rent sth	<i>They rented a car and drove around.</i>	etwas mieten
2	joking	<i>I'm only joking, of course.</i>	scherzen
	You bet!		Und ob! Aber sicher!
3	gold rush	<i>The California gold rush started in 1849.</i>	Goldrausch
	wine	<i>They make good wine in California.</i>	Wein
4	commute	<i>My parents' office is far from home. They have to commute.</i>	pendeln
	grocery store	<i>I'm going to the grocery store to buy some food.</i>	Lebensmittelladen
	seriously	<i>You seriously look like a child – you're almost 18!</i>	wirklich, ernsthaft
6	gold digger	<i>Gold diggers were the people trying to find gold.</i>	Goldgräber/in
	spot	<i>Can you spot the animals over there?</i>	sehen; bemerken
	steep	<i>A canyon is a valley with steep sides of rock.</i>	steil
	thirst	<i>Some people die of thirst there. That's why it's called Death Valley.</i>	Durst
8a	crack	<i>My hip cracked because of the heat.</i>	aufspringen, rissig
	lips	<i>Her lips started to crack.</i>	Lippen
	shade	<i>We sat in the shade of a giant rock.</i>	Schatten
	track	<i>There was a track through the mountains.</i>	Weg, Pfad
8b	four-wheel drive	<i>We had a jeep with four-wheel drive in the desert.</i>	mit Allradantrieb
	on top	<i>Soon we were on top of a ridge.</i>	oben; obenauf
	unbelievable	<i>That was an unbelievable adventure.</i>	unglaublich
13	made of	<i>The statue was made of gold.</i>	bestehend aus
ME1	get real	<i>Come on, get real!</i>	am Boden bleiben
	stay in	<i>The weather was bad, so we stayed in all day.</i>	zu Hause bleiben
DVD	it takes ...	<i>It takes about 9 hours to fly and 6 days by car.</i>	man braucht ...

Reading

1 Read the newspaper article.

A boating accident

Naseli and Lisa Nona were travelling on their boat from Badu Island to a birthday party on Thursday Island. With them were their four children, Stephen, 12, Norita, 10, Ellis, 15 and three-year-old Pete. After about one hour the motor of their boat stopped.

Naseli tried to repair it, but he couldn't. The weather became really bad. The heavy wind turned the boat over. The parents told Ellis, Norita and Stephen to swim to the nearest island.

They were all good swimmers and swam for about three hours. Finally they reached a small rock. They climbed onto the rock and hoped for a boat to come and rescue them. But nobody came. The children had to stay on the rock for two days and nights without water and food. Then Stephen and his sisters swam to another island. "I believe there's an island to the west. We must try to get there," Stephen said, "or we'll die!"

The children were lucky. When they reached the small island, they found plums and coconuts. Finally they were found on the island by their uncle after four days. Unfortunately, their parents and their little brother are still missing.



2 How many of these tasks can you do?

Complete the sentences with no more than 4 words.

- 1 The family was going to Thursday Island because there was
- 2 After some time there was a problem
- 3 There was a strong wind. It
- 4 The parents told
 - all of their children to swim to the nearest island.
 - their children to hold on to the boat.
 - three of their children to swim to the nearest island.
- 5 The children on the rock were hoping
 - for a boat to pass by. for the coastguard. for the helicopter rescue team.
- 6 The children left the rock
 - on a boat. because the water was too ...
 - because they needed drinking water.
- 7 How did they survive on the second island?
.....
- 8 How long did they stay on the second island?
.....
- 9 What happened to their parents do you think?
.....

3 Check your answers.

Listening

CD 4
18



4 Listen to Sharon's story about an earthquake. Put the events into the correct order.



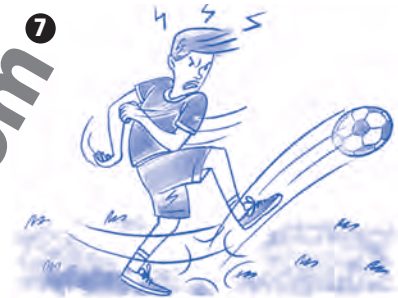
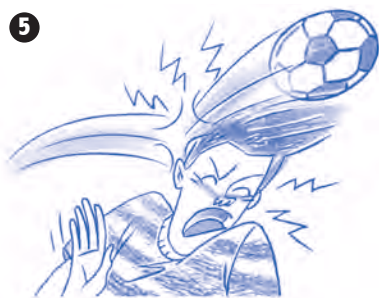
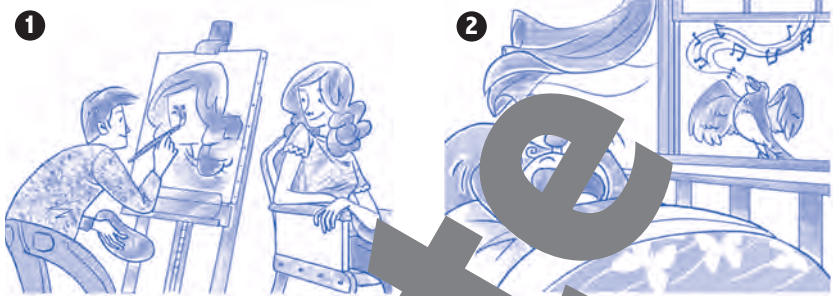
- They were relaxing at the hotel.
- Sharon fell into her dad and her mum and she started to bleed.
- Sharon was glad she didn't live in San Francisco.
- Suddenly the room began to shake.
- 1 An English girl, Sharon, and her family were staying in a hotel in San Francisco.
- Then the room shook again and they all ran to the doorway.
- She also said they should stand in a doorway* if there was another earthquake.
- Later she checked the internet and read that there were around 380 earthquakes a year.
- Then a painting fell on her ankle.
- The receptionist told them it was an earthquake.

VOCABULARY: *stand in a doorway – in einer Türe (in einem Türrahmen) stehen

Essential Grammar The passive

5 Match the sentences and the pictures.

- The baby woke us up.
- The boy was hit by the football.
- We made our teacher a cake.
- The boy hit the football.
- The man painted the woman.
- The cat was chased by the dog.
- The baby was woken up by a bird.
- The man was painted by the woman.
- The cat chased the dog.
- The cake was made by our teacher.



6 Decide if the sentences are active or passive.

- 1 The hurricane destroyed thousands of homes.
- 2 Breakfast was cooked by the chef.
- 3 He was given a lot of money for the photo.
- 4 I was not very happy with our room.
- 5 The teacher was ten minutes late for the lesson.
- 6 The plane was full of people.
- 7 The bird ate the worm.
- 8 The painting was stolen by thieves.
- 9 I wrote the poem.
- 10 The race was won by Vettel.

	Active	Passive
1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

More Grammar The passive

7 Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in the present simple passive.

How a new MEGASTAR ★

1 ... is found ... (find)!



Read this leaflet carefully – you could be the megastar in our reality show!

3 against the jury

Complete the entry card on the back and send it to us. Tell us why you think you could be a **superstar**!

All the cards ² (read) by our jury* of 25 young people ³ (choose). They ⁴ (invite) to our studio. They ⁵ (ask) to show how fit they are in front of a camera. Their performance ⁶ (film). Then the film ⁷ (watch) by the members of our jury. It's that easy. Send in this card and you could become a new MEGASTAR!

A week later, each of the final 10 young people ⁸ (ask) to do some difficult tasks in front of a lot of people. Then the ⁹ winner ¹⁰ (choose) by these people – and the winner could be YOU!

VOCABULARY: *jury – Preisrichter

8 Read the report by Maria Melata. Complete with past passive forms.

At three o'clock the people of Chino ¹ (wake) by an earthquake. I ² (throw) out of my bed and in a few minutes most of my apartment ³ (destroy). I ran out into the streets. Many of the buildings around ⁴ (damage) and most of the windows ⁵ (break). The main street ⁶ (block) by two men ⁷ (close).

9 Choose verbs from the box and use them in the past passive form to complete the text.

- damage
- injure
- close
- take
- treat
- kill
- destroy

In yesterday's avalanche two people ¹ **were killed** and eight ² and ³ to hospital. They ⁴ for shock and some cuts. One ski lift ⁵ and a small cottage ⁶ completely The ski lifts ⁷ for the rest of the day.

Vocabulary

10 Find the nine words for natural disasters. (→ ← ↘)

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

11 Use the words from 10 to write under the pictures.



1



2



3



4



5



7



6



8

12 Write away / under / near in each sentence.

- 1 Don't stand a tree if there's a storm.
- 2 Keep from a volcano if it's going to erupt.
- 3 During a tsunami buildings the coast are in great danger.
- 4 If there's an earthquake it's a good idea to lie a desk or table.
- 5 There was a landslide the village.
- 6 During a flood from electricity.

13 Read the text and complete with the words in the box. There is one extra word.

collapse cracks crushed died escaped rescue safe earthquake



There was a terrible ¹ last night in Japan. It measured 7.2 on the Richter scale. Some streets in the cities have big ² in them. Many older houses ³ and some people inside them were ⁴ Some people were lucky – they ⁵ and now they are ⁶ Workers are trying to find people who are still alive and ⁷ them.

14 CHOICES

A Write a short story (40–70 words) about a car accident you saw.

Write about:

- where it was
- why the accident happened
- what happened to the drivers (was anybody hurt?)
- what happened to the cars (damage)

B Do the following tasks.

1 Read the task and what a student wrote. What was the student's mistake?

Task

Imagine you got caught in an avalanche. Write the story of what happened (120–150 words).

In your story say:

- where you were and who was with you
- why the avalanche happened and how it affected you
- how you were rescued
- what happened afterwards

There were four of us, and we climbed the Matterhorn up the 'normal route', just the 'Hörnligrat'. We were all good climbers, the sun shone so we thought there would be no problem. When we were up at 4,000 metres we took a quick rest. I put my rucksack down but made a mistake of putting it too far away from me and it started sliding down. I tried to grab the bag and suddenly I slid down. I only stopped after about a hour but everything seemed



As I tried to climb back up, the snow broke away under me and it started an avalanche. It was not a big one, but it carried me away and soon I was under the snow – how deep, I don't know. There was a small pocket of air next to my face, and I was able to shout, but nobody heard me. I breathed hard and I felt very dizzy.

After what seemed an eternity* a hand reached down to my face, and a few minutes later my friends dug me out of the snow. It turned out my right arm was broken. That was the end of my Matterhorn dream.

VOCABULARY: *eternity – Ewigkeit

Language tip: Narrative tenses (1)

We usually use past forms to tell stories. We use past simple to describe most of the action but don't forget to use the past continuous to:

- set the scene
- describe an action happening at a certain time
- describe a longer action that is interrupted by a short action

2 There are six cases in the text where the past continuous would be better. Replace the past simple forms with the past continuous.

was breathing was shining was sliding was trying were climbing were digging

Writing tip:

Writing a story (2) – Adding drama

- Try and use dramatic vocabulary, for example: *gradual* (not *very big*), *huge* or *enormous* (not *very big*).
- Use repetitions (He hoped that ... And he ... And he also hoped that ...).
- Check your story develops in a logical way.
- If possible put in something unexpected (surprising, dramatic ...).
- Use good introductory words to your sentences. Do not only use *and*, *but*, *also*.

3 Now write your own answer to the following task.

Task

Imagine you had an accident on a boat. Write a story about it.

In your story say:

- where you were and who was with you
- why the accident happened
- what happened to you / the others
- how you were rescued
- what happened afterwards

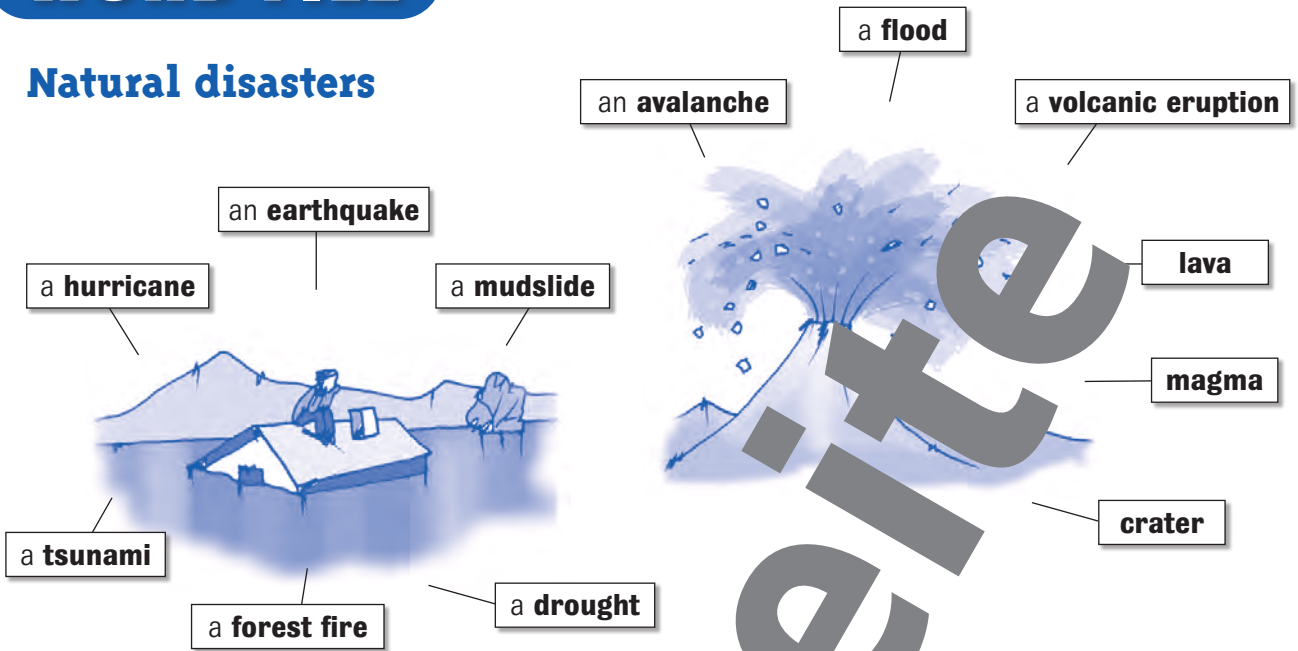
Everyday English: the phone call

DVD Look at the phone calls on p. 131 in your Student's Book again. Listen to them and complete the dialogues.

- 1 A I think I need to buy a new mobile.
B But if I were you, I'd just buy a new battery.
- 2 A I think it's going to rain. Can I borrow your umbrella, please?
B Sure!
A Thanks.
- 3 A Somebody told Chris that I took Lisa to the cinema yesterday!
B Hey! I didn't tell him.

WORD FILE

Natural disasters



MORE Words and Phrases

1	disaster	<i>The tsunami in 2004 was a great disaster of the modern world.</i>	Katastrophe, Unglück
2a	be trapped	<i>Two children were trapped in the building.</i>	eingeschlossen sein
	collapse	<i>A woman was trapped under a collapsed home.</i>	zusammenbrechen, einstürzen
	measure	<i>The earthquake measured 6.6 on the Richter scale.</i>	(ab)messen
	(rescue) operation	<i>The international rescue operation saved a lot of people.</i>	Rettungseinsatz
	survive	<i>I don't know how we survived the storm.</i>	überleben
	survivor	<i>After the rescue operation only a few survivors were found.</i>	Überlebende/r
2b	ash	<i>The volcano spewed ash and lava into the air.</i>	Asche
	erupt	<i>The volcano erupted on June 3rd.</i>	ausbrechen
	evacuate	<i>60,000 people were evacuated from the island.</i>	evakuieren, räumen
	luckily	<i>Luckily the evacuation saved thousands of lives.</i>	glücklicherweise
	undersea	<i>A huge undersea earthquake happened in the Indian Ocean.</i>	Unterwasser-; unter Wasser
	warn	<i>Scientists warned about the danger.</i>	warnen
	3	injured	<i>Many people were injured.</i>
4	keep away from	<i>Keep away from trees in a storm.</i>	fernbleiben von
	crush	<i>The car was crushed under a tree.</i>	zusammendrücken; zerquetschen
5	underneath	<i>The car was crushed underneath the kitchen table in an earthquake.</i>	unter
	raft	<i>They used a raft to escape from the island.</i>	Floß
8	turn	<i>The rainfall quickly turned into heavy snowfall.</i>	werden zu, sich verwandeln in
	choice	<i>You can choose a record or a book. It's your choice.</i>	Wahl
10	pleasure	<i>It's a pleasure to be here.</i>	Freude, Vergnügen
	plenty	<i>You will have plenty of time to learn all of it.</i>	genügend, jede Menge
	advice	<i>I don't know what to do. Can you give me some advice?</i>	Ratschlag
11	desert	<i>How do you survive when you are a castaway on a desert island?</i>	einsame Insel
	moving	<i>It was a sad story and very moving.</i>	bewegend, ergreifend
ME1	burn	<i>The forest was burning.</i>	(ver-)brennen
	in case ...	<i>I'll tell you again tomorrow in case you forget.</i>	für den Fall, dass ..., falls
ME1	shall	<i>Shall I get you a cup of tea and an aspirin?</i>	sollen
	the oldest trick in the book	<i>This is the oldest trick in the book, Harry.</i>	der älteste Trick, den es gibt

Reading

- 1 Read the story. Put the pictures in the correct order.

A dilemma



I went to the cinema yesterday. I saw John outside. He's Sandra's boyfriend. Sandra is my best friend. I couldn't see that he was a bit nervous. "I'm sure he's nervous because Sandra is not here yet," I thought.

Anyway, suddenly this girl came over. She took my hand and said, "Come on, Jenny. The film's going to start in a minute." And she didn't even say goodbye to me. I was shocked. I don't want to see the film any more. I went home.

When I got home, the phone rang. It was Sandra. "We couldn't go out," she said. "John had so much homework for English and I had to do my Maths homework."

"Should I tell her about John and that other girl?" I thought to myself. Sandra just said, "Bye Jenny!" and she hung up. I couldn't sleep that night. I was feeling so bad. I didn't know what to do. What a dilemma!

The next day, after school, I saw Sandra and John in the street. They were fighting and shouting loudly. I was shocked.

Then Sandra saw me. She was really angry. "You knew about this!" she shouted at me.

"You knew! You saw him at the cinema, didn't you?"

Then John came over and said, "Sandra, it's not Jenny's fault – shout at me, not at her!" But Sandra just looked at me and said, "I hate you! I hate both of you!" And then she walked away.

Sandra still doesn't speak to me. I never see John any more. So I've lost two friends and I don't know why.

2 How many of these tasks can you do?

Complete the sentences with no more than 4 words.

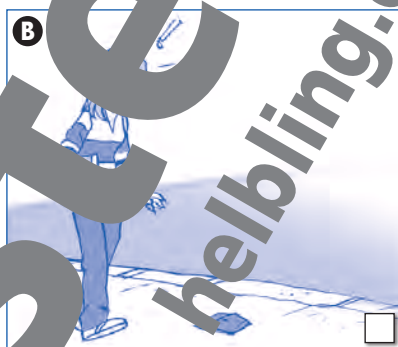
- 1 John and Jenny are
- 2 Jenny thought John was waiting
- 3 Jenny was that she didn't go into the cinema.
- 4 Jenny didn't know John was at the cinema. T / F
- 5 Jenny was angry when she put the phone down. T / F
- 6 Jenny was kept awake by the dilemma. T / F
- 7 Why was Sandra so angry with Jenny?
.....
- 8 How did John react when Sandra shouted at Jenny?
.....
- 9 Do you think Jenny did the right thing? Why (not)?
.....

3 Check your answers.

Listening

CD 4
19

4 Listen to Eve and Ken playing the dilemma game. Put the situations in the order that you hear them.



CD 4
19

5 Listen again and answer the questions with *Eve* or *Ken*.



Who would ...

- 1 walk away where their brother spent the night?
- 2 do what their mother wanted them to do?
- 3 refuse to tell the teacher all they knew?
- 4 throw the wallet out the window if they were the guilty person?
- 5 throw the wallet on the floor?
- 6 try to find out who the wallet belonged to?

6 Now write your answer to each dilemma from 4.

- Dilemma A
- Dilemma B
- Dilemma C

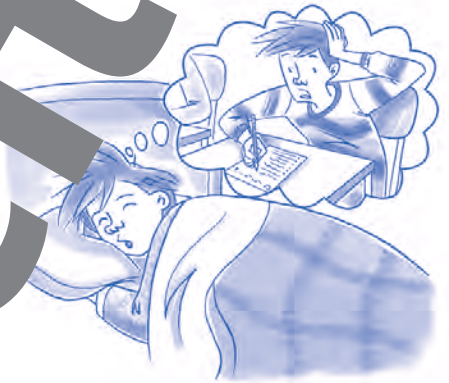
Essential Grammar 2nd Conditional

7 Match the beginnings and endings of the sentences.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 If I had enough money, | <input type="checkbox"/> you'd get better marks. |
| 2 If my brother had a problem, | <input type="checkbox"/> I'd buy a new computer. |
| 3 If I found some money in the street, | <input type="checkbox"/> would you tell me? |
| 4 If you worked harder, | <input type="checkbox"/> I'd take it to the police station. |
| 5 If I was president of Austria, | <input type="checkbox"/> I'd change lots of things. |
| 6 If you knew the answer, | <input type="checkbox"/> I'd help him. |

8 Put the dialogue in the correct order.

- 1 A I'd like to get better marks at school.
- A That's right. And then I'd lose marks for being late.
- A Well, if I got tired, I'd need to sleep more.
- A Yeah, but if I studied more, I'd get tired in the evening.
- B What's the problem with being tired?
- B Well, if you studied more, you'd get better marks.
- 8 B Oh dear. My head hurts!
- B And if you slept more, you wouldn't wake up in time for school.



9 Read the sentences and tick the correct box.

- 1 If my father was here, I would be happy. I am happy. yes no
- 2 If Polly didn't live in London, I would visit her more often. Polly lives in London. yes no
- 3 If I had a dictionary, I would look up every word I don't know. I know the meaning of this word. yes no
- 4 If my computer wasn't broken, I would write some emails. I'm writing emails. yes no
- 5 If your mother was stricter, she wouldn't let you do that! Your mother won't let you do that. yes no
- 6 The teacher would be angry if she knew. The teacher knows. yes no

10 Circle the correct word.

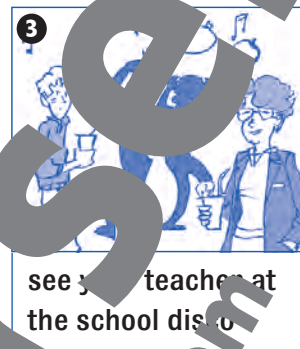
- 1 If I had more money, I'd buy it for you.
- 2 If I *go* / *went* to London, you'd learn a lot of English.
- 3 If it was my birthday today, I'd *get* / *got* a lot of presents.
- 4 I would help you if I *didn't* / *wouldn't* have homework to do.
- 5 If he *would have* / *had* a girlfriend, he'd be very happy.
- 6 If there was a test tomorrow, I *wouldn't* / *didn't* pass.
- 7 What *did* / *would* you do if you found money in the street?
- 8 He *didn't* / *wouldn't* like New York if he lived there.

More Grammar 2nd Conditional

11 Write the sentences.

- I don't like Sally. I don't talk to her.
If I liked Sally, I'd talk to her.
- He doesn't have a computer. I don't send him emails.
If
- She's ill. She isn't at school.
If
- I like you. I help you with your homework.
If
- They're on holiday. They aren't here today.
If
- My modem is broken. I don't surf the internet.
If

12 Look at the pictures. Write three more dialogues.



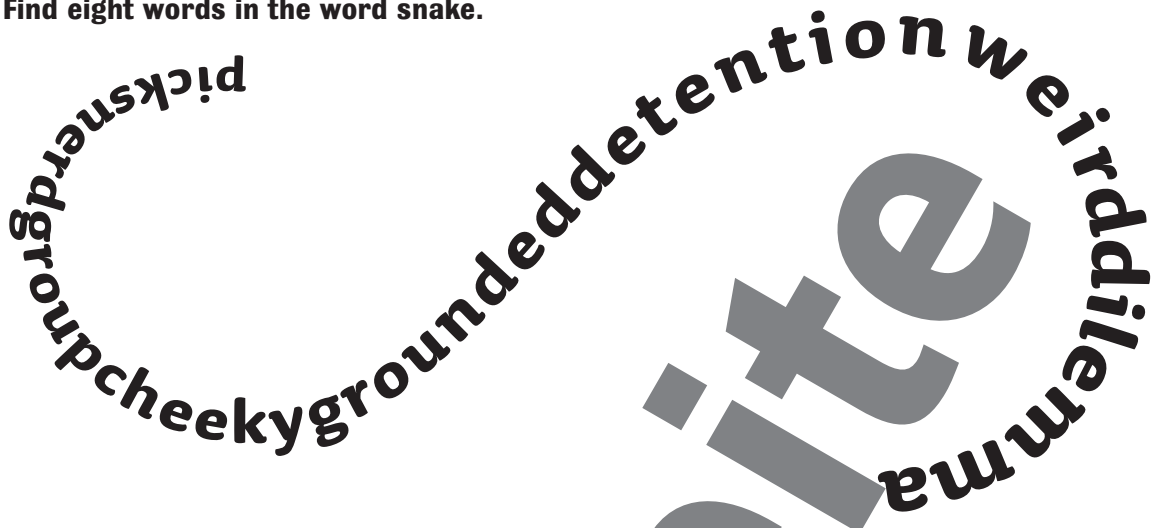
- A What would you do if you lost your key?
B I'd go to my friend's house.
- A
B
- A
B
- A
B

13 Write your own answers to the questions.

- What would you do if your best friend stopped talking to you?
.....
- What would you do if you lost your wallet?
.....
- What would you do if you won a lot of money?
.....
- What would you do if you were the president of your country?
.....
- What would you do if you could travel in time?
.....
- What would you do if you forgot who you were?
.....

Vocabulary

- 14 Find eight words in the word snake.



- 15 Complete each sentence with one of the words from the box.

- 1 My parents got angry with me and they've me for a week!
- 2 He often gets into trouble for saying things to the teacher.
- 3 I don't know what the right thing to do is. It's for me.
- 4 He shouldn't wear those silly glasses – he looks like with them.
- 5 If you talk in class, you'll get
- 6 He's a real bully* – he always on smaller kids.
- 7 Look at his clothes! They're all that's really
- 8 I'm going out on Friday with a of kids from school.

VOCABULARY: *bully – jemanden, der andere belästigt

- 16 Complete the mini-dialogues with the words in the box. There are two extra words.

ask me out think lonely reserve stay behind
rude by mistake meet up tent owe me

- 1 **Anthony** Hey, why did you open my letter?
Mum I hope I did it
- 2 **John** Tina is much too nice for you – you don't her.
Dave I know, but if you say that again, you're in
- 3 **John** How do you think Jim will with us this weekend?
John Not sure, he said he wanted to with his friends.
- 4 **Fred** You still the money I gave you for the book.
Adrian Sorry, I completely forgot you it to me.
- 5 **John** Why did Amy say that to me? It was really unkind.
Sara Don't worry too much about it. Sometimes she can be really

- 17 Now write three mini-dialogues with the words from the box in your exercise book.

18 CHOICES

A Write a short poem about your school day.

Remember: It doesn't have to rhyme. It can be serious or funny.

B Do the following tasks.

1 Read the task and what a student wrote. What is the Butterfly Lady's wish for herself?



You were asked to contribute an IF-poem to a website. Write a poem. Think about:

- a situation / a person / an incident for your poem
- a way to repeat the if-construction
- a headline
- a title

The Butterfly Lady

If I could have three wishes
 I'd wish for another three
 But I know that in all fairy tales
 This is something that cannot be
 So if I had three wishes
 I'd wish for a peaceful world
 In which nobody has to be hungry
 In which nobody is without home.
 But for me I would wish for twelve butterflies
 That fly around me all the time
 So where ever I go
 People would know
 Here comes the butterfly lady
 Who makes them smile
 At least for a while.



Writing Tip:
Writing poetry

When writing a poem always think carefully about the language.

- Which word is the best?
- Which words or phrases should I repeat?
- Should I use rhyming words or not?
- How long are the lines of my poem?
- Think of a strong opening line to attract the reader's attention.

2 Read the text again and find out:

- how many *if*-sentences there are
- how many repetitions there are
- how many rhymes there are

Writing tip:

Writing a poem

There are many ways to write a poem. Here are some things to consider.

- Think of what you want to write about (e.g. the seasons, a place, an animal).
- Think of how long your poem should be (e.g. is it one-stanza or two-stanza?).
- Think about rhyming words – a poem doesn't have to rhyme!
- If you want to rhyme, there are some good rhyming dictionaries online.

The most important thing is to write.
Just write. And write. And write.
And then rewrite and rewrite.
Ask a friend for feedback. And rewrite and rewrite.

3 Now write your own answer to the following task

Task

You were asked to contribute a poem about summer to a poetry website. Write the poem and think about:

- what aspect of summer you want to write about
- if it's a nature poem or a poem about people
- whether you want to use rhymes
- a good title for your poem

MORE Words and Phrases

	dilemma	<i>She was in a dilemma.</i>	Dilemma, Zwangslage
1	give sb an alibi	<i>Would you give your brother an alibi if he came home too late?</i>	jdm ein Alibi verschaffen
2	ID (= identification card)	<i>Do you have any ID with you?</i>	Ausweis
	tell on sb	<i>Tim told on her friend.</i>	jdn verratschen/verpetzen
3	(get/lose) attention	<i>She had to stay late after school because I got detention.</i>	nachsitzen müssen
5	coach	<i>The coach doesn't want me to be on the football team.</i>	Trainer/in
	owe sb	<i>He owed his brother a lot of money.</i>	jdm etwas schulden
6	nerd	<i>He's not very popular with the other kids. He's a bit of a nerd.</i>	Streber/in, Sonderling
	outsider	<i>No one really likes me here. I feel like such an outsider!</i>	Außenstehende/r; Außenseiter/in
G	get to know sb	<i>She got to know his friends at the party.</i>	jdn kennenlernen
	pick on sb	<i>I don't like her. She picks on you all the time.</i>	auf jdm herumhacken
ME1	roar	<i>The roar of a waterfall is nice.</i>	hier: das Rauschen

Reading

1 Read the text about a tour to the Okavango Delta in Botswana.

Classic Botswana



What is the Okavango Delta?

It is one of the world's most famous wilderness areas. The delta is formed by thousands of channels of the Okavango River with clear water.

There are a lot of small islands and larger dry open areas with a lot of trees. The Okavango is home to more than 400 different kinds of birds and large herds of buffalo, rhinos* and elephants. You will also find crocodiles, hippos, cheetahs*, leopards, lions and different kinds of monkeys. In August, during Botswana's dry winter months, the delta swells to three times its size. That makes the delta one with Africa's greatest concentration of wildlife.

VOCABULARY: *channels – Kanäle; herd – Herde; antelope – Antilope; cheetah – Gepard; spotlight – Suchscheinwerfer



What are the camps like?

There are camps with stone bungalows or nice tents, each with a private shower and toilet. In each camp there is also a large dining room where all meals are taken by the guests, and a shop where you can buy souvenirs. Of course there are also luxury camps with private balconies and very large rooms. Many camps offer great views of the country, and you can enjoy listening to the sounds of wildlife. Normally, people go to at least one water camp and one bush camp.

What can you do at the camp?

You get up at six o'clock and have a wonderful breakfast. Then at half past six the first drive of the day starts, and it ends at ten or eleven. When you stay in a camp in one of the large dry areas you will go for a drive in a Land Rover.

When you stay in a water camp you will either go by boat or by canoe which is called a 'mokoro'. There are only seats for two people in a mokoro. The guide uses a long stick to push the canoe along.

When you come back to the camp, lunch will be waiting for you. Then you can rest or relax until five. At five there is the second drive of the day and part of it will be in the dark. The guides will use a spotlight* to look for animals.

When you come back at about nine, dinner will be waiting for you. After that, you may have a chat round the camp fire.

When you go to bed, a guide will go with you to your bungalow or tent as there may be wild animals like elephants or lions around.



2 How many of these tasks can you do?

Complete the sentences with no more than 4 words.

- 1 Thousands of channels from the Okavango River
- 2 More than 400 birds
- 3 The delta is three times bigger in
- 4 Bungalows and tents
 - all have private showers and toilets. all have a kitchen
 - are often very uncomfortable.
- 5 In each camp
 - you can cook your meal yourself.
 - there is a large dining room where you can take your meals
 - there is a dining room for dinner only.
- 6 Most people
 - wake up early in the camps. stay in two different types of camps.
 - stay in luxury camps.
- 7 What do guests do in the morning?
.....
- 8 What do guests do in the afternoon?
.....
- 9 What do guests do in the early evening?
.....

3 Check your answers.

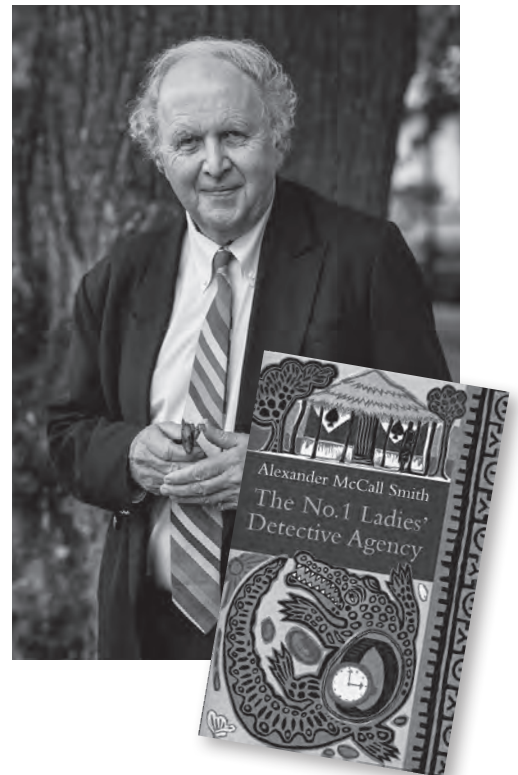
Listening

CD 4
20



4 Listen to Larissa talking about Mma Ramotswa. Then answer the questions.

- 1 What are the two favourite hobbies of Larissa's family?
.....
- 2 How many books has Alexander McCall Smith written so far about Mma Ramotswa?
.....
- 3 Who is Mma Ramotswa?
.....
What kind of character is she?
.....
- 5 What does Mma Ramotswa teach us about Africa?
.....
- 6 Why does Larissa think that McCall Smith is good at writing about Africa?
.....



Essential Grammar *going to*

5 Read what the kids say. Then write the names under the pictures.

Jonathan: I'm going to work in a restaurant.

George: I'm going to write successful books.

Maria: I'm going to be a French teacher.

Miriam: I'm going to open a shop.

Sid: I'm going to marry Maria.

Mike: I'm going to run in the London Marathon.

Hannah: I'm going to win a lot of money.

Anna: I'm going to buy furniture.

1

2

3

4



5

6

7

8

6 Read the poem and complete with *going to* forms.



I ¹ (get) on a plane

I ² away

I ³ (find) a country

where I want to stay

I ⁴ (find) a job there

And buy a welcome mat

I ⁵ (earn) a lot of money

And buy a flat

I ⁶ (put) the mat

In front of the door

I ⁷ (wait) and wait

And sit on the floor

One day I ⁸ (hear) a knock

And there's a lovely girl outside

We ⁹ (fall) in love and then

A year after that she'll be my bride.

And NOW I ¹⁰ (wake)

From my dreams

I ¹¹ (make) some tea ...

Yeah, and a good idea it seems.

More Grammar *going to*

7 Complete with the correct form of *going to* and the verbs in brackets.

From:	val14@mailconnect.com	REPLY
Subject:	Our holiday this year 😊	


Hi Marleen,
 We've planned our holiday – I think. We ¹..... (drive) around Scotland, since you've never been there. We ²..... (see) as many places as possible. We ³..... (camp) this year. We ⁴..... (stay) in small hotels. Dad ⁵..... (rent) a car, unless he gets. Don't worry – I ⁶..... (remind) him right now.
 Best,
 Valerie

8 Complete the email with the correct form of *going to* and the words in the box.

fly
 meet
 take
 stay
 be
 use
 go

From:	alex.s@mailconnect.com
Subject:	Holiday plans!

Hi Tim,
 Guess what! We ¹..... to Botswana in July because that is where we can see a lot of animals. First we ²..... Gabon. Dad ³..... some people there and then we ⁴..... the Okavango Delta for a few days. Of course, I ⁵..... a lot of pictures, and I ⁶..... them for a slide show at school. I'm sure it ⁷..... awfully interesting.
 Alex



9 Complete the questions.

- A Why are you going to do at the weekend?
 B I'm going to do nothing!
- A Why do in the holidays?
 B I'm going to stay home for three weeks.
- A Why organise the party?
 B My friends are going to help me.
- A Why play football today?
 B Because my leg hurts.
- A What do when you leave school?
 B I'm going to work in a bank.

Vocabulary

10 Choose the correct answers.

- 1 a) planned | 2 a) checked | 3 a) done | 4 a) found | 5 a) look | 6 a) buy | 7 a) buy
 b) found | b) hired | b) made | b) looked | b) surf | b) watch | b) hire
 c) looked | c) made | c) had | c) asked | c) check | c) check | c) make

- A Have you ¹..... your trip yet?
 B Most of it. My dad's ²..... a car to drive us to the airport and we've
³..... the hotel reservation.
 A What are you going to do there?
 B I'm not sure. We haven't ⁴..... out about all the things there are to do.
 A Why don't you ⁵..... out the area on the internet?
 B That's not a bad idea. Maybe I can ⁶..... a map of the area online.
 A What about the language? Are you taking lessons?
 B No. I think I'll ⁷..... a dictionary to use.
 A Well good luck, and don't forget to send me your postcards.
 B I won't!

11 Tick the verbs and phrases that go together.

	a holiday	a trip	hotel reservation	a car	checked out	a map of the area	the area out on the internet	out about good restaurants	information about the best beaches
find									
book									
make									
plan									
buy				✓					
hire				✓					
check									

12 Match the words and the definitions.

- 1 wilderness to fasten one thing to another
 2 check out something not exist any longer
 3 attach wild and natural area where only few people live
 4 ranger a person with responsibility in an organisation
 5 die out to find out if something is true
 6 official a person whose job it is to protect a national park

13 CHOICES

A Choose a story from your Student's Book or Workbook and write a summary (80–100 words). Do not tell too many details and use present tense for your summary.

B Do the following tasks.

1 Read the task and what a student wrote. Why are Alessia and George worried?

Task

Your teacher asked you to write a summary of the story *Alessia* (Student's Book, p. 74; 140–170 words).

Write about:

- who Alessia is
- what George thinks about her
- what his mum wants him to do
- how he reacts
- how George and Alessia slowly become friends
- what their problem is

"Alessia" is about a girl who comes to England from a foreign country and who can't speak English. The boy next door is disappointed because he was hoping for a boy he could play football with.

Soon after Alessia and her parents move, George's mother asks him to take things to her like old books and games. George doesn't like this, and suddenly thinks he needs all these things himself.

But George's mother insists, and George actually likes the way Alessia smiles at him when George goes there.

George goes to Alessia's room more often, and after a while George quite likes Alessia. Alessia's English is improved and George often talks to Alessia. George even steps in when someone is bullying Alessia at school.

Then later George and Alessia are good friends. Unfortunately, Alessia's parents are talking about returning, and George and Alessia are rather unhappy about this.

Language tip:

Using pronouns

Pronouns are useful because they help you avoid repetition of nouns in your writing. However, it is important to use the correct ones and make sure it's clear what they refer to. Otherwise you can easily confuse your reader.

2 Read the text again. In the first two paragraphs 6 pronouns have been highlighted.

a) What do they refer to?

In the rest of the text no pronouns have been used for George and Alessia.

b) How could you replace the names with pronouns? Be careful not to replace them all.

Writing tip:

Writing a summary

- Read the text carefully and underline the most important information.
- Make sure you don't mention too many details.
- Use the present tense for your summary.
- Use time expressions (*soon after, after a while, two years later ...*).
- Connect ideas (*and, but, because, actually ...*).
- Use direct speech in your summary.
- Think carefully how to use paragraphs.
- Stick to the number of words for your summary.

3 Now write your own answer to the following task.



Your teacher asked you to write a summary of the story *Going to Granada* on p. 20 in your Workbook (100–170 words).

Write about:

- who is going to Granada
- why they are going there
- what happens after they leave the lands
- what happens on the van
- how they get off the van

Everyday English **Key alert**

DVD Look at the phrases on p. 144 in your Student's Book again. Use them to complete the dialogues.

- 1 A: It's asking if I can stay out late tonight.
B: I'll say no for sure. It's
- 2 A: Would you go with me to the cinema tonight?
B: Sorry, we're all busy.
A: I'll go then.
- 3 A: That new boy in class is awful. He's always talking and making trouble.
B: I can't stand him!
A: You're I don't like him either — no one does really.

MORE Words and Phrases

	wilderness	<i>Go into the heart of the wilderness.</i>	Wildnis
1	check out sth	<i>Check out where the capital is.</i>	etwas untersuchen, überprüfen
	dimwit	<i>Don't be a dimwit. Be clever!</i>	Dummkopf, Hühnerkopf
	official	<i>The official language is English.</i>	offiziell, amtlich
3	attach	<i>I've attached the MP3-file to my email.</i>	anhängen
	phone call	<i>The man on the balcony was making a phone call.</i>	Anruf
	wetland	<i>The Okavango Delta is a large wetland.</i>	Feuchtgebiet
5	die out	<i>Leopards might die out.</i>	aussterben
	imitation	<i>Don't worry, it's just an imitation, it's not real fur.</i>	Nachahmung, Imitation
	leopard	<i>A leopard is a large wild cat.</i>	Leopard
	otherwise	<i>We need to protect them. Otherwise they'll die out.</i>	sonst, falls
	skin	<i>Selling leopard skins is illegal.</i>	Haut, Fell
6	hyena	<i>Hyenas try to get leopards' food.</i>	Hyäne
	lodge	<i>Outside in the wilderness we lived in a lodge.</i>	Hütte, hier: Lager
8	ranger	<i>The ranger will show you around the park.</i>	Aufwächter/in; Ranger/in
	turn over	<i>The car turned over and landed on its roof.</i>	(sich) umdrehen; hier: überschlagen
11	accommodation	<i>It's easy to find good accommodation in the area.</i>	Unterkunft; Unterbringung
	preparation	<i>The producer controls the preparation of the cheese.</i>	Vorbereitung
G	sunburned	<i>She's going to get sunburned!</i>	Sonnenbrand haben
ME1	show-off	<i>You're such a show-off!</i>	Angstbrot/in
ME3	scuba diving	<i>I'm planning to learn scuba diving on our trip to Zanzibar.</i>	(Sport-)Tauchen
	wildlife	<i>We're going to see the wildlife on our trip to Zanzibar.</i>	wilde Natur

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Answer key – Workbook

Name:

Class:

UNIT 1

- 2 1 T, 2 T, 3 F
4 do a charity concert to raise money for computers. 5 discuss it with the band. 6 did not all agree with Josh.
7 He thinks that charity is about people and not about computers.
8 They will give half of the money to a children's home. 9 There were not enough tickets for the first one. / The room wasn't big enough for all the people.
- 4 1 also in some lessons at school. 2 pop. 3 on Spotify. 4 two instruments. 5 the guitar. 6 music by Bob Dylan and Janis Joplin. 7 listening to classical music. 8 a CD player.
- 5 1 play, 2 sings, 3 plays, 4 sing, 5 play, 6 do, 7 writes, 8 write, 9 don't, 10 doesn't
- 6 1 dreamt, 2 got, 3 didn't know, 4 took, 5 practised, 6 didn't want, 7 wanted, 8 studied, 9 didn't think, 10 fell, 11 said, 12 could, 13 couldn't, 14 had, 15 went, 16 talked, 17 asked, 18 loved, 19 agreed
- 7 1 1 What's your favourite band, Nigel? 2 What do you like about Maroon 5? 3 And what do you like about *Little Mix*?
2 1 Do you like dancing, Janice? 2 When did you start dancing? 3 Do you have a favourite song to dance to?
3 1 Do you listen to a lot of music, Henry? 2 And where do you get your music from? 3 Do you ever buy CDs?
- 9 1 audition, 2 give up, 3 takes, 4 give, 5 go to, 6 train, 7 way, 8 get
- 10 1 take part in, 2 donation, 3 performing, 4 lyrics
- 11 1 d), 2 c), 3 g), a) 4 f), b)
- 13 B 1 He didn't like the way it had so much piano in it.

UNIT 2

- 1 A lucky coincidence
- 2 1 F, 2 F, 3 T
4 a nice man, 5 tried to hide so, 6 for lunch
7 He was walking through a wood.
8 He drove them home. 9 He didn't say a bad word about him any more.
- 5 Sarah
- 6 1 watching, 2 started, 3 having, 4 working, 5 fell, 6 rang, 7 reading
- 7 3, 9, 7, 8, 6, 2, 10, 5, 4, 1
- 9 1 was walking, 2 saw, 3 opened, 4 found, 5 was thinking, 6 asked, 7 was shopping, 8 didn't look, 9 asked, 10 knew
- 10 1 Dawn broke her arm when she was playing football.
2 Henry was drinking coffee when he dropped his cup. / Henry dropped his cup when he was drinking coffee.
3 Julia was looking at the dog when it started barking.
4 Pip was sitting at the computer when his chair broke. / Pip broke his chair when he was working on the computer.
5 Sam was reading a book when her headache started. / Sam's headache started when she was reading a book.
6 Billy was listening to his MP3-player when he crashed into a lamp post. / Billy crashed into a lamp post when he was listening to his MP3-player. 7 Sue fell asleep when the teacher was talking. 8 Richard was eating an apple when his tooth fell out. / Richard's tooth fell out when he was eating an apple.
- 11 1 MP3-player, CD, 2 mobile phone, 3 cap, sunglasses, 4 bill
- 12 1 pay the bill, 2 tried the sunglasses on, 3 listening to his MP3-player, 4 talking on her mobile phone, 5 listen to CDs, 6 try on a cap

- 13 1 cross, 2 try on, 3 similar, 4 tune, 5 decide, 6 survive, 7 handbag, 8 incredible, 9 enter, 10 fictional, 11 huge
- 14 1 two, 2 watch out, 3 Serves you right, 4 I know what you mean

UNIT 3

- 1 Lucille's mother, 2 Granada/Paraguay, 3 a bus to Granada
4 it was very different to bus stations in the UK. 5 but the driver drove really fast. 6 was full of people.
- 4 1 Jeremy → William, 2 book → movie/film, 3 sofa → carpet, 4 quick → lovely long, 5 angry → nappy
1. Spalte: 3, 1, 2 2. Spalte: 5, 6, 4
- 6 1 While, 2 During, 3 during, 4 While, 5 during, 6 during, 7 while, 8 While
- 7 1 When, before, until, By the time, 2 After, During, While, 3 before/after/during, While, When, 4 During, until, Before, When
- 9 1 has taken, 2 took, 3 takes, 4 will take
- 10 1 get, 2 met, 3 hired, 4 slept, 5 went, 6 suffered, 7 got, 8 took
- 11 5, 4, 1, 6, 7, 2, 3
- 12 1 sets off, 2 gets on, 3 gets to, 4 takes/gets on, 5 takes, 6 gets off, 7 takes, 8 gets to
- 13 1 going, 2 should, 3 got, 4 say, 5 forget, 6 correct, 7 recommend, 8 that's
- 15 B 1 Because Tony should book soon.

UNIT 4

- 1 1 box jellyfish, 2 tiger snake, 3 redback spider, 4 stonefish, 5 saltwater crocodile
- 2 1 seven metres long, 2 on the northeastern coast / in the

northeast, 3 to hold your arm
4 T, 5 F, 6 T, 7 Because it's only
2.5 cm long and very difficult to
see in the water. 8 You have two
hours. 9 You should take care and
read the signs.

- 4 Ryan – white dog, Helen – snake,
Steve – tarantula
- 5 1 a spider or a lizard, 2 It's quite
small and it's got long fur. 3 a
cat and a dog, 4 friendly, 5 His
mother said they were too much
work and Steve was too lazy to
look after a pet properly. 6 huge,
hairy, poisonous, aggressive, ugly
- 6 1 F, 2 F, 3 T, 4 F, 5 F, 6 T, 7 T, 8 T, 9 F,
10 F
- 7 1 good, 2 an awesome, 3 worst,
4 most exciting, 5 boring, 6 better,
7 funnier, 8 more interesting,
9 great, 10 more, 11 funny,
12 greatest
- 8 1 the best, 2 the cutest, 3 the
prettiest, 4 the coolest, 5 the
most intelligent, 6 the most
expensive
- 9 1 Tennis is not as exciting as
squash. / Tennis is less exciting
than squash.
2 Naples is smaller than Rome. /
Naples is not as big as Rome.
3 Finland is colder than Greece. /
Greece is hotter than Finland.
4 Spanish is easier than
Hungarian. / Hungarian is more
difficult than Spanish.
5 Victoria is not nearly as friendly
as Natasha. / Victoria is much
less friendly than Natasha.
6 The hotel in Glasgow was
much better than the hotel
in Edinburgh. / The hotel in
Edinburgh was not as good
as the hotel in Glasgow.
7 Fantasy films are much more
exciting than romantic films. /
Romantic films are much less
exciting than fantasy films.
8 Cartoons are much funnier
than detective films. / Detective
films are much less funny than
cartoons.
- 11 1 elegant, 2 aggressive,
3 dangerous, 4 poisonous,
5 cuddly, 6 furry, 7 stunning,
8 deadly, 9 cute

- 12 1 deadly, 2 cuddly, 3 furry,
4 stunning, 5 poisonous,
6 dangerous, 7 aggressive,
8 elegant
- 13 1 adorable, 2 attack, 3 defend,
4 poison, 5 frightening, 6 suppose,
7 stay, 8 agree
- 14 B 1 Because they eat older
and dying fish and they keep
the ocean clean from other
dangerous fish.

Everyday English

1 Don't get me wrong, 2 I'm not
sure, 3 I wouldn't think so, 4 good
point

UNIT 5

- 2 1 they had to go everywhere on
foot. 2 enjoy the sights of London.
3 was really good.
4 F, 5 T, 6 F
7 She spent six hours in the park.
8 She wasn't sure if it was cool.
9 She liked the parking machines
and buttons.
- 4 1 fiction, 2 fact, 3 fiction, 4
5 fiction, 6 fact, 7 fact, 8 fact
- 5 1 who (c), 2 who (c), 3 which (a),
4 who (no choice), 5 who (a),
6 which (b), 7 whose (b), 8 whose (b),
9 whose (b), 10 whose (b),
11 which (b), 12 who (c),
13 whose (b), 14 whose (b),
15 whose (b), 16 whose (b),
17 whose (b), 18 whose (b),
19 whose (b), 20 whose (b),
21 whose (b), 22 whose (b),
23 whose (b), 24 whose (b),
25 whose (b), 26 whose (b),
27 whose (b), 28 whose (b),
29 whose (b), 30 whose (b),
31 whose (b), 32 whose (b),
33 whose (b), 34 whose (b),
35 whose (b), 36 whose (b),
37 whose (b), 38 whose (b),
39 whose (b), 40 whose (b),
41 whose (b), 42 whose (b),
43 whose (b), 44 whose (b),
45 whose (b), 46 whose (b),
47 whose (b), 48 whose (b),
49 whose (b), 50 whose (b),
51 whose (b), 52 whose (b),
53 whose (b), 54 whose (b),
55 whose (b), 56 whose (b),
57 whose (b), 58 whose (b),
59 whose (b), 60 whose (b),
61 whose (b), 62 whose (b),
63 whose (b), 64 whose (b),
65 whose (b), 66 whose (b),
67 whose (b), 68 whose (b),
69 whose (b), 70 whose (b),
71 whose (b), 72 whose (b),
73 whose (b), 74 whose (b),
75 whose (b), 76 whose (b),
77 whose (b), 78 whose (b),
79 whose (b), 80 whose (b),
81 whose (b), 82 whose (b),
83 whose (b), 84 whose (b),
85 whose (b), 86 whose (b),
87 whose (b), 88 whose (b),
89 whose (b), 90 whose (b),
91 whose (b), 92 whose (b),
93 whose (b), 94 whose (b),
95 whose (b), 96 whose (b),
97 whose (b), 98 whose (b),
99 whose (b), 100 whose (b)
- 7 1 5, 8, 9
- 8 1 Spielberg is the man who made
the film *Jurassic Park*. 2 Do you
know the girl that lives upstairs?
3 Is this the bus which goes to
Piccadilly Circus? 4 I've got a
friend who lives in London. 5 Did
you buy the T-shirt which you like
so much? 6 Where's the woman
who has the key to this door?
- 11 1 bridge, 2 art gallery, 3 buildings,
4 tower, 5 shopping centre,
6 shops, 7 park, 8 street,
9 square, 10 museum
- 12 1 park, 2 square, 3 bridge,
4 districts, 5 river, 6 stations,
7 art galleries, 8 street, 9 shops,
10 buildings; secret word:
Paddington
- 13 B 1 She's really interested in
Harry Potter.

2 Its → It's, thats → that's,
photo's → photos, it's → its,
cant → can't, wont → won't

Everyday English

1 There's a thought, it's worth a
try, 2 In your dreams, 3 It's a deal

UNIT 6

- 2 1 The Maths, 2 about her party,
3 The park, 4 made two wishes.
5 is a picture of her dog. 6 but
Cathy hoped it wasn't as bad as
the one. 7 Because they got
there only on Monday. 8 It
was the best party ever. 9 She did
badly. / She got the worst result
in the class.
- 3 1 T, 2 T, 3 F, 4 F, 5 F, 6 T, 7 T, 8 T, 9 F
- 4 1B, 2A, 3B, 4B, 5A, 6A
- 6 1 miss, will take, 2 don't eat, will
get, 3 help, will give, 4 doesn't
stop, will have, 5 will be, run,
6 will go, invite
- 7 1 What will you do if it rains at
the weekend?
2 What programme will you watch
if you turn on the TV tonight?
3 What will you eat if you feel
hungry after dinner tonight?
4 Where will you go if you go away
this weekend?
5 What will you play if you play
sport this weekend?
6 Who will you talk to if you phone
someone tonight?
- 8 1 he doesn't speak to me for a
week. 2 she doesn't take me to
school when it rains, 3 he doesn't
give me money, 4 she doesn't
let me use the computer, 5 he
doesn't play football with me, 6 he
doesn't go for a walk with me
- 9 1 I won't help him with his work
unless he asks me to.
2 He won't phone me unless it's
very important.
3 He will be sick unless he stops
eating.
4 There will not be a party unless
you study for the test.
5 You will be late unless you run.
6 Mary won't have to go there
unless she wants to.
7 He won't speak unless you
speak to him first.

- 10 1 1 Yes, I am. Very. 2 Well, for example, I never walk under a ladder. 3 Because it'll bring me bad luck, of course.
2 1 No, not at all. 2 I just don't. I think we make our own luck. 3 No, I don't. I think they're silly.

- 11 1 will bring, 2 will you make, 3 come, 4 make/made, 5 comes/ came, 6 making, 7 will bring

- 12 3, 4, 5, 2, 1

- 13 5, 7, 1, 9, 11, 3, 10, 6, 4, 2, 8

- 15 B 1 She should phone Amy in the afternoon.

UNIT 7

- 1 She's wearing orange.

- 2 1 happy. 2 is allowed to wear make-up at school. 3 because of his name.
4 F, 5 F, 6 T
8 They have been friends for half a year.

- 4 1 friendship, 2 really good friends, 3 were little, 4 a long time, 5 weekends or only meet them at school, 6 everything, 7 your problems

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

- 6 1 for, 2 since, 3 since, 4 for, 5 since, 6 for, 7 since, 8 for

- 8 for: a few weeks, a lifetime, many years, a few seconds, three days, a couple of hours
since: 1999, she was a child, this morning, last Friday, the week, 10 p.m.

- 9 1 has been, 2 's/has, worked/have lived, 4 've/has known, 5 's/has had, 6 's/has, 7 has played, 8 've/has seen

- 11 Dialogue 1

- 1 have, 2 've/have, 3 have, 4 've/have, 5 used / use, 6 am using

- Dialogue 2

- 1 have, had, 2 've/have had, 3 have/do, used/use, 4 took, 5 Do, want

- 12 1 b) out, 2 a) up, 3 a) up, 4 c) mind, 5 c) stormed, 6 b) on

- 13 A2, B4, C5, D6, E1, F3

- 14 linke Spalte: 7, 4, 8, 6
rechte Spalte: 1, 2, 5, 3

- 15 1 matter, 2 alright, 3 bit,
4 Poor, 5 well, 6 just, 7 terrible,
8 rash, 9 awful

- 17 B 1 He should let her know how he is.

UNIT 8

- 2 1 F, 2 F, 3 T, 4 had a company that made guns and canons. 5 but she found acting boring. 6 not really successful. 7 It blocked the signals that guided the torpedoes. 8 Because they didn't believe she could be so intelligent. 9 They remember her as one of America's most important inventors.

- 4 1 machine, 2 alphabet for the deaf, 3 read and write, 4 taking leaves, 5 every word, 6 speaking in different sounds of her own language, 8 to create the first newspaper, 9 somebody who spoke Cherokee

- 5 1 T, 2 F, 3 T, 4 T, 5 F, 6 T

- 6 2, 4, 1, 6, 3, 5

- 7 1 got, 2 has, 3 hasn't met, 4 has, 5 that bit, 6 has just, 7 has already, 8 arrived

- 8 1 've/have, 2 've/have, 3 've/have, 4 've/have, 5 've/have, 6 came up, 7 've/have, 8 've/have, 9 've/have, 10 've/have, 11 've/have, 12 've/have, 13 've/have, 14 've/have, 15 've/have, 16 've/have, 17 've/have, 18 've/have, 19 've/have, 20 've/have, 21 've/have, 22 've/have, 23 've/have, 24 've/have, 25 've/have, 26 've/have, 27 've/have, 28 've/have, 29 've/have, 30 've/have

- 9 1 have, seen, 2 invented, 3 took/transported, 4 took/transported, 5 Has, thought, 6 has, seen, 7 answered/said, 8 answered/said, 9 didn't, watch

- 10 1 A Have, been, B went, A did, visit, B visited, had
2 A Have, met, B met, A did, say, B asked

- 12 1 invent, 2 discover, 3 design, 4 experiment, 5 improve, 6 produce

- 13 1 discovered, 2 invented, 3 worked out, 4 designed, 5 's/has experimented, 6 improved, 7 produces, 8 try it out, 9 find

- 14 Down: 1 experiment, 2 invent, 4 discover

- Across: 3 produce, 5 improve, 6 try out, 7 design

- 15 B 1 There are more than 300,000 objects on four floors.

Everyday English

- 1 1 You're the better, 2 You're better, 3 You're better, 4 You're better, 5 You're better, 6 You're better, 7 You're better, 8 You're better, 9 You're better, 10 You're better, 11 You're better, 12 You're better, 13 You're better, 14 You're better, 15 You're better, 16 You're better, 17 You're better, 18 You're better, 19 You're better, 20 You're better, 21 You're better, 22 You're better, 23 You're better, 24 You're better, 25 You're better, 26 You're better, 27 You're better, 28 You're better, 29 You're better, 30 You're better

UNIT 9

- 2 1 million, 2 mechanic and a nurse, 3 in the bush, 4 T, 5 F, 6 F, 7 He felt something pulling on his tent. 8 They went out of the tent and ran to the car. 9 They saw a big crocodile that was pulling the tent into the river.

- 4 José: Peru, Agripina: Bolivia, Renato: Brazil, Raukani: Venezuela

- 5 1 Raukani, 2 Agripina, 3 José, 4 Renato, 5 Raukani, 6 Renato, 7 José, 8 Agripina

- 6 1F, 2A, 3D, 4C, 5E, 6B

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

- 9 5, 1, 3, 2, 6, 4

- 11 1 will not / won't be allowed, 2 will not / won't be allowed, 3 were not / weren't allowed, 4 were not / weren't allowed, 5 are/'re allowed, 6 be allowed

- 12 1 James is allowed to watch TV, but he isn't allowed to watch TV after 10 o'clock.
2 Sarah is allowed to go to bed late, but she isn't allowed to get up late.
3 We are allowed to wear jeans to school, but we aren't allowed to wear shorts.
4 They are allowed to listen to music, but they aren't allowed to listen without headphones.
5 I am allowed to go to my friend's house, but I am not allowed to stay for the night.
6 She is allowed to have parties at home, but she isn't allowed to play loud music.

- 13 1 James' parents let him watch TV but they don't let him watch it after 10 o'clock.
2 Sarah's dad lets her go to bed

late but he doesn't let her get up late.

3 The headmaster lets us wear jeans to school but he doesn't let us wear shorts.

4 Mum lets them listen to music but she doesn't let them listen without headphones.

5 Dad lets me go to my friend's house but he doesn't let me stay for the night.

6 Her parents let her have parties at home but they don't let her play loud music.

15 3, 6, 1, 5, 2, 4

16 dye your hair, get a tattoo, go roller-skating without pads, buy your own clothes, have a party at home, use your parents' camcorder, go to the disco, come home after ten at the weekend, turn your music up really loud, get a nose stud, play video games all day, watch TV after 10 o'clock, eat too many sweets

18 1 I could lend you some.

2 Why don't I ask my brother to lend you his.

3 Would you like me to come with you?

4 Do you want me to ask my mum if you can have it here?

19 1 Would you like me to come with you?

2 Why don't I ask my brother to lend you his.

3 Do you want me to ask my mum if you can have it here?

4 I could lend you some.

21 B 1 He can meet tomorrow afternoon.

UNIT 10

2 1 F, 2 F, 3 T

4 discussed what to do, looks after a, discussed, contest.

7 He ... and a ... sort it out. ... suggested that some of the older ... could be computer labbies for these hours every afternoon so that they can use the lab too.

4 three windows → a couple of doors, to change your mind → for a meeting, 2 years → 4 years, school library → sports field

5 1 Sue, 2 Jill, 3 Mark and Ron, 4 Joanna, 5 Lucy and Andy, 6 James

6 1 Lucy and Andy, 2 Sue, 3 Joanna, 4 Mark and Ron, 5 James, 6 Jill

7 1 won't be able, 2 wasn't able, 3 were allowed, 4 was able, 5 won't be allowed, 6 weren't able, 7 haven't been able

9 5, 7, 1, 3, 4, 2, 6

11 5, 3, 4, 2, 1

12 1 save, 2 locally produced, 3 plastic bags, 4 recycle, 5 ... bugs, 6 distances

13 1 He should buy locally produced apples. 2 She shouldn't leave rubbish on the beach. 3 He shouldn't drop litter in the streets. 4 She should recycle glass bottles. 5 He shouldn't take a plastic bag. / He should ... basket. 6 She should ...

14 B 1 The entry fee but the ... happy for ...

Everyday English

1 Guess ... knew ... Nice one, ... char ...

UNIT 11

4 ... T 3 F ... 4 ... north, 5 ... of San Francisco, 6 very friendly ... because the people there are ...

4 ... ridge

1 spend time with family. 2 6, ... because it always looks good in the films, 4 the view, 5 because there's lots of things to do there, 6 find her work at his company

6 a 2, b 1, c 3, d 4, e 6, f 8, g 7, h 5

7 3, 4, 5, 1, 6, 2

8 1 've/have been working, 2 've/have been talking, 3 've/have been waiting, 4 've/have been taking, 5 have, been learning, 6 Have, been living

9 1 wrong, 2 wrong, 3 right, 4 wrong, 5 right, 6 wrong, 7 right, 8 wrong

10 1 I have known Henry for three years.

2 We have been walking for hours and I'm tired.

4 We have had our dog since last year.

6 They're not at home because they've gone on holidays.

8 ... go ... answer to question ...

11 1 ... in, 2 've/have been waiting, 3 Have you been, ... 've/have seen, 5 've/have been, ... have you bought, 7 've/have been looking, 8 haven't found

12 ... backpack, 2 dirt road, 3 ridge, 4 canyon

1 dry, 2 signal, 3 spot, 4 canyon, 5 backpack, 6 ridge, 7 headquarters, 8 dirt

14 1 signal, 2 headquarters, 3 backpack, 4 dirt, 5 spot, 6 dry, 7 Canyon, ridge

1 f), 2 d), 3 e), 4 a), 5 g), 6 b), 7 c)

B 1 She wants to know if they get the ticket on the bus.

UNIT 12

2 1 a birthday party, 2 with their boat's motor, 3 turned the boat over, 4 three of their children to swim to the nearest island. 5 for a boat to pass by. 6 because they needed drinking water. 7 They found plums and coconuts. 8 They stayed there for four days.

4 linke Spalte: 2, 7, 10, 3, 1, 6 rechte Spalte: 5, 9, 8, 4

5 10, 5, 6, 7, 1, 8, 2, 4, 9, 3

6 1 active, 2 passive, 3 passive, 4 active, 5 active, 6 active, 7 active, 8 passive, 9 active, 10 passive

7 1 is found, 2 are read, 3 are chosen, 4 are invited, 5 are asked, 6 is filmed, 7 are watched, 8 are asked, 9 are chosen

8 1 were woken, 2 was thrown, 3 was destroyed, 4 were damaged, 5 were broken, 6 was blocked, 7 were closed

- 9 1 were killed, 2 injured, 3 taken, 4 were treated, 5 was damaged, 6 was, destroyed, 7 were closed
- 10 forest fire, tsunami, drought, earthquake, mudslide, volcanic eruption, hurricane, avalanche
- 11 1 earthquake, 2 flood, 3 forest fire, 4 avalanche, 5 drought, 6 mudslide, 7 volcanic eruption, 8 hurricane
- 12 1 under, 2 away, 3 near, 4 under, 5 near, 6 away
- 13 1 earthquake, 2 cracks, 3 collapsed, 4 crushed, 5 escaped, 6 safe, 7 rescue
- 14 B 1 He put his rucksack too far away and it started sliding down.

Everyday English

1 It's up to you, 2 Just in case, Here you are, 3 Don't look at me

UNIT 13

- 1 A3, B6, C1, D4, E5, F2
- 2 1 (quite good) friends, 2 for Sandra, 3 so shocked, 4 F, 5 F, 6 T, 7 Because Jenny saw John at the cinema and didn't tell Sandra, 8 He said it was not Jenny's fault.
- 3 2, 3, 1
- 4 1 Ken, 2 Eve, 3 Eve, 4 Ken, 5 Ken, 6 Eve
- 5 4, 1, 6, 3, 5, 2
- 6 1, 7, 5, 3, 4, 2, 8, 6
- 7 1 no, 2 yes, 3 no, 4 no, 5 yes, 6 no
- 8 1 had, 2 went, 3 I get, 4 I had, 5 had, 6 would, 7 I'd, 8 wouldn't
- 9 1 If I liked Sally, I'd write to her. he had a letter. I'd send him email. I'd be at school. I didn't know you, I wouldn't help with your homework. 5 If they weren't on holiday, they would be here today. 6 If my modem wasn't broken, I'd surf the internet.
- 10 1 A What would you do if you lost your key? B I'd go to my friend's house.

- 2 A What would you do if you saw a famous person?
- 3 A What would you do if you saw your teacher at the school disco?
- 4 A What would you do if you were the headmaster of your school?

- 14 picks, nerd, group, cheeky, grounded, detention, weird, dilemma
- 15 1 grounded, 2 cheeky, 3 dilemma, 4 nerd, 5 detention, 6 picks, 7 weird, 8 group
- 16 1 by mistake, 2 deserve, trouble, 3 meet up, stay behind, 4 come lent, 5 rude
- 18 B 1 Her wish is to have twelve butterflies that fly around behind her.

UNIT 14

- 2 1 form the delta, 2 the first drive of the day starts, 3 they can not until the second half of the day at five.
- 3 3, 5, 1, 6, 2, 4
- 4 1 Jonathan, 2 Maria, 3 Sid, 4 Hannah, 5 George, 6 Miriam, 7 Mike, 8 Anna
- 5 1 'm/am going to get, 2 'm/am going to find, 3 'm/am going to find, 4 'm/am going to earn, 5 'm/am going to put, 6 'm/am going to wait, 7 'm/am going to hear, 8 're/are going to fall, 9 'm/am going to wake, 10 'm/am going to make
- 6 1 're/are going to drive, 2 're/are going to see, 3 aren't going to go, 4 're/are going to stay, 5 's/is going to rent, 6 'm/am going to remind

- 8 1 're/are going to go, 2 're/are going to fly, 3 's/is going to meet, 4 're/are going to stay, 5 'm/am going to take, 6 'm/am going to use, 7 's/is going to be
- 9 1 What are you going to do at the weekend? 2 are you going to, 3 is, 4 aren't you / are you going to, 5 are you going to
- 10 a) hired, 3 b) made, 4 d) and, 5 c) check, 6 c) look, 7 a) buy
- 11 a) about good restaurants, b) information about the best beaches, c) book: a holiday, a trip, d) make: a trip, a hotel reservation, e) plan: a holiday, a trip, f) buy: a car, a dictionary, a map of the area, g) hire: a car, h) check: the area out on the web
- 12 3, 5, 1, 6, 2, 4
- 13 B 1 Alessia's parents are talking about moving.

Everyday English

1 a complete waste of time, 2 on my own, 3 A real pain, not the only one

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