

Grammar reference

will (predictions and future facts)

Positive full form		
I/You/He/She/It/We/They	will	go.
Positive short form		
I/You/He/She/It/We/They	'll	go.

Negative full form		
I/You/He/She/It/We/They	will not	go.
Negative short form		
I/You/He/She/It/We/They	won't	go.

Questions		
Will	I/you/he/she/it/we/you/they	go?

Positive short answers		
Yes,	I/you/he/she/it/we/you/they	will.

Negative short answers		
No,	I/you/he/she/it/we/you/they	won't.

- *Will* is a modal verb. Remember:
 - don't add an -s when the subject is *he, she* or *it*
 - use *will* + the base form.
- Form the positive with:
 - subject + *will* (full forms) + base form
 - subject + *'ll* (short forms) + base form
 - I will see you tomorrow.*
 - I'll see you tomorrow.*
- Form the negative with:
 - subject + *will not* (full forms) + base form
 - subject + *won't* (short forms) + base form
 - I will not see you tomorrow.*
 - I won't see you tomorrow.*
- Form questions with:
 - will* + subject + base form
- In questions, modal verbs come before the subject.
 - Will I see you tomorrow?*
- Form positive short answers with:
 - Yes, + personal pronoun + *will*.
 - Yes, you will.*

Remember: never use short forms in positive short answers.

- Form negative short answers with:
 - No, + personal pronoun + won't.*
 - No, you won't.*

Usage

- Use *will / won't* + base form to:
 - make predictions about the future. Sometimes we use it after the verbs *think, hope, believe, imagine* or we use adverbs such as *probably*.
 - Pavel will probably be here soon.*
 - Do you think we will have a test tomorrow?*
 - talk about a future event based on facts or organised plans. We often use *will* in weather forecasts.
 - There will be rain in most parts of the country tomorrow.*
 - The next big football match will be on Saturday.*
 - make promises.
 - I'll give you your money back next week, I promise.*
 - say what we have just decided or offer to do something.
 - So, you want 300 euros for this moped? I'll take it! I'll make some coffee.*

be going to v present continuous for future

be going to

- Use *be going to* + base form to talk about future intentions.
- Form the positive with:
 - subject + *'m / 're / 's* + *going to* + base form
 - I'm going to see Fiona later.*
- Form the negative with:
 - subject + *'m not / aren't / isn't* + *going to* + base form
 - I'm not going to see Fiona later.*
- Form questions with:
 - Am / Are / Is* + subject + *going to* + base form
 - Are you going to see Fiona later?*

Present continuous for future

- Use the present continuous to talk about plans already made for the future.
- Form the positive with:
 - subject + *'m / 're / 's* + *-ing* form
 - I'm having dinner with Dawn tonight.*

- Form the negative with:
subject + 'm not / aren't / isn't + -ing form
I'm not having dinner with Dawn tonight.
- Form questions with:
Am / Are / Is + subject + *be* + -ing form
Are you having dinner with Dawn tonight?
- Sometimes we can use either *be going to* or the present continuous.
I'm going to go out tonight. / I'm going out tonight.

will have (done) / will be (doing)

will have (done)

- Form the positive with:
subject + *will have* + past participle
He will have finished by six o'clock.
- Form the negative with:
subject + *won't have* + past participle
He won't have finished by six o'clock.
- Form questions with:
Will + subject + past participle
Will he have finished by six o'clock?
- Use *will have / won't have* + past participle to say that an action will or will not be finished by a certain time in the future.
Come back at six. I will have done it by then.
By the end of June, I will have started my new job.
'Will you have finished the book by Monday?' 'No, I won't have read the whole book before then.'

will be (doing)

- Form the positive with:
subject + *will be* + -ing form
I will be seeing John later.
- Form the negative with:
subject + *won't be* + -ing form
I won't be watching TV this evening.
- Form questions with:
Will + subject + *be* + -ing form
Will you be working next week?
- Use *will be / won't be* + -ing form for an action that will be taking place in the future.
Don't come before ten. I'll be studying until then.
I won't be working on Saturday, so let's go somewhere nice.

Word list

The words in **red** appear in the unit, but are not in the vocabulary sections.

Science fiction

alien
clone
colonies on the moon
download
hologram
laser beam
planet
satellite

Environmental problems

acid rain
air pollution
atomic waste dumping
battery
campaign
can
carrier bags
cartridge
clean up
coast / coastal
community action
deforestation
degree
destruction of natural habitats
eco-friendly
endangered animals
energy
greenhouse gases
on standby
overpopulation
plastic
poaching
polystyrene
population
poster
recycle / recycled
robots
rubbish / rubbish dumping
sea pollution
smart car
solar panel
take action
tin
turn down
turn off
underground

Vocabulary

Science fiction

1 Write the letters in bold in the correct order to make words about science fiction.

- Do you think they will ever be able to **nlce** people?
clone
- We use **lassteelit** to find out more about conditions in space. _____
- Some people think there is life on other **neplats**.

- A **ghrolamo** is a bit like a picture in 3D. _____
- In the film, the hero uses a **sreal** beam to kill his enemy. _____
- I don't think **snalie** really exist. _____

Environmental problems

2 Match the words with the pictures.

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 overpopulation | ☒ d | 5 rubbish dumping | ☐ |
| 2 sea pollution | ☐ | 6 endangered animals | ☐ |
| 3 deforestation | ☐ | 7 poaching | ☐ |
| 4 acid rain | ☐ | 8 atomic waste | ☐ |



3 Circle the correct words to complete the sentences.

- At the supermarket, we shouldn't take a plastic carrier / carrying bag when we don't really need it.
- We can make the world a better place if we all *take / make* action.
- Cars make the problem of *air / sky* pollution worse.
- Animals die because of the destruction of their natural *habitats / homes*.
- You should *turn / take* off the lights when you leave a room.
- If something can't be recycled, put it in the rubbish *bin / box*.

Grammar

will (predictions and future facts)

1 Look at the pictures. Complete the sentences with the correct future form and these words.

photographer	opera singer	cyclist
businesswoman	bookshop	doctor

THE LIFE I WANT

What job will you do?

We asked six twenty-year-olds to tell us about their future ambitions. Thanks for the inspiring pictures!



Oliver



Theo



Amelia



Leila



Freya



Marcus

- Oliver will be a champion cyclist.
- Leila _____ a _____.
- Freya _____ an _____.
- Theo _____ a _____.
- Amelia _____ a successful _____.
- Marcus _____ his own _____.

2 Circle the correct words in the sentences.

- 1 In the future, nobody will / won't have to work five days a week.
- 2 I'm tired. I think I 'll / won't stay in tonight.
- 3 Henry will / won't be 18 for another six months so he can't start his driving lessons.
- 4 There's no food in the house, so we will / won't eat in a restaurant tonight.
- 5 Scotland will / won't never win the World Cup. They aren't good enough!

3 Complete the sentences with will or won't.

- 1 Tina will help you. She's very nice.
- 2 You _____ have to wait. I'm not ready.
- 3 I expect he _____ come and see us this weekend.
- 4 Don't worry! The dog _____ hurt you.
- 5 No, I _____ give you my laptop – you broke it last time.
- 6 She _____ make friends behaving like that – she's so rude!
- 7 They _____ have to find a solution to this problem as soon as possible.
- 8 You _____ be able to take the test if you're late.

Present continuous for future

4 Complete the dialogue. Use am / 'm, are / 're, is / 's, isn't or aren't.

- A ¹ Are you coming to the club tonight?
B Yes, I ² _____. What about Meghan?
³ _____ she coming?
A No, she ⁴ _____. She ⁵ _____ going to stay at home and study.
B Oh, that's right, she ⁶ _____ taking an exam tomorrow.
A I ⁷ _____ taking the same exam, but I
⁸ _____ not going to study for it.
B ⁹ _____ you worried about failing it?
A No, it ¹⁰ _____ easy. ¹¹ _____ you coming then?

be going to

5 Match the sentences.

- 1 ☒ The players on the other team look very big.
 - 2 ☐ Isabella is running really fast.
 - 3 ☐ This train is very slow.
 - 4 ☐ There are no clouds in the sky.
 - 5 ☐ Mr Potts bought tickets for his family to go to Disneyland.
 - 6 ☐ Take a warm coat, Emily.
- a We're going to arrive late.
b It's going to be very cold at the top of the mountain.
c It isn't going to rain today.
d It's going to be a difficult game.
e She's going to win the race.
f They are going to have an amazing holiday.

be going to v present continuous for future

6 Write the second sentence so that it means the same as the first. Use be going to or the present continuous.

- 1 I intend to work as a doctor.
I / be / a doctor
I'm going to be a doctor.
- 2 I have arranged to play tennis with Ella on Thursday.
I / play / tennis with Ella on Thursday
- 3 I agreed to meet Philippe at 8.00 this evening.
I / meet / Philippe at 8.00 this evening
- 4 I have decided to look around the shops tomorrow.
I / look / around the shops tomorrow
- 5 I have arranged to spend the weekend with a friend.
I / spend / the weekend with a friend
- 6 We've decided not to go on holiday this year.
we / not go / on holiday this year

7 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. In some sentences, both forms are possible.

- 1 Are they going to take action and do something to help the environment? (they / take)
- 2 I can't see you tonight – I _____ for a test tomorrow. (study)
- 3 On Saturday, I _____ football for the school team. (play)
- 4 How many people have you invited?! Who _____ food for ten people? (cook)
- 5 _____ to school tomorrow? (you / walk)
- 6 What time _____ the doctor on Wednesday? (you / see)
- 7 I have a cold so I _____ school tomorrow. (not go)
- 8 We _____ a picnic this afternoon. (have)
- 9 _____ with us? (come)

will, be going to and present continuous for future

8 Write A for arrangements, P for predictions and I for intentions.

- 1 One day he'll play football for Italy. P
- 2 We're visiting Gran tonight. _____
- 3 You can trust me. I won't see him again. _____
- 4 It's going to rain tomorrow, isn't it? _____
- 5 What are you doing next week? _____
- 6 I'm going to do more exercise this year. _____
- 7 We're going to play football this Saturday. _____
- 8 Olivia is very clever. I think she'll be a doctor. _____

9 Complete the sentences with *will / won't, be going to or the present continuous*.

- The sky is a strange colour. I think it's going to snow. (snow)
- Lily and I want to learn German. We _____ lessons. (have)
- Next year, I _____ this school because we're moving to France. (leave)
- I can't come to your party. I _____ that evening. (work)
- There _____ so much air travel in the future. (not be)
- Watch out! That shelf _____. (fall)
- In a few years' time we _____ passports, only a microchip. (not have)
- We must organise a protest. They _____ a new road near our house. (build)
- I've bought the tickets! We _____ the play on Saturday! (see)
- I don't think it _____ cold today so you don't need a coat. (be)

will have (done) / will be (doing)

10 Complete the sentences with *will be* or *will have*.

- Kit will have been here a year next Thursday.
- Mariana _____ sleeping at nine – don't phone her then.
- George _____ seen four films today if he stays awake to watch this one!
- Gaia _____ written her essay before she goes out.
- I _____ lying on the beach this time next week.
- Dana _____ revising for her test all weekend.
- Next June, I _____ lived in my house for ten years.
- Josh's car broke down so he _____ cycling to work next week.

11 What will you be doing at these times tomorrow? Write sentences.

- At 7 a.m. I'll be having a shower.
- At 9.30 a.m. _____
- At 1 p.m. _____
- At 3.30 p.m. _____
- At 8 p.m. _____
- At 10 p.m. _____
- At midnight _____
- At 2 a.m. _____

12 Look at Ava's life plan. Complete the sentences below with the correct form of these verbs.

become start have finish marry leave



- By 18, she will have finished school.



- By 23, she _____ university.



- By 25, she _____ a rich businessman.



- By 30, she _____ a beautiful child.



- By 35, she _____ a successful career.



- By 50, she _____ a government minister.

13 Write five sentences about you using *will have (done)* or *will be (doing)*.

14 Write about 100 words on how you think life will be in the year 2500.

In the year 2500, we will all live on the moon. We will...



Danger

Grammar reference

Zero conditional

Condition If + present simple,	Result present simple
If I am tired,	I go to bed.
If you buy two,	you get one free.

- Use the zero conditional to talk about things that will always happen in particular conditions.
- We can write a conditional with the *if* clause first or second. When it comes first, use a comma.

If you get less than 10 in the test, you have to take it again.

You have to take the test again if you get less than 10.

Conditional + imperative

Condition If + present simple,	Result imperative
If you want to come,	phone me.
If you have a problem,	use the internet.

- Use a conditional sentence with the present simple and the imperative to tell someone what to do in a particular situation.

First conditional

Condition If + present simple,	Result will / won't + base form
If you help me,	I will pay you.
If she doesn't come,	we'll go without her.
If you don't tell them that Ann did it,	people will think it was you.

- Use the first conditional to talk about possible consequences in the future.

when, as soon as, unless

Condition when, as soon as, unless + present simple,	Result present simple / will + base form
When I need money,	I ask my mother.
As soon as I see him,	I'll tell him.
Unless you help,	we'll never finish.

- Use *when* in the conditional clause to say that the result is certain.

When I get there, I'll call you.

- Use *as soon as* to say that the result will be immediate.

As soon as we get home, I'll phone the office.

- Note that *when* and *as soon as* are very similar in meaning. *As soon as* emphasises that the result is immediate.

- Use *unless* to say that there is a reason why the result may not happen.

Unless we leave now, we'll be late.

Word list

The words in **red** appear in the unit, but are not in the vocabulary sections.

Using emails, social media and chat rooms

annoy
chain letter
chat room
copy (someone) in
cyberspace
download
FAQ
fill up
format
have a right (to do something)
header
illegal
insult
mail box
punctuation
redistribute
respect
rude
rules
sender
subject
summarise
swear
theft
threaten
user-friendly

Geographical features

bay	forest	swamp
cave	island	valley
delta	plain	volcano
desert	pond	waterfall
fjord	rainforest	

Vocabulary

Using emails, social media and chat rooms

1 Match the sentence halves to give advice.

- 1 ☒ Only copy in everyone in your mailbox
- 2 ☐ A good subject header
- 3 ☐ Send photos in user-friendly
- 4 ☐ Don't do anything when a sender
- 5 ☐ Nobody in chat rooms
- 6 ☐ It's illegal to download

- a tells people what your email is about.
- b music without paying.
- c if it's really necessary.
- d likes trolls or swearing.
- e asks you to redistribute a chain letter.
- f formats to avoid wasting people's time.

2 Complete the advice with these words.

angry annoy cyberspace insult respect
rude swear

Messaging manners

It's ¹ rude not to reply to a text message.
We're all busy, but it doesn't take long!

Show ² _____ to the person who texts
you. Answer their text politely.

Never ³ _____ at or ⁴ _____ a
person. Texts last for longer than your feelings.

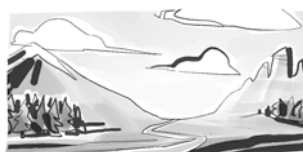
Don't write your text in CAPITAL LETTERS.
People will think you are ⁵ _____ with
them!

Don't use colour in your writing. This will often
⁶ _____ people.

Don't share important information in
⁷ _____. Tell the person face to face.
It's safer that way.

Geographical features

3 Write the letters in the correct order to make words for geographical features.



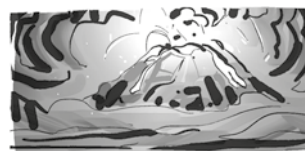
1 lavley valley



2 andlis _____



3 canoe _____



4 canvolo _____



5 freatwall _____



6 yab _____



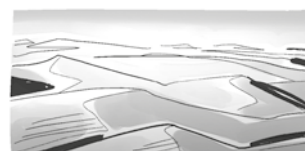
7 strofe _____



8 vaces _____



9 pawms _____



10 treeds _____

4 Use the words from Exercise 3 to complete the sentences.

- 1 We found a beautiful bay along the coast where we spent hours diving and looking at the fish.
- 2 Thousands of years ago, people lived in _____ and made paintings on the walls.
- 3 In the _____, it's very hot during the day, but extremely cold at night.
- 4 The trees in the _____ had all been cut down.
- 5 I like going to an _____ for a holiday, but I don't think I could live with water all around me.
- 6 In the past, it took weeks to cross the Atlantic _____ by ship.
- 7 An area of wet land is called a _____.
- 8 In the summer, the people take their animals higher up the mountain, but in winter, it's too cold, so they stay in the _____.
- 9 The _____ erupted two years ago – many people died.
- 10 You can take a boat along the river, but stop before the _____ as it drops 50m down into the valley!

Grammar

Zero conditional

1 Match the two halves of the sentences.

- | | | |
|----|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 | ☒ C | If you mix blue and yellow, |
| 2 | ☐ | Flowers die |
| 3 | ☐ | If Sal phones, |
| 4 | ☐ | If my sister has a cold, |
| 5 | ☐ | I usually ask Natasha |
| 6 | ☐ | If you boil water |
| 7 | ☐ | My mum gets stomachache |
| 8 | ☐ | If you drop glass |
| 9 | ☐ | I get home first |
| 10 | ☐ | If I drink coffee |
-
- | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| a | I usually catch it. |
| b | I cook dinner for my parents. |
| c | you get green. |
| d | I can't sleep. |
| e | if I'm not sure what to do. |
| f | it breaks. |
| g | if you don't give them enough water. |
| h | it makes steam. |
| i | tell her I'm out. |
| j | if she eats bread. |

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

- If our teacher sees (see) us with chewing gum, she gets (get) angry.
- If we _____ (have) a problem, our teacher always _____ (listen).
- If she _____ (give) you homework, she _____ (expect) you to do it.
- If we _____ (arrive) late for the lesson, she _____ (ask) us for a reason.
- If we _____ (work) hard, she _____ (let) us play a game afterwards.
- If I _____ (get) a cold, my mum usually _____ (give) me lots of hot lemon to drink.

3 Complete the sentences saying what you do in these situations.

- If I forget to do my homework, _____
- If I want to go out with my friends, _____
- If I haven't got any money, _____
- If my parents don't let me have something, _____
- If I'm invited to a party, _____
- If I have an argument with my friend, _____
- If I receive a present, _____

4 Write sentences using the zero conditional.



- As soon as / bell ring / children / leave school
As soon the bell rings, the children leave the school.



- When / sun / come up / birds / sing



- If / snow / we / wear winter clothes



- As soon as / I / feel thirsty / I / get a drink

Conditional + imperative

5 Match the sentence halves to give safety advice.

- 1 ☒ If you smell smoke,
- 2 ☐ If there is lightning,
- 3 ☐ If someone is hurt,
- 4 ☐ If you go to a big football match,
- 5 ☐ If you hit your leg,

- a make sure you know where the exits are.
- b get everyone out of the building.
- c put ice on it.
- d don't go under a tree.
- e call an ambulance.

First conditional

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

IDEAS for... Saving our youth centre



- If we close the youth centre, young people
1 will have nowhere to go in the evenings. (have)
- If we keep the youth centre open, we
2 _____ at least two more people to work there.
(need)
- If we employ more people, we 3 _____
more money. (spend)
- If we spend more money, the youth centre
4 _____ better facilities. (have)
- If the youth club has better facilities,
5 _____ a great place to go. (be)

7 Use the words to write sentences in the first conditional.

- 1 I / him / see / give / if / will / him / I / the / money
I will give him the money if I see him. / If I see him, I will give him the money.
- 2 she / come / unless / won't / ask / you / her

- 3 buy / if / sandwich / I / a / will / hungry / am / I

- 4 pass / if / we / exams / celebrate / we / will / our

- 5 weather / nice / if / tomorrow / we / out / go / the / will / is

- 6 now / if / leave / we / we / will / in / the / there / to / time / see / get / film

- 7 will / if / I / you / later / you / be / in / phone ?

- 8 if / the / hurry / catch / we / we / will / train

- 9 miss / unless / train / will / the / they / they / hurry

- 10 works / Ali / exam / pass / the / unless / won't / he / harder

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

- 1 If it snows tonight, we won't go to school tomorrow. (not go)
- 2 Dad will be angry if I _____ home late. (get)
- 3 If Alfie plays well, he _____ the match. (win)
- 4 I _____ for your ticket if you don't have enough money. (pay)
- 5 If Mona _____ well, she'll have to stay home. (not feel)
- 6 When you _____, I'll make you a cup of tea. (arrive)
- 7 If they _____, they'll miss the train. (not hurry)
- 8 Mum _____ surprised if I pass my exam. (be)
- 9 The plant _____ if you don't water it. (die)
- 10 You'll see the hotel when you _____ the airport. (leave)

9 Complete the brochure with the correct form of these verbs.

be climb go love stay study visit



Your chance to study abroad

When you go to university, you have a choice of some amazing study trips abroad. These will help you with your studies, and also to meet new friends and see some exciting new places. So where can you go?

If you ¹ study a language, you'll go to a big city in the country where they speak that language. For example, if you study Spanish, you ² _____ to Madrid or Buenos Aires.

If you study geography, you ³ _____ Iceland. If you don't mind walking, you ⁴ _____ some of the island's amazing volcanoes.

If you ⁵ _____ interested in history, you'll go to Italy or Greece. If you're studying ancient history, you ⁶ _____ in Cairo and visit the pyramids.

Finally, if you study English literature, we'll fly you to England. If you like Shakespeare, you ⁷ _____ the visit to Stratford, where he was born.

If and when

10 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in the box.

arrive bake be become come cut finish
get have go phone wash

- The orang utan will become extinct if they _____ down any more trees.
- If we _____ two more cakes, we _____ one cake for each person.
- Luke's girlfriend _____ happy when he _____ home.
- When you _____ dressed, we _____ into town.
- Emily _____ the dishes when we _____ eating.
- I _____ you when I _____ at the airport.

Unless and if

11 Complete the sentences with *unless* or *if*.

- I won't wear a coat unless it rains.
- Jake won't pass the exam _____ he starts to revise soon.
- _____ it stops raining, we'll go for a walk.
- They'll start the meeting without me _____ I'm not there in ten minutes.
- You won't be able to leave the country _____ you have a passport.
- _____ you like animals, you'll love the zoo.
- They won't get to the top of the mountain _____ they are not very fit.
- Emma hates coffee _____ it has a lot of sugar in it.
- Oliver will be in the office tomorrow, _____ it's his day off.
- I won't sleep tonight _____ it's cooler than last night.

when, as soon as, unless

12 Match the two halves of the sentences.

- | | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1 | ☒ c | They won't win the football match unless |
| 2 | ☐ | As soon as it starts raining, |
| 3 | ☐ | When I see Sara, |
| 4 | ☐ | Unless the test is very difficult, |
| 5 | ☐ | We'll go to the beach this evening, |
| 6 | ☐ | Dinner will be ready |
| 7 | ☐ | The train won't leave |
| 8 | ☐ | The baby will feel a lot better |
-
- | | |
|---|---|
| a | I'll tell her that you want to see her. |
| b | she will get good marks, I'm sure. |
| c | they start playing a lot better in the second half. |
| d | unless they repair it soon. |
| e | when all the tourists go home. |
| f | we will ask people to go inside. |
| g | when he's had a sleep. |
| h | as soon as we hear the bell on the oven. |

13 Complete the sentences with *when*, *as soon as* or *unless*. Sometimes more than one answer is correct.

- You can't go out unless you finish your homework.
- I never watch TV _____ I'm really bored.
- _____ you leave now, you'll miss your train.
- _____ I get home, I'll call you.
- _____ you tell me what happened, I won't be able to help you.
- _____ my father retires, he's going to travel round the world.
- They will be very angry _____ they hear the news.
- _____ Mel and Jared get here, we'll start dinner.
- _____ I've got enough money, I'll buy a house.
- _____ he feels better, we'll go and see a football match.
- _____ I get home, I'll change my clothes.
- _____ you come and see us next week, we'll go out for lunch.

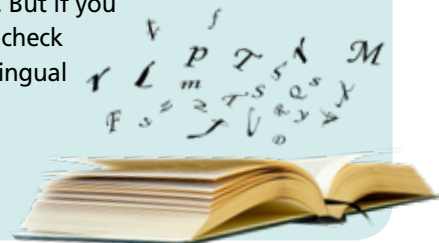
Study skills Using a dictionary (2)

- 1 Think about all the things that you can learn about a word when you look it up in a dictionary. Read the text and answer the question about **handle**.

When we read, we often meet words that we don't know. First, you should try to guess the meaning. Here is an extract from a text about fires you have recently read. Think about the word **handle**. What is its context?

*Don't open any doors unless you know for sure there is no fire on the other side. Touch the **handle** with the back of your hand. If it is hot, you must not open the door.*

What can you learn about the word from nearby sentences? If you can guess, you can continue reading. Or you could check at the end of reading to confirm your guess. But if you aren't sure, you could check in a dictionary. Monolingual learner's dictionaries give you a lot of useful information.



- 2 Read the example of a dictionary page below and find this information.

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|---|------------------------------|
| 1 stressed syllable | 5 part of speech (noun, verb, etc.) | 8 example sentences |
| 2 phonetic guide | 6 grammar labels (countable, uncountable, etc.) | 9 numbered meanings |
| 3 British or American English | 7 definitions | 10 links to more information |
| 4 link to audio | | |

a ☒ 4

b ☐

c ☐

d ☐

e ☐

handle verb [transitive]
uk /'hæn.dəl/ us /'hæn.dəl/

1 Touch, move, manipulate with your hands
Example
Please don't handle the fruit and vegetables.

2 Deal with or control a situation or problem
Examples
She handles the accounts for a big company.
He was driving too fast and couldn't handle the car.
+ MORE EXAMPLES + SYNONYMS

handle noun [countable noun]
A part of an object used for opening, holding or carrying it
Examples
This bag had leather handles.
I can't pick the saucepan up, the handle is too hot.
Slowly she turned the door handle and opened the door.
+ MORE EXAMPLES + SYNONYMS

Very Common. One of the 4000 most commonly used words

f ☐

g ☐

h ☐

i ☐

j ☐

- 3 Look up these words from **For Real Plus** articles in a monolingual dictionary. For each one, find all the information 1–10 from exercise 2 above.

logger mining grab bargain
scam debris ladder despair

- 4 Read the tips and tick ☒ the things that you do already.

TIPS

- | | |
|---|---|
| • Use a dictionary designed for your level of English. ☐ | • Use the grammatical information to help you. ☐ |
| • Read the introduction and the examples. ☐ | • Read the example sentences. ☐ |
| • Learn to use the phonetic alphabet. ☐ | • Choose the best definition for the context. ☐ |
| • Understand stress marks, e.g. 'photograph / pho'tographer / photo'graphic. ☐ | • Remember dictionaries usually put the most common meaning first. ☐ |



very well



OK



not great

I've finished Units 5 and 6 and I can do ☒ these things in English

Units 5&6



Listening

B1 generally follow the main points of extended discussion around me (pp.52, 60) ☐ ☐ ☐

B1 understand the main points of radio news bulletins and simpler recorded material on topics of personal interest (pp.54, 65) ☐ ☐ ☐

Reading

B1 understand the main points in short newspaper articles about current and familiar topics (pp.55, 62, 63) ☐ ☐ ☐

B1 read a newspaper article on current topics or events and understand the overall meaning of the text (p.57) ☐ ☐ ☐

B1 guess the meaning of single unknown words from the context (p.54) ☐ ☐ ☐

B1 understand the most important information in short simple everyday information brochures (pp.60, 61) ☐ ☐ ☐

Spoken Interaction

B1 express and respond to feelings such as surprise, happiness, sadness, interest and indifference (p.48) ☐ ☐ ☐

B1 give or seek personal views and opinions in an informal discussion (pp.48, 54, 63) ☐ ☐ ☐

Spoken Production

B1 describe dreams, hopes and ambitions (p.48) ☐ ☐ ☐

B1 explain and give reasons for my plans, intentions and actions (p.54) ☐ ☐ ☐

Language Quality

B1 express myself reasonably accurately in familiar, predictable situations (p.60) ☐ ☐ ☐

Writing

B1 write simple connected texts on a range of topics within my field of interest and express personal views and opinions (p.63) ☐ ☐ ☐

B1 convey short simple factual information via email (p.61) ☐ ☐ ☐

At the end of **Units 5 and 6**, I'm a good B1 student.
Now I can start **Unit 7**.