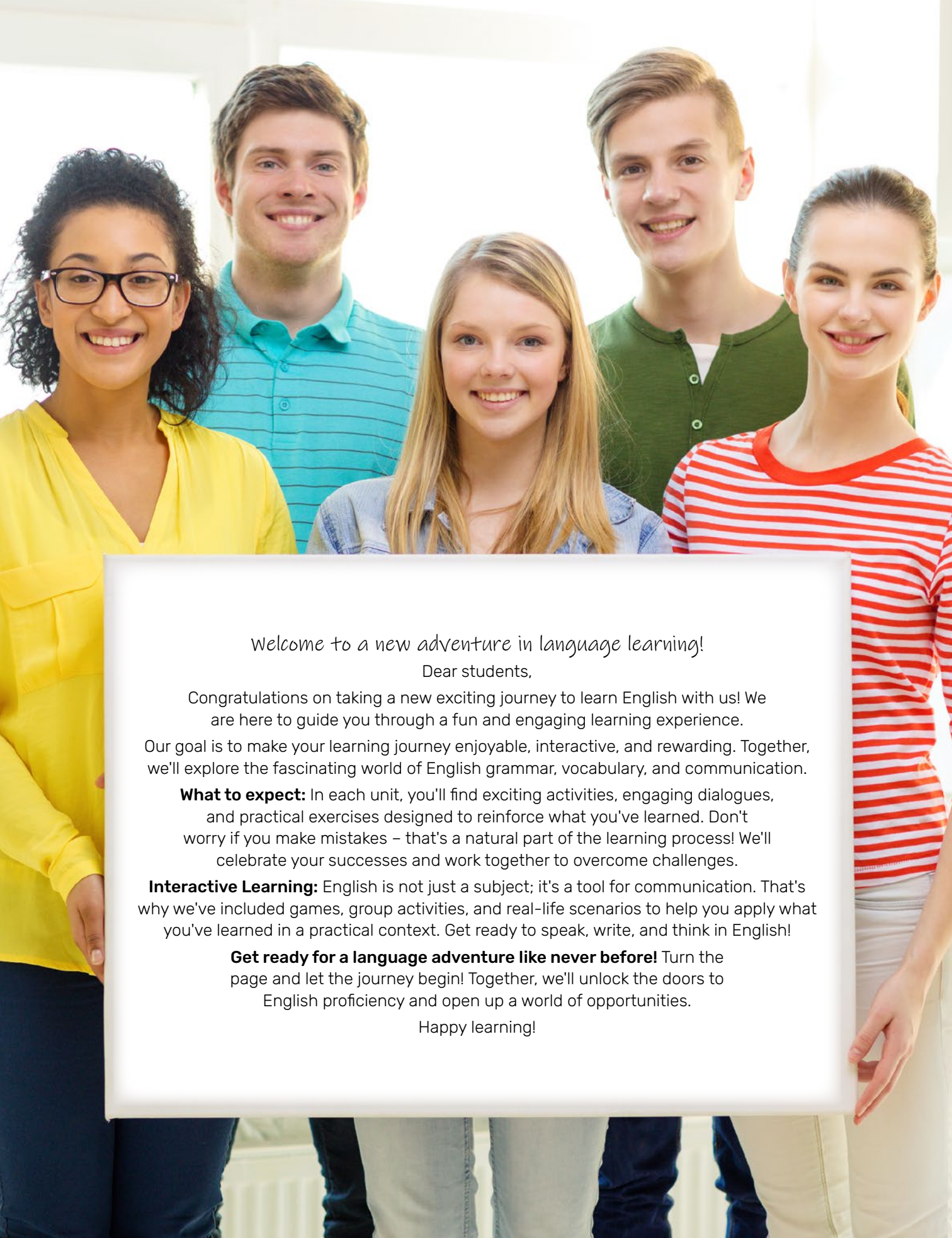


A 2.2 level Form 9

English

as a foreign language

Pagina tehnică



Welcome to a new adventure in language learning!

Dear students,

Congratulations on taking a new exciting journey to learn English with us! We are here to guide you through a fun and engaging learning experience.

Our goal is to make your learning journey enjoyable, interactive, and rewarding. Together, we'll explore the fascinating world of English grammar, vocabulary, and communication.

What to expect: In each unit, you'll find exciting activities, engaging dialogues, and practical exercises designed to reinforce what you've learned. Don't worry if you make mistakes – that's a natural part of the learning process! We'll celebrate your successes and work together to overcome challenges.

Interactive Learning: English is not just a subject; it's a tool for communication. That's why we've included games, group activities, and real-life scenarios to help you apply what you've learned in a practical context. Get ready to speak, write, and think in English!

Get ready for a language adventure like never before! Turn the page and let the journey begin! Together, we'll unlock the doors to English proficiency and open up a world of opportunities.

Happy learning!

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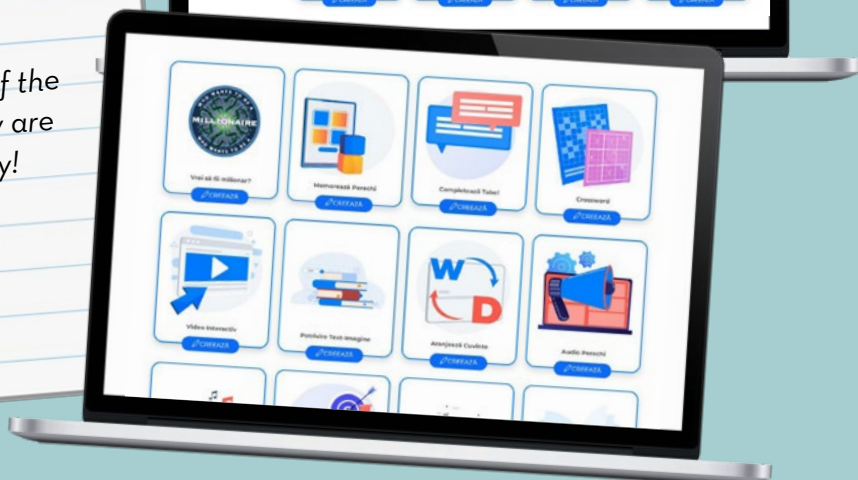
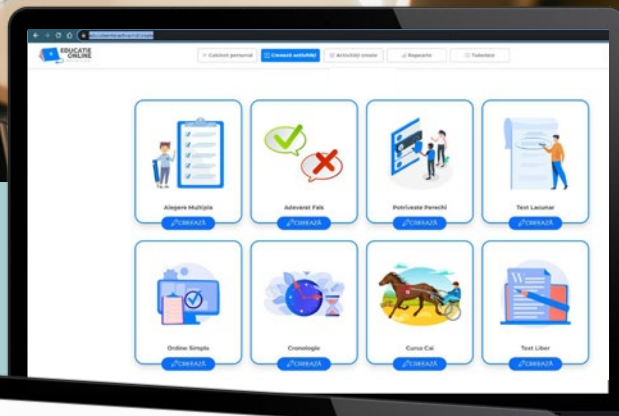
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TRY THE INTERACTIVE VERSION OF THE EXERCISES FROM THE BOOK



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Together with your teacher, in class or together with your parents, at home use a mobile phone, a tablet PC, a laptop or your desktop computer to complete the digital version of the exercises from the book. They are easy to access and fun to play!



Lesson 1

HOW TO GET GOOD GRADES

"Education is not the filling of a pail but the lighting of a fire."

William Butler Yeats

Speaking

1. How do you celebrate your achievements, both big and small, in school?

What motivates you to do your best in school, and how has this motivation evolved over time?

2. Look at the picture and decide if each description is true or false.

1. It looks like a very crowded classroom. (T) (F)
2. There is a teacher in front of the class. (T) (F)
3. She is wearing glasses. (T) (F)
4. She is holding some papers in her hands. (T) (F)
5. There are books on the desks. (T) (F)
6. There are plenty of balloons in the classroom. (T) (F)

Reading

3. Read the text and match each paragraph with a suitable heading. Entitle the text.

Have you ever thought about why you go to school? When asked, most students will tell you they go to school to learn new things and perhaps to meet new people. But, no matter what subject they study or who they make new friends with, every student really wants the same thing: they want to get good grades. Getting good grades isn't always easy, but the good news is that there are many simple steps that you can take to make your report card the best that it can be.

1. _____ A planner is a small notebook calendar that you can carry in your backpack, or it might be a calendar on your wall. A planner will help keep you organised. With a planner you are less likely to forget the dates of exams, quizzes, meetings and other important events.

VOCABULARY FOCUS

schedule /'ʃedʒu:l/ - a list of planned activities or things to be done

stay up /steɪ/ - go to bed later than usual

stick to /stɪk tu/ - follow

grade /greɪd/ - a number or letter that shows how good someone's performance is

raise /reɪz/ - lift something to a higher position

worth /wɜ:θ/ - having a particular value



- ▶ Study every day.
- ▶ Ask your teacher questions.
- ▶ Take notes.
- ▶ Use a planner.

2. _____ Your teacher will probably be very happy if you raise your hand because you don't understand something, or if you have an idea to share with the class. In fact, some teachers will give higher grades to students who participate more in class.

3. _____ Write down the main ideas that your teacher is discussing. Don't write down every word, just the most important ones. If your teachers use the board, it's probably worth copying into your notebook everything that they write. Use these notes to help you study at a later date.

4. _____ Make a study schedule and try to stick to it. Maybe you'll study for 20 minutes a day, or maybe for two hours each day. But don't wait until the day just before an exam and stay up all night to study. That really doesn't work!

These are just some ideas that may help you get good grades. What other ideas can you think of?



4. Match the beginning of the statement with its ending.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| 1. There are many things | a. remember things like exam dates. |
| 2. A planner can help you | b. in class. Ask questions if you have them. |
| 3. It's important to participate | c. study every day, not just before exams. |
| 4. Take notes of the main ideas | d. before an exam and stay up all night to study. |
| 5. Make a study schedule and | e. you can do to get good grades. |
| 6. Don't wait until the day | f. that your teacher discusses. |

5. Match the words with their meanings.

- | | |
|-----------------------|---|
| 1. step | a. not to give up on something |
| 2. report card | b. a written statement about a student's work |
| 3. organised | c. become involved in an activity |
| 4. stick to it | d. do something that is the same as an original piece of work |
| 5. participate | e. an action you can take to achieve a goal |
| 6. copy | f. arranged and planned well |

Grammar

6. Choose the correct form of the verb to complete the sentences.

- She usually **reads / is reading** a book in the evening.
- We **is cooking / are cooking** dinner right now.
- Every morning, they **go / goes** for a jog in the park.
- He **is playing / plays** the guitar at the moment.
- I **work / am working** on a project this week.
- The sun **rises / is rising** in the east.

GRAMMAR FOCUS

Present Simple

- He usually **goes** to school by bus.
- He **doesn't go** to school by car.
- **Does** he **go** to school on foot?
- No, he doesn't. / Yes, he does.

Present Continuous

- Look! The kids **are playing** in the yard.
- They **aren't playing** in the garden.
- **Are** the kids **playing** in the park?
- No, they aren't. Yes, they are.


7. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs.

1. I usually _____ (drink) coffee in the evening, but tonight I _____ (not drink) any.
2. They _____ (watch) TV at the moment, but usually, they _____ (not watch) it.
3. We _____ (enjoy) our vacation, but today we _____ (not enjoy) the weather.
4. She _____ (work) in the garden every weekend, but this week she _____ (not work) on it.
5. He _____ (play) the piano, but right now he _____ (not play) it.
6. I _____ (eat) meat, but today I _____ (not eat) any.

8. Match the sentence with the appropriate adverb of time.

1. I _____ go for a run in the park. ▶ now
2. I _____ walk to school. ▶ usually
3. The sun rises in the east _____. ▶ every day
4. He is watching a movie _____. ▶ at the moment
5. I am working on a project _____. ▶ often
6. My father _____ drives to work. ▶ never

Listening

9.  Listen to the text about two famous people who had good grades at school. Who are they? What are they famous for?



10. Listen again and find words that match the definitions.

1. _____ an expert who studies or works in one of the sciences
2. _____ the process of teaching or learning
3. _____ the process of finding information, a place, or an object
4. _____ two times
5. _____ be extremely good at something
6. _____ keep doing something without stopping



Writing

11. Read the poem and choose the most suitable words. Learn it by heart.

MY SCHOOL

My school is **where / were** I love to be,
A place where I **can / can't** learn and see,
Teachers guide me along the way,
To help **me / her** grow and seize the day.

My **parents / friends** are here, we laugh and play,
In class and breaks every **day/ night**,
Together we **run / learn**, together we grow,
My school is where I love to **go / come**.

12. Think about the work you do now as a student. What are the most important steps that you can take to get better grades? Write a 50-word paragraph about it. Use the example from page 145.



Lesson 2

SCHOOL IS FUN



"Education is the key to unlocking the golden door of freedom."

George Washington

Speaking

1. How can school activities help students discover and cultivate their interests, passions and talents?

Choose 3 most important items from this list. Explain your choice.

- ▶ Diverse Opportunities
- ▶ Skill Development
- ▶ Passion Discovery
- ▶ Mentorship Opportunities
- ▶ Self-Reflection
- ▶ Networking and Exposure
- ▶ Confidence Boost
- ▶ Real-world Application

2. Name the school spaces that correspond to the definitions below.

- a. a place where students play sports and exercise
- b. a room where students attend lessons and learn from teachers
- c. a space where students can borrow and read books
- d. a large room where students eat lunch and socialise
- e. an outdoor area with swings and slides for recreational activities

1. **classroom**
2. **library**
3. **gymnasium**
4. **playground**
5. **cafeteria**

Reading

3. Read the dialogue and name the activities Tom had at school.

Tom: Hey Dad, do you want to hear about my school activities today?

Dad: Of course, Tom! Tell me all about it.

Tom: Well, in the morning, we had a science experiment. We mixed different colours and made a rainbow!

Dad: That sounds fun! What else?

Tom: After that we had a maths game. We answered questions and earned points. I was in the winning team!

Dad: Great job, my dear! What about the afternoon?



Tom: In the afternoon we had art class. I painted a picture of our garden. Ms. Johnson said it was creative!

Dad: Wow, I can't wait to see it. Anything else?

Tom: Oh, and we read a story about a space adventure. I liked it a lot!

Dad: Sounds like a fantastic day, Tom. I'm proud of you for enjoying and learning so much at school!

Tom: Thanks, Dad! School is awesome!



4. Answer the questions.

1. Where was Tom?
2. When was the science experiment?
3. How did he make a rainbow?
4. Did Tom win the maths game?
5. What did Tom paint?
6. How was Tom's day?

5. Read the dialogue again and complete the sentences.

1. In the morning, we _____.
2. We _____ different colours and _____ a rainbow.
3. We _____ questions and _____ points.
4. In the afternoon, _____.
5. We read a story about a _____ _____.
6. I'm _____ _____ _____ for enjoying and learning so much at school!

Grammar

6. Add *-ful* and *-less* to the given nouns. Translate the adjectives.

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| ▶ meaning _____ | ▶ meaning _____ |
| ▶ harm _____ | ▶ harm _____ |
| ▶ power _____ | ▶ power _____ |
| ▶ colour _____ | ▶ colour _____ |
| ▶ help _____ | ▶ help _____ |
| ▶ pain _____ | ▶ pain _____ |

GRAMMAR FOCUS

The suffix **-ful** often means 'being full of' or having lots of.

*For example: a help**ful** advice.*

The suffix **-less** is often the opposite of **-ful** and means having none.

*For example: a rest**less** child*

use	useful	useless
care	careful	careless

7. Complete the sentences using one of the adjectives from Exercise 7.

1. The students were very _____ when they cleaned up the classroom without being asked.
2. The paper cut on her finger was small but surprisingly _____.
3. The superhero had _____ abilities that allowed him to save the day.
4. The artist used _____ paints to create a vibrant and lively masterpiece.
5. After the storm, the community came together to provide _____ support to those affected.
6. The poem was so _____. I liked it a lot!

Listening

8.  Listen to the text and say what Kate's favourite school subject is. What does she love doing?

9. Match the words with their synonyms.

- | | |
|--------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. favourite | a. pretty, lovely, good looking |
| 2. colourful | b. encouraging, stimulating |
| 3. beautiful | c. most liked, preferred |
| 4. happy | d. trip, travelling |
| 5. inspiring | e. multicoloured |
| 6. journey | f. joyful, delighted |

10. Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the given options to complete the school rules. Work with a partner and make three more rules.

- Students should _____ their hands before asking questions.
 - raise
 - run
 - skip
- _____ is not allowed in the hallways to prevent accidents.
 - Talking loudly
 - Running
 - Drawing on the walls
- It's important to _____ the dress code to maintain a professional environment.
 - follow
 - break
 - ignore
- _____ your classmates' opinions even if you disagree with them.
 - Disrespect
 - Respect
 - Ignore
- Make sure to _____ your homework by the end of the day.
 - start
 - complete
 - forget
- Greet each other with _____ and respect.
 - kindness
 - happiness
 - anger



Writing

11. Create an infographic about the following school rules. Use the example from page 147.



Lesson 3

CLASSMATES

"Classmates stay friends even after parting their ways."

Unknown

Speaking

1. How would you describe your classmates? Can you share a memorable experience you have had with one of your classmates? How can classmates support each other in their academic beginnings?

2. Complete the sentences. Say which of the sentences refer to you and your classmates. Explain your choice.

disagreements, support, relationships, each other, friends, respect

1. My classmates and I get along well, and we often help _____ with our homework.
2. We share a lot of laughs during break time, making our _____ stronger.
3. Some classmates have become good _____, and we enjoy spending time together after school.
4. In class, we form study groups to _____ each other and prepare for exams.
5. Even though we may have different interests, we _____ each other's opinions and ideas.
6. Sometimes we have _____, but we quickly resolve them and remain good friends.

Reading

3. Read the text and say what became part of a great school history.

ADVENTURES AT ETON COLLEGE

At Eton **College**, Alex, Lily, and Tom shared a unique adventure. One day, they decided to explore the school's historic **library**. As they were looking for a quiet place to study, they found an old book with a strange cover.

Full of curiosity, they opened the book to find a map that seemed to lead to a hidden treasure within the school rooms. So, they decided to begin a **treasure** hunt.



Following the map's clues, they walked through the school gardens and old buildings. Along the way, they had some **challenges** that required teamwork and clever thinking. The adventure made their friendship stronger.

Finally, they arrived at the place marked on the map, only to find a time capsule hidden by Eton students decades ago. The capsule contained letters, photographs and **memories** from the past. It was a look into the lives of Eton students who had come before them.

As they returned to the library, Alex, Lily and Tom realised that their own experiences could become part of Eton's history. The unexpected treasure hunt not only brought them closer but also **connected** them to the rich history of the institution.

4. Which highlighted words from the text correspond to the given definitions?

1. very valuable things (precious metals, precious stones, or money)
2. joined together
3. a situation that needs great mental or physical effort
4. a university where you can study for an undergraduate
5. the ability to remember information, experiences, and people
6. a building or room that has a collection of books, documents and music

5. Answer the questions.

1. Where were the three friends studying?
2. What did they find in the library?
3. Where did the map lead to?
4. What places did they walk through?
5. How did their friendship become?
6. What did the capsule contain?

Grammar

6. Complete the sentences with the correct possessive adjective.

1. The children are playing with _____ toys in the garden.
2. Mark is proud of _____ artwork displayed in the exhibition.
3. The success of the team depends on _____ cooperation.
4. The dog wagged _____ tail happily.
5. Have you seen _____ jacket? I can't find it anywhere.
6. I appreciate _____ support during difficult times.

7. Identify the correct possessive pronoun or adjective.

1. Whose bag is this? Is it **your / yours**?
2. The team won the match with **their / theirs** excellent teamwork.
3. I met Mary and John, and they showed me **their / theirs** new house.
4. This is **my / mine** favourite book. Have you read **your / yours**?
5. The keys to the locker are missing. Are these **your / yours**?
6. The teacher praised **our / ours** efforts in the project.

GRAMMAR FOCUS

Possessive Adjectives vs. Possessive Pronouns

my	mine
your	yours
his	his
her	hers
its	its
our	ours
their	theirs

- **My** book is new.
- This is not your book, it is **mine**.

8. Fill in *mine, yours, his, hers, ours, theirs*.

- A:** Is this my satchel?
B: No, it's _____. Yours is over there under the desk.
- A:** Do they really think that it was your fault?
B: Yes, of course it was _____.
- A:** Who left that mobile phone on the shelf? Is it my father's?
B: Yes, I'm sure it's _____.
- A:** Those are your kids' toys, aren't they?
B: Yes, they are. They are _____.
- A:** Is that your car in the driveway?
B: No. We parked _____ on the street.
- A:** Linda is looking for her shoes. Are these hers?
B: Yes, they are _____.

Listening

9.  Listen to the announcement from a local newspaper and circle the correct answer.

10. Listen again and say what the announcement is about. Write a similar announcement about an event that is going to take place in your school: a competition, a field trip, a conference, a thematic party, a celebration, an exhibit, etc.

Email addresses
@ = "at"
.com = "dot com"

Dear students / teachers,

We are excited to **meet / announce** an upcoming **event / festival** that promises to be both entertaining and **happy / informative**. Please check your **classrooms / emails** for details and mark your **calendars / copybooks**. We look forward to your participation!

Best regards,

School principal

11. Match the types of school relations with their definitions. Which of them seem the most challenging? Why?

- ▶ student-teacher relations
 - ▶ parent-teacher relations
 - ▶ student-student relations
 - ▶ teacher-teacher relations
 - ▶ alumni relations
- foster a supportive and inclusive atmosphere among students.
 - keep former students engaged, informed and involved in supporting the school community.
 - includes parent-teacher conferences, updates on student progress, and addressing any concerns.
 - involves communication, guidance and support in the learning process.
 - keep discussing teaching strategies and maintaining a positive working environment.

Writing

12. Look at the pictogram. On a piece of paper, illustrate three other subjects in a similar way. Make a class exhibition. Present your posters to your colleagues.



Lesson 4

JOIN OUR CLUB!

"I make most of my friends through my extracurricular activities."

Kiernan Shipka

Speaking

1. Do you have enough energy for all the activities you are interested in? How much time do you have for extracurricular activities? Are they 'just for fun' activities?
2. Study the word cloud and name some extracurricular activities you are familiar with. Which of them do you attend? What about your friends?



VOCABULARY FOCUS

enhance /ɪnˈhɑːns/ - improve

leadership /ˈliːdʒɪp/ - the position or fact of being the leader

widespread /ˌwaɪdˈspred/ - existing or happening in many places

growth /grəʊθ/ - the process of developing

management /ˈmænɪdʒmənt/ - control and organisation

quality /ˈkwɒləti/ - how good or bad something is



Reading

3. Read the text and name the clubs students usually join in the USA.

In the United States, extracurricular activities play an important role in a student's general development. These activities are diverse and cover various interests. One of the most common extracurricular activities is sports. Students often participate in school teams for basketball, football or soccer. This not only promotes physical health but also teaches teamwork and discipline.



Another usual activity is joining clubs and organisations. Whether it's the debate club, science club, or drama club, these groups provide a platform for students to explore their interests, build friendships, and enhance their skills. Music programs, including band and choir, are widespread, allowing students to express their artistic side.

Participating in extracurricular activities is seen as a way to develop a well-rounded individual, encouraging qualities like leadership, teamwork and time management. These activities not only contribute to a student's personal growth but also increase college applications and future career opportunities.



4. Find in the text words that best suit the given definitions.

1. the ability to control yourself or other people
2. a group of people who sing together
3. the activity of working together in a group with other people
4. take part in or become involved in an activity
5. relating to art
6. relating to the body

5. Match the halves of the sentences.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Extracurricular activities cover 2. One of the most common extracurricular activities 3. Students often participate 4. Music programs allow 5. Debate clubs provide a platform 6. Extracurricular activities increase | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. college applications and future career opportunities. b. students to express their artistic side. c. in school teams for basketball, football, or soccer. d. for students to explore their interests and build friendships. e. various interests. f. is sports. |
|---|---|

Grammar



GRAMMAR FOCUS

Disjunctive questions

We can add question tags like **don't you?**, **doesn't he?** or **do they?** to a sentence to make it into a question. Disjunctive questions are used more in speaking than in writing. We often use them when we expect the listener to agree with us.

- You enjoy hiking, don't you?
Yes, I find it quite refreshing. Do you like it too?
- Your sister works in the center of the city, doesn't she?
Yes, she does.
- You don't play the piano, do you?
Yes, I do. Do you have any musical hobbies?

6. Choose the correct question tag to complete the statement.

1. You like chocolate, _____?
a. do you? b. don't you?
2. He works at the library, _____?
a. does he? b. doesn't he?
3. We travel every summer, _____?
a. don't we? b. do we?
4. They don't speak French, _____?
a. do they? b. don't they?
5. She plays the guitar, _____?
a. doesn't she? b. does she?
6. It's a beautiful day, _____?
a. isn't it? b. is it?

7. Add question tags to the following statements.

1. Our grandparents live in the city, _____?
2. Jack speaks Spanish, _____?
3. We need to finish this by tomorrow, _____?
4. You like ice cream, _____?
5. Ann goes to school every day, _____?
6. It rarely snows in this region, _____?

8. Correct the mistakes.

1. He arrives home early, does he?
2. Mum washes up today after dinner, don't she?
3. They agree with our proposal, don't he?
4. You read the novel, will you?
5. I'm the best student in this class, am I?
6. Greg listens to my advice, don't you?

Listening

9. Listen to a dialogue between two students about their hobbies. Say what extracurricular interests they have.



10. Read the proverbs below. Complete them with the most suitable word. Comment on the one you like most.

hobby, love, flowers, makes, reap, work

1. All work and no play _____ Jack a dull boy.
2. Do what you _____, and you'll never work another day in your life.
3. Find a job you enjoy doing, and you will never have to _____ a day in your life.
4. A _____ a day keeps the doldrums away.
5. Hobbies are the _____ in the garden of life.
6. As you sow, so shall you _____.

Writing

11. Write a 50-word paragraph about one of your hobbies. Consider answering these questions. Use the example from page 145.

- ▶ What is your hobby?
- ▶ When did you start doing it?
- ▶ Why do you like doing this hobby?
- ▶ How did you discover your hobby?
- ▶ When do you usually do it?
- ▶ How often do you do your hobby?

Lesson 5

TO CHEAT OR NOT TO CHEAT?

"It always seems impossible until it's done."

Nelson Mandela



Speaking

1. Why do people cheat? What are some ways that students can cheat? What is the reason teachers do not want their students to cheat? Do you ever cheat on tests? Why?

2. Match the phrases about school with their meanings. Then complete the sentences.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| 1. hit the books | a. to study or to engage in learning, often used when someone is preparing for exams or assignments. |
| 2. burn the midnight oil | b. a student who is favoured by the teacher and receives special treatment. |
| 3. pass with flying colours | c. to work or study late into the night. |
| 4. learn the ropes | d. to learn the basic details or procedures of a particular task or activity. |
| 5. a piece of cake | e. to pass something (like an exam) easily and with great success. |
| 6. teacher's pet | f. something very easy to do. |



VOCABULARY FOCUS

reliance /rɪ'laɪəns/ - condition of depending on something

dedication /ˌdedɪ'keɪʃən/ - the willingness to give a lot of time and energy to something because it is important

confidence /'kɒnfɪdəns/ - the quality of being certain of your abilities

device /dɪ'vaɪs/ - an object or machine that has been invented for a particular purpose

emotion /ɪ'məʊʃən/ - a strong feeling such as love or anger

guidance /'ɡaɪdəns/ - help and advice

relieve /rɪ'li:v/ - improve an unpleasant situation

- Everyone knows she's the _____; she always gets the best assignments.
- It took me a few days, but I'm starting to _____ of the new software.
- I can't go out tonight; I have to _____ for my upcoming history test.
- The math homework was _____; I finished it in no time.
- I have to _____ to finish my project before the deadline.
- She studied so hard for the test that she passed _____.

3. *Game time!* Find someone who... Walk around the class and ask your classmates the questions below. Complete the table.

	Classmate's name	Additional information (when, where, how, why, what, who)
... has never cheated on a test or exam		
... thinks cheating is easy		
... is afraid to cheat on tests		
... thinks cheating is a bad idea		
... thinks that only a small number of students cheat		

Useful language:
 Did you...?
 Do you...?
 Are you...?

Reading

4. Read the text and answer the question: Have you ever used chatGPT during a test? Give more details.

CHATGPT – A BLESSING OR A CURSE?

Once upon a time, there was a student named Sarah who was facing a challenging test. The questions seemed **tricky** and Sarah started to feel a bit nervous. In her pocket, she remembered she had a small device with ChatGPT, a tool that could help answer questions.



During the test, Sarah carefully took out her device and began typing in some of the difficult questions. ChatGPT quickly provided answers and explanations. Sarah felt relieved and continued using ChatGPT for other questions she found difficult too.

As she **scrolled** through the responses, Sarah became more confident. ChatGPT was like a helpful study buddy, providing guidance on various topics. However, Sarah knew she had to be careful. She made sure to understand the explanations given by ChatGPT and not just copy the answers blindly.

When the test concluded, Sarah felt a **mixture** of emotions. She was grateful for the assistance ChatGPT provided, but she also realized the importance of studying and learning on her own. The tool had been a helpful **companion**, but it couldn't replace the understanding that came from her own efforts.

In the end, Sarah learned that while ChatGPT was a **handy** tool during the test, true knowledge and success came from a combination of using technology **wisely** and putting in the hard work to take the material. And so, with new confidence, Sarah faced future tests with a balance of reliance on helpful tools and her own dedication to learning.

5. Which highlighted words from the text correspond to the given definitions?

1. useful or convenient
2. showing good judgment
3. difficult to deal with and needing careful attention or skill
4. move text or other information on a computer screen in order to see a different part of it
5. a person you spend a lot of time with
6. combination of different things

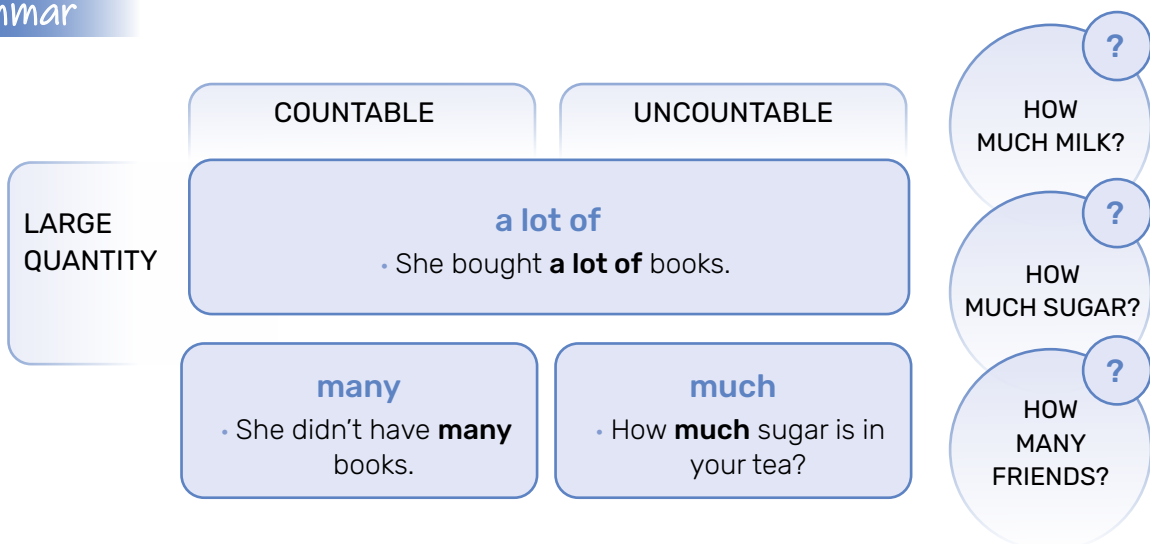
6. Match the halves of the sentences.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Sarah was facing | a. companion, but it couldn't replace the personal understanding. |
| 2. The questions seemed complicated, | b. scrolled through the responses. |
| 3. She had a small gadget with | c. answers and explanations. |
| 4. ChatGPT quickly provided | d. ChatGPT, a tool that could help answer questions. |
| 5. Sarah got more confident as she | e. a difficult test. |
| 6. The tool had been a helpful | f. and Sarah started to feel a bit nervous. |

7. Arrange the sentences in a logical order according to the text.

- ChatGPT quickly provided answers and explanations.
- Sarah also realized the importance of studying and learning on her own.
- When the test concluded, Sarah was grateful for the assistance ChatGPT provided.
- She made sure not to just copy the answers blindly.
- The questions seemed tricky, and Sarah started to feel a bit nervous.
- During the test, Sarah used her device and began typing in some of the difficult questions.
- Sarah was facing a challenging test.

Grammar



8. Circle the correct answer.

1. There isn't **much / many / a lot of** coffee in the cup.
2. How **much / many / a lot of** eggs are there?
3. There are **much / many / a lot of** fish.
4. Don't eat too **much / many / a lot of** sweets.
5. How **much / many / a lot of** is it?
6. Peter drinks **much / many / a lot of** water.

9. Complete the sentences with *many*, *much*, *a lot of*.

1. We have _____ oranges.
2. She had _____ friends, and they spent _____ time together at the park.
3. She has _____ toys in her room.
4. How _____ is this? It's ten dollars.
5. How _____ do you want? Six, please.
6. He's very busy; he has _____ work to do.

Listening

10. Listen to the dialogue and complete it with the most suitable words.

flashcards, struggle, great, question, stick to, tips, preparation, dealing with

Alex: Hey, Sarah! I hear you did really well on the last test. Any _____ on how to succeed?

Sarah: Oh, thanks, Alex! Well, I think _____ is key. Make a study plan and _____ it. Review class notes and textbooks.

Alex: That makes sense. I always _____ with time during the test. How do you manage it?

Sarah: Time management is important. Practice with past tests to get a sense of the pace. Don't spend too much time on one _____. If it's tricky, skip and come back later.

Alex: Good advice. What about _____ nerves during the test?

Sarah: Take deep breaths and stay calm. If a question seems tough, move on and come back to it. And don't forget to read all instructions carefully.

Alex: Great tips! Do you use any tools or resources?

Sarah: Well, I found using _____ and study apps helpful. Also, don't hesitate to ask the teacher for clarification on topics you're unsure about.

Alex: Got it. Thanks, Sarah! I'll give these a try for the next test.

Sarah: You're welcome, Alex! Good luck, and I'm sure you'll do _____!



Writing

11. Write a list of five rules and tips on how to succeed in the exams and in any test.



1. Fill the gaps with the corresponding form of present simple or present continuous.

- It _____ (rain) right now, but I _____ (not want) to stay at home.
- Jerry and Mathew _____ (usually play) in a band, but today they _____ (relax) at home.
- A: What Peter (do) _____?
B: I _____ (not know), I think he is a policeman.
- Johnny _____ (not know) the right way to come back to the camp.
- Sue _____ (never take) her glasses off when she _____ (dance).
- What _____ the children (do)? They _____ (plant) a tree.

2. Form questions using the correct tense (present simple or present continuous).

- _____ you _____ (like) going to the movies every weekend?
- _____ they _____ (study) for the exam at the moment?
- _____ she _____ (visit) her grandparents every month?
- _____ he _____ (work) on a new project these days?
- _____ we _____ (play) tennis this afternoon?
- _____ it _____ (rain) right now?

3. Complete the sentences with a suitable adjective.

- Charlotte is reading _____ new story book "Meet me in Istanbul" at the moment.
- The two little brothers are playing with _____ toys in the garden.
- Mr. Chambers is taking _____ letters from the mailbox at the moment.
- We have shopping bags in _____ hands.
- Are you taking some history books to _____ best friend, Harley?
- Be quiet! I am reading _____ newspaper right now.

4. Complete the sentences with **many**, **much**, **a lot of**.

- David has _____ rice, but Tyler doesn't have _____.
- London has _____ beautiful buildings.
- They don't eat _____ apples.
- Did you visit _____ European cities.?
- Were there _____ guests at the wedding? Yes, there were a lot.
- She hasn't got _____ patience.

5. Circle the correct subject pronoun or possessive adjective.

- I like my classmates. **They / Their** are really fun.
- My mother is 50 years old. **She / Her** is a teacher.
- Do you know John? I think **he / his** last name is Thomson.
- I know John very well. **We / Our** are good friends.
- I want to meet **you / your** family sometime.
- Mr. Peters is a good teacher. **He / His** class is fun, too.

6. Rewrite this description. Replace the underlined nouns with the correct subject pronoun or possessive adjective.

My family is very special to me. I live with my parents and my grandmother. My parents, my grandmother, and I live in an apartment in Manchester. My father is a taxi driver. My father works all day. My mother works in a restaurant. My mother's restaurant is open all day. My father and mother both work very hard. I go to college. The college is very good, and I get good grades. I like my teachers. My teachers help me a lot. I study business. Business is not easy. I have a sister. My sister's husband is a college professor. My sister and her husband live in London. My sister and her husband have a new baby boy. The baby boy's name is Charles.

1. Complete the sentences with a suitable adjective.

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- I am looking after _____ flowers. They look wonderful.
- William is wearing _____ coat because it is cold and snowy outside.
- My aunt is working on _____ computer now. She has got a lot of work.
- Olivia and Jessica are spending _____ winter holiday at a ski resort in Turkey.
- Rax is eating _____ diner. It's a tasty bone.
- We are enjoying _____ roller skates on the street now.

2. Add question tags to the following statements.

A
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- I am late, _____?
- They don't get up early, _____?
- Emma is twenty years old, _____?
- Your brother doesn't know much about computers, _____?
- It often rains in autumn, _____?
- We speak English very well, _____?

3. Circle the correct form of the verb to complete each sentence.

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- Doctor Moffett **love / loves** his job.
- He **study / studies** ants.
- A salesperson **sell / sells** products for a company.
- You and Anita **work / works** on weekends.
- We **write / writes** science books.
- Our office **close / closes** at 7:00 p.m.

4. Open the brackets and use the correct form of the verbs.

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Mike and Lily 1_____ (have) a busy lifestyle. Mike is a doctor at a hospital. He works at night, so he 2_____ (go) to work at 7:00 p.m. and comes home at 7:00 a.m. His wife Lily works at a bank. She 3_____ (go) to work at 8:00 a.m. and comes home at 6:00 p.m. They don't see each other a lot during the week. Mike and Lily also 4_____ (have) two children, Luis and Carla. Every morning they all 5_____ (have) breakfast together at 7:30. Then, Luis and Carla

6_____ (go) to school, and Lily 7_____ (go) to work. Mike 8_____ (do) the dishes, and then 9_____ (go) to bed. Carla usually 10_____ (do) her homework at a friend's house in the afternoon, and Luis 11_____ (have) soccer practice. Mike gets up at 4:00 p.m. At 6:00 p.m., he 12_____ (have) dinner with Lily, Luis, and Carla. After dinner, he 13_____ (go) to work. Mike and Lily 14_____ (have) a busy schedule during the week, but on weekends they relax.

5. Fill in: many, much, a lot of.

A
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- It seems we have _____ assignments in English this year.
- How _____ do we have to read this week?
- How _____ glasses of juice are there left in the bottle?
- There aren't very _____ books in the library.
- Washington D.C. has _____ amazing parks.
- Children didn't have _____ dance at the party.

6. Circle the correct words to complete the text.

A
0
1
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3
4
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6

Welcome to the English classroom! In this room, we explore the fascinating world of the English **language / rule**. Our teacher, Ms. Johnson is passionate about helping us develop our **history / language** skills in reading, writing, speaking and listening.

The classroom is filled with colourful posters displaying **maths / grammar** rules, vocabulary words, and inspirational quotes. There's a cosy reading corner with **shelves / chairs** full of interesting books where we can find captivating stories.

During lessons, we often **work / dance** in pairs or small groups, practising conversations and collaborating on projects. There's a whiteboard at the front of the class where Ms. Johnson writes important notes, vocabulary words, and sometimes even amusing English jokes to have fun.

In the English classroom, we also focus on writing skills. We write essays, stories, and sometimes even Instagram **posts / poetry**. Ms. Johnson provides feedback to help us improve our writing and express ourselves more effectively.

SCHOOL LIFE IN THE UK

In the United Kingdom, school life is filled with various activities that make the educational experience lively and engaging. Students participate in a range of extracurricular activities to develop skills, make friends, and contribute to the school community.

One common school activity is sports. Students often engage in sports like football, rugby, cricket and netball. Schools have sports teams that compete with other schools, fostering teamwork, discipline and a healthy lifestyle.

Another popular activity is music and performing arts. Many schools have choirs, orchestras and drama clubs where students showcase their talents. There are often school productions and concerts where students can express their creativity and entertain their peers and parents.

In addition to sports and the arts, schools in the UK also emphasize academic competitions. Students participate in quizzes, debates, and science fairs, showcasing their knowledge and critical thinking skills. These activities promote intellectual curiosity and friendly competition among students.

Community service is also a significant part of school life. Students engage in various charitable activities, such as fundraisers, volunteering and environmental initiatives. These activities instill a sense of responsibility and empathy among students.

Schools in the UK often organize educational trips and field visits. Students have the opportunity to explore museums, historical sites and natural landmarks, enhancing their learning experience beyond the classroom.

Overall, school activities in the UK play a vital role in shaping well-rounded individuals. They offer students opportunities to discover their interests, develop important life skills and create lasting memories throughout their educational journey.

THE US SPELLING BEE

A Spelling Bee contest in the USA is a competition where participants, usually students, are asked to spell words aloud. These contests are a popular educational activity and are often organized at different levels, starting from individual schools and progressing to regional, state and even national levels.

Here's how a typical Spelling Bee contest works:

Word Selection: A list of words is prepared, often ranging in difficulty. These words are chosen based on the age or grade level of the participants.

Participants: Students from various schools or within the same school compete against each other. They may be selected through preliminary rounds held within their schools.

Spelling Rounds: In each round, a participant is given a word by the pronouncer. The participant must then spell the word aloud, letter by letter, within a specified time limit.

Judges: There is usually a panel of judges who determine whether the spelling is correct. If a participant misspells a word, they are eliminated from the competition.

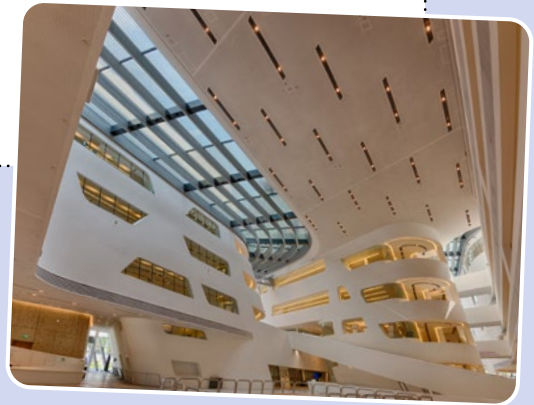
Progression: The contest continues with participants spelling words in successive rounds. The difficulty of the words may increase as the competition advances.

Champion: The Spelling Bee continues until there is only one participant left—the champion. This person has successfully spelled all the words correctly and is declared the winner.

Spelling Bees are not only educational but also provide an exciting platform for students to demonstrate their language skills and compete in a friendly and intellectually stimulating environment.

DESIGN THE PERFECT SCHOOL OF THE FUTURE

- Work in teams.
- Write a list of things you would like to have in a perfect school.
- Write a list of classes and subjects you would like to have.
- Think of the list of facilities the school should offer: digital library, STEM labs, green spaces, rooms for team building, outdoor interactive playgrounds, sport gyms, etc.
- What should the school building look like?
- Create a poster to summarize all your ideas.
- Present the poster to your classmates.





Lesson 1

WHO AM I?

"What we know matters but who we are matters more."

Brené Brown

Speaking

1. **Work in pairs. Take turns and answer the question "Who are you?". Give as many different answers as possible.**

- ▶ I'm an American.
- ▶ I'm a student.
- ▶ I'm a sister / brother.
- ▶ I'm hard-working.
- ▶ I'm an educated person.
- ▶ I'm a person who believes in dreams.

2. **Work in small groups. Explain the following quotes. Which one do you agree with? Why?**

You all laugh at me because I am different. I laugh at you because you are all the same.

Jonathan Davis

The only true happiness lies in knowing who you are and making peace with it.

Laurell K. Hamilton

Reading

3. **Read the poem and say who it is about. Match it with the most suitable picture. Use the example to write a poem about yourself.**

I am talented.
 I like music.
 I can play a musical instrument.
 I feel confident.
 I believe we can change the world.
 I have lots of friends.

VOCABULARY FOCUS

fight /faɪt/ - try hard to stop something bad

performer /pə'fɔ:mə(r)/ - a person who performs for an audience in a show, concert

race /'reɪs/ - having parents from different races

wonder /'wʌndə(r)/ - ask yourself questions

treatment /'tri:tmənt/ - the way you deal with or behave toward someone or something

vocation /vəʊ'keɪʃn/ - a type of work that is suitable for you



1



2



3

4. Read the students' profiles. Match the pictures with their descriptions.



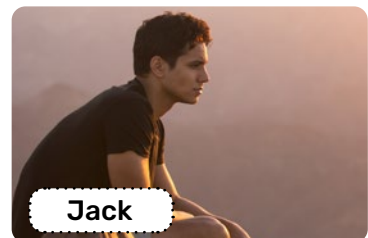
I get so upset when I see people destroying the planet—people who hurt others or don't seem to care about others. They are just out for themselves. I believe I can make the world a better place. I fight for what is right.

I'm not sure what I am, but I know what I want to be. I want to be a performer. I love music and dance. I love being the centre of attention. Playing music makes me feel great.



I'm mixed race. But I hate that term—I'm just me. My father is black, he is from Ghana, and my mum is white, she is from Sweden. I love being part of two different cultures. Sometimes people look at me and wonder where I'm from. But I'm comfortable in my own skin. I'm proud of who I am.

For the last couple of years it seems like everyone else has found their style, their vocation, their group. But I'm not sure who I am yet. I have so many sides to my personality. It's the biggest mystery of life finding out who you are.



5. Which words from the text mean the following? Use them in your own sentences.

1. think that something is true, correct, or real
2. correct
3. special care or treatment
4. making you feel physically relaxed; pleasant to wear
5. feeling pleased and satisfied about something that you own or have done
6. something strange or not known

6. Answer the questions.

1. Who wants to be a performer?
2. Who talks about their ethnic background?
3. Who talks about their confusion?
4. Who wants to save the planet?
5. Who feels comfortable in their own skin?
6. Who likes being in the centre of attention?

7. Match the halves of the sentences.

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Amanda believes she can | a. for what is right. |
| 2. Playing music | b. of two different cultures. |
| 3. Amanda fights | c. make the world a better place. |
| 4. Mike loves being part | d. sides to his personality. |
| 5. Meg knows | e. makes Meg feel great. |
| 6. Jack has many | f. what she wants to be. |

Grammar

8. Reformulate the sentences using the Saxon Genitive.

- The school of Nancy is wonderful.
- The house of children is new.
- The backback of Amanda is not pink.
- The place of friends is a secret.
- The book of Mary is interesting.
- The eyes of the girls are beautiful.

GRAMMAR FOCUS

Saxon Genitives

- Mark's friend
- Friends' place
- Children's game
- The octopus's legs

Normal Genitives

- The friend of Mark
- The place of friends
- The game of children
- The legs of the octopus

9. Write the correct form of the possessives into the gaps.

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| 1. This is our _____ car. (boss) | 4. Mary is _____ aunt. (Nancy) |
| 2. Did you read _____ newspaper? (yesterday) | 5. My _____ dad is my uncle. (cousin) |
| 3. These are our _____ cats. (friends) | 6. Where are the _____ bags. (ladies) |

Listening

10. Listen to the texts. What are the students' names? How old are they?



11. Complete the sentences with the missing words. Then listen and check.

- Dido doesn't believe that _____ is very important.
- She is working in a _____ at the moment.
- Jeff lives only for _____.
- He wants to open his _____ one day.
- Leanne is in _____ at the moment.
- She has a lot of _____ interests.

12. Are the sentences true or false? Correct the false ones.

- Dido is 17 years old. (T) (F)
- Dido is half Australian and half English. (T) (F)
- Jeff is 15 years old. (T) (F)
- He surfs every day, even in winter. (T) (F)
- Leanne is teaching French. (T) (F)
- She is starting an English degree at Leeds University. (T) (F)

Writing

13. Write a 50-60-word paragraph about who you are. Use the words and expressions you have learned in this lesson. Follow the example from page 145.



Lesson 2

TEEN FASHION

"Fashion is not something that exists in dresses only. Fashion is in the sky, in the street, fashion has to do with ideas, the way we live, what is happening."

Coco Chanel

Speaking

1. What does fashion mean to you? Do you often ask friends or family to help you buy clothes? Who do you ask and why?
2. Work in small groups. Analyze the following interesting facts about fashion. Which of them were you surprised by? Why?
 - ▶ People in the USA buy 80 billion new items of clothing each year.
 - ▶ British people send about 235 million items of clothing to landfill sites each year.
 - ▶ 3,871 litres of water are used in the lifetime of one pair of jeans.
 - ▶ You need 2,700 litres of water to make one T-shirt.



VOCABULARY FOCUS

landfill /'lændfɪl/ – the process of getting rid of large amounts of rubbish by burying it

magazine /,mægə'zi:n/ – a type of thin book with large pages and a paper cover that contains articles and photographs

lifetime /'laɪftaɪm/ – the period of time during which someone lives or something exists

try on /traɪ ɒn/ – put on a piece of clothing

change /tʃeɪndʒ/ – money in the form of coins rather than notes

pressure /'preʃər/ – the act of trying to make someone else do something

Reading

3. Read the text. Insert the missing words from the box.

The world of clothes and fashion is changing. In the (1)_____, men wore a suit for work and women never went out without a hat and gloves. Today, people can wear jeans and a T-shirt in the office and young men only wear a suit for (2)_____ or weddings. Colours are also different today. People wear blue, green, yellow and red as well as more formal colours like black, grey and brown. My (3)_____ works in an office and today he's wearing jeans and a pink shirt.

wearing, brother, spend, fashionable, 1950s, borrow, jogging, interviews



Sports clothes are very popular today. I'm wearing jogging trousers, a T-shirt and trainers today, but I don't go jogging. I wear them because they are (4) _____ and comfortable. People sometimes wear ski jackets and walking boots or trainers when they go to the pizzerias.

Children are also very interested in fashion. In the past, parents chose and bought clothes for children and teenagers. Now, children choose their own clothes and often like to have designer labels. My sister's children are (5) _____ Paul Smith jeans, Donna Karan T-shirts and Nike trainers at the moment. I think she spends more money on clothes for them than I (6) _____ on my clothes.

I like today's fashion because it is more informal and men and women can wear the same things. I often (7) _____ my brother's trousers, shirts and T-shirts – but he doesn't borrow mine.



4. Match the words with their definitions. Use them in your own sentences.

- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| 1. fashion | a. a type of light, comfortable shoes that can be worn for sport |
| 2. suit | b. a restaurant that sells pizza |
| 3. formal | c. a style that is popular at a particular time, especially in clothes, |
| 4. trainers | d. a piece of material that gives you information about the object it is attached to |
| 5. pizzeria | e. official |
| 6. label | f. a jacket and trousers or a jacket and skirt that are made from the same material |

5. Are the sentences true or false? Correct the false ones.

- The world of fashion is always the same. (T) (F)
- Today young men only wear a suit for weddings and interviews. (T) (F)
- Sports clothes are very popular today (T) (F)
- Children are not interested in fashion. (T) (F)
- Nowadays parents also choose clothes for their children. (T) (F)
- Today's fashion is more informal. (T) (F)

6. Work in pairs. Analyse the factors affecting teenagers' sense of fashion. Do you agree or disagree? Bring arguments.

designer
brands
body image
celebrities
media and magazines
peer pressure

Listening

7. Listen to the dialogue. Arrange the sentences in order.

- Shop assistant:** Is it OK?
- Customer:** Medium.
- Shop assistant:** Can I help you?
- Customer:** And in purple?
- Shop assistant:** No, just black and red.
- Customer:** OK, red. Can I try it on?
- Shop assistant:** We've got it in white, black, red and purple. What size do you want?
- Customer:** Yes, have you got this T-shirt in other colours?
- Shop assistant:** OK, in medium we've got black and red.
- Customer:** Cash please. Here's twenty.
- Shop assistant:** Yes, of course. The changing rooms are over there.
- Customer:** Thanks. Bye.
- Shop assistant:** That's £10.95. Would you like to pay by credit card or cash?
- Customer:** Yes, I'll take it.
- Shop assistant:** OK, thanks, that's nine pounds, 5 p change and here's your receipt.



8. Put the questions next to the person who asked them.

1. Have you got this T-shirt in other colours?
2. What size do you want?
3. Would you like to pay by credit card or cash?
4. Can I try it on?
5. And in purple?
6. Can I help you?

Shop-assistant

Customer

9. Answer the questions.

1. What size T-shirt does the customer want?
2. Does the shop have a medium size purple T-shirt?
3. What colour T-shirt does the customer try on?
4. Does the customer buy the red T-shirt?
5. How much is it? (e.g. £12.20)
6. Does the customer pay by credit card or with cash?



10. Work in pairs. Role-play a dialogue at the shop. These questions may help you. Add three questions of your own.

1. Can I help you?
2. What size do you need?
3. What colour would you like?
4. Would you like to try it on?
5. How would you pay?
6. Anything else?

11. Choose the correct variant.

- Ben and Meg bought a T-shirt for their mother. The T-shirt is for _____.
 - Ben's and Meg's mothers
 - Ben and Meg's mother.
- Brian and Steve wash their fathers' trainers. The trainers are _____.
 - Brian's and Steve's fathers
 - Brian and Steve's father.
- Amelia and Matt are friends. _____ are friends too.
 - Amelia and Matt's parents
 - Amelia's and Matt's parents
- They are brothers. They love their _____.
 - mother's and father's parents
 - mother and father's parents.
- Nick and Susan have got a house. _____ is new.
 - Nick's and Susan's houses
 - Nick and Susan's house
- Nancy and Miriam like to wear their mothers' clothes. _____ allow them to do this.
 - Nancy's and Miriam's mothers
 - Nancy and Miriam's mother

13. Read the dialogue. Find the Saxon Genitives. Write a similar dialogue and role play it with a classmate.

Sarah: "Have you seen John's new phone? It's really impressive."

Tom: "Yes, I saw it yesterday. It's in his pocket right now."

Sarah: "Wow, I didn't realize it was already in his possession. How much did he pay for it?"

Tom: "I'm not sure about the exact price, but I think it's his brother's old phone."

Sarah: "Ah, so it's actually his brother's hand-me-down. That explains why he got it so quickly."



GRAMMAR FOCUS

The Saxon Genitive with coordinated noun phrases

- **Mary and John's car**
two people possess something together.
- **Mary's and John's cars**
two people possess something separate.

12. Correct the mistakes.

- Johns' bike parked outside.
- The childrens playground is well-equipped.
- The students's books are on the shelf.
- Sarah and Toms' party was so much fun!
- The cars's engine is making a strange noise.
- My parents house is large and comfortable.

Writing

14. Write a 60-70-word paragraph about your style and the clothes you like to wear. Who do you go shopping with? Who influences your style? Use the example from page 145.



Lesson 3

STAY HEALTHY

The mind and body are not separate.
What affects one, affects the other.

Unknown

VOCABULARY FOCUS

prevent /prɪˈvent/ - stop something from happening

heart disease /ˈhɑːt diːziːz/ - a medical condition affecting the heart:

diabetes /ˌdaɪəˈbiːtiːz/ - a disease in which the body cannot control the level of sugar in the blood

enough /ɪˈnʌf/ - as much as is necessary

routine /ruːˈtiːn/ - a usual or fixed way of doing things

fit /fɪt/ - be the right shape

Speaking

1. What do you think are the best ways of getting fit? What physical exercises do you do? Why?



2. Match the halves to find out some interesting things about health. Which were new for you?

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1. Owning a dog may | a. who cry due to emotion. |
| 2. The body can produce enough heat | b. exercise may mean better sleep. |
| 3. Humans are the only animals | c. healthiest foods. |
| 4. Getting more | d. reduce heart disease risk. |
| 5. Lemons are one of the world's | e. 50,000 different smells. |
| 6. Human nose can remember | f. in just half an hour to boil water. |

Reading

3. Do the quiz and find out how healthy you are. Share the results with your classmates.

Quiz time

- | | | | |
|--|--|---|---|
| ① How many pieces of fruit do you eat each day?
a. none
b. one piece
c. two or more | ② How many sugary snacks or drinks do you have each day?
a. three or more
b. one or two
c. none | ③ How many portions of vegetables do you have each day?
a. none
b. one or two
c. three or more | ④ How often do you eat breakfast each week?
a. never
b. once or twice
c. every day |
|--|--|---|---|

⑤ How often do you do sport or play outside each week?

- a. never
- b. two or three times
- c. four or more times

⑥ How often do you walk to school or other places each week?

- a. never
- b. once or twice
- c. three or more

⑦ How many hours of screen time do you have each day?

- a. more than 3
- b. 2 to 3
- c. 1 or less

⑧ How much do you sleep each night?

- a. less than 7 hours
- b. between 7 and 8 hours
- c. between 8 and 12 hours

Answers



If you have mostly As, you need to change some daily habits. Are you eating the right things and doing enough sport?



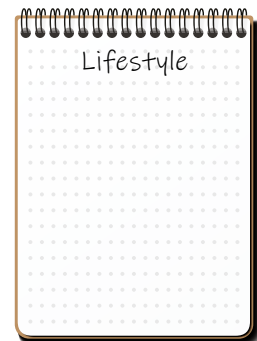
If you have mostly Bs, you're doing OK but try to improve. Look at your answers to see what habits you could change.



If you have mostly Cs, you're doing great. Keep up the good work!

4. Which words from the quiz mean the following? Use them in your own sentences.

1. a part of something
2. containing sugar
3. the amount of a particular food that is served
4. the amount of time in a film or television programme
5. get better
6. happening on or relating to every day



5. Work in pairs. Put the words in the correct groups.

play outside, fruit, do sports, sugary snacks, sleep, vegetables, walk, screen times

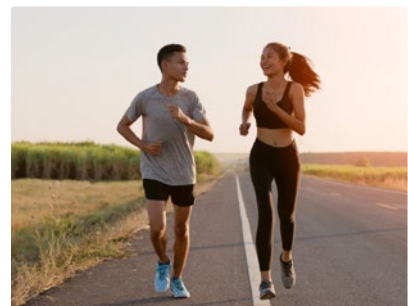
6. Unjumble the sentences.

1. a / eat / and / healthy / to / lot / vegetables. / It's / fruit / of
2. front / do / the / How / time / spend / of / TV? / you / much / in
3. not / sugary / to / of / a / It's / snacks. / eat / healthy / lot
4. do / take / How / you / school? / often / bus / to / a
5. to / a / You / lot. / need / exercise /
6. the / to / enough / need / night. / You / get / sleep / during

Listening

7. Listen to the text. Answer the questions.

- ▶ What is HIIT?
- ▶ Would you like to try it? Why?
- ▶ Do you think it works?



8. Match the words with their definitions.

- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| 1. routine | a. ride a bike |
| 2. exercise | b. the normal order and way in which you regularly do things |
| 3. cycle | c. used to introduce a statement that contrasts with something that has just been said |
| 4. however | d. physical activity that you do to make your body strong and healthy |
| 5. interval | e. decide what you want from two or more things or possibilities |
| 6. choose | f. a period between two events or times |

9. Complete the sentences with the missing words.

- HIIT is a new and _____ of exercise.
- You don't have _____ hours and hours in the gym.
- A few minutes a day doing _____ is all you need.
- You have to run _____ you can for 20 to 30 seconds and then rest.
- Some sports _____ think that when we exercise intensely, we use more muscles.
- This helps us prevent problems like _____ and heart disease.

Grammar

10. Choose the correct variant.

- He passed the running contest **easy / easily**.
- In order to keep fit you need to work **hard / hardly**.
- They live **happy / happily** in London.
- After the break, we finished the work **easy / easily**.
- He answered the questions very **quick / quickly**.
- Your answer is **incorrect / incorrectly**.

11. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the adverbs.

- We were two hours late, but he waited _____ (patient) until we arrived.
- They climbed the mountain _____ (easy).
- He drives very _____ (careful).
- We walk _____ (slow) to school.
- It rained _____ (heavy).
- We slept _____ (comfortable) in our bed.

GRAMMAR FOCUS

Adverbs

Adjectives can usually be turned into an adverb by adding **-ly** to the ending. By adding **-ly** to the adjective **slow**, you get the adverb **slowly**.

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| • loudly | • heavily |
| • quickly | • badly |
| • carefully | • sadly |

Writing

- Create an infographic to include ten pieces of advice about the things people should do to stay healthy. Use the example from page 147. Present the infographic to your classmates.





Lesson 4

PRACTISING SPORTS

"Don't be afraid of failure.
This is the way to succeed."

LeBron James

Speaking

1. Why do people practise sports? What is your favourite one? Why?
2. Match the words in the box with the pictures. What do you know about these types of sports? Which of them is your favourite?

parkour, dancing, yoga, skateboarding,
car racing, cheerleading



1



2



3



4

VOCABULARY FOCUS

meningitis /ˌmɛnɪnˈdʒaɪtɪs/ – a serious infectious disease

amputee /ˌæmpjʊˈtiː/ – a person who has had an arm or leg cut off

paralympian /ˌpærəˈlɪmpɪən/ – someone who competes in the Paralympic Games

harness /ˈhɑːnəs/ – a piece of equipment with straps and belts

canopy /ˈkænəpi/ – the large circular piece of cloth that is the main part of a parachute

helmet /ˈhɛlmət/ – a strong, hard hat that covers and protects the head

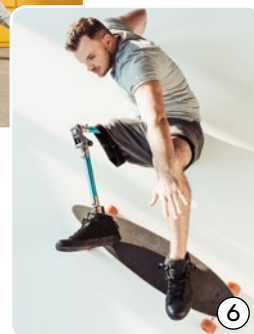
Reading

3. Read the text. Entitle it. Justify your choice.

When Jonnie Peacock was five, he was like most boys from his home town of Cambridge, England – he loved to play sports. Then suddenly his life changed when he became very sick with meningitis. Jonnie's parents took him to hospital and he nearly died. The doctors saved his life, but they could not save his right leg. He could not run around with the other children any more, nor could he play football, his favourite sport. In fact, he could not do any sports at all.



5



6

Then the doctors gave him a new, artificial leg. He could walk again, but he wanted to do more than that, so he started dancing and doing other sports. Only 18 months after he lost his leg, he could run, swim and play football again, but running was his best sport.

In 2010, Jonnie started to practise a lot. He wanted to go to the London 2012 Paralympics, the Olympic Games for disabled athletes. Some of the athletes in the Paralympics cannot walk, and some cannot see at all or cannot see very well. But in their sports, they can do things that most people cannot. Jonnie Peacock won a gold medal at the London 2012 Paralympic Games when he was only 19 years old. He ran the 100 metres in a time of 10.90 seconds! He won another gold medal at the 2016 Paralympic Games in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. In 2017, Jonnie was the first amputee paralympian to compete on the TV show *Strictly Come Dancing*.



4. Answer the questions.

1. What was Jonnie's life like until he was five?
2. How did his life change when he was five?
3. What did the doctors do?
4. What was Jonnie's favourite sport?
5. What did he win a gold medal for?
6. What else does Jonnie enjoy doing?

5. What do these numbers refer to?

- a. 18
- b. 2010
- c. 2012
- d. 100
- e. 10.90
- f. 2017

6. Which words from the text mean the following? Use them in your own sentences.

1. quickly and unexpectedly
2. not well or healthy
3. a copy of something natural
4. do something regularly in order to become skilled at it
5. condition that makes it difficult to do some things
6. in a very limited way

7. Complete the sentences with the missing words from the text.

1. He was like most boys from his _____.
2. Jonnie's parents took him to _____ and he nearly died.
3. He couldn't do _____ at all.
4. He started _____ and doing other sports.
5. Jonnie Peacock won a _____ in 2012.
6. Jonnie was the first amputee paralympian _____ on a TV show.



Listening

8. Listen to the text about extreme sports. Match the sports with the photos.

- a. via ferrata c. paragliding
b. mountainboarding d. paddle surfing

9. Are the sentences true or false? Correct the false ones.

- Paddle surfing is a mixture of surfing and football. (T) (F)
- You need a board to get out to sea. (T) (F)
- Vie Ferrate are routes through the mountains. (T) (F)
- It can be safe and scary. (T) (F)
- The equipment for paragliding can't be carried in the back of a car. (T) (F)
- All you need for paragliding is a 'canopy', a helmet and a harness. (T) (F)



Grammar

10. Use the verbs in brackets in past simple.

- He _____ (learn) to live again after the accident.
- They _____ (win) two golden medals.
- _____ they _____ (visit) the doctor last month?
- Jonnie _____ (not give up).
- His family _____ (help) him to overcome difficulties.
- _____ he _____ (speak) with his coach?

11. Complete the text with these verbs in the past simple.

arrive ask fly go pay say
stop take tell think want

Two summers ago we 1_____ on a trip to New York. We 2_____ from Manchester to John F. Kennedy International Airport. The journey was long but we were very excited; we are from a little village and we really 3_____ to visit a megacity like New York. When we 4_____ at our destination, we 5_____ a taxi to our hotel in Manhattan. The taxi driver was very nice and 6_____ us lots of things about New York and Manhattan. "How much is it?" I 7_____ the taxi driver when he 8_____ his car in front of the hotel. When he 9_____ that it was 52 dollars, I 10_____ that it wasn't possible, but it was! For the first – and I hope the last – time in my life, I 11_____ 52 dollars for a taxi. I guess that's one of the problems of big cities, they are really expensive.

Writing

12. Write a 60-70-word social media post about an extreme sport and sportsman. Write about the advantages and disadvantages of practicing such a type of sport. Use the example from page 144.

Lesson 5

WHAT DO YOU DO IN YOUR FREE TIME?

"What we do during our working hours determines what we have; what we do in our leisure hours determines what we are."

George Eastman

Speaking

1. What do you do during your free time? What is your favourite activity? Why?
2. Look at the pictures and label them. Which one do you dislike? Why?

VOCABULARY FOCUS

leisure /'leɪʒər/ – the time when you are not working

productive /prə'dʌktɪv/ – having positive results

surf /sɜːf/ – spend time visiting a lot of websites

documentary /,dɒkjə'mentəri/ – a film that gives facts and information about a subject

determine /dɪ'tɜːmɪn/ – decide

- ▶ go out with friends
- ▶ play video games
- ▶ surf the internet
- ▶ study
- ▶ listen to music
- ▶ play an instrument
- ▶ spend time with the family
- ▶ watch TV
- ▶ read
- ▶ go to the movies
- ▶ do / play sports
- ▶ go shopping



1



2



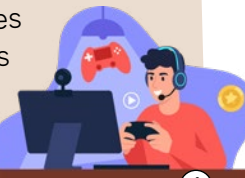
3



5



4



6



7



9



10



11



12

3. Read the text. What does Sandy do during her free time?

I'm Sandy. I'm almost 19 years old, and I finished my first year of university. I'm currently on holiday and I have a lot of free time. Having free time is nice, but the problem is that when you are a student, you never have money. And when you have a lot of free time, but you don't have much money, it can get boring.

Every morning I go to the gym, and I read in the afternoons. But I still have a lot of free time. Going to the gym takes me about two hours, including the road time and the post-gym shower. And I usually read for one hour. Another activity that I do is watch documentaries. I study history and I love historical documentaries. I learn a lot from them. I watch documentaries for one hour and a half four or five times a week.

But those activities are a small part of my day. When I'm not at the gym or reading, I get bored and I often play video games for hours. I enjoy playing video games, but I don't think it's a productive activity. When I play for a long time, I feel bad. I'd like to find more productive activities to do, but it isn't easy. I live in a small town and there aren't many things to do.



4. Which words from the text mean the following? Use them in your own sentences.

1. at the present time
2. coins or notes that are used to buy things
3. a place or club where you can go to exercise
4. used for saying that a person or thing is part of a particular group or amount
5. a long, hard surface built for vehicles to travel along
6. feeling unhappy because something is not interesting

5. Answer the questions.

1. How old is Sandy?
2. Where is she at the moment?
3. What does she do in the afternoons?
4. How long does it take her to go to the gym?
5. Where does she learn about history from?
6. Where does she live?

6. Choose the correct answer.

1. Sandy **doesn't have free time / is travelling / doesn't have money.**
2. She still has **a lot of free time / books / friends.**
3. She usually reads for **two hours / an hour and a half / an hour.**
4. Sandy watches documentaries **three times per week / four or five times per week / six times per week.**
5. She thinks that playing video games **is a good thing / isn't a productive activity / is a boring activity.**
6. She wants **to do more productive things in her free time / to live in a big city / to find a job.**

7. Complete the sentences with the words from Ex. 4.

- Students don't have much _____ while studying.
- _____ me, our school council now has ten members.
- Is this the Belfast _____?
- It was a cold, wet day and the children were _____.
- Which _____ do you go to?
- The device is _____ available only in the UK.

Listening

8. Listen to the texts. Match the names of the people with the photos. Name the activities these people like doing.

- a. Jack c. Brian
b. Mia d. Alice



9. Are the sentences true or false? Correct the false ones.

- Mia used to play sports. (T) (F)
- Jack enjoys painting. (T) (F)
- Mia spends her weekend outside in her garden. (T) (F)
- As a teenager Brian liked playing video games. (T) (F)
- Alice belongs to a hiking group. (T) (F)
- Alice likes collecting stamps. (T) (F)

GRAMMAR FOCUS

Disjunctive questions in past simple

- Yesterday was so much fun, **wasn't it?**
- Yesterday wasn't so much fun, **was it?**
- Last year's trips were so exciting, **weren't they?**
- Last year's trips weren't so exciting, **were they?**
- They liked gardening, **didn't they?**
- They didn't like gardening, **did they?**

Grammar

10. Choose the correct question tag.

- Alex was at the gym last week, **was / wasn't** he?
- Your sister didn't read that book, **did / didn't** she?
- Their friends wrote letters last Monday, **did / didn't** they?
- Angela already knew him, **did / didn't** she?
- They weren't serious, **were / weren't** they?
- Kate didn't work on the project, **did / didn't** she?

11. Complete the sentences with the correct question tag.

- Mary didn't say much, _____?
- His friend was in Canada last year, _____?
- They went to the city, _____?
- John and Meg weren't at the gym, _____?
- Her sister didn't play that video game, _____?
- They swam in the sea last year, _____?

Writing

12. Write an email to your best friend about the activities you like doing in your free time. Use the example on page 146.

1. Fill in the gaps with the possessive form of the noun.

1. This is my _____ dress. (mother)
2. Did you buy _____ magazine? (yesterday)
3. These are their _____ books. (teachers)
4. Mike is _____ father. (Meg)
5. My _____ father is my father-in-law. (husband)
6. Where were the _____ cars? (men)

2. Choose the correct variant.

1. Alice and Miriam draw a picture for their father. The picture is for _____.
 - a. Alice's and Miriam's fathers
 - b. Alice and Miriam's father.
2. Nick and Hannah clean their brothers' shoes. The shoes are _____.
 - a. Nick's and Hannah's brothers
 - b. Nick and Hannah's brothers.
3. Mel and Dan are cousins. _____ are brothers.
 - a. Mel and Dan's fathers
 - b. Mel's and Dan's fathers
4. Mary and Andrew bought a dog. It is _____.
 - a. Mary's and Andrew's dog
 - b. Mary and Andrew's dog
5. Lara and Nick have got new cars. _____ are red.
 - a. Lara's and Nick's cars
 - b. Lara and Nick's cars
6. Matt and Steve like to drive their father's motorbike. _____ allow them to do it.
 - a. Matt's and Steve's father
 - b. Matt and Steve's father

3. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the adverbs.

1. Amanda danced _____ (slow).
2. My sister ran _____ (quick).
3. She smiled _____ (cheerful).
4. He passed the exam _____ (brilliant).
5. It snowed _____ (heavy)
6. He looked at me _____ (angry).

4. Use the correct form of the verbs in brackets in past simple.

1. He _____ (visit) his grandmother last Friday.
2. They _____ (not be) at school last week.
3. _____ she _____ (sweep) the floor yesterday?
4. They _____ (not jump) over the wall two days ago.
5. _____ (be) she at the cinema last Wednesday?
6. They _____ (go) to the gym two days ago.

5. Correct the mistakes.

1. We readed a new book.
2. They do not spoke with their friends.
3. Did they be in the park last Sunday?
4. We writed a long letter to the student council.
5. Do she washed her hands two minutes ago?
6. Tim didn't be in class five minutes ago.

6. Choose the correct variant.

1. Their house was big, **wasn't it / was it?**
2. Our parents didn't visit our teacher, **didn't they / did they?**
3. You got a new computer, **didn't you / did you?**
4. Meg didn't have a pet, **didn't she / did she?**
5. They didn't write the essay, **didn't they / did they?**
6. He drew a nice picture, **didn't he / did he?**

7. Complete the sentences with the correct question tag.

1. His sister worked as a teacher, _____?
2. You didn't invite her to the party, _____?
3. They didn't come to school last Monday, _____?
4. It was a rainy summer, _____?
5. Her friend didn't know you, _____?
6. Their parents had a long vacation, _____?

1. Read the text. Fill in the missing words:

A
0
1
2
3
4
5
6

tablets, building, healthy, friends,
appearance, interested

I'm not really 1_____ in celebrities, but I care about my 2_____ and I want to be fit and muscular. I go to the gym four times a week. It's a good place to meet friends. And it's a 3_____ hobby. I never take 4_____, but I sometimes have special drinks for 5_____ muscles. They aren't bad for my health. Is it a problem? I don't think so. A lot of my 6_____ are the same as me.

2. Which words from the text mean the following?

A
0
1
2
3
4
5
6

1. _____ someone who is famous
2. _____ feel that something is important and worth worrying about
3. _____ an activity that someone does for pleasure when they are not working
4. _____ unpleasant and causing difficulties
5. _____ the state of being well
6. _____ believe something or have an opinion or idea

3. Answer the questions.

A
0
1
2
3
4
5
6

1. What does Oscar care about?
2. How many times per week does he go to the gym?
3. What is a good place to meet people?
4. Does he take tablets for building muscles?
5. What isn't bad for his health?
6. Are his friends different from him?

4. Rewrite the sentences using the Saxon Genitive.

A
0
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2
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4
5
6

1. The house of Mark is big and beautiful.
2. The computer of Nick is new.
3. The car of Meg is black and white.
4. The style of Alice is modern and fresh.

5. The phones of my friends are old-fashioned.
6. The parents of my cousins are nice and understanding.

5. Change the sentences using past simple.

A
0
1
2
3
4
5
6

1. They repeat the question.
2. She hugs her little brother.
3. The snowman melts in the sun.
4. Do they write emails?
5. The candle does not burn.
6. Do they chat in a forum?

6. Put the irregular verb in past simple to fill in the gaps.

A
0
1
2
3
4
5
6

1. I _____ (buy) some food for lunch.
2. Who _____ (meet) you at the airport?
3. We all _____ (have) the same idea.
4. _____ (do) you speak to Sophie?
5. I _____ (see) the weather forecast earlier.
6. He _____ (give) us a lift into town.
7. She _____ (read) three books in one week!
8. They _____ (take) a taxi to the hotel.

7. Write a 50-60-word paragraph about the activities your family and you like doing together.

A
0
1
2
3
4
5
6



STREET GAMES**Who are we?**

Street Games is a sports charity that changes lives and communities. We are proud to give young people exactly what they are looking for – the chance to enjoy sport, give back to their communities and aspire to greater things. Seventy-one percent of young people have said that they would like the chance to try more sporting activities, but that they can't afford to.

What do we do?

'Doorstep Sport' is what we do – we bring sport close to home in disadvantaged communities, at the right time, for the right price and in the right style. Sport is great! It provides fitness, fun and friendship opportunities, and since 2007 we have been using it to improve the lives of countless young people. It teaches them skills and knowledge which they can then use to make their own way in life.

What do we offer?

We have been speaking to a lot of young people about sports they would like to be involved in, and these are the answers: boys between the ages of 16 and 19 have voted for playing football, badminton and tennis, going swimming, cycling, running and to the gym and doing adventure sports. The girls have chosen similarly, except for netball rather than football, plus dance and fitness classes. Multi-sports sessions have also proved popular with everyone.

What do we want?

We are bringing sport to your neighbourhood, and we need some assistance. We are looking for young volunteers for this task. We need young people both to take part in our wonderful sporting activities and also to look after and coach the younger children. So, if you are aged 16-19, contact us if you would like to be involved. We need YOU!

MY LEISURE TIME

It's lunch break. Lillian and Matt are in the park talking about their weekend.

Lillian: Last Saturday I invited some friends to visit me and we just stayed at home. You know, we usually meet at the shopping centre or we go jogging in the park but this time I was so tired that I preferred not to go out. We watched a good film and ate popcorn. It was fun.

Matt: But why were you so tired?

Lillian: Well, during the week I am always very busy after school. I have guitar lessons and basketball practice three times a week. After that I get home and I usually study. Last week I had a Math and a Science test, so I had to study a lot.

Matt: I've got to admit that I am very lazy, so the best thing for me is to spend my free time at home sitting in front of the TV. I also like to have my laptop with me and I am always surfing the net or checking my Facebook page.

Lillian: But this way you don't hang out with your friends and you don't exercise.

Matt: You're right about exercising but I often meet my friends. For example, last Sunday I was on Facebook keeping in touch with my friends. I am always with them online. Come on, don't look at me like that. I know it's not the same thing as being face-to-face with them but that's how I like it.

Lillian: Well, I have to say that's too dull for me. You would feel healthier and have more fun if you went out with your friends. You can always experience something new. Why don't you go cycling with them next week?

Matt: You're so right. I will ask them.

Lillian: That's the spirit.

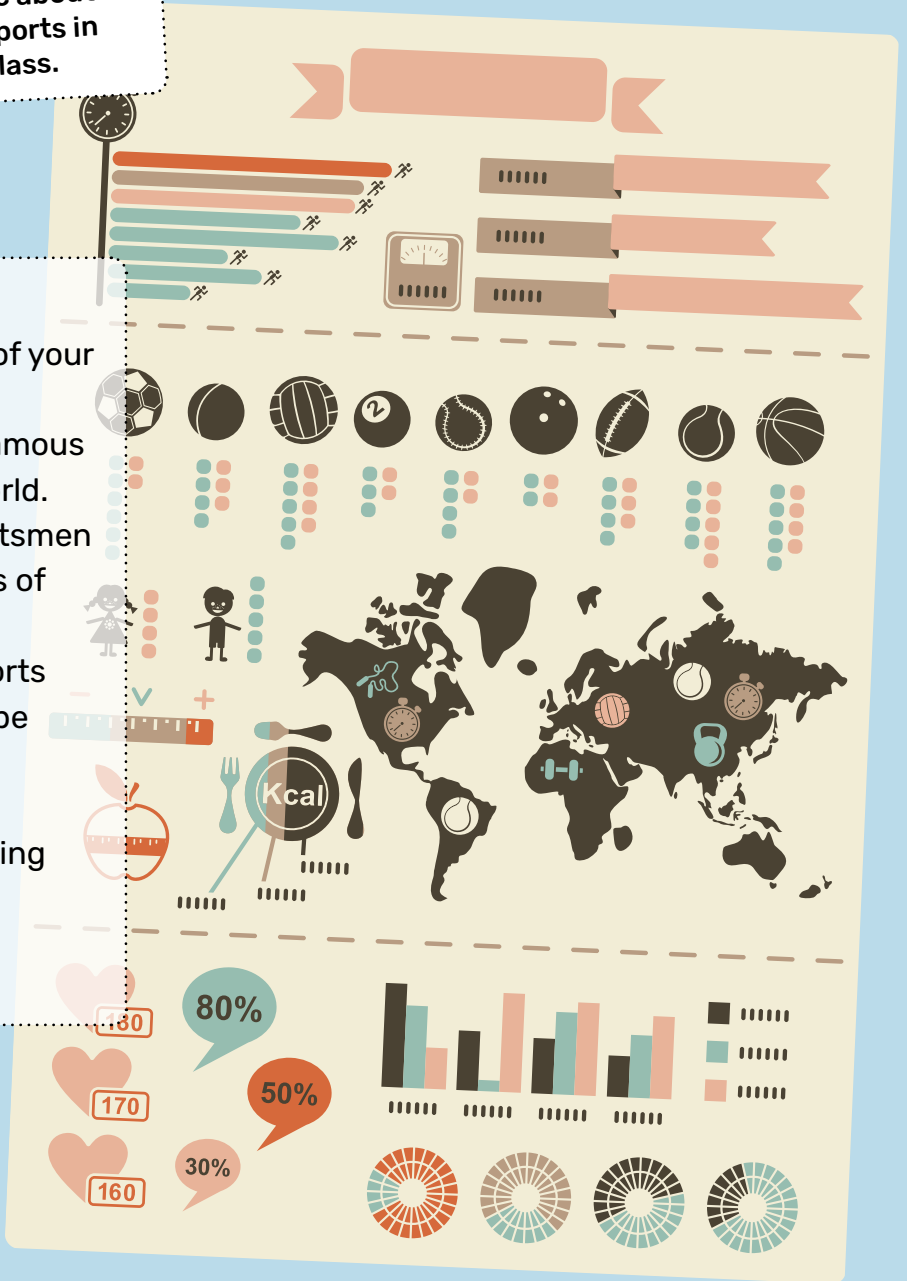
CREATE AN INFOGRAPHIC ABOUT EXTREME SPORTS

Project task

In pairs create an infographic about four most famous extreme sports in the world. Present it to the class.

What to include

- Decide upon the design of your infographic.
- Make a list of the most famous extreme sports in the world.
- Research about the sportsmen who practice these types of sports.
- Choose four extreme sports from your list and describe them.
- List the advantages and disadvantages of practicing these types of sports.
- Attach photos.
- Present it to the class.



Lesson 1

LET'S TALK ABOUT THE WEATHER

„Sunshine is delicious, rain is refreshing, wind braces us up, snow is exhilarating; there is really no such thing as bad weather, only different kinds of good weather.“

John Ruskin

Speaking

1. What is the weather like today?
What was the weather like last week?
2. Work in pairs. Explain the following images related to different types of weather.



lightning
/'laɪtnɪŋ/



storm / thunderstorm
/stɔ:m/



rain
/reɪn/



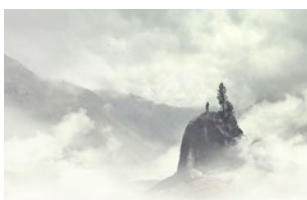
dry
/draɪ/



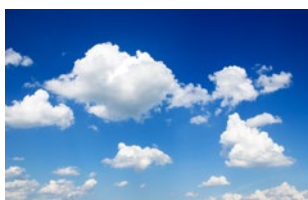
windy
/'wɪndi/



forecast
/'fɔ:kɑ:st/



fog / foggy
/fɒɡ/



cloud
/klaʊd/




thick
/θɪk/



hurricane
/'hʌrɪkən/

3. Which of the words from Ex. 2. refer to the following?

1. experts try to predict the weather
2. an extreme weather condition with very strong wind, heavy rain, thunder and lightning
3. a weather condition in which very small drops of water come together to form a thick cloud, making it difficult to see
4. a strong flow of air moving horizontally
5. difficult to see through
6. very big tropical storms that produce heavy rainfall and super-strong winds

4.  **Work in pairs. Are these sentences true or false? Listen to the information and check your answers.**

- The coldest temperature ever officially recorded was -89.2°C . *Brrrr!* (T) (F)
- In July 2001 the rainfall in Kerala, India, was green! (T) (F)
- In Australia, snow can fall so hard you can't see your hand in front of your face. (T) (F)
- Some tornadoes can be faster than formula one racing cars! (T) (F)
- Some frogs get noisier just before it rains. (T) (F)
- In 1684, it was so cold that the Mississippi River in the USA froze solid for two months. (T) (F)

5. **Arrange the phrases in the correct group. Create short dialogues with some of them.**

Cold weather	Hot weather	Rainy weather	
It's pouring.	We're having a heatwave!	It's freezing outside!	The weather's lovely.
I'm soaked to the skin.		We couldn't ask for a nicer day, could we?	
It's Arctic out there.	It's pretty frosty today.	It's bucketing down.	It's below zero.
My car's iced up, it's that cold.		It's nice and warm today.	
It's a bit chilly. Wrap up warm.	It's absolutely boiling!	It's pretty hot, isn't it?	

Reading

6. **Read the text. Insert the missing words.**

Hold on tight because we are about to check out six facts on one of nature's most powerful forces – hurricanes!

1. Hurricanes form over the warm ocean water of the tropics. When warm **moist** air over the water rises, it is replaced by cooler air. The cooler air will then warm and start to rise, forming clouds. These storm clouds will begin to rotate with the **spin** of the Earth forming an organized system. The cycle will continue and the storm clouds and wind will form.

2. Hurricanes rotate around a (1)_____ centre called "a hurricane", where it is generally calm with no clouds. Surrounding the eye is the eye wall – the most dangerous part of the hurricane with the strongest winds, **thickest** clouds and heaviest rain!

3. When hurricanes move towards land they can be incredibly (2)_____ and cause serious damage. The strong winds of a hurricane can reach speeds of up to 320 kmph – strong enough to **rip up** trees and destroy buildings!

4. Hurricanes are also called cyclones and (3)_____. In the Atlantic Ocean and Northwest Pacific they are hurricanes, in the Northwest Pacific they are (4)_____ and in the South Pacific and Indian Ocean they are cyclones. The largest hurricane on record is Typhoon Tip, which in 1979 in the northwest Pacific. With a diameter of around 2,220 km, it was half the size of the United States!

5. Hurricanes are given names by the World Meteorological Organisation. Each year, tropical storms are named in (5)_____ order.

6. 40% of the hurricanes that occur in the United States hit Florida. Hurricane Katrina caused \$108 billion of (6)_____.

- ▶ alphabetical
- ▶ dangerous
- ▶ storms
- ▶ circular
- ▶ **damage**
- ▶ typhoons

7. Read the text again and answer the questions.

1. How do hurricanes form?
2. What is the "eye"?
3. What happens when hurricanes move towards land?
4. What are two other names for hurricanes and where are they used?
5. Who gives names to hurricanes?
6. Where do 40% of the hurricanes occur?

8. Which highlighted words in the text mean the following? Explain what they refer to.

1. stay, resist, not to give up
2. wet, with water, not dry
3. harm, destruction, injury
4. tear, split, cut
5. rotation, wheel, turn
6. dense, heavy, compact

9. Work with a partner. Match the fun facts about hurricanes. Create a simple graphic organizer to include all the important details. Add the information from the text as well. Present your graphic organizer to your colleagues.

1. There are five types of hurricanes, type one being the calmest and type five being the strongest.
.....
2. Hurricanes don't form in the UK, as the sea temperatures are too low.
.....
3. Hurricanes take place any time between June and November.
.....
4. There are three parts to a hurricane: the eye, the eye wall and the rain bands.
.....
5. The eye wall is a ring of thunderstorms. They rotate around the eye.
.....
6. Most hurricanes take place out at sea and they are not dangerous.

- a. September is the peak time for them.
.....
- b. However, when they move towards land they can be incredibly dangerous and cause serious damage.
.....
- c. The eye is the centre of the storm. Winds are light here, and the hurricane is the calmest.
.....
- d. The rain bands of clouds can stretch for hundreds of miles.
.....
- e. Hurricanes typically occur in tropical climates, where the sea temperature is hotter.
.....
- f. Weather forecasters can usually predict how strong the hurricane is going to be and can alert people before it gets bad. This helps people to prepare for the hurricane.

Listening

10. 🎧 Listen to the weather reporter. Choose the words you hear.

Welcome to the weather forecast. Now, let's see what the weather is like today. In the north of the country it's very windy and **cold / wet / moist**. There is a chance of some **hurricane / tornado / rain** too, so don't leave home without your umbrella! The temperature is around 10° centigrade. In the east it's **rainy / windy / sunny** all day today, I'm afraid. There may be a **lightning / snowstorm / thunderstorm** in the afternoon. The temperature is a bit higher, at around 13°C. In the west and middle of the country the weather is dry, but **cloudy / sunny / rainy**. So no rain for you, but it is quite windy and the temperature is just 10°C. The south of the country has the best weather today. It's **cloudy / sunny / rainy** most of the time but sunny this afternoon. The temperature is around 15°C.



11. Listen to the weather forecast again and fill out the chart.

The weather in the north of the country is ...
Don't leave home without your umbrella because ...
The temperature is around ...
There may be ...
In the afternoon the temperature is at around ...
The weather in the west and middle of the country ...

Grammar

12. Use *it* or *there*.

- ▶ _____'s a small problem.
- ▶ _____'s nearly nine o'clock.
- ▶ _____'s my birthday today!
- ▶ _____'ll be a big storm tonight.
- ▶ _____'s nice to meet you.
- ▶ _____'s raining.
- ▶ _____'s a lovely day.
- ▶ _____ was a big party last night.
- ▶ _____ were five students in the canteen.
- ▶ _____ was getting cold.
- ▶ _____'s a book on the table.
- ▶ _____'s great living in a house in a village.
- ▶ _____'s an interesting book on the shelf.

13. Correct the sentences.

1. It is a problem.
2. It was a car on the bridge.
3. There's four o'clock.
4. There's very windy.
5. It are some dirty cups on the table.
6. It is a party tomorrow.
7. There's my mum's birthday today.
8. Let's go home. There's very late.

14. Choose the correct variant.

1. Jake looked at the weather outside: it was grey, but it **didn't rain / wasn't raining**.
2. You didn't answer when I phoned you this morning. What **did you do / were you doing**?
3. Lucy switched off her computer, **put on / was putting on** her coat and **left / was leaving** the office.
4. She closed the window because some children **made / were making** a lot of noise outside.
5. When I told my friends about the robbery, they **didn't believe / don't believe** me.
6. She didn't hear the doorbell because she **had / was having** a shower.

GRAMMAR FOCUS

We often use **there + to be** and **It ...** as a subject.

It ... is often used for the weather, time and distance.

There is / are is used to introduce a topic, or say that something exists.

- **Is it** still raining?
It's cloudy.
- **It's** my birthday today.
- **It is** over 450 miles from San Francisco to Los Angeles.
- **Is there** rain on the street?
- **There was** a clock on the wall.
- **There are** no high-speed trains between San Francisco and Los Angeles.

Writing

15. Create an infographic about various weather-related fun facts: interesting places around the world, extreme weather, interesting weather conditions, unusual climates, science curiosities related to weather, etc. Present it to your colleagues in no more than two-three minutes. Use the example on page 147.

Lesson 2

FORESTS – THE LUNGS OF OUR PLANET

"If man doesn't learn to treat the oceans and the rain forest with respect, man will become extinct."

Peter Benchley

Speaking

1. Are there any forests in Moldova? Where are they located?
2. How important are the forests for our planet? Why?



wood
/wʊd/



fuel
/'fju:əl/



lung
/lʌŋ/



to breathe
/tu bri:ð/



huge
/hju:dʒ/



photosynthesis
/ 'fəʊtəʊ 'sɪnθəʊsɪs/



erosion
/i 'rəʊʒən/



to wear away
/tu weə(r) ə 'weɪ/



movement
/'mu:vmənt/



North and South Poles
/ ,nɔ:θ 'pəʊl / / ,saʊθ 'pəʊl /

3. Which of these words refer to the following? Form sentences with each of them.

1. soil or stone that is damaged and removed by the waves, rain, or wind little by little
2. the process by which a plant uses carbon dioxide from the air, water from the ground and the energy from the light of the sun to produce oxygen
3. a hard substance that forms the branches and trunks of trees and can be used as a building material, for making things or as a fuel
4. very big or large
5. a substance that is used to provide heat or power, usually by being burned
6. two organs in the chest with which people and some animals breathe

4. Work in pairs. Match the halves. Which of these facts were new for? Can you add three more fun facts you know about the forests to the list?

1. Forests are home to over 80% of the world's
 2. Scientists consider that there could be as many as
 3. Over 15 billion trees are
 4. There is simply no way we can fight the climate
 5. From clean water to clean air, forests are important
 6. For over 300 million years now,
- a. cut down each year.
 - b. for the planet and for our well-being.
 - c. trees have existed on this planet.
 - d. land-based species of animals, plants and insects.
 - e. crisis if we don't stop deforestation.
 - f. 9,000 types of trees.

Reading

5. Read the text. Insert the missing words.

A large area filled with many trees is called a forest. Forests grow in almost every part of the world. The only places where there are no forests are **deserts** and the North and South (1)_____. Many important natural resources come from the world's forests. Forests provide food, wood, (2)_____, and other materials. These resources may be made into furniture, paper, clothing, **medicines**, and many other products. Forests are known as the (3)_____ of the planet. This is because they supply a **huge** amount of Earth's oxygen, which animals need to **breathe**. The trees of a forest give off oxygen as part of a process called (4)_____. Forest trees also help to protect soil from (5)_____. They **block** the forces of wind and water that wear away the land. In addition, forests offer a peaceful place for hiking, camping, bird-watching, and exploring nature.

For thousands of years people have cut down forests for wood and to make **room** for farms and cities. Now many of the world's forests are in (6)_____ of disappearing. Many people work to protect forests. For instance, the Chipko (7)_____ in India was started to protest the destruction of forests. People, mostly women from small villages, would form circles around the trees to prevent them from being cut down. To save forests many governments also create national forests and state parks. In these places forests are left in their natural state for people to enjoy.

6. Read the text again and answer the questions.

1. What is a forest?
2. Which places have no forests?
3. What natural resources do forests provide?
4. Why are forests called the lungs of our planet?
5. How do forest trees help to protect soil from erosion?
6. What is the Chipko Movement in India?

- ▶ movement
- ▶ photosynthesis
- ▶ fuel
- ▶ danger
- ▶ lungs
- ▶ Poles
- ▶ erosion



7. Which highlighted words in the text mean the following? Explain what they refer to. Make up your own sentences with them.

1. pill, drug, cure
2. space, area, place
3. Sahara is an example of this
4. enormous, giant, extensive
5. stop, prevent, bar
6. take air in and out of your lungs.



Listening

8. Listen to the dialogue. Choose the words you hear. Read it with one of your colleagues.

– Hello, Irina! What are you doing?
 – Hi, Will! I am working on a poster for my **Biology / Chemistry / Physics** class. It is about forests and their importance for our planet.
 – Really? So did you find any interesting facts about forests?
 – Of course! Did you know that the tallest tree is a **redwood / pine / cherry tree** located in California? It's nickname is Hyperion and it stands 115 meters high above the ground. Can you imagine that?
 – Wow, amazing! I read somewhere that forest trees can store water and carbon dioxide. Depending on how many leaves a tree has, it can hold up to **15 / 150 / 1500** kilograms of carbon dioxide each year. Trees can hold even more water. In fact, a large oak tree can store up to 151,000 liters of water. That's more than what's in your swimming pool!
 – Thank you for that information – I will add it to my poster. By the way, my mother, who is a **pharmacist / doctor / dentist**, says that many medicines are made from materials forests provide us with. Nearly 25% of all modern medicines originated from forest **trees / plants / animals**.
 – Check this one out: Prometheus, a type of apple **tree / oak / pine** in Wheeler Peak, Nevada, lived close to 5,000 years before it was cut down in 1964. It remains the longest-lived tree ever documented.
 – What an exciting topic! I am going to have the best poster ever!

9. Listen to the dialogue again and say what these refer to:

- California
- Nevada
- 115 meters
- 150 kilograms
- 25%
- 5,000
- 1964
- 151,000 liters of water

Grammar

GRAMMAR FOCUS

Some of the most common **modal verbs** in English are:

can ability	may permission, possibility	must / have to obligation, necessity	should advice, suggestions
• You can lead a horse to water, but you can't make it drink.	• Students, you may leave early today.	• We have to wait for our teacher to arrive before we start the test.	• You should ask your teacher to explain the rule again.

Modal verbs are followed only by bare infinitives (without **to**). They do not take **-s** in the simple present for the third person singular. They do not have past participle and **-ing** forms.

10. Use the correct modal verb.

1. Forests _____ be home to a variety of animals and plants, creating a diverse and vibrant ecosystem.
2. You _____ wash your hands before cooking.
3. Trees _____ be protected because they play a vital role in producing oxygen and absorbing carbon dioxide.
4. We _____ always be careful not to start wildfires, as they can cause significant damage to forests and wildlife.
5. That boy _____ wear less perfume. It smells horrible!
6. _____ I ask you a question?

11. Choose the best option.

1. I **might / can't / may** swim. Nobody taught me when I was a child.
2. **May / Should / Will** I borrow your dictionary? I left mine at home.
3. **Could / Should / Would** I have some Cola, please?
4. **Might / Should / Would** you like some help with your homework?
5. It **might / have to / must** rain tomorrow. The sky is full of clouds.
6. That **shouldn't / can't / may not** be Peter's bike. It's too small for a 14-year-old teenager.

Writing

12. Choose one of these unusual forests from around the world. Create an infographic and present it to your colleagues. Use the guidelines from page 147.

- ▶ CROOKED FOREST, POLAND
- ▶ DRAGON BLOOD TREES, YEMEN
- ▶ SUNKEN FOREST, KAZAKHSTAN

- ▶ GOBLIN FOREST, NEW ZEALAND
- ▶ AVENUE OF THE GIANTS, MADAGASCAR
- ▶ DARK HEDGES, NORTHERN IRELAND



Lesson 3

THE LONDON ZOO

A visit to the ZOO is an opportunity to disconnect from technology and connect with the natural world.

Speaking

1. How often did you go to the zoos as a child? What are your memories of those visits?
2. Is it important for cities to have zoos? Why?



cage
/keɪdʒ/



scientific
/saɪən'tɪfɪk/



species
/'spi:ʃi:z/



acre
/'eɪkər/



captivity
/kæp'tɪvəti/



crowd
/kraʊd/



panic
/'pænik/



to beg
/tu beɪ/



sale
/seɪl/



extinct
/ɪk'stɪŋkt/

3. Which of these words refer to the following? Form sentences with each of them.

1. the study of the structure and behaviour of the physical world
2. a large number of people gathered together
3. an act of exchanging something for money
4. ask (someone) for something in an urgent or humble manner
5. a sudden feeling of fear, affecting many people at once
6. a group of animals or plants in which the members have similar characteristics to each other

4. Work in teams. Do you agree or disagree with these statements? Give arguments using the following expressions:

- ▶ I think / I believe...
- ▶ I feel...
- ▶ In my view / my opinion...
- ▶ It seems to me that...
- ▶ From my perspective / point of view...
- ▶ I'd like to point out that...
- ▶ What I mean is...
- ▶ Generally, it is thought that...
- ▶ Some people say that...
- ▶ My impression is that...
- ▶ It goes without saying that...

I hate to see animals in captivity or see circus elephants parade down the streets. When animals are caged, it's a loss of what they are.

K.A. Applegate

I am personally not against keeping animals at zoos, as they serve a huge educational purpose. We just need to treat them with respect.

Frans de Waal

I became very critical of zoos and circuses and keeping animals in captivity. I wish it was against the law.

Christopher Walken

People forget the good that zoos do. If it weren't for zoos, we would have so many species that would be extinct today.

Betty White

Reading

5. Read the text. Insert the missing sentences in the correct places.

- Jumbo became a crowd favourite due to his size.
- The zoo has had many well-known **residents**.
- Over 100,000 school children wrote to the Queen begging her to stop the sale.
- It was opened in London in 1828 as a **collection** of animals for scientific study.

London Zoo, previously known as ZSL London Zoo or London Zoological Gardens is the world's oldest scientific zoo. 1. _____ Only professors from the Zoological Society were **allowed** into the Zoo. It was opened to the public in 1847. Today, it houses a collection of more than 600 species of animals, one of the largest collections in the world. For example, for the bigger animals, you will need to go to ZSL Whipsnade Zoo, which has **600 acres** for the elephants, rhinos and other animals to admire.

2. _____ In 1865, the London Zoo **welcomed** an African bull elephant transferred to the zoo from Paris who was named Jumbo. Growing to **11 feet** tall, his name came to inspire the word "jumbo" meaning "very large", such as Boeing's 747 Jumbo jet. 3. _____ It gave rides to children on his back, including those of Queen Victoria. The sale of Jumbo sent the citizens of London into a panic. 4. _____ There was an aquarium at the zoo from 1853 until 2019. The zoo's first aquarium was also the world's first public aquarium.




6. Read the text again and answer the questions.

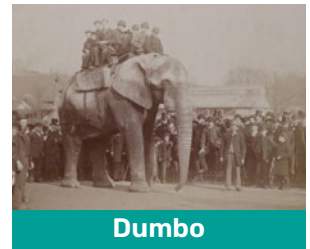
1. What happened in 1847?
2. Who was allowed into the Zoo before 1847?
3. How many species does the Zoo host?
4. What do you know about Jumbo?
5. What did 100,000 school children write?
6. What do you know about the aquarium from the Zoo?

7. Which highlighted words in the text mean the following? Explain what they refer to.

1. a group, an accumulation
2. a person or animal living in a particular place
3. 4046.856 m²
4. appreciate, received gladly
5. 335.28 cm
6. given permission, given the green light

Listening

8.  Work in pairs. Listen to a podcast about the London Zoo. Take notes. Explain what the following images and words referred to.



9. Listen to the podcast again and fill out the missing words.

1. The zoo was home to the only living quagga ever to be _____.
2. Tasmanian _____ are now extinct species.
3. Obaysch was a _____ which arrived at London Zoo as a gift from Egypt.
4. Winnipeg the Bear (or Winnie) was an American black _____ given to the zoo in 1914 by a Canadian citizen.
5. The _____ writer A.A. Milne visited the Zoo with his son Christopher Robin and the boy was so impressed with the bear that Milne wrote the famous series of books entitled Winnie-the-Pooh for him.
6. Dumbo (born 1948) was a female Indian _____ who lived at London Zoo during the 1950s and was well known for her fondness for sweets.

 **GRAMMAR FOCUS**

We don't use any article in expressions with **school, university, prison** and **hospital**.

- start school / go to school / be at school
- go to university / be at university
- go to hospital / be in hospital

We don't use any article in expressions with **bed, work** and **home**.

- go to bed / be in bed
- go to work / be at work / start work
- go home / be at home / get home

We don't use any article for continents, most countries, cities, towns, lakes, mountains or universities.

- Africa / Asia / Europe
- India / New York / Lake Victoria
- Mount Everest / Harvard University

However, **the** is used before countries whose names are plural in form. **The** is also used with countries whose names include the words **states, kingdom, or republic**.

- the Netherlands
- the Bahamas
- the United Kingdom

We use **the** before the names of points on the globe, mountain ranges, island chains, geographical areas, rivers, seas, and oceans and groups of lakes.

- the Equator, the North Pole
- the Andes, the Pacific Islands
- the East, the Mississippi River, the Atlantic Ocean, the Nile River
- the Great Lakes

10. Complete the sentences with **the or **(-)** if no article is needed.**

1. What time do you finish ___ work?
2. He's in ___ India.
3. When she finishes ___ school, she wants to study medicine at ___ university.
4. ___ Nile is ___ longest river in ___ Africa.
5. It flows north from ___ Lake Victoria to ___ Mediterranean Sea.
6. She was ill and spent a week in ___ hospital last year.
7. I'm really tired. I'm going to go ___ home and go to ___ bed early.

11. Choose the correct version. Explain your choice.

1. They're in **Alps / the Alps** on a climbing holiday.
2. My father is still at **work / the work**, but he will leave soon.
3. University of Nottingham is in **United Kingdom / the United Kingdom**.
4. She was born in **Japan / the Japan**, but she went to **university / the university** in Bahamas.
5. My daughter does piano classes after **school / the school**.
6. The Danube flows from **Germany / the Germany** through Central Europe to **Black Sea / the Black Sea**.

Writing

12. Take a virtual tour of one of these amazing zoos around the world. Write an email to your best friend to describe the experience. Use the example on page 146.



Lesson 4

HOW SUSTAINABLE CITIES WORK

"The greatest threat to our planet is the belief that someone else will save it."

Robert Swan

Speaking

1. What is a sustainable city? Can you name cities around the world which are good examples of urban sustainability?
2. How are the following words related to sustainability? Explain each of them in detail.



recycling

/ri:'sɑ:kliŋ/



sustainable

/sə'steɪnəbəl/



renewable

/rɪ'nju:əbəl/



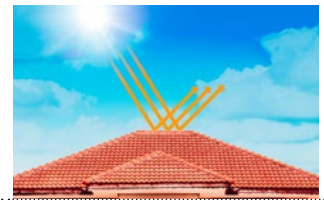
climate change

/'klaɪmət tʃeɪndʒ/



fossil fuels

/'fɒsəl fju:əl/



cool roof

/ku:l ru:f/



energy-efficient

/'enədʒi ɪfɪʃənt/



composting

/'kɒmpəʊstɪŋ/



landfill

/'lændfɪl/



emission

/'i:mɪʃən/

3. Which of these words refer to the following? Form sentences with each of them.

1. changes in the world's weather as a result of human activity increasing the level of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere
2. getting rid of large amounts of rubbish by burying it, or a place where rubbish is buried
3. the process of collecting and changing old paper, glass, plastic so that it can be used again
4. a fuel such as gas, coal, and oil that has been produced in the earth from plants and animals
5. made in a way that causes little or no damage to the environment
6. that can be easily replaced

4. Match the parts of the split sentences. What do you think of these facts? Choose three you believe are the most impressive ones. Explain your choice.

1. The US makes up only 5% of the world population,
 2. On average, ONE supermarket gives away 60,500,000 paper bags per year!
 3. A modern glass bottle takes 4000 years or more
 4. The U.S. is the #1 trash-producing country in the world.
 5. In the last 170 years, we added 2.4 trillion tons of carbon dioxide into our atmosphere.
 6. Most emissions come from a relatively small number of countries. The seven largest emitters are China, the United States, India, the European Union, Russia, Japan, Japan and Brazil.
- a. Bring a reusable bag instead!
 - b. This means that 5% of the world's people generate 40% of the world's waste.
 - c. but it throws away enough plastic bottles in a week to encircle the Earth 5 times!
 - d. Half of this was added in the last 35 to 50 years.
 - e. accounted for more than 70% of energy-related CO₂ emissions in 2004.
 - f. decompose.

5. Examine the wordcloud and define "sustainability". Then examine nature-based solutions. Give two more solutions.

the ability
to maintain
or support
a process
continuously
over time

- ▶ Urban greenspace reduces the urban heat island and improves air quality.
- ▶ Coral reefs absorb wave energy and protect the coast from erosion and flooding.
- ▶ Rainwater harvesting systems collect and store rainfall for later use. They can reduce the demand for potable water.

Reading

6. Read the text. Insert the missing words.

Today, more than half of the world's population lives in cities – that is 4.4 billion people! In the future, cities will grow even bigger. As the growing population needs even more of Earth's resources, the time has come to find ways to make cities greener.

A (1)_____ city is one that is able to take care of its people for a long time. It should provide food, housing and electricity without harming the planet. Cities use a lot of power. Today, they use almost 80% of the world's energy, most of which comes from burning (2)_____. This is not sustainable in the long run as fossil fuels are a finite resource. Many scientists think that we will run out of fossil fuels within this century. Most importantly, they threaten the health and future of our planet by contributing to (3)_____.

To make cities sustainable, we need to power them with clean energy such as solar and wind energy. These energy sources are (4)_____, which means that they will never run out. It is important that we build cities in a way that reduces their impact on the environment. One way to do so is to build them with materials that are environmentally friendly and more (5)_____. Low-flow toilets, for

- ▶ solar panels
- ▶ renewable
- ▶ energy-efficient
- ▶ climate change
- ▶ sustainable
- ▶ fossil fuels

example, can save water, while a “cool roof” that absorbs less heat can save energy by naturally keeping the building cool. Green buildings may even have their own (6) _____ to generate their own energy from the sun.

Waste management is a big problem in the world today. According to experts, we dump at least 2 billion tons of waste globally each year. Through recycling, reducing and reusing, cities can prevent waste from ending up in landfills. In San Francisco, for example, recycling and composting laws have helped the city cut 80% of its waste!



7. Read the text again and answer the questions.

1. How many people live in cities?
2. Why do we need to find ways to make cities greener?
3. What is a sustainable city?
4. Why is burning fossil fuels not sustainable?
5. What can we do to make cities sustainable?
6. Why is waste management a big problem in the world today?

8. What do the following refer to?

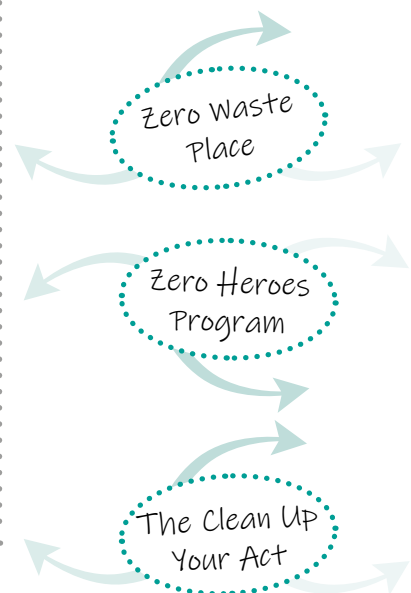
- | | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------|----------------------|
| ▶ more than half | ▶ clean energy | ▶ cool roof |
| ▶ 80% of the world’s energy | ▶ solar panels | ▶ will never run out |
| ▶ within this century | ▶ low-flow | ▶ 2 billion |
| | | ▶ 80% of waste |

Listening

9. Listen to the podcast. Write the missing words.

- a. _____ is among the top 10 greenest countries on our planet.
- b. It has extensive renewable energy resources: hydropower, wind and _____.
- c. _____ Canadian cities have been recognized as leading the way in sustainability: Montreal and Vancouver.
- d. Over _____% of Vancouver’s electricity is supplied by renewable energy.
- e. Zero Waste Place is a free program aimed at educating Vancouver students about the City’s _____ waste goals.
- f. School students enjoy fun and engaging live theatre _____ which inspire them to take action on zero waste and litter reduction.
- g. The interactive sessions cover topics such as: what is waste, avoiding waste, how to sort waste: green waste, recycling, depot, and garbage, and what is _____ prevention.
- h. Students participate in Action days, which include TRASHformation, outdoor cleanup, and _____ campaigns.

10. Listen to the podcast again and fill out the graphic organisers.



GRAMMAR FOCUS

The **past continuous** refers to an action that was already in progress at a certain time in the past. It is often used together with past simple.

We make the past continuous with **was** or **were** and the **-ing** form of the verb.

- When I woke up this morning, it **was snowing**.

- I **was sleeping** when you called me.

- We **were cleaning** the house all morning.

- When I woke up this morning, it **wasn't snowing**.

- I **wasn't sleeping** when you called me.

- We **weren't cleaning** the house all morning.

- **Was** it **snowing** when you woke up this morning?

- **Were** you **sleeping** when I called you?

- What **were** you **doing** all morning?

11. Match.

1. When my parents called me yesterday,
2. I woke up early this morning.
3. Sam was playing basketball when
4. She couldn't come to the party.
5. Three years ago,
6. What were you doing this time last year?

- a. his sister entered the gym.
- b. we were living in a small apartment in an old block of flats.
- c. I was watching TV in the living room.
- d. I was visiting Sibiu in Romania.
- e. My parents were sleeping in their bedroom.
- f. She was studying for her math test.

12. Interview one of your classmates. Write down his or her answers. Present the answers to the rest of the class.

A. What were you doing yesterday at:

- a. 8:00 am
- b. 10:00 am
- c. 3:00 pm and at
- d. 9:00 pm?

B. What were your parents doing yesterday at:

- a. 8:00 am
- b. 10:00 am
- c. 3:00 pm and at
- d. 9:00 pm?

Writing

13. Study the infographic. Explain what people can do to reduce the carbon footprint.

14. Create an infographic about 5 bad habits that harm our planet. Research the Internet. Go to the library. Find relevant fun facts. Use the example on page 147. Present the infographic to your classmates.



Lesson 5

THE POWER OF THE SUN

"Every 24 hours enough sunlight touches the Earth to provide energy for the entire planet for 24 years."

Martha Maeda

Speaking

1. Are there any buildings with solar panels where you live?
2. What do solar panels do? Should there be more or fewer solar panels in our cities and villages? Explain why.



solar panels
/səʊlə 'pænl/



to capture
/tu 'kæptʃər/



to absorb
/tu əb'zɔ:b/



direct current (DC)
/daɪrɛkt 'kʌrɛnt/



inverter
/ɪn'vɜ:tər/



to convert
/tu kən'vɜ:t/



appliances
/ə'plaiəns/



The National Grid
/næʃənəl 'grɪd/



to deposit
/tu dɪ'pɒzɪt/



electrical power

3. Which of these words refer to the following? Form sentences with each of them.

1. cause something or someone to change in form or character
2. machine, or piece of equipment, especially an electrical one that is used in the house, such as a cooker or washing machine
3. electrical current that moves in one direction only
4. take someone as a prisoner or to take something in your possession
5. an electronic device that changes direct current to alternating current
6. take something in gradually

4. Match the parts of the split sentences. What do you think of these facts? Choose two you believe are the most impressive ones. Explain your choice.

1. Renewable energy comes from nature and can be provided by things like
 2. It is also called green energy or clean energy because
 3. At the moment, we rely on energy made from the Earth's resources.
 4. We call these fossil fuels because
 5. The problem with fossil fuels is that they won't last forever and
 6. This is why renewable energy
- a. These are things like coal and natural gas.
 - b. the sun, wind and water.
 - c. we are already starting to run out.
 - d. it does not cause any pollution when we use it to power our homes.
 - e. has started to become so important.
 - f. they started forming during the age of the dinosaurs and are even made from plants and animals from that period.

Reading

5. Read the text. Insert the missing words.

The solar panels that are installed on the roof of a house (1)_____ energy from the sun. They take this energy and use it to provide the house with electricity and even hot water. Solar panels can even work on cloudy days when the sun is not very visible at all. Of course, solar panels cannot provide a home with (2)_____ at night, so most people still have to remain connected to the national grid (this is where you get your electricity from). The sun shines on the solar panels and the panels absorb the energy, creating direct current (DC) electricity. The electricity is fed into what is called a solar (3)_____. This converts the current into alternating current (AC) electricity. The AC current is then used to power the (4)_____ in your home. Any power that your home does not need gets sent back (or sold) to the national grid for others to use. In a way, you could say that the national grid works in a similar way to a bank. You can (5)_____ your excess energy from your solar panels, but when you need it back later (such as during the evening), you can take some back.

Sadly, we cannot store renewable energy yet. Things like wind and solar power only work when there is wind and sun around and we have not found a way to store the power they (6)_____ yet. They also cost a lot more money to install at the moment, but governments around the world are introducing new ways for people to get renewable energy at a lower price or even for free. Scientists are working hard to find better ways to use renewable energy so that we can have a healthier planet, and lead healthier lives, but they need continued support to do this. That is why it is so good to have solar panels!

- ▶ deposit
- ▶ generate
- ▶ inverter
- ▶ capture
- ▶ appliances
- ▶ power



THE ADVANTAGES:

- ✓ They produce clean energy
- ✓ They produce a completely renewable source of energy
- ✓ They require little maintenance
- ✓ They are reliable
- ✓ They don't produce any noise
- ✓ It is possible to make money from them

THE DISADVANTAGES:

- ✓ They are expensive to buy and install
- ✓ Do not generate power at night
- ✓ Solar panels don't work for every roof type.
- ✓ They require a big space
- ✓ Solar panels are fixed at their installed location and can not be moved away
- ✓ They are not very efficient (yet)

6. Read the text again and answer the questions:

1. How do solar panels work?
2. Why do they work on cloudy days?
3. Why do they work at night?
4. What is the National Grid?
5. How is the solar power turned into electricity?
6. Why can we store the renewable energy?

7. What do the following refer to in the text?

1. Clean energy
2. Noise
3. Little maintenance
4. Expensive
5. Big space
6. Fixed

8. Work in pairs. Match each phrase with a response. Use the same expressions in various situations from your own experience. When would you talk like that?

- ▶ Oh my God!
- ▶ No way!
- ▶ You're kidding!
- ▶ I can't believe it!
- ▶ Wow!
- ▶ Are you serious?

- ▶ This cake tastes amazing.
- ▶ They won the lottery?
- ▶ That car accident looks terrible.
- ▶ You've never seen a shooting star before?
- ▶ You got tickets to the concert?
- ▶ They lost the game in the last minute.

Listening

9. Listen to the dialogue. Correct the mistakes.

- a. Rob is making a poster about solar power fun facts.
- b. The Earth receives more energy from the sun in one week than the planet uses in one year.
- c. For solar panels to supply the world's electrical needs, less than 15% of the land would need to be covered in solar panels.
- d. Wind is actually a form of fossil power. It is created by the uneven heating of the Earth's surface.
- e. Solar panels can work for decades. In fact, some of the panels that were installed in 2010 are still working and generating electricity today.
- f. The amount of energy that is used to create solar panels is actually paid back through clean electricity production within ten or twenty years, making it much cleaner than people think.

10. Listen to the dialogue again. What do the following refer to in the dialogue?

- ▶ solar power fun facts
- ▶ one year
- ▶ covered in solar panels
- ▶ uneven heating
- ▶ decades
- ▶ generating electricity today.
- ▶ paid back
- ▶ much cleaner

GRAMMAR FOCUS

The **past simple** refers to an action that was completed in a time period before the present time.

The **past continuous** denotes an action that was already in progress at a certain time in the past.

When we use these two tenses together, it shows us that the past simple action happened in the middle of the past continuous action, while it was in progress. We often use these tenses to show an action interrupting another action.

- While I **was studying**, I suddenly **felt** sleepy.
- I **broke** my arm when I **was cycling** in the mountains.
- As I **was going** to the pool, I **saw** my sister's teacher.
- We **were watching** television when the electricity **went** off.

11. Choose the correct option.

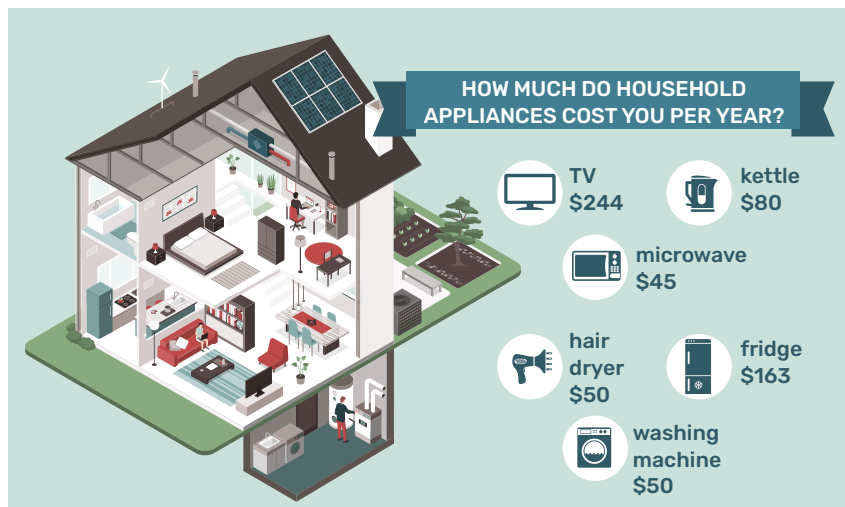
- I _____ my new drama classes yesterday.
 - started
 - was starting
- What _____ at around 7 p.m. yesterday evening?
 - did you do
 - were you doing
- While I was washing the dishes, I suddenly _____ an idea how to organize my sister's birthday party.
 - had
 - was having
- My father didn't hear the phone ring. He _____ to really loud music.
 - listened
 - was listening
- They _____ the library when I got there, so I couldn't take any books.
 - closed
 - were already closing
- The teacher told us to stop what we _____.
 - did
 - were doing

12. Which verbs go well in these sentences?

- Did you find / Were you finding** what you were looking for in the library yesterday?
- When I heard the phone ring, **I was answering / answered** it straight away.
- When the guests arrived, Jane **cooked / was cooking** dinner.
- When I woke up this morning, it **was snowing / snowed**.
- My teacher **was explaining / explained** the grammar topic when I entered the classroom.
- What **did you do / were you doing** when we came to visit you?

Writing

13. Analyse the infographic. How can we reduce the electricity consumption based on this information? Which appliances can be used less? Formulate your arguments in a paragraph. Use the structure recommended on page 145.



1. Chose the correct modal verb.

1. I **can / must / may** speak English because I studied it at school.
2. She **can / must / may** finish her homework because she has a test tomorrow.
3. He **should / may / can** be here by now, her plane landed 45 min ago.
4. We **should / may / can** go to the beach this weekend if there are no other plans.
5. They **should / might / can** be in the park. They said their friends were there and they wanted to meet them.
6. I **can't / mustn't / may not** ride the bike. I always fall off.

2. Insert the necessary modal verbs in the sentences below.

1. She _____ speak six languages. She is so smart!
2. _____ I borrow your dictionary? I left mine at home.
3. You _____ not take medicines without talking to your doctor.
4. I _____ learn all these rules this week. We have an important test next week.
5. I don't like broccoli, but I _____ eat it because it is good for my health.
6. My grandfather _____ play golf very well. He is a local champion.

3. Use past continuous.

1. Yesterday at 6 p.m. we _____ (have) guests for dinner.
2. My colleague _____ (not listen) to the teacher, so she didn't know how to do the exercise.
3. My father _____ (play) volleyball on the beach and my mother _____ (eat) an ice cream.

4. My grandparents _____ (smile) and I took a photo of them.
5. Why _____ you and your little brother _____ (fight) when I entered your room?
6. I got annoyed because a man on the trolleybus _____ (talk) loudly on his mobile.

4. Complete the text with the past continuous form of the verbs below.

carry follow hurry leave rain
stand wear not wear

When I got off the train in Chisinau, the weather was awful. It 1_____ and there was a cold wind. An old man, who 2_____ a hat and 3_____ a blue briefcase, got off after me. It was Monday, 5 p.m. and lots of people 4_____ work and 5_____ to catch the bus or the taxi. I 6_____ a raincoat so I went into a store next to the train station and bought a nice umbrella. When I came out, the old man from the train 7_____ outside the store. 8_____ he _____ me?

5. Use past simple and past continuous.

1. I _____ (study) when the phone _____ (ring).
2. Mother _____ (cook) dinner and father _____ (watch TV) when I _____ (come) home after school.
3. I _____ (read) a book when the power _____ (go) out.
4. They _____ (play) soccer when it _____ (start) raining.
5. While he _____ (work), she _____ (shop).
6. The children _____ (play) in the park when I _____ (get) there with my little sister.

1. Listen to the text. Choose the words you hear.

A
0
1
2
3
4
5
6

San Francisco is the **sixth / seventh** most eco-friendly city in the world. The city is a leader in **waste / water** management. More than 80% of its waste does not end up in **plants / landfills** and is used in more useful ways due to recycling and composting laws. The authorities are pushing forward bans on certain products that are causing **damage / heating** to the environment. They are discussing legislation to ban plastic bags and **plastic cans / water bottles**. Only **10% / half** of all San Francisco residents rely on taking a private car as their main form of transportation. That means the rest of the population uses public transportation, bus or **foot / airplanes** to move around. San Francisco has over **20 / 200** parks that are preserved by the San Francisco Parks & Recreation Department. People who refuse to recycle or who do not separate their recyclable items can pay up to **\$1,000 / \$100** fines!

2. Correct the mistakes in these sentences.

A
0
1
2
3
4
5
6

1. Recycling is when experts try to predict the weather.
2. New York Zoo is the world's oldest scientific zoo.
3. A desert is an extreme weather condition with very strong wind, heavy rain, thunder and lightning.
4. We use the expression "It's absolutely boiling!" when it is very cold outside.
5. Hurricanes don't form in the USA, as the sea temperatures are too low.
6. The only places where there are no forests are deserts and Australia.

3. Insert the missing words.

A
0
1
2
3
4
5
6

climate change, species, hurricanes, lungs, Winnie-the-Pooh, landfill

1. A _____ is a place where rubbish is buried.
2. _____ form over the warm ocean water of the tropics.
3. Forests are known as the _____ of the planet.

4. Forests are home to over 80% of the world's land-based _____ of animals, plants and insects.
5. A.A. Milne visited the London Zoo with his son Christopher Robin, and the boy was so impressed with the bear that Milne wrote the famous series of books entitled _____ for him.
6. _____ refers to changes in the world's weather as a result of human activity increasing the level of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere.

4. Choose the correct verb.

A
0
1
2
3
4
5
6

1. Susan looked at the weather outside: it was grey, but it **didn't rain / wasn't raining**.
2. You didn't answer when I phoned you this morning. What **did you do / were you doing**?
3. My sister switched off her computer, **put on / was putting on** her coat and **left / was leaving** the room.
4. The teacher closed the window because some children **made / were making** a lot of noise outside.
5. When I told my friends about the accident, they **didn't believe / weren't believing** me.
6. She didn't hear the doorbell because she **had / was having** a shower.

5. Which modal verb should be used in these sentences?

A
0
1
2
3
4
5
6

1. **Can / Will** I go to the toilet?
2. You **should / would** eat less sweets.
3. I **must / can** study for the exam.
4. Sorry, I'm busy. I **mustn't / can't** help you.
5. You **shouldn't / couldn't** shout at your children.
6. Tomorrow we **will / would** go camping.
7. I **mustn't / couldn't** use my bike yesterday. It was broken.
8. **May / Will** I phone you later, Mr. Levis?

6. Write a short paragraph about the power of the sun and how solar panels work. Use the structure on page 145.

1. Read the poems. Insert the lines in the missing places.
2. Learn the poem you like better by heart.

- ▶ Both us and nature,
- ▶ It's fantastic.
- ▶ healthy and clean,
- ▶ We're not quitters.

Turn off your computer,
And turn off your TV.
Go outside today,
(1) _____

Don't use too much plastic,
(2) _____
Buy a reusable bottle,
And make sure all your friends see.

Don't eat too much meat,
Try vegetables instead.
(3) _____
As you brush your teeth for bed.

Recycle everything you can,
At your home and at your school.
Recycling's not just an obligation,
(4) _____
To save the planet that you love.

Source: www.learnenglishkids.com
britishcouncil.org



- ▶ Do not leave the tap running.
- ▶ Recycling's really cool.
- ▶ Pick up all the litter you see.
- ▶ Cos it can end up in the sea.

LET'S RECYCLE

By Martin Dejnicky

Look around,
there's so much plastic,
Let's recycle,
(1) _____

Don't forget,
about paper and glass,
Recycle together,
with your entire class.

We'll make sure,
we never litter,
Let's recycle,
(2) _____

When we place our garbage,
in the right bin,
(3) _____
will clearly win.

Thanks for keeping the environment
(4) _____
Recycling is fun,
and also quite green.

INTRODUCTION

Just about everything you do contributes to your carbon footprint - from watching TV to eating a sandwich. It's the total amount of greenhouse gases produced by your activities and lifestyle, which means anything that requires energy will add to it. But reducing your carbon footprint, and therefore your contribution to climate change, is probably easier than you'd think.



Step 1 RESEARCH

What is a carbon footprint? How is it calculated? What factors lead to a high carbon footprint? Find out as much as you can about this topic. Talk to your Biology, Math, Chemistry and Physics teachers and ask them for important details.



Step 2 CALCULATE

Use any online footprint calculator you can find online. Answer the questions about your family lifestyle: how much you walk and use the bike, how much your family uses the car and public transportation, how much meat and how many vegetables you eat, how much plastic and paper you throw away, etc. Calculate your family footprint.



Step 3 REDUCE

Based on the results from Step 2, create a plan to reduce your family footprint in 3 months. Ask your Biology, Math, Chemistry and Physics teachers to help with you with data and practical advice. You and your family members should walk more, use more public transportation, recycle, reduce the use of electricity, etc.



Step 4 SHARE YOUR PLAN

Write an argumentative paragraph entitled „How I will reduce my family footprint” based on all the data collected in the previous steps. Use the example from page...



Lesson 1

MY WONDERFUL FAMILY

"What can you do to promote world peace? Go home and love your family."

Mother Teresa

Speaking

1. What does family mean to you? Do you live in a big or in a small family?
2. Work in pairs. Read the riddles and guess the member of the family.

- ▶ Your sister's daughter is your
- ▶ The father of your father is your
- ▶ Your uncle's son is your
- ▶ The daughter of your grandparents and wife of your father is your
- ▶ Your mother's husband is your
- ▶ Your mother is my mum. Your father is my dad. I'm your



3. Analyse the word cloud. Choose the words to describe one of your family members.

Redhead Tall Short Skinny Brunette
Long Thin Beautiful Wavy
Plump Slender Pretty Handsome
Thin Slender Handsome
Curly Short Blonde Cute
Straight Thick



4. Read Jonathan's email. Make notes of the appearance of all the family members.

New message — ↗ ✕

Dear Marta,

I'm going to tell you about my family. I live with my little sister, mum and dad. We live in London, although I grew up in Lancaster, a beautiful city in the North of England.

My dad's name is Pierre. He's from France, and he speaks English and French. He works as a French teacher. He's very tall – much taller than my mum – and athletic. He's got short blonde hair and blue eyes.

My mum's name is Anna. She's English. She's quite short and she's got long curly brown hair and brown eyes. She works at a chemist's opposite our home. She can speak French too.


My sister Julia is 18 years old and she's got the same colour of hair and eyes as my father. She loves playing the piano and dancing. She's very talented.

I've got short blonde hair like my dad, but brown eyes like my mom. We all love playing board games together on Friday evenings and we always order pizza. Our favourite game is Monopoly. Oh, I almost forgot...we've also got a pet cat, Snowball. It's all white and has got a lot of fur. It likes sleeping on me.

Write back soon. Please, tell me about your family too.

Love,
Jonathan

Send
📎 | +
🗑️ | +



5. Which words from the text mean the following? Use them in your own sentences.

1. to say something to someone
2. strong, healthy, and good at sports
3. a person whose job is to prepare and sell medicines
4. being in a position on the other side
5. in reply
6. to like someone very much

6. Match the halves of the sentences.

- | | |
|----------------------------|--|
| 1. Jonathan and his family | a. at a chemist's opposite their home. |
| 2. Lancaster is | b. live in London. |
| 3. Jonathan's father | c. brown eyes like his mum. |
| 4. His mother works | d. playing the piano and dancing. |
| 5. His sister loves | e. speaks English and French. |
| 6. Jonathan has got | f. a beautiful city in the North of England. |

7. Are the sentences true or false? Correct the false ones.

- Jonathan wrote an email to his sister. (T) (F)
- Jonathan's dad is British. (T) (F)
- Anna is short and has got long hair. (T) (F)
- She doesn't know French. (T) (F)
- Julia is 8 years old. (T) (F)
- They play board games on Friday evenings. (T) (F)



Listening

8. Listen to Emily talking about her family. What are their favourite activities? List them in your exercise-book.

9. Complete the sentences. Listen and check.

- Emily's family _____ in a small house.
- They have a large _____.
- Emily's sister prefers _____.
- Her parents like _____ in their small kitchen.
- At night her dad likes _____ to music.
- Their parents _____ late.

10. Unjumble the sentences. Then listen and check.

- working / sister / in / My / garden / hates / the
- my / vegetables / mum / I / the / give / dad / all / to / and
- few / a / sister / vegetable / I / only / my / any / eat / but / eats
- dishes. / My / washes / sister / the
- computer / Mum / on / works / the
- keep / My / wants / sister / to / reading

Grammar

GRAMMAR FOCUS

When **breakfast, brunch, lunch, dinner** and **supper** are used to refer to our everyday meals, there is no article.

- She can skip lunch, but she needs to have breakfast each morning.
- What do you usually have dinner?

When **breakfast, brunch, lunch, dinner** and **supper** are used to refer to special events, or set meals at restaurants, then we need to use an article with them.

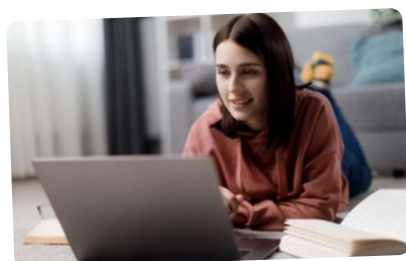
- The breakfast at the hotel includes juice, coffee and dessert.
- Lori said the Sunday brunch at the cafeteria is amazing.

11. Use the definite article where necessary.

- My sister and I had _____ lunch in a restaurant.
- What are you cooking for _____ dinner tonight?
- They were on the guest list for _____ dinner.
- _____ breakfast they served wasn't great.
- Shall I heat up some soup for _____ lunch?
- _____ breakfast is the most important meal of the day.

Writing

12. Write an email to a friend and tell him/her about your family. Describe their appearance and the things they do during the day. Use the structure on page 146.



Lesson 2

DO YOU HAVE A SIBLING?

"You don't choose your family. They are God's gift to you, as you are to them."

Desmond Tutu

Speaking

1. **How many siblings do you have? How would you describe your relationship? Is it fun to have a sibling? Why?**

2. **Work in small groups. Read the statements about siblings. Do you agree or disagree with them? Why?**

- ▶ Friends come and go, but brothers / sisters are forever.
- ▶ Your sister / brother is your real-life guardian angel, you just can't see their wings.
- ▶ Only you know and keep all of my secrets, because if you don't, I will tell yours.
- ▶ Our parents made us siblings, but we chose to be best friends.
- ▶ If it wasn't for you, I wouldn't have anyone to blame my mistakes on.

VOCABULARY FOCUS

argue /'ɑ:gju:/ – speak angrily to someone

confident /'kɒnfɪdənt/ – being certain of your abilities

argument /'ɑ:gjəmənt/ – a disagreement

blame /bleɪm/ – say that someone is responsible for something bad happening

keep /ki:p/ – not to tell anyone a secret

guardian /'gɑ:diən/ – a person who has the responsibility of taking care of someone

Reading

3. **Read the text and match each paragraph with a suitable heading.**

▶ _____ We do not always get on well with our brothers and sisters – but we get a lot of benefits from them. Research shows that siblings have a big effect on our personalities – and, in general, it's a good effect.

▶ _____ When you are young, you argue with your brothers and sisters. It's part of life. (1) _____ Why? Because you learn important skills from these arguments. And according to research, you do not get these skills from friends, only from siblings.

▶ _____ A big brother or sister is also an advantage at school. According to research, when your big brother or sister does well at school, you do well too. (2) _____ They can also give you important information about your school and your teachers. The research shows that a big brother or sister can bring you an extra 4% in your exams!

- ▶ Educational advantages
- ▶ Step-siblings
- ▶ General opinion
- ▶ Girl power
- ▶ Learning important skills

► _____ Some benefits are only true when your sibling is a girl. For example, according to research at the University of Ulster, in Northern Ireland, boys with sisters are usually good at talking about emotions. This helps them to be happy, because when they feel worried about something, they can share their feelings. (3)_____

► _____ But what about stepbrothers and stepsisters? (4)_____ The answer is: yes, they do – but only when they are part of the family for six years or more.



4. Read the text again. Fill in the gaps 1-4 in the text with sentences a-e. There is one extra sentence.

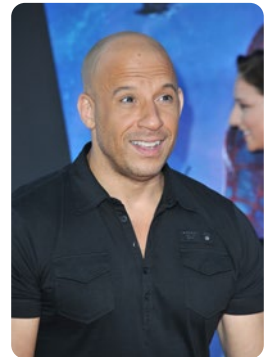
- This is because they help you with homework.
- Boys with sisters are also good at talking to girls.
- Do they offer the same advantages?
- Nobody is very keen on arguments, but in fact, they can be a good thing.
- Do you get on well with your brother or sister?

5. Which words from the text mean the following? Use them in your own sentences.

- _____ express a number or measurement
- _____ the result of a particular influence
- _____ a condition giving a greater chance of success
- _____ a detailed study of a subject
- _____ right and not wrong
- _____ speak to someone

6. Answer the questions.

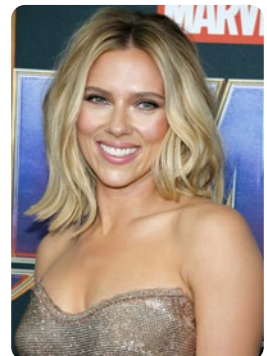
- What does the research show?
- When do you argue with your siblings?
- Where do you learn important skills from?
- What are the advantages of having a big brother or sister at school?
- What did the research at the University of Ulster, in Northern Ireland show?
- What is it said about the stepbrothers or stepsisters?



Quiz: **TWIN FACTS**

7. Work in pairs. Do you think the following facts about twins are true or false? Have a guess! Then check your answers at the end of this quiz.

- There are about three chances out of 100 of twins being born – they make up 3% of the general population.
- Identical twins have exactly the same DNA.
- Mothers of twins are likely to be a bit taller than other women.



4. Most twins would prefer to be an only child.
5. When twins are very young, about 40% develop a language of their own.
6. Many twins believe they can read each other's thoughts.
7. Identical twins have the same fingerprints.
8. Cândido Godói in Brazil is the twin capital of the world – between 1959 and 2008, 8% of the births there were twins.
9. Many twins are left-handed.
10. Film stars Rami Malek, Scarlett Johansson and Vin Diesel each have a twin.



All answers are true except for 2, 4, 7.

Listening

8. Listen to the text. Is Bianca happy to have a sister? What does she say about her sister and their relationship?

9. Fill in the missing words. Listen to the text again and check.

1. Bianca and Martina had a great _____.
2. They _____ to be each other at school.
3. Martina is a bit _____ and more _____.
4. They went to different _____ in different cities.
5. They had both _____ all their hair off.
6. Martina is Bianca's best _____.

Grammar

10. Choose the right variant.

1. Marie Curie is the woman **that / which / who** discovered radium.
2. This is the house **that / which / who** Jack built.
3. The man **that / which / who** drove the car was nervous.
4. The book **that / which / who** I read is not mine.
5. This is the cake **that / which / who** Mary made.

11. Complete the sentences with **who**, **which** or **that**.

1. 12th May is the date _____ I was born.
2. This is the book _____ Alice didn't read.
3. The last film _____ I watched wasn't interesting.
4. The lady _____ lives next door to me is my aunt.
5. This is the flat _____ Mark bought.
6. The writer _____ wrote this poem is Canadian.

Writing

12. Write an email to your friend and tell him/her about the relationship you have with your siblings. Ask him/her to write back about his/her siblings and the things they like doing together. Use the example on page 146.

GRAMMAR FOCUS

We use **relative pronouns** to introduce relative clauses which tell us more about people and things:

We use:

who and **whom** for people

which for things

that for people or things.

- My grandfather, **who** is 69, has just retired.
- This is the house **which** our parents built.
- Marie Curie is the woman **that** discovered radium.

We use relative clauses to make clear which person or thing we are talking about:

- This is the house **which** my parents built.

We can leave out the pronoun if it is the object of the relative clause:

- This is the house ~~that~~ my parents built. (**that** is the object of built)



Lesson 3

PARENTS-CHILDREN RELATIONSHIPS

"Where there is family, there is love."
Unknown

Speaking

1. **What do you think a typical relationship between parents and teenagers is? How would you describe the relationships in your family?**
2. **Work in pairs. Agree or disagree with the following statements. Bring arguments.**
 - ▶ The teen brain shuts down when parents criticize.
 - ▶ Be grateful if your teen talks back.
 - ▶ Teens don't hold up TV stars as role models.
 - ▶ Fighting peer pressure is harder than some parents think.

VOCABULARY FOCUS

bubbly /'bʌbli/ – attractively full of energy and enthusiasm

shift /ʃɪft/ – a period of time worked by a group of workers

decent /'di:sənt/ – acceptable, satisfactory or reasonable

complain /kəm'pleɪn/ – say that you are not satisfied about somebody/something

Reading

3. **Read the text. What do young people really think about their parents?**

Grace Lynch

Father: bank manager

Mother: immigration officer

My mum and dad broke up around the time I was born but they are friends now. I was brought up by my mum. They do jobs they like – they both have a good work-life balance. My mum has always been a happy person, with a bubbly personality, I'd be happy to live her life. She's a good role model. She works hard, but still has time for her family. My dad wasn't around much when I was younger – we've never been on holiday together, but he's making an effort now.



Brandon Ellis

Father: factory worker

Mother: hospital receptionist

My mum has worked since I was about eleven. Before that she stayed at home and looked after me. I admire my mum and her lifestyle. She enjoys going out with friends, but she is always there when I need her. We all get on well as a family. My dad often works night shifts – it’s hard work. But I know he is working to give me a better life. When I was younger, he took me to the park to play football, but we haven’t done anything together for a while. I don’t want to work physically as hard as my dad, I want to get an education.



4. Match the collocations with their definitions. Use them in your own sentences.

- | | |
|--------------------------|---|
| 1. break up | a. take care of someone or something |
| 2. role model | b. have a good relationship |
| 3. look after | c. try hard to do something |
| 4. get on well | d. someone with great qualities |
| 5. make an effort | e. fail to include somebody |
| 6. miss out | f. separate from each other in a relationship |

5. Answer the questions.

1. What is Grace’s father’s job?
2. Who was she brought up by?
3. What kind of person is her mum?
4. What does Brian’s mother do?
5. What does Brian remember from his childhood?
6. Why does he want to have his father’s job?



6. Are the following sentences true or false? Correct the false ones.

1. Grace’s parents broke up when she was five. (T) (F)
2. Both her parents like their jobs. (T) (F)
3. Every year she spends her holiday with her father. (T) (F)
4. Brian’s father works at a factory. (T) (F)
5. Brian likes his mum’s lifestyle. (T) (F)
6. His father works very hard. (T) (F)

7. Read the text again. Who says this?

1. My mother is an immigration officer.
2. My mum stayed at home till I turned eleven.
3. We all get on well as a family.
4. My mum has always been a happy person.
5. My father is making an effort now.
6. My father works hard to give me a better life.

Listening

8.  Listen to Milton's story. Is it the same as Grace's and Brandon's stories? How do they differ?



9. Complete the sentences with the missing words. Then listen and check.

1. Milton's parents don't like their _____ much.
2. His parents' biggest _____ were probably their childhood.
3. They have lived here for _____.
4. Education here _____ doors for you.
5. His parents are _____ for them.
6. You can do _____ you put your mind to.

10. Answer the questions to be true for you.

- ▶ Is your family life similar to any of these teenagers?
- ▶ How do you want your life to be different from your parents'?
- ▶ What kind of relationship would you like to have with your children?

Grammar

11. Complete the sentences using present simple or present perfect.

1. Breakfast _____ (be) ready at 8 o'clock every morning.
2. I _____ (not try) this famous cake. To be honest, it looks awful.
3. We _____ (not want) to see this movie. It looks stupid.
4. He _____ (not talk) to him since Monday.
5. _____ (you ever be) to China?
6. He _____ (not want) to go there every week.

Writing

12. Write a paragraph about what you think of your parents' lives. Use the example on page 145. Include:

- ▶ what your parents do
- ▶ whether they seem happy with their life choices
- ▶ what activities they do with you
- ▶ what they have taught you
- ▶ what you think of their lives
- ▶ if your parents are role models for you

Lesson 4

I LOVE MY DWELLING

"Home is what you take with you, not what you leave behind."

N.K. Jemisin

Speaking

1. What does your family dwelling look like? Where is it situated? What is your favourite room in your house? Why?
2. Label the pictures. Which one would you like to live in? Why?
 - (A) camper van
 - (B) bungalow
 - (C) cottage
 - (D) log cabin
 - (E) tree house
 - (F) skyscraper



VOCABULARY FOCUS

dwelling /'dwelɪŋ/ – a house or place to live in

log /lɒg/ – a thick piece of branch

mod con /mɒd 'kɒn/ – any of the things in a house or flat that make living there easier and more comfortable

estate /i'steɪt/ – a large area of land in the country

housing /'haʊzɪŋ/ – homes

gastropub /'gæstrəʊpʌb/ – a bar where high-quality food is served



3. Read the text. Underline the ways in which your life is similar to the people from the text.

Darren and Joanne's life, like those of others in their group, is centred on career, home and family. They are young couples with school-age children. They are educated and work in information technology or business services. They live on modern housing estates with mod cons, including the Internet, and like improving their homes. Because they have to drive to shops and workplaces, they have two cars.



Rupert and Felicity are typical of people who earn a lot of money, are well-educated and have good professional careers or their own businesses. They live in nice neighbourhoods in London and the South East in spacious houses with four bedrooms. They have busy family lives, and their teenage children have expensive leisure interests. They like exotic holidays and good food.



4. Which words from the text mean the following? Use them in your own sentences.

1. the job or series of jobs that you do during your working life
2. two people who are married
3. property
4. showing the characteristics of a particular kind of person or thing
5. the area of a town that surrounds someone's home
6. having a lot of space

5. Match the halves of the sentences.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Darren and Joanne's life | a. developing their dwellings. |
| 2. People like them work in | b. people who gain a lot of money. |
| 3. They like | c. is focused on career, home and family. |
| 4. Rupert and Felicity are ordinary | d. possess costly hobbies. |
| 5. They live in pleasing surroundings | e. IT or business services. |
| 6. Their teenage children | f. in London and the South East. |

6. Complete the sentences with the words from the text.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. They are young spouses with _____ children. | 4. Rupert and Felicity have good _____ careers. |
| 2. People from Darren and Joanne's group are _____. | 5. They live in _____ houses with four bedrooms. |
| 3. They have _____ to jobs and stores. | 6. They like exotic _____ and good food. |

Listening

7.  Listen to other couples' lifestyles. Where do they live? What do they do for a living?

8. Are the sentences true or false?
Correct the false ones.

- Lee and Noreen live in a traditional community. (T) (F)
- They are married and have no children. (T) (F)
- They drive new brand cars. (T) (F)
- Ben and Chloe are young, well-educated and open to new influences. (T) (F)
- They have remarkable achievements in their careers. (T) (F)
- People in their group live in large cities. (T) (F)

9. Unjumble the sentences. Listen to the recording again and check.

- Noreen / do / and / jobs. / Lee / manual
- 19th / often / in / They / small / houses. / live / century
- homes / downstairs. / their / two / Typically, / rooms / have
- and / They / cosmopolitan / travelling. / are / enjoy
- is / the / A / out / cinema. / typical / night / to / going
- Golf / a / They / a / or / drive VW. /



Grammar

10. Complete the sentences using present perfect.

- _____ you _____ (live ever) in a cottage?
- My friend _____ (never have) his own room.
- They _____ (not make) the presentation yet.
- I _____ (surf) the internet recently.
- _____ they _____ (meet) in front of the school this morning?
- We _____ (not buy) a new flat yet.

11. Use the verbs in brackets in past simple or present perfect.

- I _____ (break) my arm. I _____ (break) it playing with my cousin.
- A: I _____ (be) to China this year.
B: When _____ (go) there?
- I'm sure I _____ (see) this man before.
- A: I _____ (lose) the keys.
B: Where _____ (you / leave) them?
- Here are your shoes. I _____ (just clean) them.
- A: _____ you _____ (finish) painting the bedroom yet?
B: Not yet. I'll finish it tomorrow.

Writing

12. Write a social media post to describe your house. Include as many details as possible. Use the example on page 144.



Lesson 5

A ROOM OF MY OWN

"My room is where
my story begins."
Unknown

Speaking

1. **Do you have your own room? How important is having your own space at home?**
2. **Work in pairs. Give your classmates advice for the following situations.**
 - ▶ My son doesn't keep his room tidy.
 - ▶ My daughter doesn't listen to me.
 - ▶ My mother wants to know everything about my life.
 - ▶ My parents are worried about the friends I have.
 - ▶ My son's teacher told me that he was absent from school.
 - ▶ I want my daughter to remove her makeup before going to school.



VOCABULARY FOCUS

messy /'mesi/ – untidy

airy /'eəri/ – with a lot of light and space

scribble /'skribəl/ – write or draw something quickly

boarding school /'bɔːdɪŋ ,sku:l/ – a school where students live and study

term /tɜːm/ – one of the periods into which a year is divided at school

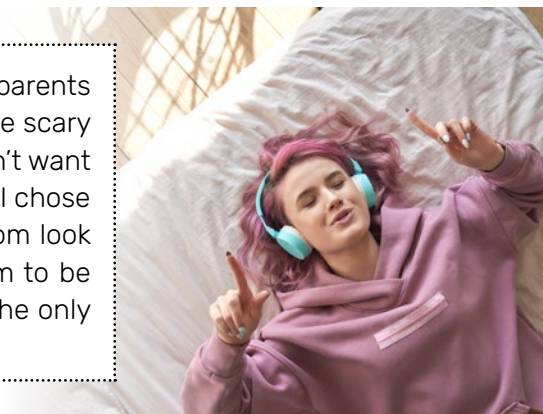
Reading

3. **Read the text. Explain why it is important for Reece and Erin to have their own rooms.**

I am Reece. I'm 16. My room is important because I spend a lot of time in it. I've got a sofa bed, so my friends can sit there, and we play music or computer games in there for hours. I'm lucky I've got parents who don't mind me having my own space like this. Some of my friends' parents insist on seeing what their children are doing in their rooms. But mine are cool. They helped me plan my room design. They even painted it for me in the colour I chose, even though I know they don't like it.



My name is Erin. I am 15. When I turned 13, my parents said I could do what I liked with my room. It was quite scary having all that freedom. I thought a lot about it. I didn't want something that I would grow out of as I got older, so I chose a neutral, calm colour for the walls. It makes the room look light and airy - a great place to relax. I like my room to be tidy. The rest of our house is a bit messy so this is the only place that is calm and peaceful.



4. Which words from the text mean the following? Use them in your own sentences.

1. having good things happen to you by chance
2. say firmly
3. excellent; very good
4. the condition of being allowed to do whatever you want to
5. having everything ordered and arranged in the right place
6. peaceful

5. Answer the questions.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. What does Reece have in his room? | 4. When did Erin do what she liked in her room? |
| 2. Why is he lucky? | 5. What colours did she choose? |
| 3. Why does Reece think his parents are cool? | 6. How does her room differ from the rest of the house? |

6. Read the text again. Who says these?

1. I spend a lot of time in my room.
2. I am fifteen years old.
3. I didn't want something that I would grow out of as I got older.
4. My room now looks light and airy.
5. We play computer games and listen to music.
6. My parents accept my room the way it is.

7. Work in pairs. Correct the sentences.

1. Reece is sixty years old.
2. His parents insist on seeing what is in his room.
3. They like the colour Reece chose for his room.
4. Erin didn't have her own room till the age of 13.
5. It was very easy for her to choose the colours for her room.
6. It's impossible to relax in her room.



Listening

- 8.  Listen to Jess. Why doesn't she spend a lot of time in her room?**

9. Are the following sentences true or false? Correct the false ones.

1. Jess stays at a boarding school. (T) (F)
2. She doesn't have her own room at home. (T) (F)
3. Her favourite thing in the room is her desk. (T) (F)
4. She got the idea from her school. (T) (F)
5. Her friends write messages on her blackboard. (T) (F)
6. She wants to turn another wall into a blackboard. (T) (F)

10. Complete the sentences with the missing words. Listen again and check.

1. During _____, I don't have a room of my own.
2. I think my room says _____ about me.
3. You only have to _____ to see what kind of person I am.
4. I love wild and _____ clothes.
5. I like surfing, _____ and playing the guitar.
6. I'm _____ out of space.

Grammar

11. Complete the article with the verbs in the box and the correct form of **used to or present simple.**

drive live go sit eat

Before Jason won the lottery two years ago, he 1_____ live in a small flat next to the bus station. Now he 2_____ in an enormous house with a swimming pool and a tennis court. Jason 3_____ a 15-year-old car but, these days, he 4_____ a brand new Ferrari. Before winning the lottery, he hardly ever 5_____ on holiday, but nowadays, he usually 6_____ on holiday to places like Bali or the Caribbean. On hot summer days, Jason 7_____ in the park, but these days, he usually 8_____ by the swimming pool in his enormous garden. When Jason didn't have much money, he 9_____ in restaurants very often, but now he usually 10_____ in expensive restaurants three or four times a week.

 **GRAMMAR FOCUS**

used to + infinitive

We can use **used to** to talk about past habits (repeated past actions) that don't happen any more.

- I **used to go** swimming every Thursday when I was at school.
- She **used to wake up** late when she was a child.

Writing

12. Write a 60-70-word paragraph about how important it is for teenagers to have their own space. Give examples from your own experience. Use the example on page 145.



1. Use the article *the* where necessary.

1. My parents had _____ dinner at home.
2. What is your mother cooking for _____ breakfast today?
3. My sister wasn't on the list for _____ lunch.
4. _____ dinner they served was delicious.
5. Shall we prepare something else for _____ branch?
6. _____ dinner is served by everyone in our family.

2. Choose the right variant.

1. Thomas Edison is the man **that / which / who** discovered radium.
2. This is the car **that / which / who** Jess bought.
3. The girl **that / which / who** wrote the test was happy.
4. The pencil **that / which / who** you gave me is not yours.
5. This is the dish **that / which / who** Meg prepared.

3. Complete the text with *used to*, *didn't use to* or *did ... use to* and the words in brackets.

Interviewer: What _____ (you be) like when you were a child?

Sally: I remember I _____ (wear) very thick glasses, and I _____ (be) quite short and uncoordinated. To be honest, I _____ (not like) myself very much. However, I'd say I had a very happy childhood.

Interviewer: What _____ (you do) for fun?

Sally: Oh, I have great memories. We _____ (not have) phones or technology of any kind and the streets _____ (be) safer than now, so we _____ (play) outdoors all the time.

Interviewer: _____ (you get) good marks at school?

Sally: Yes, I _____ (study) very hard.

4. Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets in present perfect.

1. I _____ (see) that movie twenty times.
2. There _____ (be) many earthquakes in California.
3. People _____ (travel) to the Moon.
4. _____ you _____ (read) the book yet?
5. Nobody ever _____ (climb) that mountain.
6. _____ there _____ (ever be) a war in the United States?

5. Use present perfect or past simple to complete the sentences.

1. He just _____ (leave) his house.
2. Two years ago, Fiona _____ (break) her leg.
3. We _____ (empty not) the bin last week.
4. I _____ (make not) up my mind yet.
5. _____ (you ride) ever an elephant?
6. When _____ (she become) a teacher?

6. Unjumble the sentences.

1. to / not / have / enough / I / time / book. / did / read / the
2. place / have / before. / They / never / my / been / at
3. a / was / business / Tuesday / I / on / trip. / From / to / Thursday
4. a / On / went / friend's / party. / Friday / I / birthday / to
5. for / friends / I / not / ages. / have / seen / my
6. cleaned / just / my / I / house. / have

7. Correct the mistakes.

1. Yesterday I have played soccer with my friends.
2. I have never study German.
3. When I was a child, I used to rode a bike.
4. Two weeks ago my parents have travel to London.
5. Did you used to go to the Zoom when you were a child?
6. Have you ever be to New York?

1. Read the text and fill in the missing words from the box.

important, smart, girl, cook, mountains,
with, mathematics, sister

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6
My name is Brianna. I live in a house near the 1____. I have two brothers and one 2____ and I was born last. My father teaches 3____ and my mother is a nurse at a big hospital. My brothers are very 4____ and work hard at school. My sister is a talented 5____ and she is very kind. My grandmother also lives 6____ us. She came from Italy when I was two years old. She has grown old, but she is still very strong. She cooks the best food!

My family is very 7____ to me. We do lots of activities together. My brothers and I like to go for long walks in the mountains. My sister likes to 8____ with my grandmother. On the weekends we all play board games together. We laugh and always have a good time. I love my family very much.

2. Which words from the text mean the following?

- A
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6
1. _____ not far away in distance
 2. _____ a person whose job is to care for people who are ill or injured
 3. _____ worried and anxious
 4. _____ powerful, having or using great force or control
 5. _____ a journey that you make by walking, often for enjoyment
 6. _____ a group of people who are related to each other

3. Answer the questions.

- A
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1
2
3
4
5
6
1. Where does the family live?
 2. What does Brianna's mother do?
 3. How many siblings does she have?
 4. Who else lives with them?
 5. What do they do together?
 6. When do they play board games together?

4. Are the sentences true or false? Correct the false ones.

- A
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3
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5
6
1. The girl's name is Brianna. (T) (F)
 2. She is the first child in the family. (T) (F)
 3. Her brothers are clever. (T) (F)
 4. Her sister is very kind. (T) (F)
 5. Her grandma is from Ireland. (T) (F)
 6. Brianna's grandma doesn't cook. (T) (F)

5. Fill in the blank spaces with who, which or that.

- A
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1. The hand ____ hurts the most is my left hand.
 2. We met the woman ____ owns this house.
 3. That's the man ____ helped me with the car.
 4. The bananas ____ I bought on Tuesday are not tasty.
 5. Oxford was the place ____ I graduated from university.
 6. The house ____ we rented was big and comfortable.

6. Complete the sentences with used to, didn't use to or did..use to.

- A
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1
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6
1. What music ____ (you) like when you were a child?
 2. I ____ listen to music when I was a child.
 3. They ____ (live) in the country, but now they live in the city.
 4. ____ (you) have long hair when you were younger?
 5. She ____ (be) very tall when she was in school.
 6. Robert ____ (play) in a band.

7. Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets in past simple or present perfect.

- A
0
1
2
3
4
5
6
1. What ____ (you drink) in the morning?
 2. Mary ever ____ (send) an email?
 3. His siblings ____ never (play) in the playground.
 4. Their parents ____ (not tell) them about my visit yesterday.
 5. My sister ____ (meet) my teacher recently.
 6. They ____ (clean) their classroom?

8. Write a 50-60-word paragraph about your neighbourhood. Explain why you like / don't like it. Use the example on page 145.

HIS FAMILY SECRET

His name is famous around the world and every day millions of people use the products he made – our phones, computers, laptops, tablets and smartwatches. We all think we know his story from magazines, newspapers and the Internet, but how much do we really know about him?

Steve Jobs was born in San Francisco in 1955. His birth parents were university students. They decided not to keep their son and Steve was adopted by Clara and Paul Jobs.

The Jobs family lived in Mountain View, California. This area is now known as Silicon Valley, where there are a lot of big technology companies. Steve's hobby as a child was electronics. He made simple computers with his father at the family home. He met Steve Wozniak when he was at school. They both loved electronics and became good friends. In 1976, they started Apple Computers in Steve's parents' garage. They worked hard and four years later the company was worth \$1.2 billion.

Two years after that, Steve found out about his sister for the first time. After he was adopted, his birth parents had another child, Mona, who became a famous writer. This amazing brother and sister were close friends until he died in 2011. People will continue to remember Steve when they see or use an Apple product.

UNUSUAL HOUSES

Brazilian artists Tiago Primo and his brother Gabriel live on a climbing wall on the side of a building in Rio de Janeiro. There aren't any stairs or a lift, so they have to climb from one 'room' to the next. The 'house' has got a hammock to sleep in instead of a bed, but the brothers have to use the bathroom in the art gallery next door.

Another artist, Moussa Kalo, designed the Crocodile House in Abidjan, the capital of the Ivory Coast. He built it with the help of his learner, Thierry Atta, who wanted to become an artist like him. The house looks like a large crocodile, but there's enough space inside for a bedroom. Mr. Kalo died before it was finished, but Thierry completed it, and then went to live there.

The Czech builder Bohumil Lhota isn't an artist, but people say that his house is a work of art. The 73-year-old man was bored with building ordinary houses, so he designed a new place in a village to the north of Prague. Mr. Lhota's house turns around, so that he can choose the view that he wants. He can also move it up and down by pushing a switch.

Liu Lingchao's house also moves, but that is because he is carrying it. The house is made of bamboo, pieces of plastic and bed sheets, and it weighs around 60 kg. Mr Liu collects used water bottles on the road and sells them at the next town he gets to. He travels all over southern China and he carries everything he needs with him.

DESIGN THE HOUSE OF YOUR DREAMS

- Use an online tool to design the house of your dreams.
- Include relevant pictures of your house.
- Describe it in 3-4 minutes.
- Use the vocabulary you have studied in this unit.
- Present it to your colleagues.



Lesson 1

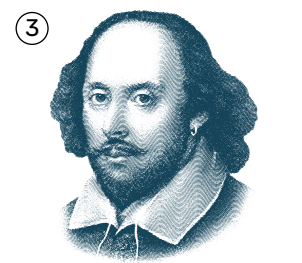
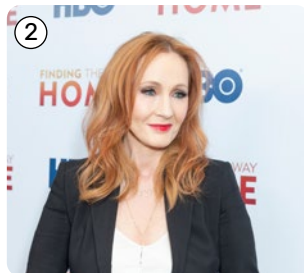
THE BRITISH ROYAL FAMILY

"When a man is tired of London,
he is tired of life; for there is in
London all that life can afford."

Samuel Johnson

Speaking

1. What do you associate Great Britain with? What and who made this country famous?
2. How much do you know about these British symbols? Provide as many details as possible.



VOCABULARY FOCUS

icon /'aɪkɒn/ – a very famous person or thing considered as representing a set of beliefs or a way of life

relative /'relatɪv/ – a member of your family

carry out /'kæri/ – perform or complete a job or activity

charity /'tʃærəti/ – help, especially in the form of money, given freely to people who are in need, for example because they are ill, poor, or have no home

honours /'ɒnər/ – a reward, prize, or title that publicly expresses admiration or respect

reception /rɪ'sepʃən/ – a formal party at which important people are welcomed

3. Read the text. Insert the missing words.

THE BRITISH ROYAL FAMILY

The British Royal Family is seen as British and world cultural (1)_____. The British royal family consists of King Charles III and his close (2)_____. Charles is the head of the House of Windsor. They (3)_____ royal duties full-time: public **engagements**, (4)_____ work and other important interests to **strengthen** Britain's diplomatic and economic relations. Each year working members of the Royal Family **carry out** over 2,000 official duties in the UK and overseas: visits to community initiatives, welcoming visiting Heads of State, meeting guests at official Garden Parties and presenting members of the public with their (5)_____.

The Royal Family also plays an important role in supporting and encouraging **charities**. Over 70,000 people are invited each year to royal dinners, lunches, (6)_____ and garden parties. More than 100,000 letters are received and answered each year by the Royal Family. About 3,000 organisations list a member of the Royal Family as president: educational institutions, environmental organizations, hospitals. This is how members of the Royal Family meet various people and learn more about the **challenges** they face.

Princess Anne, also called the princess royal, was the first member of the royal family to compete in the Olympic Games. She rode the queen's horse, Goodwill, at the 1976 Olympics. King Charles III is the only person in the UK who can drive without a **license** or plates on his car. His mother, Queen Elizabeth drove without a license, but she was a trained driver. While serving in the Army in World War II, Elizabeth was trained as a military driver and mechanic.



- ▶ honours
- ▶ charitable
- ▶ carry out
- ▶ icons
- ▶ receptions
- ▶ relatives

4. Read the text again and answer the questions.

1. Who does the British Royal Family consist of?
2. What are the official duties of The British Royal Family members?
3. How does the British Royal Family support charities?
4. Which Royal Family member competed in the Olympic Games?
5. Who is the only person in the UK who can drive without a license or plates on his car?
6. What did Queen Elizabeth learn during World War II?

5. Which highlighted words in the text mean the following? Explain what they refer to.

1. _____ problems, difficulties
2. _____ official document, certificate, permit
3. _____ obligation, responsibility
4. _____ organization that helps people who are in need
5. _____ make stronger
6. _____ execute, implement, achieve

6. Read the text again. What do the following refer to?

- ▶ full-time
- ▶ 2,000
- ▶ 3,000
- ▶ 70,000
- ▶ 100,000
- ▶ 1976
- ▶ car plates
- ▶ mechanic



Listening

7. Listen to the podcast about Buckingham Palace. Choose the words you hear.

- a. Buckingham Palace sits in the very heart of London, surrounded by the St. James and Green **Bridges / Parks / Rivers**.
- b. Buckingham Palace has been the London home of the British king or queen since **1837 / 1837 / 1983**.
- c. Parts of the palace are open to visitors in **June and July / August and September / December and January**.
- d. The ceremony of the Changing of the Guard; takes place just outside of Buckingham Palace at 10:45 and typically lasts around **5 / 15 / 45** minutes.
- e. The palace has **17 / 77 / 775** rooms, including 188 staff bedrooms and 78 bathrooms.
- f. There are **9 / 19 / 92** offices, where the king and queen, her office staff, and family all work.

8. Listen again and answer the questions.

1. How does the British Royal Family use the palace?
2. How many State Rooms used to entertain official guests are there in the palace?
3. What happens outside of Buckingham Palace at 10:45?
4. How many people are invited to the parties each year?
5. What happened in 1761?
6. What happened to the palace during World War II?

9. How do you express your likes and dislikes in English? Arrange the phrases in the correct column. Use them in your own examples.

Other Ways to Say 'I Like It'	Other Ways to Say 'I Don't Like It'

- ▶ I have different preferences.
- ▶ I'm really into it.
- ▶ I'm fond of it.
- ▶ It's not my cup of tea.
- ▶ I'm not a fan of it.
- ▶ I was hoping for something different.
- ▶ I'm head over heels for it.

- ▶ It leaves me cold.
- ▶ I am so happy about it!
- ▶ I don't care for it.
- ▶ It's not what I like.
- ▶ It's not to my taste.
- ▶ How exciting!
- ▶ I love it!

10. How do you feel about the idea of visiting these landmarks? Use the expressions from the previous exercise.

- ▶ a visit to the London Zoo
- ▶ a visit to Buckingham Palace
- ▶ a dinner with the British Royal Family
- ▶ interviewing King Charles
- ▶ listening to Beatles
- ▶ listening to Elton John
- ▶ having a British breakfast
- ▶ taking a red double decker bus
- ▶ going to one of Adele's concerts
- ▶ reading Harry Potter books



Grammar

11. Choose the correct words.

1. She hopes he will have **some / any / no** time to speak to her today.
2. We don't have **some / any / no** olives for the salad.
3. Could I have **some / any / no** grapes, please? Just a few.
4. I don't know how to do this task. I'd like **some / any / no** advice.
5. There are **some / any / no** pencils in this drawer, but there are **some / any / no** books.
6. If there are **some / any / no** students interested in taking swimming classes, please let me know.

12. Fill in with *some, any or no*.

1. There is _____ milk in the fridge, but there is _____ sugar.
2. Do you know _____ students interested in taking piano classes?
3. I have _____ friends in this school yet. I am a new student.
4. Could you give me _____ money for my school lunch, mum?
5. Are there _____ books for our French class in this library?
6. _____ one knows who this person is. We have never seen him before.

 **GRAMMAR FOCUS**

We use **some** and **any** with plural nouns and uncountable nouns.

Some is generally used in positive sentences.

Any is generally used in negative sentences.

- My grandmother has cooked **some** amazing chocolate cake and **some** cherry cake.
- Have you got **any** pumpkin cake?
- **Any** cake will be fine for me. Your choice!

In questions, we can use both **some** and **any**.

- Would you like **some** more juice?
- Would you like **any** more to eat?

We can use **none** or **no** + noun instead of not any.

- Have we got **any** potatoes?
- No, there aren't **any**. / There are **none** left.
- We haven't got **any** carrots. = We have **no** carrots.

Writing

13. Create a digital book about one of the members of the Royal Family. The book should have no more than 6 pages. Include interesting photographs and facts about his / her biography and achievements.

Lesson 2

DISCOVERING THE USA

"Dreams are the foundation of America."

Lupita Nyong'o

Speaking

1. What is the USA famous for? Which places in the USA would you like to travel to and why?
2. Work in small teams. Explain the following American symbols. How much do you know about them?



VOCABULARY FOCUS

glory /'glɔ:ri/ – great admiration and honour

stripe /straɪp/ – a line of a different colour

oversee /,əʊvə'si:/ – make sure a job is done correctly

branch /brɑ:nʃ/ – one part of something larger

commemorate /kə'meməreit/ – remember officially and give respect to

accomplishment /ə'kʌmplɪʃmənt/ – success after a lot of work and effort

tribute /'trɪbjʊ:t/ – something that shows respect and admiration

3. Read the text. Insert the missing words.

The American flag is also called Old Glory. It has 50 stars which represent each of the 50 American states. The 13 (1)_____ of the flag represent the original 13 **colonies**, which made up America when the young country declared its independence from England.

The White House has been an American symbol since 1800. George Washington (2)_____ the White House's construction but never lived there. It has been the official **residence** of every other United States president. The president works from the Oval Office. The building is a symbol of democracy.

The U.S. House of Representatives and the Senate are **housed** in the United States Capitol, so this is where the legislative (3)_____ of government does its work. The most easily recognizable aspect of the Capitol building is its impressive (4)_____.

The Lincoln Memorial stands opposite the Washington Monument. It (5)_____ the life and **accomplishments** of Abraham Lincoln, who served as the 16th president of the United States of America. Its construction was completed in 1922. Many important events in American history have taken place here, including Dr. Martin Luther King's 1963 *I Have a Dream* speech.

In South Dakota, the Mount Rushmore National Memorial stands as a (6)_____ to four of America's presidents: George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Theodore Roosevelt, and Abraham Lincoln. Their faces are **carved** into the stone face of Mount Rushmore itself, serving forever as a monument to the leadership and contributions of these early leaders of the United States.

- ▶ tribute
- ▶ commemorates
- ▶ branch
- ▶ stripes
- ▶ oversaw
- ▶ **dome**



4. Read the texts again and answer the questions.

1. What is Old Glory?
2. What do the 50 stars and 13 stripes represent?
3. Who oversaw the White House's construction?
4. Where does the American president work?
5. What does the United States Capitol house?
6. What does the Lincoln Memorial commemorate?

5. What do the following words refer to?

- ▶ independence from England
- ▶ since 1800
- ▶ symbol of democracy
- ▶ impressive dome
- ▶ opposite the Washington Monument
- ▶ 1922
- ▶ *I Have a Dream* speech
- ▶ four of America's presidents

6. Which highlighted words in the text mean the following? Explain what they refer to.

1. _____ cut, formed, sculpted
2. _____ territories, settlements, countries
3. _____ successes, achievements
4. _____ rounded roof, shape like half of a ball
5. _____ give a place to live
6. _____ home, place, habitation

7. Read the situations below. Which complement would you use to respond? Continue the dialogues below using the given vocabulary.

- ▶ Good job!
- ▶ Well done!
- ▶ Fantastic!
- ▶ Perfect!
- ▶ That's great!
- ▶ Nice work!
- ▶ Excellent!
- ▶ That's really remarkable.
- ▶ Good grades!
- ▶ That looks awesome!

Situation	Giving compliments on the accomplishment
– Dad, our school football team have won the game today! We are national champions and we have received a prize from our school principal.	
– My sister and I have decorated the living room for Christmas. We used decorations from last year and have bought new ones from the local supermarket.	
– My classmates and I have created this big poster for our history class. You can see the big events in chronological order. We added pictures of the historical leaders involved in the process.	
– Our class have participated in a recycling competition. We collected the biggest amount of plastic bottles, aluminum can and paper from the entire school. We have received a certificate of gratitude from the organizing team.	

Listening

8. Listen to the podcast about three more American symbols. Fill out the missing words.

- a. A gift from _____ to the United States in the 1800s, the Statue of Liberty still stands today in New York Harbor.
- b. Lady Liberty is a symbol of _____, freedom, hope and liberty.
- c. The Great Seal of the United States is the emblem of _____.
- d. The design includes an eagle, the number _____ (standing for the original colonies) and the phrase *e pluribus unum*.
- e. The Washington Monument is a tribute to _____, America's first president.
- f. In 1884 it was the world's _____ building.

9. Listen to the podcast again and answer the questions.

1. When did Lady Liberty become a National Monument?
2. Who does the statue's message inspire?
3. Who can authorize the Great Seal of the United States?
4. What does the Latin phrase *pluribus unum* mean?
5. What was the Washington Monument modelled after?
6. What does the Washington Monument symbolize?

Grammar

10. Complete the sentences with one word: **some, any, many, much.**

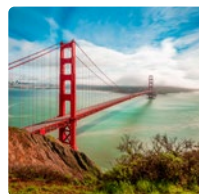
1. How ____ students are coming to your party?
2. We've got ____ milk but there isn't ____ sugar.
3. How ____ flour do you think we need to make this cake?
4. There aren't ____ mice in the kitchen.
5. I've bought ____ potatoes for the soup.
6. Do you have ____ advice for me?

11. Choose the correct word.

1. We have **some / any / much** markers but we don't have **some / any / much** paint.
2. There isn't **some / any / much** glue for us to make a poster.
3. I don't want **some / any / much** chocolate.
4. We need **some / any / much** information about the flight to London.
5. There isn't **some / any / much** space in this trolleybus.
6. My father bought **some / any / much** new shoes, but he didn't get **some / any / much** socks.

Writing

12. Choose one of these great American symbols. Write a well-organised paragraph using the example from page 145. Present it to the class.



GRAMMAR FOCUS

Nouns can be countable or uncountable.

Countable nouns can be counted: a bottle, a book, a teacher, etc. **Uncountable nouns** cannot be counted: time, patience, air etc. For positive sentences we can use **a/an** for singular nouns or **some** for plurals.

- There's **a** book on the shelf.
- I have **some** relatives in San Francisco.

For negatives we can use **a/an** for singular nouns or **any** for plurals.

- We don't have **a** cat.
- There aren't **any** chairs in this classroom.

We use **some** with countable / uncountable nouns in positive sentences and **any** in negative ones.

- There are **some** oranges on the plate.
- There's **some** orange juice in the bottle.
- There isn't **any** water in the tea pot.

In questions we use **a/an, any** or **how many** with countable nouns.

- Is there **an** envelope I can put my letter in?
- Are there **any** shelves in the livingroom?

And we use **any** or **how much** with uncountable nouns.

- Is there **any** milk?
- **How much** time do you have before school starts?

Lesson 3

LEARNING SCIENCE THE AMERICAN WAY

Empowering all youth to be
community ambassadors of science.

Speaking

1. Do you like science? Should school students study STEM on a regular basis? Why?
2. How are these concepts related to science? Explain each of them in detail.



VOCABULARY FOCUS

confidence /'kɒnfɪdəns/ – being certain of your abilities, trust in yourself

address /ə'dres/ – deal with, try and solve a difficult problem

non-profit organization /,nɒn'prɒfɪt ,ɔ:gəna'zeɪʃən/ – an organization that is not controlled by the government, is not interested in making a profit and tries to solve local social or economical problems

hands on /,hænd'zɒn/ – in a practical manner

mentor /'mentɔ:r/ – help a less experienced person with advice and guidance



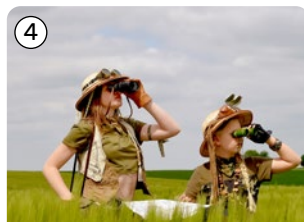
experiment



summer enrichment program



coding



field expedition



hands on lab experience



virtual expedition



inclusive environment



on profit-organization



refugee



community

3. Work in pairs. Which of the words and expressions from Ex. 2 refer to the following?

1. The Young Scientist Academy from North Carolina is not interested in money – it receives grants and donations from simple people in order to solve problems in their community. This is an example of a _____ organization.
2. The Young Scientist Academy from North Carolina mentors 85% Black and Latino students. 70–75% of participants are girls. This is an example of an _____.
3. The Global Ambassadors Program offers science experiences for youth who have escaped from their own country for political, religious, or economic reasons or because of a war. These students can be called _____.
4. Students from the Global Ambassadors Program do not study theory – they work in labs, they make their own experiments, they try different solutions to specific Math, Chemistry or Physics related problems. This is an example of _____ lab experience.
5. Sometimes, during summer students relax and forget many important things they studied during the academic year. If they continue their learning experience in June, July and August, this will not happen. This would be an example of _____.
6. A _____ means that students can visit museums, parks, zoos, oceans and even planets sitting in their classrooms and using modern technologies, such as VR glasses.

Reading

4. Read the text. Insert the missing words.

- ▶ inclusive
- ▶ non-profit
- ▶ coding
- ▶ problems
- ▶ enrichment
- ▶ field

Science is a powerful tool for solving **community** (1)_____. Never has it been clearer that we need to prepare the next generation with the tools and **confidence** to address future challenges using science.

Young Scientist Academy or YSA is a (2)_____ organization which helps students of all ages from North Carolina, USA discover the importance of science by means of hands-on, practical activities. YSA currently mentors about 120 youth per week through its after-school, coding, ambassador-level and summer (3)_____ programs. No experience is required – kids can start with beginner programs, such as "Sidewalk Science" and move up to the advanced level "Afterschool Science Ambassadors" program. "Digital Dreamers" is a computer science and technology program. Students participate in **virtual** experiences, hands-on lab activities, (4)_____ expeditions and exploration through real world research experiments. "Code Girls" is an interactive program for girls focused on computer (5)_____ and technology. There is something exciting to discover for everyone! They even have science programs in Spanish and programs for **refugees** within the Global Ambassadors Program.

YSA offers American kids and teenagers the unique **opportunity** to use science and technology to discover solutions that benefit local and global communities. They use **hands-on** science experiences in an (6)_____ environment to address each student's interests and abilities, and by encouraging curiosity and creativity while building confidence.



5. Read the text again and answer the questions.

1. How can schools prepare the next generation with the tools and confidence to address future challenges?
2. What kind of organization is the Young Scientist Academy (YSA) from North Carolina, USA?
3. How is YSA mentoring its participants?
4. What do students do when they participate in the "Digital Dreamers" Program?
5. What is "Code Girls" about?
6. What kind of students is the Global Ambassadors Program for?


6. Which highlighted words in the text mean the following? Explain what they refer to.

1. people who live together and share the same lifestyle
2. a situation that gives the possibility for something to happen
3. practical, based on action
4. belief in your skills, talents and capabilities
5. created by technology, not existing in the real world
6. a person who had to run away from his / her home because of war or natural disasters

7. Read the text again. What do the following phrases refer to in the text?

- ▶ powerful tool
- ▶ North Carolina
- ▶ 120 youth
- ▶ beginner and advanced level
- ▶ real world research experiments
- ▶ Spanish
- ▶ unique opportunity
- ▶ curiosity

Listening

8.  Listen to an interview with Rob Condon, the executive director at Young Scientist Academy from North Carolina, USA. Fill in the missing words.

- a. Our youth are the generation that needs to fix all the _____ that the previous generations have caused on our planet.
- b. Our youth, as future leaders, need to have access to _____ so that they can problem solve issues of society.
- c. We have conducted greenspace analyses using Python _____ to analyze temperature increases in Wilmington, North Carolina.
- d. One of our youth who was displaced from his home for three years after _____ Florence because mold grew in the walls of the house conducted his own research on what causes mold.
- e. Eventually we are going to live on _____ and we will need to invent ways to be able to sustain humans on the planet.
- f. Our youth are conducting experiments on how to grow _____ and _____, engineer robots to pollinate flowers, as there are no insects on Mars.



9. Listen to the interview again and answer the questions.

1. How can youth fix the problems caused by previous generations?
2. What does Rob say about the scientific method?
3. Why did one of Rob's students conduct his own research on what causes mold to grow?

4. What did Rob say about Mars?
5. When does science work best?
6. What science and technology equipment do American students from North Carolina have access to?

10. How do you express confidence in English? Match the idioms with their explanations.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| 1. on top of the world | a. used to describe someone who is extremely happy or excited |
| 2. a piece of cake | b. used to describe a feeling of happiness and success |
| 3. walking on air | c. an expression that means something is easy or effortless |
| 4. over the moon | d. it means that something is very easy to do |
| 5. a breeze | e. used to describe a state of happiness or euphoria |
| 6. on cloud nine | f. used to describe the feeling of happiness and elation |

11. Write the missing words. Make your own sentences with each of the expressions from the previous exercise.

1. After winning the lottery, John was on cloud _____.
2. After winning the championship, the team felt like they were on top of the _____.
3. Passing my math test was a piece of _____ for me. It was really easy.
4. Learning to play the guitar was a _____ for him.
5. After getting accepted into his dream university, he was walking on _____!
6. My parents were over the _____ when I told them I passed my Baccalaureate exam.

Grammar

12. Choose the correct pronoun.

1. **Which / What / Whose** colour is your room?
2. **Why / Whom / Whose** did you meet in the school yard?
3. **Which / What / Whose** way is it to the centre, please? This one or that one?
4. **A: Which / What / Who** are you waiting for?
B: I'm waiting for my brother.
5. **What / Which / Whose** umbrella is over there? Is it yours?
6. **A: Where / Why / Whom** did they choose for their team leader?
B: One of the best students.

13. Fill in with *who, what, which, whose*.

1. _____ laptop did you buy? The blue one or the black one?
2. _____ watch is this? It's not mine.
3. _____ did you do when the electricity failed?
4. _____ paid for your cellphone? Your father?
5. _____ essay was the best one? Yours?
6. _____ jacket is on the sofa? Mine or yours?

 **GRAMMAR FOCUS**

We use **interrogative pronouns** to ask questions. They are: **who, which, whom, what** and **whose**. These are also known as **wh-words**. Questions using these are called **wh-questions**.

- **Who** called you last night?
- **Which** pencils are yours?
- **Whom** do I ask for help when you need it?
- **Whose** umbrella is this?

What or which?

We use **what** when we ask about specific information from a general range of possible answers. We use **which** when we ask for specific information from a restricted range of possible answers.

- **What's** the longest bridge in the world?
- **Which** one is your sister?

Writing

14. Write a well-organised paragraph entitled "Why Science is Important". Use the example from page 145.

Lesson 4

AMERICAN HOLIDAYS

"Life is much more fun if you live it in the spirit of play and collaboration, working with instead of against others."

Wally Amos

Speaking

1. What American holidays do you know? How are they celebrated?
2. Which of these holidays can you describe?

VOCABULARY FOCUS

feast /fi:st/ – a special meal with very good food or a large meal for many people

land /lənd/ – arrive on land from the sea or down through the air

pilgrim /'pɪlgrɪm/ – a person who makes a difficult, long journey to a special place for religious reasons

survive /sə'vaɪv/ – continue to live after a being close to death

gathering /'gæðərɪŋ/ – a party where many people come together

proclaim /prə'kleɪm/ – announce something publicly



- ▶ proclaimed
- ▶ landed
- ▶ survived
- ▶ football
- ▶ letters
- ▶ turkey
- ▶ fourth
- ▶ gathering

3. Read the text. Insert the missing words.

Which holiday is celebrated both in the United States and Canada with (1)_____ feasts? Thanksgiving is a **popular** American and Canadian yearly holiday celebrated by families who get together at a big table full of tasty foods. It takes place on the (2)_____ Thursday in November in the United States. In Canada it occurs on the second Monday in October. In the United States, Thanksgiving Day **parades** and (3)_____ games have become important traditions as well.

The history of celebrating Thanksgiving started in the 1600s. The Pilgrims of the Plymouth Colony (4)_____ in America on their ship, the *Mayflower*. It happened in December 1620. Then, they held the first Thanksgiving in 1621. Unfortunately, only half of them (5)_____ that first winter because of the cold and the bad conditions. The next year, an Indigenous group called the Wampanoag helped the colonists learn to grow **crops**. That fall the **harvest** was good, and the Pilgrims had a (6)_____ to celebrate. The Wampanoag heard of the feast and brought more food. The two groups then shared a **feast** that lasted for three days.

In 1863, President Abraham Lincoln (7)_____ the National Day of Thanksgiving. He was inspired by Sarah Josepha Hale, the **editor** of a popular women's magazine. In 1846, she started sending (8)_____ to important politicians in order to make Thanksgiving a national celebration in the United States. In December 1941 the Congress officially named the fourth Thursday in November as Thanksgiving Day.




4. Read the text again and answer the questions.

1. How is Thanksgiving celebrated both in the United States and Canada?
2. When does it take place in the United States and in Canada?
3. What is the story behind Thanksgiving?
4. Why did the Pilgrims and the Wampanoag celebrate together?
5. When was Thanksgiving proclaimed a national holiday?
6. What was the role of Sarah Josepha Hale in that process?

5. Which highlighted words in the text mean the following? Explain what they refer to.

1. attractive, beloved, trendy
2. someone who works for a newspaper
3. a special meal with very good food for many people
4. grain, vegetable, or fruit grown in large amounts on a farm
5. result, output, collection of crops
6. large number of people walking or riding in vehicles as part of a public celebration

Listening

6.  Listen to the podcast about the USA Independence Day. Choose the correct words.
- Independence Day is celebrated as the day when the United States became **a colony / independent / free**.
 - On July 4, 1776, the Continental Congress adopted the **Declaration of Freedom / Colonization / Independence**.
 - It stated that the American **presidents / states / colonies** were tired of being ruled by Great Britain and that they wanted to become their own country.
 - Before the declaration, America was part of the Kingdom of **Canada / Australia / Great Britain**.
 - The British government didn't accept it, so the colonists continued to **fight / insist / ask** for independence until they finally defeated Great Britain in 1783.
 - Today Americans celebrate Independence Day with parades and **barbecues / fireworks / costume** parties.

7. Listen to the podcast again and answer the questions.

- What does the Fourth of July mark?
- What happened in 1776?
- What did the American colonies want?
- Why was there a war between the British government and the American colonies?
- What is the relationship between the United States and Great Britain?
- How many hot dogs do American eat on the Fourth of July?



Grammar

8. Complete the sentences with one word:

butter, in, every day, not, buses, without

- Do you want to go to the swimming pool or _____?
- Are there trains or _____ from the airport to London?
- Which popcorn do you prefer, with or _____ salt?
- Which is best, to water the garden _____ or just once a week?
- A: Would you like mayonnaise or _____ on your bread?
B: Mayonnaise, please.
- Are we eating _____ or going to a Moldovan restaurant tonight?

GRAMMAR FOCUS

An **alternative question** gives a choice of two or more answers in the question and includes **or**.

- Would you like [choice 1] some ice cream or [choice 2] some cake?








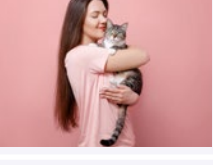


We can also ask alternative questions using **or not?** This is a very direct question and sometimes it can express annoyance or impatience.

- [choice 1] Are you coming to Jane's birthday party [choice 2] or not?

Sometimes in informal speaking, we make alternative questions shorter by just saying the alternatives.

- A: Would you like some ice-cream?
B: That would be great.
A: Vanilla or Chocolate?
B: Chocolate, please.

9. Interview one of your classmates. Record his or her answers. Ask for details and explanations.

Which does he / she prefer? Why?			Your colleague's answer
Going on holiday to the seaside or to the mountains			
Eating sweet or salty food			
Watching a movie or reading a book			
Is your friend a dog or a cat lover			
Going to big parties or spending quiet time with a friend			

Writing

10. Work in teams. Choose one of these American holidays. Create an infographic to present it to your colleagues. Use the structure on page 147.





Lesson 5

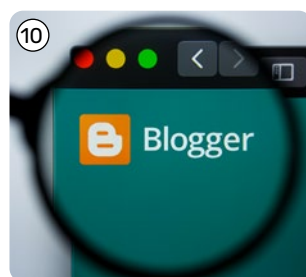
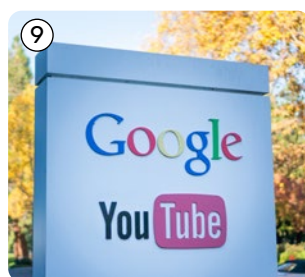
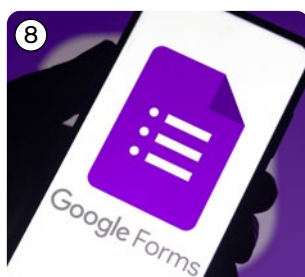
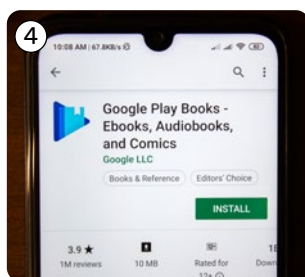
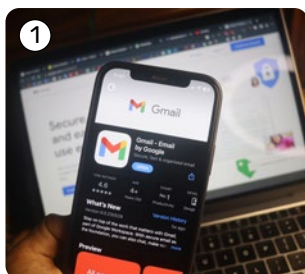
GOOGLE – FAST IS BETTER THAN SLOW

“If it isn’t on Google, it doesn’t exist.”

Jimmy Wales

Speaking

1. Which search engine do you prefer: Yahoo, Google or Bing? Why?
2. What is Google famous for? Work in small teams. Explain what the following images refer to.



VOCABULARY FOCUS

search engine /'sɜ:tʃ endʒɪn/ – a computer program that finds information on the internet by looking for words that you have typed in

run /rʌn/ – be in control of a business or organisation

found /faʊnd/ – create, bring something into existence

dormitory /'dɔ:mɪtəri/ – a large room with many beds, for example for university students

evil /'i:vəl/ – bad, unpleasant, cruel

advertising /'ædvɜ:təɪzɪŋ/ – the business to convince people to buy something

3. Read the text. Insert the missing words.

The online (1)_____ Google is one of the most successful **sites** on the Internet. People do about 8.5 billion searches on the site around the world every single day. The site is (2)_____ by Google LLC, a company from California. Its central office is called Googleplex. It has more than 70 offices in 50 countries. Google also offers other online services and products, including e-mail accounts, a Web browser, a video sharing site, mobile phones and **applications**, e-books (electronic books), and Internet (3)_____.

Google was (4)_____ by two students. Sergey Brin and Larry Page met as graduate students at Stanford University. Excited about the idea of extracting meaning from the **mass** of data from the Internet, they began working from Page's (5)_____ room in 1996 to create a new type of search technology. They established an idealistic philosophy that included "Fast is better than slow" and "You can make money without doing (6)_____."

The name Google comes from the word *googol*, a mathematical term for the number 1 followed by 100 zeroes. The verb "to google" was **included** in the Oxford Dictionary in 2006 and it means "to search the Internet." Google Translate works in 133 languages!

Did you know that there are many tools created by Google to provide accessibility for users with special needs? These include screen readers and magnifiers, text to speech and speech to text options for people with low vision.

- ▶ evil
- ▶ dormitory
- ▶ search engine
- ▶ run
- ▶ **advertising**
- ▶ **founded**



4. Read the text again and answer the questions.

1. Why is Google one of the most successful sites on the Internet?
2. What is Googleplex?
3. What online services and products does Google offer?
4. Who are Sergey Brin and Larry Page?
5. What does "Fast is better than slow" refer to?
6. Where does the name Google come from?

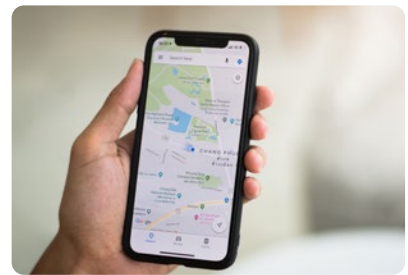
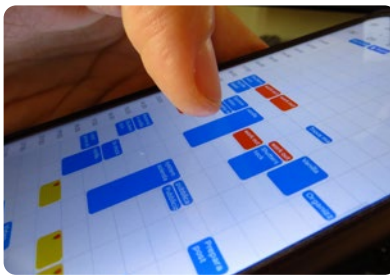
5. Which highlighted words in the text mean the following? Explain what they refer to.

1. a set of pages of information on the Internet
2. integrated, inserted, added
3. started, created
4. promotion, publicity
5. software programs
6. a big group, crowd or collection

Listening

6. Listen to the podcast about Google. Write the missing words.

- In _____ Google began working with several libraries around the world to make their books freely available on the Internet.
- In _____ years, the project had digitized more than _____ million books.
- Google eBookstore allows users to read _____ of free e-books.
- Google Video was launched in _____.
- Google bought YouTube in 2006 for \$1.65 _____.
- Google Earth allows users to call up detailed satellite _____ of most locations on Earth.



7. Listen to the podcast again and answer the questions.

1. What did Google do in 2004?
2. What happened in 2010?
3. When was Google Video launched?
4. How much did Google pay for YouTube in 2006?
5. How did Google help people who suffered from Hurricane Katrina?
6. What does Google Apps include?

Grammar

GRAMMAR FOCUS

The **first conditional** is used when we talk about future situations we believe are real or possible.

In first conditional sentences, the structure is usually: **if / when + present simple, will + bare infinitive**. The order of the clauses does not change the meaning.

- **If you study** hard, you **will be** successful in your life.
- **I will go** skiing **if** it **snows**.

8. Match the sentences.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| 1. If we win the lottery, | a. if you don't pass your exams. |
| 2. Your mother will be unhappy | b. we will help her with the school decorations. |
| 3. She will miss you | c. if you make a mistake. |
| 4. Nobody will say anything bad | d. I will go to the market. |
| 5. If you tell me what to buy, | e. we will travel around the world. |
| 6. If the teacher asks us, | f. if you don't come to her party. |

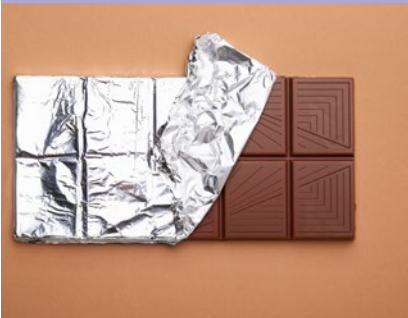
9. Interview one of your classmates. Record his or her answers. Ask for details and explanations.

WHAT WILL YOU DO IF ...?	YOUR CLASSMATE'S ANSWERS
▶ you win a lot of money?	
▶ your parents want to move to a different country?	
▶ you have a difficult test tomorrow?	
▶ you study hard today?	
▶ you eat too much?	
▶ you can make any dream come true?	

Writing

10. Choose one of these great American or British inventions. Create an infographic about it to include the most important details. Present the infographic to your colleagues. Use the structure on page 147.

BRITISH INVENTIONS



the chocolate bar (1847)



the first ATM (1967)



the World Wide Web (1989)

AMERICAN INVENTIONS



the telephone (1876)



the airplane (1903)



the light bulb (1879)

1. Fill in with a/an, some, any or no.

- I need _____ information about our city for my history project.
- My dad always has _____ egg for breakfast.
- We don't have _____ free chairs.
- _____ children can go inside this building, it is for adults only.
- Can I have _____ milk, please?
- Have you got _____ pen?

2. Choose the correct word.

- There isn't **much / many / some** bread left.
- There are **a lot of / any / much** students here today.
- Excuse me, do you have **much / some / any** books about history?
- You need to hurry. There isn't **much / many / some** time left.
- There is **some / any / much** bread on the table, but there is **no / some / much** butter.
- How **many / much / a lot of** colleagues have you invited to your party?

3. Use the words in brackets to make a zero conditional sentence.

For example:

(you / water / heat / to 100 degrees / it boils)
If you heat water to 100 degrees, it boils.

- (you / yellow and blue / mix / you / get green)
- (Jack / wake up late / he / be late for school)
- (it / is cold / a coat / I wear)
- (My father / drink coffee / can't sleep / he)
- (We / exercise / we feel good)
- (I / sleep early / I / the next day / feel good)
- (you / not / water plants / they / die)
- (you / mix blue and yellow / get / green)
- (the sun / set / it / get / dark)
- (you / touch / fire / it / burn)

4. Write the missing verbs to form First Conditional sentences.

- If it _____ (rain), I won't go to the swimming pool.
- If I study today, I _____ (get) good grades tomorrow.
- If I _____ (have) enough money, I _____ (buy) a new bike.
- She'll be late if the trolleybus _____ (be) delayed.
- If I see her, I _____ (tell) her that you called.
- If the weather _____ (be) nice, I will go fishing with my dad.

5. Complete the text with some and any.

Did you know that because sea levels are rising, 1_____ major cities – like New York and London – are in danger? Scientists don't have 2_____ easy answers to this problem, but they are looking at 3_____ possibilities. We could create eco-cities which would use clean energy, so they don't create 4_____ pollution. There won't be 5_____ cars – in fact, there won't be 6_____ roads. People will ride bikes on 7_____ footpaths. When they need 8_____ exercise, they will go for a walk in the artificial hills and parks. As you can see, there are 9_____ big advantages to living in an eco-city. Unfortunately, there aren't 10_____ plans to build them yet.

6. Finish the sentences:

- If I have a lot of free time, I ...
- If my parents are at home, they ...
- If we have a test, we ...
- If the weather is bad, we ...
- If the weather is nice, we ...
- If classes finish earlier, ...
- If we have free time, we ...
- If we get an invitation to a party, we ...

1.  Listen to the text. Choose the words you hear.

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Percy Spencer was the person responsible for the invention of the **fridge / radio / microwave** oven and that was an accident! Microwave ovens use microwaves, which are radio waves at a frequency of approximately 2,500 megahertz, to **heat / melt / freeze** food. Microwaves are absorbed by water, fats and sugars and are immediately converted to heat. The microwaves penetrate food **quickly / slowly / step by step**, so they cook food evenly and quickly. Microwaves are not absorbed by most plastics, glass or ceramics, so they are perfect for heating food without heating everything else around the food. Microwave ovens use **a lot of / less / more** energy than other cooking appliances. Spencer was working for Raytheon, a company which was developing microwave radar transmitters during **Cold War / First World War / World War II**. One day in 1945, he had a candy bar in his pocket. When he was working, the candy bar was melting. It was because of the microwaves from the radar! Spencer understood that the microwaves could be used to heat food. He created the first working microwave oven. The first food he cooked in it was **chips / French fries / popcorn**.

2. Correct the mistakes in these sentences.

A
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- The members of the Royal Family have no full time jobs.
- Prince William was the first member of the royal family to compete in the Olympic Games.
- The American flag has 5 stars which represent each of the 5 American states.
- The White House has been an American symbol since 2008.
- George Washington lived in the White House for many years.
- The name Google comes from the word googol, a mathematical term for the number 1 followed by 10 zeroes.

3. Insert the missing words.

A
0
1
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- King Charles III is the only person in the UK who can drive without a _____ or plates on their car.
- Queen Elizabeth was trained as a military _____ and mechanic during World War II.
- The U.S. House of Representatives and the Senate are housed in the United States _____.
- Mount Rushmore National Memorial represents 4 of America's _____: George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Theodore Roosevelt, and Abraham Lincoln.
- The Statue of _____ is a symbol of democracy, freedom and hope.
- The verb "to google" was included in the _____ Dictionary in 2006 and it means "to search the Internet."

4. Choose the correct word.

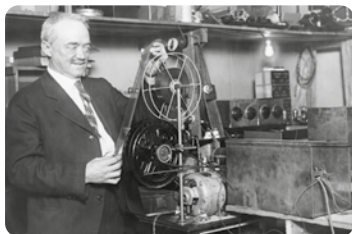
A
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- An **icon / a charity / a relative** is a very famous person or thing considered as representing a set of beliefs or a way of life.
- Advertising / Search engine / Dormitory** is the business to convince people to buy something.
- A **charity / ceremony / reception** is a formal party at which important people are welcomed.
- To **oversee / commemorate / call** means to remember officially and give respect to somebody or something.
- The Great Seal / The Statue of Liberty / The Washington Monument** is the emblem of America and must be authorized only by the Secretary of State.
- The Great Seal includes an eagle, the number 13 (standing for the original colonies) and the phrase e pluribus unum, which is a **Greek / Latin / Arab** phrase that means, "Out of many, one."

GREAT INVENTIONS

The television

The television was invented by a Scottish man, John Logie Baird. The first televised pictures were sent over a short distance in 1924 and his invention was demonstrated at the Royal Institute two years later. The pictures on the screen were not clear, but the viewers could see that they were human faces and they could see their eyes opening and closing. In 1928, images were sent from Britain to America, and later, to a ship 1,500 miles out to sea. In the same year, the first colour images were sent. For £25 (£1000 in today's money), people in their homes could watch moving images that were sent from a broadcasting station. In 1936, BCC began to transmit world's first high definition television broadcasting from the Victorian Alexandra Palace (London), which is considered as the birth place of broadcasting. In 1982, Sony was the first brand to mass-produced pocket television - Sony Watchman FD-210. This compact device weighed around 650 grams with a measurement of 87 x 198 x 33 millimetres.

**The fridge**

People tried to keep food fresh by keeping it at lower temperatures for thousands of years. Chinese collected ice from rivers and lakes as early as 1000 BC. In 1800, in England, servants collected ice in winter and put it into icehouses. The first artificial refrigeration was demonstrated by Scottish physician and professor William Cullen. In 1748, he observed and demonstrated the cooling effect of rapidly evaporating a liquid into gas, but did not put this method into practical use. Electric home fridges were invented in 1913 in the USA. Home fridges became very popular in the USA. The sales of the popular 'Frigidaire' model increased from 5,000 in 1921 to 750,000 in 1926. British people were less interested in fridges than Americans. They thought that they were unnecessary because the weather in Britain was cooler. The first home refrigeration units cost anywhere between \$500 and \$1,000 – the equivalent of \$6,575 to \$13,150 in today's dollars. As a result, domestic refrigerators were considered a luxury item during the first years of their use. But fridges were advertised and their advantages were described in detail. Soon, more fridges were sold and the price decreased.



YOU ARE INVITED TO PARTICIPATE IN THE "FAMOUS INVENTORS OF ALL TIMES" SCIENCE FAIR

Step 1

Work in small teams. Choose one of the greatest inventors of all times.



Step 2

Research as much as you can about that person.



Step 3

Prepare a tri-folded detailed poster to include text, images, pictures or drawings.



Step 4

Bring your poster to school. Present it to your colleagues.



Lesson 1

PLACES IN MY TOWN



"Home is where my city is."
Unknown

Speaking

1. What is your town/city like? What can people do when visiting your town/city? Are there any interesting places to visit in it?
2. What can you find in the city and in the countryside? Write the words in the correct group.

- ▶ a museum ▶ a farm ▶ a stadium ▶ a forest
- ▶ fields ▶ an art gallery ▶ a shopping centre ▶ animals



3. Read the clues and fill in the missing letters. Use the words to speak about your neighbourhood.

			R	A	R				
S			E	R		R	K	E	T
P	H			M					Y
		H				L			
		S		U	M				
			E	R	Y				
B		N							
		R	P					T	

1. You can borrow a book here.
2. You can buy groceries here.
3. You can buy medicine here.
4. You can study here.
5. You can see old things here.
6. You can buy bread here.
7. You can keep your money here.
8. You can get on a plane here.

Reading

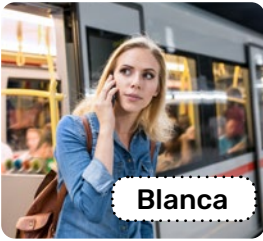
4. Read the texts and name the places in these two neighbourhoods.

IN MY NEIGHBOURHOOD



Anita

My neighbourhood's about two kilometres from the centre of town. It's easy for me to get into the city centre, but everything I need is in my neighbourhood, so I don't go into the centre very often. It's near the City Museum and there are some beautiful old buildings here, so it's an interesting part of the city. There are lots of good restaurants in my neighbourhood and my flat's opposite a really good Chinese restaurant. I love their food and it's cheap, so I eat there often.



My neighbourhood's about eight kilometres from the city centre, but there's a metro train station near my house, so it's easy to get there. There aren't any restaurants or bars in the area, so it's nice and quiet. About a kilometre away, there's a big shopping centre with a lot of shops. Opposite it, there's a park and a sports centre. I go there three times a week to use the gym. My neighbourhood isn't very exciting, but it's a nice place to live.

5. Complete the sentences with the missing information from the text.

1. My neighbourhood's _____ from downtown.
2. _____ I need is in my surroundings.
3. My flat's opposite a really _____.
4. There's a _____ next to my dwelling, so it's easy to get there.
5. There aren't any _____ in the area, so it's nice and quiet.
6. My neighbourhood isn't _____, but it's a nice place to live.

6. Find in the text words that correspond to the given definitions.

1. _____ a building where objects of historical, scientific, or artistic interest are kept
2. _____ a unit of measurement equal to 1,000 metres
3. _____ not far away in distance
4. _____ on the other side
5. _____ costing little money
6. _____ many times



Grammar

7. Choose the correct form of the adjective.

1. The weather today is **as cold as** / **cold than** yesterday.
2. Your shoes are **more comfortable** / **as comfortable as** mine.
3. She is **as tall as** / **tall than** her brother.
4. The exam was **much difficult than** / **as difficult as** I expected.
5. This jacket is **not as expensive as** / **as expensive than** the one I saw last week.
6. Autumn days are **as hot as** / **less hotter than** summer days.

8. Complete the sentences using the words in brackets.


1. The new smartphone is _____ (expensive) the old one.
2. The cake is _____ (delicious) the cookies.
3. My dog is _____ (big) your dog.
4. That movie was _____ (interesting) the one we watched yesterday.
5. Her new car is _____ (fast) her old one.
6. A skyscraper is _____ (tall) than a tower.

GRAMMAR FOCUS

We often use the structure **as + adjective + as** to say if something or someone has, or doesn't have, the same quality as something else.

- Sam is **as tall as** Jack.
- New York is **not as big as** London.
- Texting is **not the same as** speaking in person.

Listening

9.  Listen to Nick and Mark. Where do you think they want to go? Say why.

- ▶ shopping
- ▶ the gym
- ▶ a meeting
- ▶ lunch



10. Choose the correct answer. Listen to the recording again and check.

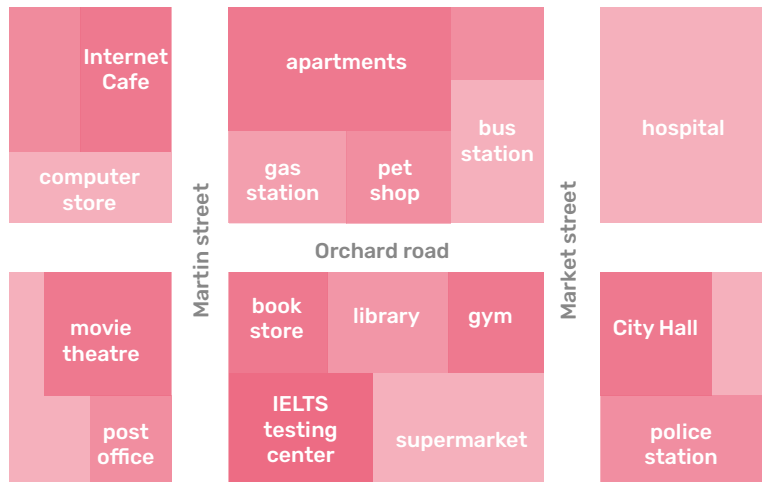
1. The street name on Mark's phone is _____.
a. Bedford Street b. Park Road
2. Mark says South Street is _____.
a. off Park Road b. off North Street
3. Nick doesn't want to be _____.
a. too early b. late
4. The map shows there is a bank _____.
a. on the corner of Park Road and South Street
b. on the corner of Park Road and North Street
5. Mark asks _____ if there is a bank near there.
a. a man b. a woman
6. The bank is about _____.
a. 50 metres away b. 15 metres away

11. Look at the map and decide if each statement is true or false.

1. The gas station is next to the pet shop. (T) (F)
2. The post office is on Orchard Road. (T) (F)
3. The Internet café is next to the movie theatre. (T) (F)
4. The City Hall is on the corner of Market Street and Orchard Road. (T) (F)
5. The library is between the gym and the City Hall. (T) (F)
6. Jon's Supermarket is on Market Street. (T) (F)
7. The bus station is in front of the hospital. (T) (F)
8. The pet shop is between the gas station and the bus station. (T) (F)
9. There are apartments behind the police station. (T) (F)
10. The IELTS Testing Center is on the corner of Martin Street and Orchard Road. (T) (F)

Writing

12. Write a 50-word paragraph to describe two of your favourite places in your town or city. Include information such as why you like these places and how often you go there. Use the example on page 145.



Lesson 2

HOW TO TRAVEL BY BUS

"Remember that happiness is a way of travel – not a destination."

Roy M. Goodman

Speaking

1. How often do you take a bus? Do you like taking the bus? Why? / Why not? Did anything funny or strange happen while you were on a bus? How might taking a bus in your country be different from other countries?



VOCABULARY FOCUS

convenience /kən'vi:niəns/ – the quality of being useful, easy or suitable for somebody

get to /get tə/ – reach or arrive at a particular place

schedule /'ʃedʒu:l/ – a list of the times when events are planned to happen

shelter /'ʃeltər/ – a building designed to give protection from bad weather or danger

signal /'sɪgnəl/ – an action, movement, or sound that gives information, a message, a warning, or an order

allow /ə'laʊ/ – give permission for someone to do something

2. Match the words with their meanings.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| 1. public transportation | a. a small piece of practical advice |
| 2. board | b. the place to which somebody / something is going |
| 3. tip | c. a ticket used for bus travel to many places |
| 4. departure | d. the act of leaving a place |
| 5. destination | e. a system of buses, trains, etc. used for travel |
| 6. bus pass | f. get on a ship, aircraft, train, or bus |

3. Use the above words to complete the sentences. Change the form when necessary.

1. Where are you travelling to? What's your _____?
2. I need some advice about finding a job. What are some good _____?
3. Our city needs better _____. It needs more buses.
4. We need to hurry! Our plane _____ time is at 3:45.
5. Should we use the front door or the back door to _____ the bus?
6. Bus fare is cheaper when you have a student _____.

4. The article offers several practical tips for taking a bus. Give a title to each paragraph. What three other pieces of advice can you think of?

Public transportation has changed since the very first motorised bus appeared in 1895. Millions of people around the world continue to use buses daily to get to where they want to go. If you are thinking of taking a bus, here are a few useful tips.

(1)_____ First, decide exactly when and where you want to get on a bus and, of course, where you want to get off the bus. The easiest way to do this is to go online and search the name of your town or city – followed by the words “bus map.” After you fill in the departure and destination information, the website will tell you the number of the bus that will take you to where you want to go, and the time that bus will depart and arrive. Sometimes, you might find a bus shelter that has a bus schedule. If you want to pay for your trip with a bus ticket, or a bus pass, you will need to buy one before you get on the bus. Make sure that you arrive at the bus stop at least a few minutes early so you don’t miss it. And, finally, it might be a good idea to signal to the bus driver that you want the bus to stop. You can do this by waving your hand.

(2)_____ Make sure that you first let passengers get off the bus before you get on. You should know that many buses only allow passengers to board through the front doors, while the back doors are used for passengers who are getting off. After you board, you can either put the exact fare into the fare box or show your pass to the driver. You may also need to stand if there are no seats available. Remember that seats closer to the front of the bus are for older people and people with special needs.

(3)_____ Press a button before you get to your stop – to let the driver know you want to get off the bus. It should make a sound. Be very careful when you get off – make sure there are no cars or other objects in your way.

For people who use wheelchairs, many buses are equipped with special retractable ramps or lifting mechanisms.

5. Answer the questions.

1. When did the first motorised bus appear?
2. Why do people around the world use buses daily?
3. What can you find on the “bus map”?
4. When should you arrive at the bus stop?
5. What should you do if you want the bus to stop?
6. What are the front doors used for?
7. What should a bus be equipped with for people who use wheelchairs?

- ▶ When you get off a bus
- ▶ Before you get on a bus
- ▶ While you are on a bus



6. Match the halves of the sentences.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Determine exactly when and where | a. to stand if there are no seats available. |
| 2. The website will show you the number of | b. are for older people and people with special needs. |
| 3. If you want to pay for your trip with a bus ticket, or a bus pass, | c. first let passengers get off the bus before you get on. |
| 4. Ensure that you | d. you will need to buy one before you get on the bus. |
| 5. You can additionally need | e. you want to get on a bus. |
| 6. Recall that the seats nearer the front of the bus | f. the bus that will take you to where you want to go. |

Grammar

7. Spell the numbers correctly. Write the ordinal numbers.

77 - seventy-seven
77th - the seventy-seventh

- | | |
|-------|------|
| ▶ 24 | ▶ 43 |
| ▶ 79 | ▶ 21 |
| ▶ 66 | ▶ 92 |
| ▶ 8 | ▶ 15 |
| ▶ 47 | ▶ 34 |
| ▶ 100 | ▶ 53 |
| ▶ 5 | ▶ 80 |

GRAMMAR FOCUS

The date format in British English	The date format in American English
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6 Sept • 6 September • 6 September 2019 • 6th September 2019 • the 6th of September 2019 • the 6th of September, 2019 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sept 6 • September 6 • September 6, 2019 • Monday, September 6, 2019
<p>A cardinal number is a number that says how many of something there are, such as one, two, three, four, five.</p>	
<p>An ordinal number is a number that tells the position of something in a list, such as 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th etc.</p>	

8. Complete the sentences.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. The eighth month of the year is _____. | 6. The sixth month of the year is _____. |
| 2. The first month of the year is _____. | 7. October is the _____ month of the year. |
| 3. The second month of the year is _____. | 8. December is the _____ month of the year. |
| 4. The twelfth month of the year is _____. | 9. September is the _____ month of the year. |
| 5. November is the _____ month of the year. | 10. January is the _____ month of the year. |

Listening

9. Listen to the text. Choose the correct answer.

- The writer thinks that travelling alone is ...
 - worse than staying at your comfortable home.
 - dangerous.
 - a good idea.
- The writer wants to ...
 - help people who want to travel alone.
 - talk about the possible risks of travelling alone.
 - talk about his or her travel experiences.

3. If you travel alone it's a good idea to ...
 - a. learn the language of a place before you go there.
 - b. go to a place where you can speak their language.
 - c. speak to other tourists.
4. The writer thinks that if you travel alone, hostels are ...
 - a. the best option.
 - b. very good but not the best option.
 - c. worse than hotels.
5. The local residents can help you ...
 - a. to find a good hotel or hostel.
 - b. to give you ideas for your trip.
 - c. to find a cheap room that you can rent.
6. The best thing about asking is that ...
 - a. you get the information you need.
 - b. you can find the places where you are going.
 - c. you can talk to the local people.



Writing

10. Listen to the text again and put down the tips for travelling alone.

11. What did the following refer to?

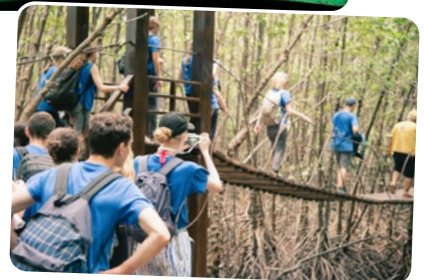
- | | |
|----------------------|--------------|
| ▶ scary | ▶ lonely |
| ▶ 3 | ▶ directions |
| ▶ sociable creatures | ▶ surprised |

12. Complete the sentences with the given words.

midnight, tenth, quarter past, hour, ten to, noon

1. It's four o'clock now. One _____ ago it was three o'clock.
2. Another way to say twelve o'clock at night _____.
3. I finish my morning classes at _____ and then I eat my lunch.
4. It's three-thirty now. Fifteen minutes ago it was _____ three.
5. It's three o'clock now. Ten minutes ago, it was _____ three.
6. People write: May 10, May 10th, or 10 May. People say: the _____ of May, or May _____.

13. Write a social media post about one of your school trips. Include as many details as possible. Use the example on page 144.





Lesson 3

HAPPY SHOPPING

"Whoever said money can't buy happiness simply didn't know where to go shopping."

Bo Derek

Speaking

1. Do you enjoy going to supermarkets? Why? / Why not? How often do you go to a supermarket? What is the name of your favourite supermarket? Do you prefer big supermarkets or small grocery stores? Why? What did you buy the last time you were at a supermarket?
2. What and who can you see in the pictures? What are they doing? Describe the pictures using the word cloud.



VOCABULARY FOCUS

youngster /'jʌŋstər/ – a young person

popularity /ˌpɒpjə'leəri/ – the fact that something or someone is liked, enjoyed, or supported by many people

rapid /'ræpɪd/ – fast or sudden

development /dɪ'veləpmənt/ – the process of developing something new

increase /ɪn'kri:s/ – become or make something larger or greater

customer
on sale
shop
shoe shop
cashier
counter
baker's
chemist's
butcher's
greengrocer's
shop
to fill with
wide choice
stand in a queue
shop assistant
assistant
store
department
clothes
bookshop



3. Write the missing words in the correct spaces. Roleplay the dialogues.

John: Hi! Tell me please how much is this wallet.

Cashier: That's forty _____ and twenty cents.

John: Okay.

Cashier: How would you like to _____?

John: By my _____.

Cashier: Would you like a _____ bag?

John: No thanks. I have my own bag.

Cashier: Okay, thanks. Have a _____ day.

John: Thanks. You, _____.

- ▶ paper
- ▶ credit card
- ▶ too
- ▶ pay
- ▶ nice
- ▶ dollars

Reading

4. Read the text and make a list of advantages and disadvantages of online shopping. Add two more options for each of them.

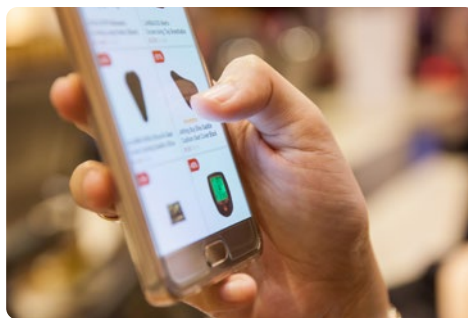
ONLINE GROCERY SHOPPING

Nowadays with the ever rapid development and increasing popularity of the information technology, shopping on the internet has been a fashion especially among the youngsters. But some people think traditional stores are better than online stores. Online shopping is a new and interesting way for people to buy things; in the last two or three years, more people are staying home and buying things like pasta, potatoes and beans online. But, maybe you have never shopped online before, so how do you know which supermarkets are best? Before you spend time to choose the best online supermarkets, maybe we should look at the advantages and disadvantages of online shopping.

Let's look at some advantages to online shopping. First, the supermarket can bring the groceries to your home. This can save your time. Second, you will buy only the things you really need. For example, some people buy ice cream or coca cola at supermarkets when they don't really need it. Third, some people don't like to shop in busy grocery stores with lots of other people – but you don't have to stand in long lines when you shop at home!

Here are some disadvantages. First, when you shop online, you can only see a picture of the pork or fish that you want to buy – but maybe the food does not smell good or taste good. Second, you have to pay money for the supermarket to bring the things to your home. Finally, you might order cherries online and only later the supermarket will tell you there are no more cherries in the store.

Before you decide to shop online, it's really important to know all of these advantages and disadvantages!



5. Are the statements true or false? Correct the false ones.

1. Most people stay home to shop online. (T) (F)
2. People can buy vegetables online. (T) (F)
3. It takes a lot of time to shop online. (T) (F)
4. Sometimes, some people buy things they don't really need. (T) (F)
5. Some supermarkets might not have the things you want to buy online. (T) (F)
6. It's better to shop for groceries online. (T) (F)

6. Find in the text words that correspond to the given definitions.

1. at the present time
2. what is popular at the time
3. not at any time or not on any occasion
4. a large shop which sells most types of food and other goods needed in the home
5. the food that you buy in a grocer's shop
6. things that people eat

Grammar

GRAMMAR FOCUS

Going to can only be used to talk about the future. We usually use it when talking about a plan, intention, prediction, or after a decision has been made about some future action.

- Jack has won the lottery. He says he's **going to** buy a new car.
- We're not **going to** clean up our house tomorrow.
- When are you **going to** go on holiday?

7. Complete the sentences with the correct form of **going to**.

1. We _____ (finish) our report tonight.
2. My classmates _____ (do) some research this week.
3. Tim _____ (listen) to some live music tonight.
4. Her granny _____ (bake) a cake for her birthday.
5. We _____ (wait) and see what happens before we make a decision.
6. I _____ (visit) my grandparents on the weekend.
7. We _____ (visit) our grandparents on the weekend.
8. He _____ (buy) a new car soon.
9. It looks like they _____ (win) the championship this year.

8. Match the sentences with the prediction about the future for each situation.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. The dark clouds are gathering. | 1. It's going to be cold and windy. |
| 2. She is studying very hard for her exams. | 2. The restaurant is going to be crowded. |
| 3. He is carrying a toolbox and paint cans. | 3. It's going to rain. |
| 4. The restaurant is extremely busy. | 4. He's going to paint something. |
| 5. The temperature is dropping, and the wind is strong. | 5. She's going to do well on her exams. |

Listening

9. Listen to the dialogue. Put the questions in order.

- Can I pay by credit card?
- Would you like a bag for that?
- Can I help you?
- How much is this?
- Where are the changing rooms?
- What size do you know?

10. Match the answers with the questions.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| ▶ Can I help you? | ▶ They are over there. |
| ▶ What size do you need? | ▶ Yes, you can. Of course. |
| ▶ How much is this? | ▶ I'm just looking. Thanks. |
| ▶ Can I pay by credit card? | ▶ It's £29. |
| ▶ Would you like a bag for that? | ▶ Extra small, please. |
| ▶ Where are the changing rooms? | ▶ Yes, please. |

11. Complete the sentences with the given words.

price, basket, checkout, shopping cart, aisle, cash, bakery, dairy

1. You can buy milk, yoghurt and ice-cream in the _____ section of a supermarket.
2. A supermarket _____ is the place where you can walk between two rows of shelves.
3. You can pay by _____ or credit card.
4. You can pay at the _____ counter.
5. You might use a _____ at a supermarket. It's large and has four wheels.
6. What is the _____ of this box of cereal? How much does it cost?
7. If you don't need to buy many groceries, you might use a shopping _____, not a shopping cart.
8. You can buy bread in the _____ section of a supermarket.

Writing

- 12. Shopping is the favourite free time activity for many young people today. Why do you think this has happened? Should young people be encouraged to do different activities in their free time rather than shopping? Write a detailed paragraph explaining your point of view. Use the example on page 145.**



Lesson 4

BEING A GOOD FRIEND

True friends are never
apart, maybe in distance
but never in heart.

Unknown

Speaking

1. Do you have friends who live in other countries? How did you meet your friends who live abroad? How often do you communicate with your friends who are living in other parts of the world? How do you usually do it? What languages do you and your friends use to communicate? How do you stay connected with friends who are in different time zones?

2. The best means of communication among friends can depend on personal preferences, convenience and the nature of the relationship. Match the parts to find out some popular means of communication among friends. What other means of communication do you use?

1. **Social Media**
 - a. If friends share an interest in gaming, playing together online can be a fun and interactive way to communicate.
2. **Video Calls**
 - b. Services like Zoom, Skype, or FaceTime are great for face-to-face interactions, especially when friends are in different locations.
3. **Email**
 - c. Keeping track of each other's schedules and planning events can be efficiently done through shared online calendars.
4. **Online Gaming**
 - d. Platforms like Facebook, Instagram, and Twitter allow friends to share updates, photos, and engage in conversations publicly or privately.
5. **Shared Calendars**
 - e. For more formal or detailed communication, email remains a reliable option, offering a more thoughtful and structured way to communicate.

VOCABULARY FOCUS

nap /næp/ – a short sleep, especially during the day

adapt /ə'dæpt/ – suit different conditions or uses

hesitate /'hezɪteɪt/ – pause before you do or say something

host /həʊst/ – someone who has guests

native /'neɪtv/ – relating to the place where you were born

struggle /'strʌgl/ – experience difficulty



3. Put the parts of an email to a friend in the correct order. Justify your answer.

Body of email

Introduction and reason for writing

Opening greeting

Closing

Your name

Closing greeting

I go to school every day ...

My name is Sandra. I am writing to ...

Hi, Sam!

Write back soon and tell me about ...

Sandra

Best wishes,

Reading

4. Read the email and name its parts.

New message — ↗ ✕

Hi, Michael!

It's been a while since we have been in touch. How has your semester been?

I wanted to send an email update to you to let you know how things were during my semester abroad here in Italy. I've already been here for six weeks, and I feel like I am finally adapting to the culture. I'm also speaking the language more fluently.

I arrived during the first week of September. The weather was very nice. Even though it's October, it's still rather sunny and warm. In fact, I went to the beach and swam in the sea earlier today.


I am living with a very welcoming host family. I have my own private bedroom, but we eat breakfast, lunch, and dinner together. On Sundays, we eat a big pizza for lunch. In Italy, lunch is usually the biggest meal of the day. It's also very common for people to take a midday nap right after a big meal.

On weekdays, I take classes at the local university. There, I met several native Italian speakers. They have been very kind and patient with me. At first, I struggled to comprehend their Italian, but now I understand most of our conversations. They said that my Italian had improved a lot since we first met. Now, I am more confident to use the language in other places like stores and restaurants.

I am so glad that I decided to spend the semester here in Italy. We have an extended weekend coming up, so a group of my friends and I are going to travel to France for four days. It's so easy and inexpensive to travel internationally in Europe. I love it!

I look forward to hearing from you soon. Like I said, don't hesitate to stay in touch more often. Perhaps you could even come to visit! What do you think?

Best wishes,
George

Send  | + 🗑️ | +

5. Answer the questions.

1. Who is writing the email?
2. Whom is he writing to?
3. Where is George now?
4. What language does he already speak fluently?
5. What do Italians do after a big meal?
6. How much time will George spend in Italy?

6. Match the two parts of the sentences.

1. I feel like I am finally
 2. I reached the place during the
 3. Even though it's October,
 4. In Italy, lunch
 5. I had trouble understanding their Italian,
 6. I feel more comfortable using the language
- a. is usually the biggest meal of the day.
 - b. in other places like stores and restaurants.
 - c. it's still rather sunny and warm.
 - d. first week of September.
 - e. but now I understand most of our conversations.
 - f. adapting to the culture.

Grammar

7. Turn the following sentences into alternative questions.

1. She wants to study law.
2. We are going to visit the museum tomorrow.
3. He can speak German fluently.
4. They enjoy playing tennis.
5. The party is at 7:00 PM.
6. We speak French.

8. Create alternative questions for the given situations.

1. Buying a gift
2. Choosing a movie
3. Selecting a new phone
4. Deciding on a weekend activity
5. Picking a dessert
6. Travelling to a country

Listening

9. Listen to the dialogue and complete the sentences with the missing words.

1. The _____ is bad.
2. I tried _____ the *Mona Lisa*.
3. I couldn't _____ it.
4. The room was _____ with people taking photographs of it.
5. Why do we _____ of everything we see?
6. We _____ look at the photos after.

10. Are the sentences true or false? Correct the false ones.

1. Angela is telling Sam about her vacation. (T) (F)
2. Sam was at a restaurant. (T) (F)
3. Sam couldn't get into the museum. (T) (F)
4. Sam was very happy when he saw *Mona Lisa*. (T) (F)
5. You can't use flash into the museum. (T) (F)
6. Sam is tired of always taking photos. (T) (F)

11. Complete the sentences with the appropriate friendly email etiquette practices.

informal, warm, favour, welcoming, personal touches, friendly, emoticons

1. Begin your email with a _____ and _____ greeting to create a warm tone.
2. Use _____ language to bring friendliness.
3. Express gratitude when applicable, such as saying "thank you" for a _____.
4. Incorporate _____ into your emails, such as asking about your friend's well-being or mentioning shared interests.
5. If appropriate, include _____ or emojis to add a personal touch to your communication.
6. Close your email with a _____ closing that matches the level of familiarity you have with the recipient.

Writing

12. You have a new pen friend called Patrik. This is the end of Patrik's last email to you:

Write back soon and tell me all about yourself!
I'd love to hear about your plans for summer vacation.
Best wishes, Alex.

Write a reply email to Patrik. Use the example on page 146.



Lesson 5

PREPARING FOR THE FUTURE

"The future depends on what you do today."

Mahatma Gandhi

Speaking

1. What is important to you? What career seems interesting to you? Why? Who has influenced your ideas about your career options? What is the role of your family members in choosing your future job?



2. Enhance your vocabulary. Match the phrases with their meaning then use them in the sentences below.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| 1. Career move | a. a series of levels or steps in your working life. |
| 2. Career break | b. an action you take to progress in your career. |
| 3. Career plan | c. the direction of your working life takes. |
| 4. Career opportunities | d. ideas you have for your future career. |
| 5. Career path | e. chances to start/improve your career. |
| 6. Career ladder | f. a period of time away from your job. (e.g., look after your children). |

1. What is your _____ _____ for the future?
2. Getting a job in marketing was a good _____ _____.
3. She had a long _____ _____ when she gave birth to her first son. She wanted to spend time with him.
4. He finally managed to get one foot on the _____ _____.
5. It's essential to choose the correct _____ _____.
6. I prefer to stay in the city, there are many more _____ _____ here than in a small town.



VOCABULARY FOCUS

mechanic /mə'kænik/ – someone whose job is repairing the engines of vehicles and other machines

identify /aɪ'dentɪfaɪ/ – recognize a problem, need, fact, etc.

fix /fiks/ – repair something

waitress /'weɪtrəs/ – a woman whose job is to bring the food to customers at their tables in a restaurant

college /'kɒlɪdʒ/ – a university where you can study for an undergraduate

carpenter /'kɑ:pɪntər/ – a person whose job is making and repairing wooden objects and structures

major /'meɪdʒər/ – very large or important

3. Read the quotes and explain what you think they mean. Then, say whether any of them applies to your experience.

- ▶ "A job is not just a job, it's who you are." Jude Law, actor
- ▶ "Most people work just hard enough not to get fired and get paid just enough money not to quit."
George Carlin, comedian
- ▶ "The best preparation for good work tomorrow is to do good work today." Elbert Hubbard, writer
- ▶ "It's never too late to be what you might have been." George Eliot, writer

Reading

4. Read the dialogue and name the mentioned jobs. Who are they suitable for?

Kate: Harry. I just want you to know that I'm going to go to school to become an auto mechanic.

Harry: What? Does Dad know about this?

Kate: Who cares? It's my life. I really enjoy working on cars.

Harry: Oh, I get it. You want to study auto mechanics because of your new boyfriend. Listen, auto mechanics is a man's job.

Kate: No, you got it all wrong. He doesn't work at an auto shop anymore. He had a job there for five years and he really liked his job because he learned how to identify problems and fix things. And James is now back in college. He's majoring in nursing.

Harry: Nursing? That's a woman's job?

Kate: I cannot believe I'm hearing this. A man can be a nurse and they can do the job just as well as anybody else. Nurses, whether they are men or women, care for the sick, the elderly. Things like that.

Harry: Oh.

Kate: And are you saying that women can't be farmers, carpenters or truck drivers?

Harry: Well, most men do those jobs, so... Anyway, women can do them if they want. I just think that women are better suited to be secretaries, waitresses and piano teachers. You know.

Kate: Oh, boys!

5. Are the statements true or false? Correct the false ones.

1. Kate wants to be a nurse. (T) (F)
2. Harry is surprised at Kate's career choice. (T) (F)
3. Kate is worried about her dad's reaction. (T) (F)
4. Harry thinks Kate's boyfriend influenced her. (T) (F)
5. James is taking a degree in nursing. (T) (F)
6. Harry thinks there are men's jobs and women's jobs. (T) (F)

6. Find in the text synonyms for:

- ▶ wish
- ▶ protect
- ▶ like
- ▶ vehicle
- ▶ work
- ▶ install
- ▶ study
- ▶ ill

Grammar

7. Revise the tenses and choose the correct option.

- Hello. What **do you watch / are you watching**?
- A programme about the First World War, which I recorded last night. I **study / I'm studying** the First World War this term.
- All **I know / I've known** about the First World War is that millions of people **died / have died** in it.

- Yes, it was much, much worse than anyone **has expected / expected**. It **went on / has gone on** for years. **Do you want / Have you wanted** to watch the programme with me?
- No, thanks. I've got to do some violin practice. **I've just remembered / I just remembered** that I've got a lesson tomorrow, and I **don't have / haven't had** time to practise my new piece this week.
- OK. **I've already done / I already did** my piano practice, so I've got time to watch TV. See you later.

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

1. If I ____ (find) a good job, I'll move to Madrid.
2. He met his wife when he ____ (work) in Brussels.
3. You can turn off the radio. I ____ (not listen) to it.
4. Where ____ (have) you dinner yesterday?
5. This exercise is difficult. I ____ (help) you to do it.
6. What ____ (cook) you tonight?



Listening

9. Listen to Irene's story. Choose the correct variant.

1. Irene's **isn't / is** a cleaner.
2. Irene **likes / doesn't like** her job.
3. She **works / doesn't work** in a hospital.
4. She **wants / doesn't want** to be a cleaner for her whole life.
5. She **works / doesn't work** the whole day.
6. She **goes / doesn't go** back to work after her lunch break.

10. Are the sentences true or false? Correct the false ones.

1. There are a lot of people and cars in the streets at 6 o'clock in the morning. (T) (F)
2. Irene likes to hear the birds. (T) (F)
3. She doesn't do very much at work. (T) (F)
4. She talks to the nurses in the hospital. (T) (F)
5. She wants to be a doctor. (T) (F)
6. She doesn't have time for her studies. (T) (F)

11. Read the sentences and discover six job collocations. Use them in your own sentences.

1. In the morning, I have a part-time job at a local bakery.
2. She is looking for a full-time job after graduating from university.
3. I have an interview for a new job next week, and I'm excited about the opportunity.
4. Last year, my brother got his first summer job as a lifeguard at the beach.
5. He is studying computer science to pursue a career as a software developer.
6. After completing his training, my friend got a job offer as a customer service representative.

Writing

12. What are you most proud of in your life so far? What is one thing you would like to accomplish in 3 years? Write a 50-word letter to give your future self some encouragement and love. Use the example on page 146.

1. Use either *as ... as* or *not as ... as* in the sentences below.

Example:

Ben Nevis is ____ as Mont Blanc (not high).
Ben Nevis **is not as high as** Mont Blanc.

- This site is ____ that site. (not / exciting)
- Apples are ____ peaches. (delicious)
- He is ____ her father. (not / famous)
- Kate is ____ her sister. (generous)
- Last year June was ____ August. (hot)
- Carla is ____ Meghan. (not / friendly)

2. Write these ordinal numbers in words.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| ▶ 1 st | ▶ 6 th | ▶ 11 th | ▶ 20 th |
| ▶ 2 nd | ▶ 7 th | ▶ 12 th | ▶ 21 st |
| ▶ 3 rd | ▶ 8 th | ▶ 13 th | ▶ 22 nd |
| ▶ 4 th | ▶ 9 th | ▶ 14 th | ▶ 30 th |
| ▶ 5 th | ▶ 10 th | ▶ 15 th | ▶ 31 st |

3. Choose the correct ordinal number:

- 54th / 53rd / 52nd (fifty-third)
- 47th / 74th / 78th (seventy-fourth)
- 95th / 59th / 99th (ninety-fifth)
- 37th / 33rd / 73rd (thirty-seventh)
- 757th / 579th / 759th (seven hundred and fifty-ninth)
- 220th / 222nd / 212nd (two hundred and twentieth)

4. Use *be going to* to complete the sentences below.

- I ____ meet my friends after class. Would you like to join us?
- A: ____ your brother ____ travel next week?
B: Yes, he ____.
- A: ____ you ____ do your homework?
B: Yes, I ____.
- We're too busy, so we ____ have lunch.
- A: ____ you ____ watch TV tonight.
B: No, I ____.

- Where ____ they ____ stay when they visit Paris?
- What present ____ you ____ buy for your sister's birthday present?
- We ____ go to the beach today, because the weather is bad.

5. Write the sentences below using *going to*.

- I will go shopping.
- They won't be late.
- They won't watch TV.
- He will get on a train.
- She won't travel.
- They will study English.
- Will you be at work?
- I won't eat lunch.
- Will they arrive?
- Will we be late?

6. Use the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

LAST SUMMER HOLIDAY

Last Summer I ____ (go) to Nice. It's a great place to have a holiday. People ____ (be) very friendly and hospitable. Especially, the port of Nice ____ (be) a fantastic place to visit.

On the first day, we ____ (go) to a restaurant with a terrace. It ____ (have) a wonderful view of the sea. Also, the dishes ____ (be) absolutely delicious. On the second day, we went to two museums. First, we went to an art museum. There ____ (not be) many pictures, but there were many contemporary art productions. I ____ (not like) them a lot. Second, we went to a very unusual museum of *bric-à-brac*. There was a lot of old *bric-à-brac* from different places of the World. It ____ (be) really interesting to see. After visiting the museums, we ____ (return) to our hotel room as we were really tired.

Finally, we ____ (spend) a whole day at the great beaches of Nice. We ____ (swim), ____ (sunbathe) and ____ (have) a great time on the beach of Nice.

It was a short but very entertaining and relaxing holiday. I definitely want to go to Nice again.

1. Fill in the comparison with **as ... as**.

- A
0
1
2
3
4
5
6
- You are _____ (smart) my sister.
 - We can run _____ (fast) they can.
 - My mum is _____ (not strict) your mum.
 - Your mobile phone is _____ (not trendy) mine.
 - Matrix II was _____ (not interesting) Matrix I.
 - This yoghurt is _____ (not good) the one I bought yesterday.

2. Choose the correct ordinal number:

- A
0
1
2
3
4
5
6
- third: 2nd / 3rd / 4th
 - sixth: 5th / 6th / 7th
 - thirteenth: 30th / 33rd / 13th
 - twentieth: 30th / 12th / 20th
 - twenty-sixth: 26th / 63rd / 62nd
 - ninety-second: 29th / 92nd / 2nd

3. Use **be going to** to complete the sentences below.

- A
0
1
2
3
4
5
6
- It's almost three o'clock. _____ we _____ leave for the airport soon?
 - Look at those dark clouds! I think it _____ rain soon.
 - Alex _____ go to work today because he is sick.
 - Bob and Cathy _____ see a movie tonight. It starts at seven o'clock.
 - I'm tired, so I _____ take a short nap.
 - My classmates and I _____ have a test next Monday. We have to study!

4. Write the sentences below using **be going to**.

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- Will Jenny call us?
 - I won't do it.
 - The movie will begin soon.
 - What will you do?
 - Who will come?
 - It will rain.

5. Fill in the blanks using correct forms of verbs.

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- We rarely _____ (go) to a concert.
 - Yesterday our car _____ (break) down.
 - It _____ (not rain) here yesterday.
 - They _____ (not visit) their grandparents very often.
 - We _____ (go) on holiday next week.
 - We _____ (feed) the birds at the moment.

6. Use the correct form of the verb to complete the story.

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Yesterday, I (go *past simple*) _____ to the park with my friend, Sarah. The sun (shine *past continuous*) _____ brightly, and the birds (sing *past continuous*) _____ in the trees. We (decide *past simple*) _____ to have a picnic, so Sarah (make *past simple*) _____ sandwiches, and I (bring *past simple*) _____ some fruit. While we (eat *past continuous*) _____, a dog (come *past simple*) _____ running towards us. It (look *past simple*) _____ very friendly, so we (play *past simple*) _____ with it for a while. After that, we (continue *past simple*) _____ our picnic. Suddenly, the weather (change *past simple*) _____, and it (start *past simple*) _____. We (pack *past simple*) _____ our things and (decide *past simple*) _____ to go to a nearby café to wait for the rain to stop.

7. Write a 50-60-word paragraph about your plans for the nearest future.

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MY CITY

Pop singer Charlotte Bond talks about living in London.

I live in the centre of London. I love it because there's always something happening and there are people around whatever time it is. Famous people like it too – they often come here for the restaurants and shops.

I've lived here all my life. When I was little, I had singing lessons at a place near where I live now. I was afraid of the teacher at first and some of the songs we did together were quite hard to learn. But she was good at what she did and I learned a lot of things that have helped me in my career.

When friends visit me now, I enjoy taking them sightseeing. You can get a bus around the city, but we prefer to walk. I've got a little car and I love driving, but there's so much traffic here and it's hard to find parking spaces. One building I love is the Natural History Museum. They sometimes hold parties there, and last December my band and I played at one. I'll never forget it. When I go to exhibitions at the museum with my friends, I tell them all about that night and how amazing it was.

Soon I'll be leaving London to go on tour with my band. We're playing in lots of new cities and I can't wait to explore them. We've sold lots of tickets, which is great. I'll be away from my family for six months, but they're coming to see me sing, so it's fine.

FAMOUS PEOPLE'S FIRST JOB

Many famous people had interesting and diverse first jobs before they achieved success in their chosen fields. Here are some examples:

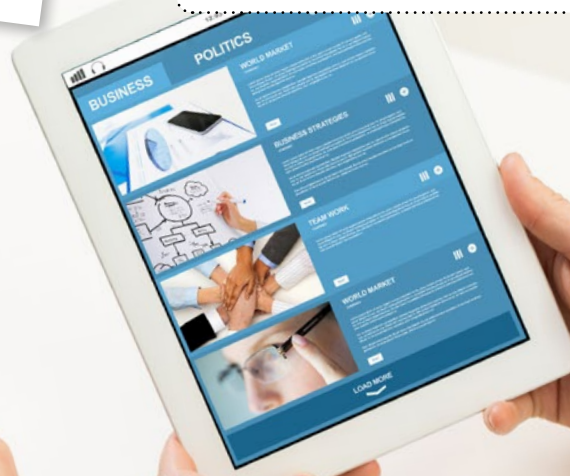
- **Madonna:** The Queen of Pop worked at Dunkin' Donuts in Times Square, New York City, before she found fame.
- **Jennifer Aniston:** Before starring in "Friends," Aniston worked as a telemarketer and a waitress.
- **Chris Pratt:** The "Guardians of the Galaxy" star used to work as a coupon distributor.
- **Oprah Winfrey:** Before becoming a media mogul, Oprah worked as a news anchor and a radio host.
- **George Clooney:** Before making it big in Hollywood, Clooney worked various odd jobs, including selling insurance and cutting tobacco.
- **Kanye West:** The rapper and fashion designer worked at the Gap in Chicago before achieving success in the music industry.
- **Ellen DeGeneres:** Before her career in comedy and television, Ellen worked as a vacuum cleaner saleswoman and a waitress.
- **Harrison Ford:** The iconic actor worked as a carpenter before landing his breakthrough role as Han Solo in "Star Wars."
- **Morgan Freeman:** Before becoming an acclaimed actor, Freeman served in the United States Air Force and later worked as a transcript clerk at Los Angeles City College.

SCHOOL IS COOL SHOPPING WEBSITE

PROJECT WORK



- ▶ Work in teams.
- ▶ Think of a website which will sell necessary items for school students, teachers and parents.
- ▶ Write a list of things the site would offer for sale: books, teaching and learning materials, posters, educational toys, board games, educational computer software, etc.
- ▶ How would the site be organised?
- ▶ Which sections would the site include?
- ▶ What would the site look like?
- ▶ What languages should be used on the website to make it friendly for boys and girls from linguistic minorities?
- ▶ What could be done to make the website accessible to boys and girls with limited or no vision? For example text-to-speech tools or special font size and colors?
- ▶ Create a Power Point presentation to summarize all your ideas.
- ▶ Use the vocabulary you have studied in this unit.
- ▶ Present it to your teacher and to your colleagues.



TRANSCRIPTS

Unit 1 Lesson 1

Ex. 9 p. 10

Marie Curie, a brilliant scientist, earned exceptional grades in school. Her dedication to education led to excellent discoveries in radioactivity, making her the first woman to win a Nobel Prize twice.

Bill Gates, a technology magnate, excelled academically. Known for creating Microsoft, his ability to innovate first showed itself in school, when he succeeded professionally. Inspired by his early passion for learning, Gates continues to have an impact on the world through generosity and technology.

Unit 1 Lesson 2

Ex. 8 p. 13

Kate's favourite lesson is art class. She loves painting colourful pictures and creating beautiful crafts. The art teacher encourages creativity, and Kate feels happy expressing herself through art. Every class is like a journey into a world of imagination, and she eagerly looks forward to each colourful and inspiring session.

Unit 1 Lesson 3

Ex. 9 p. 16

Dear Students,

We are excited to announce an upcoming event that promises to be both entertaining and informative. Please check your emails for details and mark your calendars. We look forward to your participation!

Best regards,
School principal

Unit 1 Lesson 4

Ex. 9 p. 19

I have a fun hobby, and it's painting. I use colourful paints and a brush to create pictures.

Sometimes, I paint landscapes with trees and mountains. Other times, I like to paint animals like cats and birds. Painting makes me happy, and I do it in my free time.

I have a fun hobby, and it's playing the guitar. I practise every day learning new songs. It's really exciting when I can play my favourite music. I also like to share my hobby with friends by playing songs for them. Learning to play the guitar has become a wonderful pastime that brings me a lot of joy and satisfaction.

Unit 1 Lesson 5

Ex. 10 p. 23

Alex: Hey, Sarah! I heard you did really well on the last test. Any tips on how to succeed?

Sarah: Oh, thanks, Alex! Well, I think preparation is key. Make a study plan and stick to it. Review class notes and textbooks.

Alex: That makes sense. I always struggle with time during the test. How do you manage it?

Sarah: Time management is crucial. Practice with past tests to get a sense of the pace. Don't spend too much time on one question. If it's tricky, skip and come back later.

Alex: Good advice. What about dealing with nerves during the test?

Sarah: Take deep breaths and stay calm. If a question seems tough, move on and come back to it. And don't forget to read all instructions carefully.

Alex: Great tips! Do you use any tools or resources?

Sarah: Well, I found using flashcards and study apps helpful. Also, don't hesitate to ask the teacher for clarification on topics you're unsure about.

Alex: Got it. Thanks, Sarah! I'll give these a try for the next test.

Sarah: You're welcome, Alex! Good luck, and I'm sure you'll do great!

Unit 2 Lesson 1

Ex. 10 p. 30

I'm Dido. I'm 17, and I'm half Australian and half Greek. But I don't believe nationality is very important. I think of myself as a citizen of the world. I am working in a music shop at the moment, but I really want to be a DJ. I am saving up to buy some DJ equipment.

My name's Jeff. I'm 16. I live only for surfing. I surf every day, even in winter. I am planning to open my own surf school one day. How cool would that be!

Hi, I am Leanne. I'm 18. I am writing this from India. I am teaching English as part of my gap year. In a couple of months I am starting an English degree at Leeds University. I have lots of different interests – travelling, meeting people and having a laugh.

Unit 2 Lesson 2

Ex. 7 p. 33

Shop assistant: Can I help you?

Customer: Yes, have you got this T-shirt in other colours?

Shop assistant: We've got it in white, black, red and purple. What size do you want?

Customer: Medium.

Shop assistant: OK, in medium we've got black and red.

Customer: And in purple?

Shop assistant: No, just black and red.

Customer: OK, red. Can I try it on?

Shop assistant: Yes, of course. The changing rooms are over there.

(pause)

Shop assistant: Is it OK?

Customer: Yes, I'll take it.

Shop assistant: That's £10.95. Would you like to pay by credit card or with cash?

Customer: Cash please. Here's twenty.

Shop assistant: OK, thanks, that's nine pounds, 5 p change and here's your receipt.

Customer: Thanks. Bye.

Unit 2 Lesson 3

Ex. 7 p. 36

There is a new type of exercise called HIIT which can change your life.

WHAT IS IT? This new, popular form of exercise is called High Intensity Interval Training (HIIT) and it means you don't have to spend hours and hours in the gym. A few minutes a day doing intense exercise is all you need. You can choose to do floor exercises, run or cycle.

WHAT DO YOU HAVE TO DO? Let's take the example of running – you begin with a short warm-up, then you have to run as fast as you can for 20 to 30 seconds and then rest. You repeat the routine twice and that's all you have to do!

SO HOW DOES HIIT WORK? No one is sure of the answer to this question. However, some sports scientists in Canada, Norway and the UK think that when we exercise intensely, we use more muscles than we do with normal exercise. This helps us get fit, which could also help prevent problems like diabetes and heart disease.

Unit 2 Lesson 4

Ex. 8 p. 40

Paddle surfing was invented by the ancient Polynesians. It's a mixture of surfing and kayaking. A paddle is used with a giant 4 metre board to get out to sea and then the board is ridden to shore.

Vie Ferrate are routes through the mountains which have fixed iron steps, ladders and walkways. It can be dangerous and scary. But it gives you an adrenalin rush and wonderful views.

It's snowboarding without the snow. A fun way of going downhill! The board is a cross between a snowboard and a skateboard. It is designed to be used on grass and earth.

Imagine flying silently above the countryside. Well, paragliding is the nearest you can get to flying! And the equipment can be carried in the back of a car. All you need is a 'canopy', a helmet and a harness. Then you go to a high place and launch yourself into the sky.

Unit 2 Lesson 5

Ex. 8 p. 43

Jack. I used to play sports a lot when I was younger, but I don't play much anymore. Now I enjoy painting. I have my own studio in my garage, and pretty soon I'll have a show at a gallery.

Mia. I've always collected things, even when I was young. Now my favorite pastime is gardening. I spend all weekend outside with my flowers. I love seeing them change.

Brian. When I was a teenager, all I did was sit around playing video games. But I can't stand them anymore. Now, I belong to a hiking group and I keep fit and healthy this way.

Alice. I like collecting things. I collect stamps. Some of the stamps I have are really, really beautiful. I think they're like paintings. What I like best is looking at my collection. It's like walking through a tiny museum full of wonderful paintings.

Unit 3 Lesson 1

Ex. 4 p. 49

The coldest temperature ever officially recorded was -89.2°C . Brrrr!

In July 2001 the rainfall in Kerala, India, was blood red!

In Antarctica, snow can fall so hard you can't see your hand in front of your face.

Some tornadoes can be faster than formula one racing cars!

Some frogs get noisier just before it rains.

In 1684, it was so cold that the River Thames in London froze solid for two months.

Ex. 10 p. 50

Welcome to the weather forecast. Now, let's see what the weather is like today. In the north of the country it's very windy and cold. There is a chance of some rain too, so don't leave home without your umbrella! The temperature is around 10° centigrade. In the east it's rainy all day today, I'm afraid. There may be a thunderstorm in the afternoon. The temperature is a bit higher, at around 13° . In the west and middle of the country the weather is dry, but cloudy. So no rain for you, but it is quite windy and the temperature is just 10° . The south of the country has the best weather

today. It's cloudy most of the time but sunny this afternoon. The temperature is around 15° .

Unit 3 Lesson 2

Ex. 8 p. 54

– Hello, Irina! What are you doing?

– Hi, Will! I am working on a poster for my Biology class. It is about forests and their importance for our planet.

– Really? So did you find any interesting facts about forests?

– Of course! Did you know that the tallest tree is a coast redwood located in California? It's nickname is Hyperion and stands 115 meters high above the ground. Can you imagine that?

– Wow, amazing! I read somewhere that forest trees can store water and carbon dioxide. Depending on how many leaves a tree has, it can hold up to 150 kilograms of carbon dioxide each year. Trees can hold even more water. In fact, a large oak tree can store up to 151,000 liters of water. That's more than what's in your swimming pool!

– Thank you for that information – I will add it to my poster. By the way, my mother, who is a pharmacist, says that many medicines are made from materials forests provide us with. Nearly 25% of all modern medicines originated from forest plants.

– Check this one out: Prometheus, a type of pine in Wheeler Peak, Nevada, lived close to 5,000 years before it was cut down in 1964. It remains the longest-lived tree ever documented.

– What an exciting topic! I am going to have the best poster ever!

Unit 3 Lesson 3

Ex. 8 p. 58

The zoo was home to the only living quagga ever to be photographed, before the species became extinct in the wild due to hunting in Africa in about 1870. Another now extinct species from the London Zoo were the Tasmanian tigers. Obaysch was the first hippopotamus to be seen in Europe since the Roman Empire, and the first in England since prehistoric times. The hippo arrived

at London Zoo in May 1850 as a gift from Egypt. Obaysch led to a doubling of the zoo's visitors that year. Winnipeg the Bear (or Winnie) was an American black bear given to the zoo in 1914 by a Canadian citizen. The English writer A. A. Milne visited the Zoo with his son Christopher Robin, and the boy was so impressed with the bear that Milne wrote the famous series of books entitled *Winnie-the-Pooh* for him. Dumbo (born 1948) was a female Indian elephant who lived at London Zoo during the 1950s and was well known for her fondness for sweets. Her parents were killed by hunters, and she was transported from India to England by air, where she spent her adult life giving rides to the children. Dumbo was named after the famous Disney character because she was the first elephant to travel by airplane.

Unit 3 Lesson 4

Ex. 9 p. 62

Canada is among the top 10 greenest countries on our planet. The country has extensive renewable energy resources, including hydropower, wind, and solar. Two Canadian cities have been recognized as leading the way in sustainability: Montreal and Vancouver. Over 95% of Vancouver's electricity is supplied by renewable energy. Vancouver has one of the lowest per capita greenhouse gas emissions. Various educational programs are organized in schools. Zero Waste Place is a free program aimed at educating Vancouver students about the City's zero waste goals. Its purpose is to increase waste literacy among young students and to foster positive, action-oriented behavioral change. School students enjoy fun and engaging live theatre shows which inspire them to take action on zero waste and litter reduction. The interactive sessions cover topics such as: what is waste, avoiding waste, how to sort waste: green waste, recycling, depot, and garbage, and what is litter prevention. Students participate in Action days, which include TRASHformation, outdoor cleanup, and poster campaigns. The Zero Heroes Program inspires kids to take action and change the way they think about consumption, how stuff is made, and what ends up in the landfill. The Clean Up Your Act teaches kids how litter, vandalism, and graffiti

hurt our communities. Students are empowered to take positive action to protect the public spaces from their city.

Unit 3 Lesson 5

Ex. 9 p. 66

- Hello, Janet! What are doing?
- Hi, Rob! I am making a poster about solar power fun facts.
- Sounds interesting? So what do you have so far?
- When I was preparing the poster I found lots of fun and interesting facts about solar power that you probably didn't know before!
- Can you give me examples? You made me curious.
- Sure! The Earth receives more energy from the sun in one hour than the planet uses in one year!
- Wow, I can't believe it!
- For solar panels to supply the world's electrical needs, less than 1% of the land would need to be covered in solar panels.
- No way, that little space?
- Yes! How about this one - wind is actually a form of solar power. It is created by the uneven heating of the Earth's surface.
- Are you serious? I didn't know that!
- Solar panels can work for decades. In fact, some of the panels that were installed in the 1970s are still working and generating electricity today. The solar cell was invented by Russell Ohl in 1941.
- That's interesting. How about this fact?
- The amount of energy that is used to create solar panels is actually paid back through clean electricity production within one or two years, making it much cleaner than people think.
- Oh my God! I didn't know this topic is so exciting! Thanks for sharing this with me. Good luck with your poster!

Unit 4 Lesson 1

Ex. 8 p. 74

My family lives in a small house. It's simple but pretty. It has a large garden. I like to work in the garden but my sister hates to work in the garden.

She prefers to read. She reads in the morning, in the afternoon and at night.

I give all of the vegetables to mum and dad. They like to cook in our small kitchen. I eat any vegetable but my sister eats only a few.

My family always eats breakfast and dinner together. We talk. We laugh. Then my sister washes the dishes. At night dad likes to listen to music. Mum works on the computer. I watch television. And my sister reads. Soon we go to bed. My parents go to bed late but my sister and I go to bed early. I'm ready to go to sleep but my sister wants to keep reading.

Unit 4 Lesson 2

Ex. 8 p. 77

Martina and I had a great childhood - it was so much fun. We did all the things identical twins do at some stage, like exchange classes at school and pretend to be each other. But we are very different. Martina is always a bit kinder and more caring than I am, but she's often very forgetful! I'm usually a little more organised and maybe a bit more confident. Sometimes we do some crazy things that people think are typical of twins. We went to different colleges in different cities. Then, when we came home for the summer, we had both cut all our hair off so it was really short. But we hadn't told each other we were going to do that. Although we're very different people, we know each other well and Martina is my best friend.

Unit 4 Lesson 3

Ex. 8 p. 80

Milton Kovach, 17
Father: IT consultant
Mother: computer programmer

My parents both have good jobs and we live in a nice area in a decent house. They don't complain, but you can tell they don't like their work much. My parents' biggest struggles were probably their childhood and coming to a new country. My mum came over from Portugal and my dad from Croatia. But they have lived here for 20 years. Life will be

easier for me; education here opens doors for you. My parents are ambitious for us. They tell us that you can do anything you put your mind to.

Unit 4 Lesson 4

Ex. 7 p. 83

Lee and Noreen live in a traditional community and do manual jobs. They are married and have young children. Their friends and families live nearby. They often live in small 19th century houses which they enjoy improving. Typically, their homes have two rooms downstairs, two or three bedrooms and a back garden. They drive a second-hand car and have an annual package holiday abroad.

Ben and Chloe are young, well-educated and open to new influences. They are cosmopolitan and enjoy travelling. They are at the beginning of their careers. People in their group live in large cities, often in flats. A typical night out is going to the cinema, followed by a meal at a gastropub. They drive a Golf or a VW.

Unit 4 Lesson 5

Ex. 8 p. 85

My name is Jess and I am 16. I'm at boarding school, so during term time I don't have a room of my own, and that's why my room at home is so important to me. I think my room says a lot about me. You only have to look around to see what kind of person I am. I love wild and colourful clothes, surfing, travelling, playing the guitar. My favourite thing in the room is the blackboard wall. I got the idea from a restaurant I saw once. My friends scribble messages and pictures on the board. I'm running out of space - I might turn another wall into a blackboard.

Unit 5 Lesson 1

Ex. 7 p. 93

A gift from France to the United States in the 1800s, the Statue of Liberty still stands today in New York Harbor. It is also called Lady Liberty. This lovely statue became a National Monument in 1924. She is a symbol of democracy, freedom,

hope, and liberty. The statue's message inspires not just the people of the United States, but also people around the world.

The Great Seal of the United States is the emblem of America. There is only one official seal in existence. Its use must be authorized only by the Secretary of State. The design includes an eagle, the number 13 (standing for the original colonies) and the phrase *e pluribus unum*, which is a Latin phrase that means, "Out of many, one."

The Washington Monument is a tribute to George Washington, America's first president. Construction of the Washington Monument was completed in 1884. At that time it was the world's tallest building. Modeled after an Egyptian obelisk, the monument symbolizes the timelessness of civilization while also conveying respect from a grateful nation to Gorge Washington.

Unit 5 Lesson 2

Ex. 8 p. 97

Buckingham Palace sits in the very heart of London, surrounded by the St. James and Green Parks. Buckingham Palace has been the London home of the British king or queen since 1837. It is used by the British Royal Family as their official residence, or place to stay. The king and queen live in the palace for some of the year, but it is also used for important events, meetings, and receptions. Parts of the palace are open to visitors in August and September. The ceremony of the Changing of the Guard, also known as Guard Mounting, occurs just outside of Buckingham Palace at 10:45 and typically lasts around 45 minutes. The palace has 775 rooms, including 188 staff bedrooms and 78 bathrooms. There are 92 offices, where the king and queen, her office staff, and family all work. State banquets are held in the ballroom. There are 19 State Rooms that are used to entertain official guests. Every summer the king and queen hold three garden parties on the grounds of the palace. Some 30,000 people are invited to the parties each year. Buckingham House was bought by King George III for his wife, Charlotte, in 1761. Queen Victoria became the first sovereign to live in Buckingham Palace, in 1837. During World War Two, Buckingham Palace survived 9 German Bombs attacks. Despite

concerns for their own safety, King George VI and Queen Elizabeth, later known as the Queen Mother, refused to leave the palace during the German bombings.

Unit 5 Lesson 3

Ex. 8 p. 101

Interviewer: YSA is empowering kids and teens from North Carolina to offer science-based solutions to specific community problems and challenges. Can you name a few examples?

Rob Condon: Our youth are the generation that needs to fix all the problems that we and previous generations have caused on our planet. The scientific method is the most powerful tool for exploring and explaining how the real-world works. Our youth, as future leaders, need to have access to STEM so that they can problem solve issues of society. Science will make everything simple to understand. Here are some examples of projects. We have conducted greenspace analyses using Python coding to analyze temperature increases in Wilmington, North Carolina impacts of concrete on urban heat islands and the impacts of ocean temperature on jellyfish blooms. One of our youth was displaced from his home for three years after Hurricane Florence because mold grew in the walls of the house. He conducted his own research on what causes mold and was able to discuss his findings to elected officials. Eventually we are going to live on Mars and we will need to invent ways to be able to sustain humans on the planet. Our youth are conducting experiments on how to grow fruits and vegetables, engineer robots to pollinate flowers (there are no insects on Mars), and even engineer an atmospheric chamber that replicates the Martian atmosphere. Science is at its best when it is done collaboratively in a team environment, where different ideas can be shared and experienced between different cultures. At YSA, our students will get the opportunity to access to a full range of science and technology equipment including digital microscopes, vacuum and peristaltic pumps, incubators and water baths, Smart TVs, laptops and iPads, thermal cameras, gas analyzers, spectrophotometers for measuring plankton nets, and much more. We show everyone the safe way how to use each piece of equipment

and at the end you gain a brand new skill sets and have a lot of fun along the way.

Unit 5 Lesson 4

Ex. 6 p. 105

The Fourth of July, also called Independence Day, is celebrated as the day when The United States became independent. It marks the birth of the United States as a new country. On July 4, 1776, the Continental Congress adopted the Declaration of Independence. The written declaration stated that the American colonies were tired of being ruled by Great Britain. They wanted to become their own country. Before the declaration, America was part of the Kingdom of Great Britain. Between 1607 and 1732, the British founded 13 colonies. The colonists decided they needed to declare their independence and wrote an official declaration. Written by a committee led by Thomas Jefferson, the document was signed by people from all 13 colonies. But the British government didn't accept it. So the colonists continued to fight for independence until they finally defeated Great Britain in 1783. Today the United States and Great Britain are friends. Americans celebrate Independence Day with parades and fireworks. The largest fireworks display takes place in New York City. Americans eat 150 million hot dogs on the Fourth of July. According to the National Sausage and Hot Dog Council, that's enough hot dogs to stretch from Washington, D.C. to Los Angeles more than five times!

Unit 5 Lesson 5

Ex. 6 p. 109

In 2004, Google began working with several libraries around the world to make their books freely available on the Internet. The books were scanned and converted into PDFs that are searchable, downloadable, and printable. In 6 years, the project had digitized more than 15 million books. In 2010 the company launched its Google eBookstore, which allows users to read millions of free e-books. Google launched a video-sharing site, Google Video, in 2005, but it could

not beat YouTube, so Google bought YouTube in 2006 for \$1.65 billion and continued its operation as before. In 2005 Google Earth was created. This online mapping service allows users to call up detailed satellite images of most locations on Earth. According to Google, in 2005, employees used Google Earth's satellite images to help the U.S. Air Force to find people who needed help because of Hurricane Katrina. In 2006, Google started a "war" with Microsoft and launched Google Apps. This service included a calendar, an instant messaging program, a Web page creation program, and Google Docs for word-processing, spreadsheets, and presentations.

Unit 6 Lesson 1

Ex. 9 p. 117

Nick: Come on Mark. This meeting is really important. We can't be late.

Mark: I don't understand.

Nick: What?

Mark: This says Belford street, but on my phone it says Park Road.

Nick: Are you sure it's here?

Mark: I think so.

Nick: What street do we need?

Mark: Park Road.

Nick: Are you sure?

Mark: Yes. South Street is off Park Road.

Nick: I don't want to be late for this meeting. Can I have a look at your phone?

This map shows there is a bank on the corner of Park Road and South Street.

Mark: Excuse me. Is there a bank near here?

John: A bank?

John: Yes, there is a bank down there. It's about 50 meters away.

Nick: Thanks very much.

Mark: Let's go.

Unit 6 Lesson 2

Ex. 9 p. 120

TIPS FOR TRAVELLING ALONE

Travelling alone seems scary if it's the first time you are going to leave the comfort of home. You will probably think about the potential risks or

difficult situations. Most travellers have these worries and more before their first trip alone, but all these fears disappear when they see all the benefits of this great experience. Here I'm going to give you 3 tips on how to travel alone and have a good time.

Speak the language

Humans are sociable creatures. We all need to talk to other people. If you are travelling alone, it's a good idea to go somewhere you speak the language.

Sleep with the locals

Hotels are comfortable but very lonely, and hostels are perfect for people who travel alone, but you will only speak with other tourists.

Don't be shy

Don't be afraid of asking. Ask for directions in the street, or ask about the place, the culture or the customs to the local people that you find in restaurants, parks, etc. You will be surprised how much people like to talk about their town or their culture.

Unit 6 Lesson 3

Ex. 9 p. 125

Shop assistant: Hello, can I help you?

Customer: I'm just looking, thanks.

Customer: Excuse me?

Shop assistant: Yes?

Customer: Where are the changing rooms?

Shop assistant: They're over there. Behind you.

Customer: Thank you.

Customer: Hi. Excuse me again. Do you have this jumper in black?

Shop assistant: Yes, just a moment. What size do you need?

Customer: Extra small, please.

Shop assistant: Here you are.

Customer: How much is this?

Shop assistant: It's £29.

Customer: Can I pay by credit card?

Shop assistant: Yes, you can. Of course.

Shop assistant: Would you like a bag for that?

Customer: Yes, please

Unit 6 Lesson 4

Ex. 9 p. 128

Angela: Hi there. The connection is bad. Anyway, you were saying ...

Sam: Oh, yeah, um ... let's see. Yes, so I was in the museum and there were, I don't know, a hundred people waiting to get into the room. Finally, I got in, and I tried to see the Mona Lisa but I couldn't look at it.

Angela: Why not?

Sam: Because the room was filled with people taking photographs of it!

Angela: Oh, right.

Sam: Yes! And selfies.

Angela: Wait a minute. You can take photos while you're there?

Sam: Yes, but you can't use flash. I don't know ... Why do we take photos of everything we see when we travel?

Angela: I know. And we never look at the photos after.

Sam: Exactly! I'm tired of always taking photos. I don't feel I'm enjoying things.

Unit 6 Lesson 5

Ex. 9 p. 131

I'm a cleaner. I love my job. I'm sure you're surprised to hear that. You probably don't know anyone who wants to become a cleaner!

So why do I love my job? Well, first, I start work at 6 o'clock. When I walk to work, the streets are quiet and I can hear the birds sing. You don't usually hear the birds in the middle of the city!

The second thing is, I work in a hospital. It's hard work, but I know that what I do is really useful, and that makes me happy. Also, the nurses are friendly, and I chat with them when I have time.

But I don't want to be a cleaner all my life. I really want to be an engineer. I go to college in the evenings to study.

That's why the third reason is the really important one. I finish work at lunch time. So when everyone else goes back to work after their lunch break, I have time for my studies.

HOW TO WRITE A SOCIAL MEDIA POST



Use a catchy title

Join America House Conversation Club with American Peace Corps Volunteer Grete Phillips

Short introduction

On December 5 come to America House Chisinau and join an exciting journey with our English Conversation Club as we explore the exciting world of volunteering with our guest speaker from the United States, Grete Phillips. Discover the power of English language in building bridges between Moldovans and Americans, as we discuss the unique experiences, challenges, and triumphs of Peace Corps volunteers. You will not only develop your language skills, but will also learn about global citizenship.

Details which will interest your followers

Grete Phillips is a Peace Corps Volunteer from Southern California. Currently, she is in Moldova, teaching English at a local school.

Conclusion

To participate in the Conversation Club, please fill out this online registration form – LINK. See you soon at America House Chisinau!

HOW TO WRITE A WELL-ORGANISED PARAGRAPH

How can you write a well-organized paragraph?
Have a look at our step-by-step instructions:

Topic sentence

- ▶ Formulate the main idea.
- ▶ Generate interest.

Would you like to try an American hot dog? Making one is a simple and quick process.

Detail # 1

- ▶ Develop the main idea.
- ▶ Select one aspect you want to describe.
- ▶ Give details: additional information, data, facts, arguments, instructions.

First, get your ingredients: hot dog buns, beef or chicken hot dogs and Your favorite toppings: mustard, ketchup, onions or pickles.

Detail # 2

- ▶ Select another aspect you want to describe.
- ▶ Give details: additional information, data, facts, arguments, instructions.

Next, boil or grill the hot dogs. Add the hot dogs to boiling water and let them simmer for about 5-7 or grill the hot dogs for 5-7 minutes, turning them until they are cooked and have grill marks.

Detail # 3

- ▶ Select the last aspect you want to describe.
- ▶ Give details: additional information, data, facts, arguments, instructions.

Now, prepare the buns. You can either lightly toast them on the grill or in a toaster. Assemble the hot dogs. Place the cooked hot dogs inside the buns. Add toppings. Last, customize your hot dogs with your favorite toppings: mustard, ketchup, onions or pickles.

Concluding sentence

- ▶ Summarize all the details that have been presented.

Serve! Place your hot dogs on a serving platter and enjoy! Feel free to get creative with your toppings.



HOW TO WRITE AN EMAIL IN ENGLISH

The image shows a screenshot of an email composition window titled "New message". The window has a blue header bar with three dots on the right. Below the header, there are navigation icons (back, forward, refresh) and a search icon. The "To" field contains "Dear William," and the "Subject" field is empty. The main body of the email contains the following text:

Thank you for sending the email about the extracurricular activities in your school in Oxford. All my colleagues and I read your email with great interests!

Next week our school is organising an online conference entitled "Student Voice – Student Choice!". The conference will share the achievements of our school student council and our next plans regarding the conditions in our school. There will be an online debate, a virtual exhibit and several important guests who will connect with us via Facebook Live.

We would really appreciate if you could convince a few of your colleagues and teachers to participate online. We would be happy to hear how you solve problems in your school student council.

Write soon and tell me about your decision. Let us know if you have any questions.

All the best,
Your virtual penfriend, Corina

Handwritten annotations in pink circles with arrows pointing to specific parts of the email:

- "Begin the email" points to "Dear William,"
- "Reason for writing" points to the first paragraph.
- "First main idea" points to the second paragraph.
- "Second main idea" points to the third paragraph.
- "End the email" points to the closing "All the best, Your virtual penfriend, Corina".

At the bottom of the window, there are icons for attachments, images, emojis, and search, and a "Send" button.

Useful vocabulary

Starting the email

- ▶ Hello / Hi, William!
- ▶ Dear William,
- ▶ My dear friend, William

Opening sentence

- ▶ How are you?
- ▶ How's life?
- ▶ How are things?
- ▶ Any news?
- ▶ What are you up these days?

Giving news

- ▶ Guess what, I ...
- ▶ I've got some good news for you!
- ▶ Great news! We ...
- ▶ Unfortunately, we've got bad news for you ...
- ▶ I'm afraid something unexpected happened ...

Closing sentence

- ▶ All the best
- ▶ Take care
- ▶ Looking forward to hearing from you
- ▶ Well, that's all for now

CREATING THE BEST INFOGRAPHIC EVER!

Do you need to create an infographic for a school project?
Here are our step-by-step instructions:

- Step 1**
 - ▶ Start with the topic you received at school.
 - ▶ Gather information from the library, encyclopedias and the Internet.
 - ▶ Think of a way to organize your information – in charts, bubbles and other shapes.
- Step 2**
 - ▶ Organize the information in meaningful groups.
 - ▶ Choose a template that would be the best fit for your information.
- Step 3**
 - ▶ Add statistics, arguments, data, quotes from experts and fun facts.
 - ▶ Summarize the information – an infographic should be short and easy on the eye.
- Step 4**
 - ▶ Save and download your infographic in JPEG or PDF.
 - ▶ It's time to share your work – present the infographic to your classmates!

Language

There are differences in spelling and vocabulary between American English and British English. For example, "color" in American English is "colour" in British English, and "truck" in American English is "lorry" in British English.

Tea versus Coffee Culture

The British are known for their tea culture, and "tea time" is an important cultural tradition. In the U.S., coffee is more popular, and the concept of afternoon tea is not as widespread.

Education System

The structure of higher education differs. In the U.S., the term "college" is often used, and students usually complete a four-year undergraduate degree. In the UK, "university" is the common term, and undergraduate programs typically last three years.

Sports

While both countries have a passion for sports, the dominant sports differ. Soccer (football) is a major focus in the UK, while American football is a central part of American sports culture.

Driving

In the UK, people drive on the left side of the road, while in the U.S., people drive on the right side.

Food

The UK has dishes like fish and chips, roast dinners, and meat pies, while the U.S. is known for its burgers, hot dogs, and barbecue.

The biggest differences between American and British culture

There are some general differences between American and British cultures. Keep in mind that these are broad generalizations and may not apply to every individual.



It's essential to approach cultural differences with an open mind and an understanding that individual experiences may vary widely within each culture. Additionally, globalization and cultural exchange mean that people in both countries may share many similarities.

In my opinion...
From my perspective...
I believe that...
Personally, I think...
It seems to me that...
As I see it...
To my mind...
I feel that...
From where I stand...
I am of the opinion that...
If you ask me...
In my view...
The way I see it...
It's my belief that...
As far as I'm concerned...
My take on this is...
I would argue that...
It appears to me that...
I'm convinced that...
From my point of view...
To my way of thinking...
It's clear to me that...
To be honest...
I'm under the impression that...
If you want my honest opinion...

HOW TO EXPRESS YOUR OPINION IN ENGLISH



Students often make common mistakes in English, and these errors can vary depending on their native language and language proficiency level. Here are some common mistakes made by English language learners:

MOST COMMON MISTAKES IN ENGLISH



1. Subject-Verb Agreement:

- *Incorrect:* "The team are playing well."
- *Correct:* "The team is playing well."

2. Misuse of Articles (a, an, the):

- *Incorrect:* "I want to buy a new shoes."
- *Correct:* "I want to buy new shoes."

3. Confusing "Much" and "Many":

- *Incorrect:* "I don't have much friends."
- *Correct:* "I don't have many friends."

4. Wrong Prepositions:

- *Incorrect:* "I am good in playing the piano."
- *Correct:* "I am good at playing the piano."

5. Incorrect Use of Tenses:

- *Incorrect:* "I have never went to Australia."
- *Correct:* "I have never been to Australia."

6. Double Negatives:

- *Incorrect:* "I don't want no problems."
- *Correct:* "I don't want any problems."

7. Misplacing Modifiers:

- *Incorrect:* "I almost ate all the cake."
- *Correct:* "I ate almost all the cake."

8. Using "I" Instead of "Me" in Object Position:

- *Incorrect:* "He gave the money to my friend and I."
- *Correct:* "He gave the money to my friend and me."

9. Misuse of Homophones:

- *Incorrect:* "Their going to the store now."
- *Correct:* "They're going to the store now."

10. Not Using the Correct Verb Form after Modal Verbs:

- *Incorrect:* "She can to swim."
- *Correct:* "She can swim."

11. Confusing "Its" and "It's":

- *Incorrect:* "The dog wagged it's tail."
- *Correct:* "The dog wagged its tail."

VOCABULARY

absorb – a absorbi,
впитывать

accomplishment – realizare,
достижение

acre – acru, акр

adapt – a se adapta,
приспосабливаться

address – a se adresa,
обращаться

advertising – publicitate,
реклама

airy – spațios, просторный

allow – a permite, позволять

amputee – o persoană cu
mâna sau piciorul amputat,
человек с ампутированной
рукой или ногой

appliances – dispositive,
устройство

argue – a aduce argumente,
спорить

argument – dovadă, довод

beg – a implora, умолять

blame – a învinui, обвинять

boarding school – școală
internat, закрытое учебное
заведение

breathe – a respire, дышать

bubbly – energetic,
энергичный

cage – cușcă, клетка

canopy /'kæn.ə.pi/ –
baldachin, тент

capsule – capsulă, капсула

captivity – captivitate,
неволя

capture – a prinde,
захватывать

carpenter – tâmplar, плотник

carry out – a executa,
выполнять

challenge – provocare,
испытание

change – rest (bani), сдача

charity – caritate,
благотворительность

cloud – nor, облако

clue – indiciu, зацепка

college – colegiu, колледж

commemorate – a
comemora, чтить память

complain – a se plânge,
жаловаться

confidence – încredere,
уверенность

confident – încrezut,
уверенный

convenience – comoditate,
удобство

creative – creative,
творческий

crowd – mulțime, толпа

curiosity – curiozitate,
любопытство

decent – decent, приличный

dedication – dedicare,
преданность

determine – a determina,
определять

development – creștere,
развитие

device – dispozitiv,
устройство

documentary –
film documentar,
документальный фильм

dormitory – cămin,
общежитие

dry – uscat, сухой

dwelling – locuință, жилище

emotion – emoție, эмоция

enhance – a îmbunătăți,
совершенствовать

enough – suficient,
достаточно

erosion – eroziune, эрозия

estate – proprietate,
имущество

evil – rău, зло

experiment – experiment,
эксперимент

extinct – pe cale de
dispariție, вымерший

feast – ospăț, банкет

fight – a se lupta, драться

fit – a fi în formă, быть в
хорошей форме

fix – a repara, исправлять

fog – ceață, туман

forecast – prognoză, прогноз

fuel – combustibil, топливо

found – a fonda, основывать

gathering – reuniune,
встреча

glory – glorie, слава

grade – notă, оценка

growth – dezvoltare, рост

guidance – îndrumare, совет

heart disease – boli ale inimii,
сердечное заболевание

helmet – cască, шлем

hesitate – a ezita,
сомневаться

hidden – ascuns, скрытый

honours – onoruri, почести

host – gazdă, хозяин

housing – locuință, жилье

huge – enorm, огромный	pressure – presiune, давление	sound – a suna, звучать
hurricane – uragan, ураган	prevent – a preveni, предотвращать	species – specie, разновидность
icon – idol, икона	proclaim – a proclama, провозглашать	storm – furtună, буря
identify – a identifica, идентифицировать	productive – productive, продуктивный	stripe – dungă, полоса
increase – a crește, увеличивать	proud – mândru, гордый	struggle – luptă, борьба
keep – a păstra, хранить	quality – calitate, качество	survive – a supraviețui, выживать
land – a ateriza, приземляться	rain – ploaie, дождь	thick – dens, густой
lead – a conduce, вести	rainbow – curcubeu, радуга	treatment – tartare, обращение
leadership – conducere, лидерство	raise – a ridica, поднимать	tribute – omagiu, дань
leisure – agreement, досуг	rapid – rapid, быстрый	unexpected – neprevăzut, непредвиденный
lifetime – durata de viață, продолжительность жизни	reception – recepție, прием	vocation – vocație, призвание
lightning – fulger, молния	recycling – reciclare, переработка	waitress – chelneriță, официантка
log – buturugă, бревно	redhead – roșcat, рыжеволосый	widespread – răspândit pe larg, широко распространенный
lungs – plămâni, легкие	relative – rudă, родственник	windy – vântos, ветреный
magazine – revistă, журнал	reliance – încredere, доверие	wonder – a se întreba, интересоваться
management – administrare, управление	relieve – a ușura, облегчить	wood – lemn, дерево
mechanic – mehanic, механик	renewable – reînoire, возобновляемый	worth – valoare, ценность
mentor – mentor, наставник	reply – a răspunde, отвечать	youngster – tânăr(ă), юноша/девушка
messy – murdar, грязный	routine – rutină, рутина	accessibility – accesibilitate, доступность
movement – mișcare, движение	run – a conduce, управлять	disability – dizabilitate, ограниченные возможности
nap – pui de somn, короткий сон	sale – reducere, распродажа	minority – minoritate, меньшинство
native – nativ, родной	schedule – orar, расписание	ramp – rampăre, пандус
oversee – a supraveghea, наблюдать	scientific – științific, научный	retractable – retractabil, выдвигной
performer – interpret, исполнитель	shelter – adăpost, убежище a building designed to give protection from bad weather or danger	wheelchair – scaun cu rotile, кресло-коляска
plum – plinuț, полный small and round	shift – tură, смена	
popularity – popularitate, популярность	signal – semnal, сигнал	
	skinny – slab, тощий	
	slender – suplu, стройный	

TENSES

TENSE	STRUCTURE AND EXAMPLES POSITIVE	STRUCTURE AND EXAMPLES NEGATIVE	STRUCTURE AND EXAMPLES QUESTIONS
Present Simple	subject + V (+ s/es) ▶ I eat. ▶ She eats toast.	subject + do / does + not + V ▶ I don't eat toast. ▶ She doesn't eat fish.	Do / Does + subject + V? ▶ Do you eat breakfast every day? ▶ When does she eat lunch?
Present Continuous	subject + am / is / are + V-ing ▶ She's eating toast. ▶ They are eating lunch now.	subject + am / is / are + not + V-ing ▶ He isn't eating. ▶ We are not eating at home.	Am / Is / Are + subject + V-ing? ▶ Are they eating? ▶ Is he eating now?
Present Perfect	subject + have / has + Ved/3 ▶ I've eaten breakfast. ▶ He has eaten lunch.	subject + have / has + not + Ved/3 ▶ We haven't eaten yet. ▶ She hasn't eaten the chocolate.	Have / Has + subject + Ved/3? ▶ Have you eaten today? ▶ Has she eaten lunch?
Past Simple	subject + past simple (V +ed) ▶ I ate an apple. ▶ She ate some rice.	subject + did + not + V ▶ She didn't eat anything. ▶ They did not eat breakfast.	Did + subject + V? ▶ Did you eat the chocolate? ▶ Did they eat bread for lunch?
Past Continuous	subject + was / were + V-ing ▶ I was eating. ▶ They were eating lunch.	subject + was / were + not + V-ing ▶ You weren't eating. ▶ She wasn't eating a sandwich.	Was / Were + subject + V-ing? ▶ Where were you eating? ▶ Was she eating an apple?
Future Simple	subject + will + V ▶ I will eat later. ▶ She will eat at home.	subject + will + not + V ▶ We won't eat anything tonight. ▶ He will not eat fish.	Will + subject + V? ▶ Will you eat for lunch? ▶ Will she eat meat?

