## Contents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit/Page</th>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Skills</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Get Ready</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Back to School (pp. 4–5)</td>
<td>Grammar: Questions</td>
<td>Study Help: Classroom language</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B My World (p. 6)</td>
<td>Grammar: Indefinite pronouns</td>
<td>Study Help: Vocabulary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C What’s New? (p. 7)</td>
<td>Key Words: Places at Home and School; Grammar: Present Perfect</td>
<td>Study Help: Grammar and mistakes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **1 Schools** | | |
| Get Ready (pp. 8–9) | Key Words: School Facilities | Listening: The Challenges characters; Reading: An advert; Speaking: Schools |
| 1 Home Schooling (pp. 10–11) | Grammar: Present Simple and Present Continuous | Reading: Interview with a family |
| 2 Boarding Schools (pp. 12–13) | Sentence Builder: Comparison (not) as + adj + as; (not) the same as; more … than | Reading: UWC education; Reading Help: Scanning for information; Speaking: Schools and rules |
| 3 Arriving (pp. 14–15) | Key Expressions: Preferences; Sentence Builder: Multi-part verbs | Reading and Listening: The Challenges story; Speaking: Talking about preferences; Everyday Listening: An announcement; Listen closely: Weak forms of a, are, of, have |
| Across Cultures 1 (pp. 16–17) | Word Builder: Dependent prepositions | Reading: Schools in the UK; Speaking: School, study and exams; game: Project: Your ideal school |
| Study Corner 1 (p. 18) | Study Help: Using your coursebook |

| **2 Talent** | | |
| Get Ready (p. 19) | Key Words: Abilities | Listening: Young celebrities; Reading and Speaking: Questionnaire; talking about personal talents |
| 4 Magicians (pp. 20–21) | Grammar: Past Simple and Past Continuous | Reading: Magicians |
| 5 Hidden Talent (pp. 22–23) | Word Builder: Verbs with prepositions | Reading: Hidden talent; Speaking: Famous women |
| 6 Auditions (pp. 24–25) | Key Expressions: Opinions – agreeing/disagreeing | Listening: Musical extracts; Reading and Listening: The Challenges story; Speaking: Celebrities; Everyday Listening: Interview for a holiday job; Pronunciation: Sounds /tʃ/ /dʒ/ /θ/ /ð/ |
| Your Challenge (p. 26) | Text Builder: Organisation; linking with too, also, as well and either | Writing: An email; Writing Help: Getting ideas for emails, letters and postcards |
| Understanding Grammar (p. 27) | Question tags | Study Help: Similar words |

| **3 Health** | | |
| Get Ready (p. 29) | Key Words: Health (1) | Listening: Lifestyle changes; Speaking: Lifestyle questionnaire |
| 7 Disease (pp. 30–31) | Key Words: Diseases; Grammar: The passive | Reading: Disease |
| 8 Home Remedies (pp. 32–33) | Word Builder: Prefixes for opposites, e.g. antibacterial, unpleasant; Sentence Builder: important to do, good to do | Reading: Home remedies; Reading Help: Skimming; Speaking: Health advice |
| 9 Under the Weather (pp. 34–35) | Key Words: Health (2); Sentence Builder: (not) good enough to, too busy to; Doctor’s | Reading and Listening: The Challenges story; Speaking Help: Preparation for roleplays; Everyday Listening: At the doctor’s; Listening Help: Specific information |
| Across Cultures 2 (pp. 36–37) | Key Words: Food; Nutrition; Word Builder: Word families, e.g. barbecued, steamed, fried | Reading: A health time bomb; Speaking: Health quiz; Project: A survey |
| Study Corner 3 (p. 38) | Study Help: Storing words/expressions |

| **4 People** | | |
| Get Ready (p. 39) | Key Words: Personality Adjectives | Listening: Teenagers describing themselves; Speaking: Personality questionnaire |
| 10 Problem Page (pp. 40–41) | Key Words: Feelings; Grammar: Speculating | Reading: Problem page letters |
| 11 Generation Gap (pp. 42–43) | Word Builder: make and do; Sentence Builder: let/make someone do something | Reading: Family arguments; Speaking: Roleplay |
| 12 In Town (pp. 44–45) | Key Expressions: Phone Calls; Listen closely: it isn’t and it’s not | Reading and Listening: The Challenges story; Speaking: Roleplays; Everyday Listening: Phone calls; Listening Help: Specific information |
| Your Challenge (p. 46) | Text Builder: Reference words; adverbs, e.g. actually, luckily | Writing: Emails; Writing Help: Checking |
| Understanding Grammar (p. 47) | Personal pronouns | Study Help: Memorising vocabulary |
| Study Corner 4 (p. 48) | | |
### 5 On the Move

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit/Page</th>
<th>Language Skills</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Get Ready</strong> (p. 49)</td>
<td><strong>Key Words:</strong> Transport</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 <strong>TV Traveller</strong> (pp. 50–51)</td>
<td><strong>Key Words:</strong> Jobs <strong>Grammar:</strong> Present Perfect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 <strong>On Safari</strong> (pp. 52–53)</td>
<td><strong>Key Words:</strong> Animals (1) <strong>Word Builder:</strong> Compounds <strong>Sentence Builder:</strong> -ing words</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 <strong>The Boat Trip</strong> (pp. 54–55)</td>
<td><strong>Key Expressions:</strong> Making Suggestions <strong>Sentence Builder:</strong> although and however</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Across Cultures 3</strong> (pp. 56–57)</td>
<td><strong>Word Builder:</strong> Confusing words</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Study Corner 5</strong> (p. 58)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 6 Films and Books

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit/Page</th>
<th>Language Skills</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Get Ready</strong> (p. 59)</td>
<td><strong>Key Words:</strong> Films and Books</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 <strong>Bond, James Bond</strong> (pp. 60–61)</td>
<td><strong>Key Words:</strong> Films <strong>Grammar:</strong> Predictions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 <strong>Classics</strong> (pp. 62–63)</td>
<td><strong>Key Words:</strong> Books and Reading <strong>Word Builder:</strong> Adjective suffixes, e.g. musical, useful, interesting <strong>Sentence Builder:</strong> Linking with either … or, neither … nor, both … and, not only … but also</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 <strong>The Long Goodbye</strong> (pp. 64–65)</td>
<td><strong>Sentence Builder:</strong> I don’t know where/what/who/what to … <strong>Key Expressions:</strong> Instructions and Reasons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Your Challenge</strong> (p. 66)</td>
<td><strong>Text Builder:</strong> Paragraphs; linking words</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Understanding Grammar</strong> (p. 67)</td>
<td><strong>Word Builder:</strong> Present Perfect and Past Simple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Study Corner 6</strong> (p. 68)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 7 Music

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit/Page</th>
<th>Language Skills</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Get Ready</strong> (p. 69)</td>
<td><strong>Key Words:</strong> Music</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19 <strong>Sixty Years of Pop</strong> (pp. 70–71)</td>
<td><strong>Grammar:</strong> Defining relative clauses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 <strong>Music Makers</strong> (pp. 72–73)</td>
<td><strong>Key Words:</strong> Instruments <strong>Word Builder:</strong> Adjective suffixes, e.g. musical, useful, interesting <strong>Sentence Builder:</strong> Linking with either … or, neither … nor, both … and, not only … but also</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 <strong>The Song</strong> (pp. 74–75)</td>
<td><strong>Key Expressions:</strong> A Short Presentation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Across Cultures 4</strong> (pp. 76–77)</td>
<td><strong>Word Builder:</strong> People and places, e.g. Jamaican, Jamaica</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Study Corner 7</strong> (p. 78)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 8 Discoveries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit/Page</th>
<th>Language Skills</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Get Ready</strong> (p. 79)</td>
<td><strong>Key Words:</strong> Science</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22 <strong>Great Inventions</strong> (pp. 80–81)</td>
<td><strong>Grammar:</strong> Unreal conditionals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23 <strong>Land of Giants</strong> (pp. 82–83)</td>
<td><strong>Key Words:</strong> Animals (2) <strong>Word Builder:</strong> Noun suffixes -ry, -tion, -ance, -ence, -ist <strong>Sentence Builder:</strong> much, a lot, even, a bit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 <strong>A Surprise</strong> (pp. 84–85)</td>
<td><strong>Key Expressions:</strong> Offers and Requests</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Your Challenge</strong> (p. 86)</td>
<td><strong>Text Builder:</strong> Linking with so, that, to, because; reference words</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Understanding Grammar</strong> (p. 87)</td>
<td>a lot of/lots of, much/many, a little/little, a few/few</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Study Corner 8</strong> (p. 88)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

- **Student A Activities** (p. 89)
- **Student B Activities** (p. 90)
- **Time Out!** (pp. 93–105)
- **Word Bank** (pp. 106–111)
- **Questionnaire scores and answers** (pp. 91–92)
- **Fact or Fiction answers** (p. 92)
Warm-up

1 Write two good things and two bad things that happened during your holiday. Then tell the class.

*Good things:* We went to the mountains. I learnt to dive.
*Bad things:* I broke a tooth. I lost my phone.

Grammar: Questions

2 Match the questions (1–7) and answers (a–g). Listen and check.

1. What did you do in the holidays?
   - a) Ireland – we went to Dublin.

2. Where did you go?
   - b) My cousin’s. He was eighteen last month.

3. Why did you go there?
   - c) Some friends from school.

4. Whose party did you go to?
   - d) On Sunday evening.

5. How did you get there?
   - e) We went away for two weeks and the rest of the time I was at home.

6. Who did you see?
   - f) We went by train.

7. When did you come home?
   - g) Because we all like Irish music.
**Revision**

4 Write questions about the missing information in the sentences.
   1. I met __ in the holidays. Who __?
   2. __ stayed with her grandparents. Who __?
   3. __ fell in the lake. What __?
   4. We ate a lot of __. What __?
   5. __ went to a theme park. Who __?
   6. We cooked __ on the campfire. What __?
   7. He bought a __. What __?

**Your Turn**

5 Write four sentences about your holiday but leave gaps.
   1. I went to ______.
   2. I met ______.

6 Work in pairs. Ask and answer your questions.
   A Where did you go?
   B I went to the lakes.

---

**Reading and Listening**

3 Read and listen to the conversation between two friends. Complete the questions in the table.

A What did you do in the holidays?
B I went camping with my whole family: my parents, sister, aunt, uncle and my cousins, Frank and Millie.

A That sounds great.
B Yes, it was good fun. We always have lots of competitions: worst singer, untidiest tent, slowest swimmer. I won the prize for untidiest tent!

A Who did you beat?
B This year, I beat Frank. He usually wins that competition. Last year, I got the prize for worst karaoke but I didn’t win this year.

A Who beat you?
B Well, we’re all bad singers! In the end, Millie beat me. She sang *I Will Always Love You* and it was terrible.

A I’m not going to ask your family to join my band.

---

**Study Help: Classroom language**

- Complete the classroom language questions with the words in the box.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>mean</th>
<th>repeat</th>
<th>spell</th>
<th>understand</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

1. Can you __________ that, please?
2. How do you __________ ‘caravan’, please?
3. I’m sorry, I don’t __________ .
4. What does ‘caravan’ __________ , please?

- Write down
  a) a new English word from this page.
  b) an English word with difficult spelling.
  c) an English word with difficult pronunciation.

- Work in pairs. Ask and answer questions about the words.

A What does ‘karaoke’ mean?
B It’s when you sing the words of the song while the recorded music plays.
Module 2

- Talk about your abilities and express opinions.
- Read about magicians and talented women.
- Listen to an interview and complete a form.
- Write an email to a friend.
- Learn about past tenses and auxiliaries.

Get Ready

1. Look at the Key Words. Make guesses about the young stars in the photos (a–d).

He’s a diver. I think he’s athletic.

Key Words: Abilities

Adjectives: artistic athletic creative imaginatively logical musical practical talented

Good at/brilliant at: chess communicating gymnastics languages making things maths music painting science singing sport writing

2. Listen and complete the table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A famous</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>Born in</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tom Daley</td>
<td>diver</td>
<td>1994</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hou Yifan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chloë Moretz</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Justin Bieber</td>
<td>Canada</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Who do you think are the most talented film/pop/sports stars in your country and the world?

I think Matt Damon is the most talented film star in the world.

4. Do the questionnaire.

5. Find out about your talents on page 91.

6. Work in pairs. Ask and answer questions about your partner’s talents.

A. Are you good at singing?
B. No, I’m not very musical.
Magicians

Warm-up
1. Speak Out Have you ever seen a magic show? Tell the class.
There was a magician at my friend’s birthday party. She did lots of card tricks.

2. Do you like magic? Why/Why not?

Reading
3. Read the texts (a and b). Answer the questions.

1. Which magician had a more difficult childhood? Why?
2. Are the two magicians’ tricks similar or different?

**DAVID COPPERFIELD**

David Copperfield (1956–), the best known illusionist of our times, could do amazing card tricks in primary school. He didn’t have to work like Houdini because his family was quite rich. When he was at school, he learnt some magic tricks to impress people. At sixteen, he started teaching magic at New York University.

In his shows in the 1980s and 1990s, he made the Statue of Liberty disappear, walked through the Great Wall of China and levitated across the Grand Canyon. In one show, he flew above the stage with a lady from the audience in his arms, while thousands of amazed spectators were watching him.

**THE GREAT HOUDINI**

Harry Houdini (1874–1926) was the most famous escape artist in the world. He was born in Hungary but his family moved to the USA when he was four.

As a child, he had to work to help his family – he sold newspapers, cleaned shoes and performed tricks for money. He was only nine when he gave his first public show.

Houdini’s most famous acts were escapes. He could open locks and handcuffs without a key. (He learnt to open locks when he couldn’t get an apple pie from his mother’s locked cupboard!) He escaped from boxes, underwater tanks and prisons all over the world. Once he escaped from a straitjacket when he was hanging on a rope from a high building. Many people tried to copy him but they couldn’t do his tricks. One man drowned when he was trying to escape from a milk tank.
**Grammar:** Past Simple and Past Continuous

4 Name the tenses underlined in the sentences (1–3). Then match the sentences and tenses (1–3) with the uses (a–c).

1 He was only nine when he gave his first public show.  
   (_________)
2 He escaped from boxes and prisons.  
   (_________)
3 One man drowned when he was trying to escape from a milk tank.  
   (_________)

   a) regular activities in the past  
   b) longer background activities in the past  
   c) single events in the past

5 Match the sentences (1–4) with the meanings (a–d).

1 He had to work to help his family.  
   (_________)
2 He could swim well.  
   (_________)
3 They couldn’t do his tricks.  
   (_________)
4 He didn’t have to work.  
   (_________)

   a) was necessary  
   b) wasn’t necessary  
   c) had the ability/was possible  
   d) didn’t have the ability/was impossible

**Practice**

6 Complete the text about two other magicians with the verbs in brackets in the Past Simple or Past Continuous.

David Blaine 1 was walking (walk) to his car when a poor man 2 ________ (stop) him in the street and 3 ________ (ask) for some money. Blaine 4 ________ (take) a one-dollar note from the man. He 5 ________ (play) with the banknote when it suddenly 6 ________ (change) into a 100-dollar note.

Howard Jay 7 ________ (ask) a young woman from the audience to be his assistant. On stage, she 8 ________ (hold) an empty hat when a large diamond ring 9 ________ (appear) in it. Her boyfriend 10 ________ (stand) up and 11 ________ (ask) her to marry him. The audience 12 ________ (watch) them all the time. Fortunately, she said, ‘Yes’.

7 Match the speakers (1–4) with the sentences (a–d).

1 ‘I had to study a lot.’  
   a) he/she had a lot of time for learning  
   b) his/her teachers were very strict  
   c) he/she was a very clever child and found school very easy  
   d) his/her family was poor and he/she worked in the afternoons to help

8 Complete the sentences with had to, could, couldn’t or didn’t have to.

1 I’m very good at card tricks; I ________ already do them when I was five.  
2 I ________ do any tricks after I broke my finger.  
3 I ________ give a lot of shows to earn enough money.  
4 I had two assistants so I ________ do everything myself.  
5 I ________ buy all my equipment because magicians only use their own things.

Your Turn

9 Use the ideas below to make sentences about what you could, couldn’t, had to and didn’t have to do when you were in primary school.

• come home before 8 p.m. • speak English  
• tidy your room • watch TV late • play basketball  
• do the shopping • do homework • feed your pet  
• babysit • use the computer • wash up

10 Work in pairs. Read your sentences to your partner. Who had to help most at home? Who could do more fun things?

11 Make two sentences, one true and one false, about things that happened to you last night. Use the Past Continuous and the Past Simple.

I was walking home when I found some money in the street.  
I was watching a match on television when the TV set exploded.

12 Work in pairs. Guess which sentence is false.
Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, a British woman, lived in Turkey at the beginning of the eighteenth century.

While Lady Mary was living in Turkey, she learnt about how the Turkish people inoculated their children against smallpox. Smallpox was a terrible illness: Lady Mary’s brother died of it and her face had smallpox scars. At that time, there was no treatment for it in the UK so a doctor inoculated her children in Turkey. When she returned to the UK, she told everyone about the treatment. British doctors didn’t listen to her because she was a woman and the idea was foreign. However, the king inoculated his children.

Rosalind Franklin became interested in science when she was at school. She wanted to study science so she went to Cambridge University where she got a degree in chemistry. At the beginning of the 1950s, she was doing research into the structure of DNA. Two men, James Watson and Francis Crick, were working on the same problem. When they realised that her photographs were scientific proof of the structure of the DNA molecule, they used her ideas to complete their research. Their discovery of the structure of DNA was one of the greatest scientific discoveries of the twentieth century. When she died of cancer at the age of thirty-eight, most people didn’t know how important her work was.
In 1846, three ‘brothers’, Currer, Ellis and Acton Bell, published their poems. Everyone thought the writers were men but they were three sisters: Charlotte, Emily and Anne Brontë. They used men’s names because it was difficult for women to publish books at that time.

When the sisters published their first book of poems, they sold only a few copies. However, in 1847, their novels (Charlotte’s Jane Eyre, Emily’s Wuthering Heights and Anne’s Agnes Grey) made them famous. The young women used their experiences in their books. For example, Charlotte wrote about her terrible experiences at boarding school. People thought the books were shocking and nobody believed that women wrote them. Finally, two of the sisters travelled to London to prove they weren’t men.

---

**Skills**

**Page 94, Exercise 5**

8 Look at the Sentence Builder. Which of the underlined words mean:

a) at the same time as?

b) after?

**Sentence Builder**

*When* the sisters published their first book of poems, they sold only a few copies.

*When/While* Lady Mary was living in Turkey, she learnt about inoculation

9 Look at the sentences. In which of them can you only use *when*?

1 Lady Mary Wortley Montagu wrote about life in Turkey *when* she was living in Istanbul.

2 Lady Mary told people about smallpox inoculation *when* she returned to Britain.

3 *When* / *While* Crick and Watson saw Franklin’s photos, they knew they were important.

4 *When* / *While* Franklin was doing her research, Crick and Watson were doing similar work.

5 The scientists made one of the twentieth century’s most important discoveries *when* / *while* they found the structure of DNA.

---

**Speaking**

10 Work in pairs. Ask and answer the questions.

1 Which of the women in the texts do you think is the most interesting? Why?

2 What world-famous women do you know from history?

3 What women do you know about from your country’s history?

4 What famous contemporary women do you most admire?

11 **Speak Out** Why are there still more famous male scientists, composers, artists and leaders nowadays? Which of these reasons do you think are most important? Tell the class.

• women have to look after their families

• it’s more difficult for women to be successful

• women are not as interested in fame as men

---

**Fact or Fiction?**

The first woman to win a Nobel Prize was Marie Skłodowska Curie.

Answer on page 92.
6 Auditions

Warm-up
1 Listen to Jasmin, Matt, Sam and Gwen’s auditions for a concert. How well do you think they played? Give them a score out of five.

2 Speak Out Tell the class your opinions.
I think … played very well. I gave him/her a four.

Reading and Listening
3 Read and listen to the dialogue. Who:
1 snores?
2 sings in the shower?
3 thinks his performance was very bad?
4 is superstitious?
5 is lucky?

The group goes to a bowling alley in Norwich after school.
Sam So, what’s your room like, Gwen? Our room’s quite nice.
Matt I don’t think so. It’s too small and you snore!
Sam No, I don’t!
Matt Yes, you do. I need earplugs!
Sam Well, at least I don’t sing in the shower like you!
Gwen Well, our room is really nice. By the way, what did you think about the audition this morning?
Sam I didn’t think it was very easy.
Gwen Neither did I.
Matt It was a disaster! Auditions are horrible.
Sam That’s true. But honestly, Matt, you were fine.
Matt: No, I wasn’t. I knew before I started because I didn’t have my lucky ring.

Gwen: What?

Matt: My lucky ring. I sometimes wear it for luck. But I left it in my room.

Sam: Well, I think superstitions are silly.

Gwen: So do I. I don’t believe in all that stuff.

Matt: Well, I do.

Jasmin: Hey, what are you lot talking about?

Gwen: Matt’s ‘lucky ring’. Are you superstitious, Jas?

Jasmin: Well, I never wear yellow on stage. It’s unlucky for me. And I’ve got a lucky bracelet. Look!

Gwen: Mm, it’s really nice.

Jasmin: Well, it’s my turn. Watch. Yes! A strike!

Sam: I don’t believe it!

---

**Speaking**

4. Look at the Key Expressions.

**Key Expressions: Opinions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opinion</th>
<th>Agreeing</th>
<th>Disagreeing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Our room’s quite nice.</td>
<td>That’s true.</td>
<td>I don’t think so.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I didn’t think it was very easy.</td>
<td>Neither did I.</td>
<td>I did.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I think superstitions are silly.</td>
<td>So do I.</td>
<td>I don’t.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I don’t believe in all that stuff.</td>
<td>Neither do I.</td>
<td>I do.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. Complete the dialogue.

A: I _________ the concert was great!

B: Well, I _________! Leona Lewis was brilliant!

A: That’s _________ . But Take That were better.

B: I _________ think so. I think they sang too many old songs.

A: I _________ ! I really enjoyed them. And I think they’ve got great voices.

B: So _________ but I prefer their newer songs.

6. Look at the list of celebrities. Add four more.

- Lionel Messi (footballer)
- Kristen Stewart (actor)
- Caroline Wozniacki (tennis player)
- Katy Perry (singer)
- Daniel Radcliffe (actor)
- Rafael Nadal (tennis player)
- Dizzee Rascal (singer)

---

7. Work in pairs. Give your opinions and agree and disagree about the celebrities in Exercise 6. Use these adjectives.

- attractive • brilliant • excellent • good-looking
- great • intelligent • nice • talented

A: Kristen Stewart is attractive but I don’t think she’s a great actress.

B: I do. I think she’s talented.
Your Challenge

Writing: An email

1 Read Matt’s email. Answer the questions.
   1 What did Matt do before the course started?
   2 What is he worried about?
   3 What doesn’t he like about Petergate?
   4 Which students does he think are talented?

---

To: finnbutler123@mailme.net
Subject: Norwich

Hi Finn,

1 Here I am in the UK! I got here last Sunday. The flight was really long and boring. I stayed with my Uncle Ted in London for four days. I saw the sights and went to a concert as well. Then I got a train up here to Norwich on Friday.

2 Petergate School is okay but the level’s a bit too high for me! I played my guitar in the first music class yesterday — I was really bad! And we have to record a song next week! My drama teacher is a weird guy called Bywater. He says he was in TV years ago. Also the director, Mrs Tyler-Smith, has a cat, ‘Benson’ … and you know I just hate cats!

3 I’m sharing a room with a guy from London called Sam. He’s a good singer and plays the piano well, too. There are also a couple of girls. Gwen’s from Wales and Jasmin’s from Manchester, I think. She’s a fantastic dancer — and isn’t bad-looking, either.

4 Well, I’m going to bed now. I’m feeling really tired tonight.

See ya!

Matt

---

Text Builder

2 Match the topics (a–d) with the paragraphs (1–4).
   a) reason for finishing the email
   b) new friends
   c) the trip to the UK
   d) the school and teachers

3 Look at the linkers in blue in the text. Which words:
   • usually go at the end of a sentence?
   • can go at the start or in the middle of a sentence?
   • come after a negative verb?

4 Look at the Writing Help.

Writing Help: Getting ideas for emails, letters and postcards
   • First, think about the situation you are in: Where are you? What are you doing? What is the place like?
   • Think about the letter: Why are you writing? Who are you writing to? What is that person interested in?
   • Think of news: What did you do yesterday/last week? Did you enjoy it? What was it like?

5 Imagine you are studying at a language school in the UK, United States or Australia. Write an email to an English-speaking friend.

   STEP 1 Use the questions in the Writing Help to think of ideas.

   STEP 2 Write your email. Write about:
   • your trip to the UK, United States or Australia
   • the school, classes and teachers
   • new friends
   • a reason to finish the letter

   Remember to include linking words.

6 Work in groups. Read each other’s emails. Which trip sounds the most interesting?
Understanding Grammar: Question tags

4 Complete the rules with the correct words.

We use a positive/negative tag after a positive statement and a positive/negative tag after a negative statement.

Practice

5 Complete the sentences with question tags.

1 You can do some card tricks, ________?
2 Magicians don’t work in the morning, ________?
3 Iker Casillas is a very good goalkeeper, ________?
4 Footballers earn a lot of money, ________?
5 Your parents will come to our matches, ________?
6 Spurs have won two matches this year, ________?
7 Pelé played in the World Cup when he was seventeen, ________?

6 Work in pairs. Make questions.

Student A, page 89
Student B, page 90

7 Read the questions in blue in Exercise 1. Does the speaker:

a) agree?  c) show interest/
b) disagree?  surprise?

8 Respond to the statements with questions to show interest.

1 I’m interested in magic. ________?
2 My sister plays for the school team.
3 My dad can’t ski.
4 I spent my holidays in Greece.
5 I don’t like hot climates.
6 Football is my favourite sport.
7 My mum has just learnt to swim.

9 Listen to the people. Respond to each sentence. Show interest.

10 Listen and repeat the responses.

1 Read and listen to the dialogue.

Zara Did you watch the match last night?
Tom Yes, I did.
Zara It was fantastic, wasn’t it?
Tom Yes – better than the last time they played. That wasn’t very good, was it?
Zara No, but this time Messi scored a great goal. I think he’s brilliant!
Tom Do you? I prefer Ronaldo. He’s scored more goals this season, hasn’t he?
Zara That’s true. But Messi is the best player in the world at the moment. All the newspapers say that, don’t they?
Tom But Messi can’t run as fast as Ronaldo, can he?
Zara Can’t he?
Tom No, and Ronaldo is older, isn’t he?
Zara Well, they’re both brilliant.

2 Read the questions (1–2) and match them with Zara’s intentions (a–b).

1 Did you watch the match last night?
2 It was fantastic, wasn’t it?

a) Zara doesn’t know the answer.
b) Zara knows the answer and thinks Tom agrees with her.

3 Complete the questions with the correct question tags.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sentence</th>
<th>Question tag</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ronaldo is older, All the newspapers say that, They are practising, He’s scored more goals this season, It was fantastic, The goalkeeper played well, Ronaldo can run faster, Barcelona will win the Champion’s League,</td>
<td>________?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>That wasn’t very good, Messi can’t run as fast as Ronaldo, Beckham isn’t in the England team, Torres didn’t play, Chelsea won’t win,</td>
<td>________?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>________?</td>
<td>________?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>________?</td>
<td>________?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>________?</td>
<td>________?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>________?</td>
<td>________?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>________?</td>
<td>________?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9 Listen to the people. Respond to each sentence. Show interest.

10 Listen and repeat the responses.
Language Check

1 Make adjectives from the words in brackets.
1 She’s very ______ and can play the flute beautifully. (music)
2 I’m not a very ______ actor – I always forget my words! (talent)
3 He’s very ______ and writes really good ghost stories. (imagination)
4 I’m not a very ______ person. I hate making things with my hands. (practice)
5 My brother’s very ______ and is good at all sports. (athletics)

2 Complete the sentences with the correct prepositions.
6 Jo is living ______ York at the moment.
7 We learnt ______ the history of theatre in our drama class.
8 The Brontë sisters wrote ______ their experiences in their novels.
9 She’s working ______ her school project.
10 My dad often travels ______ the United States for work.

3 Complete the questions.
11 They’re good at tennis, ______?
12 He can’t play the piano, ______?
13 We didn’t do very well in the exam, ______?
14 You’re good at chess, ______?
15 Your parents were living in Germany when you were born, ______?

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

William Shakespeare was born in 1564 in Stratford-Upon-Avon. Shakespeare’s father was a glove maker and his mother ______ (have) a lot of land. When William was born, his father ______ (do) very well in business but a few years later things ______ (go) wrong. William probably went to Stratford Grammar School and he ______ (can) read and write Latin. When he was eighteen, he ______ (marry) Anne Hathaway. William probably ______ (leave) Stratford to go to London in 1588. Maybe he ______ (have to) leave because of money problems. Anyway, we know that in 1594 he ______ (work) for the most successful theatre company in London. He ______ (write) thirty-seven plays and 154 poems. He retired to Stratford in 1611 and ______ (live) there until he died at the age of fifty-two.

5 Complete the gaps with one word.
A Did you see the game? I thought it was great. B So ______ I. 4–3 with the final goal in the last minute! Games like that are brilliant!
A That’s ______. I thought Kakà was the best player.
B Oh, I ______. I thought Ramos was better. And he scored two goals. Kakà was lucky with his goal.
A I ______ think so. Anyway, Barcelona played well, too but I didn’t think the referee was very good.
B Neither ______ I. He made some terrible decisions.

Feedback

• Listen and check your answers to the Language Check. Write down your scores.

• Look at the table below. Check where you made mistakes.

Wrong answers: | Look again at: |
---|---|
Numbers 1–5 | Get Ready – Key Words |
Numbers 6–10 | Unit 5 – Word Builder |
Numbers 11–15 | Understanding Grammar |
Numbers 16–25 | Unit 4 – Grammar |
Numbers 26–30 | Unit 6 – Key Expressions |

• Now do the exercises in Language Check 2 of the Workbook.

Study Help: Similar words

Many words in English are similar to words in other languages. You can usually guess the meaning.

• ‘International’ words, e.g. taxi, hotel.
• Words from Latin and Greek or a mixture, e.g. television (telewizor in Polish, televisor in Spanish).
• Be careful with ‘false friends’ – similar words with a different meaning, e.g. – a hazard in English means a danger (hazard in Polish means gambling).

• Write five words similar in English and your language and two ‘false friends’. 