

RICHMOND

NOW YOU!

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Richmond

WORKBOOK 2

STUDENT'S BOOK CONTENTS

GET STARTED! • *There is* and *There are* • Quantifiers • Possessive adjectives

Unit	Grammar	Vocabulary	Speaking	Listening
1 ALL ABOUT ME 	Present simple: affirmative and negative Present simple: questions	Adjectives Interests Personality traits	Talking about pets and interests Pronunciation /eə/ and /ɪə/	Descriptions of people and pets
2 DAILY LIFE 	Time expressions and adverbs of frequency Present simple and present continuous	Home Daily routine World geography	Discussing daily life and routines Pronunciation /æ/	Information about homes and daily life
3 ART FORMS 	Past simple <i>Used to</i>	Irregular verbs Culture Art forms	Talking about different art forms Pronunciation question intonation	Facts about artists and works of art
4 A SPECIAL DAY 	There was and There were Past continuous	Parties Entertainment Festivals and celebrations	Talking about parties and surprises Pronunciation /ɑː/	Descriptions of special events
5 GET CONNECTED 	Imperatives Future with will	Technology Phrasal verbs Future technologies	Discussing technology Pronunciation /dʒ/ and /ʒ/	Instructions and conversations about technology
6 STAYING HEALTHY 	Modal verbs: advice, permission, rules and necessity	Health and illness Accidents Healthcare professionals	Talking about accidents and illnesses Pronunciation /m/ and /n/	Information about health
7 TRAVEL THE WORLD 	Present perfect: affirmative, negative, <i>already</i> and <i>yet</i> Present perfect: questions, <i>ever</i> and <i>never</i>	Transport Air travel Abstract nouns	Talking about transport and travel Pronunciation /f/	Descriptions of travel and holidays
8 OUR WORLD 	Zero and first conditional Future with going to	Environment Nature Global warming	Talking about the environment Pronunciation /aʊ/	Conversations about climate change
9 FARAWAY FRIENDS 	Too and enough Can and be able to Comparatives and superlatives	Shopping Hobbies Adjectives	Discussing hobbies, likes and dislikes Pronunciation /j/	Conversations about activities and places

 Unit reviews • External exam practice

 Pairwork

- Subject Pronouns
- Countable and uncountable nouns
- Demonstrative pronouns

Reading	Writing	Culture and communication	Project
Language in context: What makes you who you are? Core values Altruism	An article 📍 Focus on linking language	🎬 The Isle of Man Idioms and expressions about friendship 👥 Pairwork Requesting information	👥 School magazine 21st century skills Negotiating Go beyond Ethical media
Language in context: Five students, five continents Core values Routines	A personal profile 📍 Focus on punctuation	🎬 Country life in India Idioms and expressions about sleep 👥 Pairwork Asking and answering questions	
Language in context: Turning points in the arts Core values Creativity	A description 📍 Focus on adjectives	🎬 On display Idioms and expressions about likes and dislikes 👥 Pairwork Comparing information	👥 Biography 21st century skills Fact checking Go beyond Paparazzi
Language in context: What are we celebrating? Core values Community	A story 📍 Focus on adverbs	🎬 Saint Patrick's Day Idioms and expressions about feeling surprised 👥 Pairwork Summarising	
Language in context: A whole new world Core values Being prepared	A customer review 📍 Focus on compound nouns and verbs	🎬 Made in Scotland Idioms and expressions about understanding 👥 Pairwork Comparing ideas	👥 Invention 21st century skills Making connections Go beyond Young inventors
Language in context: Jobs in healthcare Core values Health	A list of tips 📍 Focus on language of obligation and advice	🎬 Australia's flying doctors Idioms and expressions about feeling unwell 👥 Pairwork Interpreting information	
Language in context: It's just like it is in the movies! Core values Appreciation of beauty	A travel diary entry 📍 Focus on sequencing	🎬 Fasten your seatbelts Idioms and expressions with transport 👥 Pairwork Completing information	👥 Eco-tourism holiday 21st century skills Flexibility Go beyond Staycations
Language in context: Global warming – can we make a difference? Core values Solidarity	A leaflet 📍 Focus on indefinite pronouns	🎬 Disappearing villages Idioms and expressions about taking action 👥 Pairwork Defending ideas	
Language in context: Unusual hobbies Core values Accepting differences	An email 📍 Focus on informal language	🎬 The mysterious Vivian Maier Idioms and expressions about telling lies 👥 Pairwork Comparing information	Review Flip cards

7 TRAVEL THE WORLD

In unit 7 you will:

- talk about transport and travel.
- practise using the present perfect.
- use the present perfect to ask questions.
- write a travel diary entry.

7.1 Vocabulary and listening

1 Read and choose the correct word.

- 1 People travel on this on their holidays. It is very large and looks a little like a hotel.
a cruise ship b ferry
- 2 This is an expensive and private way to travel from place to place.
a double decker bus b limousine
- 3 This mode of transport is powered by electricity and moves on metal rails in the road.
a train b tram
- 4 This form of air travel uses hot gas for power.
a helicopter b hot air balloon
- 5 This vehicle travels under the water and can carry a lot of people.
a submarine b lorry

2 Complete the sentences with vocabulary from exercise 1.

RESULTS OF OUR SCHOOL SURVEY: HOW DO YOU LIKE TO TRAVEL?

33% of students have been on a ¹ _____. Going from country to country by sea is a very popular holiday.

50% of students prefer walking to school than taking the ² _____. They say it takes longer than walking because you often have to take more than one line.

40% of students would love to travel to school by ³ _____. They would like to paint an 'H' on the roof of the school!

10% of students like taking a ⁴ _____ when seeing the new sights of a city. Most prefer to sit on the top deck.

Only **1%** of students have travelled by ⁵ _____. They say this vehicle is for transporting goods, not people.



3 Listen and choose the correct answer.

1 What transport is Sarah taking for her birthday?



2 What is the most popular form of transport in London?



4 Listen again and choose the correct option.

- 1 Sarah's birthday is
a today.
b tomorrow.
c on Friday.
- 2 When Sarah went on a school trip to London,
a she had fun.
b she was very unwell.
c she went to the theatre.
- 3 Sarah doesn't invite Ben because
a he doesn't like flying.
b he doesn't like Gina and Lindsay.
c he said something that Sarah didn't like.
- 4 1902 was
a the year of the first motor bus service.
b the year the underground opened.
c the year the tram started.
- 5 Denise's aunt drives a
a train.
b bus.
c lorry.
- 6 In London
a the roads are not safe on Sundays.
b no lorries can use the roads on Sundays.
c lorries can't use some roads on Sundays.

5 Complete the postcard using the present perfect.

Hi Kyle,

Greetings from Galway! I'm sorry that I

1 _____ (not write) before now.

I 2 _____ (not have) time!

We arrived here last Sunday and we

3 _____ (already / do) a lot. We

4 _____ (visit) the Latin Quarter

and we 5 _____ (see) the beautiful

cathedral. We 6 _____ (ride) horses

along the beach, but it 7 _____ (be)

cold so we 8 _____ (not yet / swim).

But we 9 _____ (already / make)

some lovely Irish friends, and the food is great. We

10 _____ (eat) a traditional Irish

breakfast every day this week. It's delicious!

I'll write to you again next week.

Love,

Lily



6 Order the words to write sentences.

1 slept / yet / haven't / We / in our new house

2 students / haven't / The / visited / yet / the museum

3 has / in / the pool / swum / Sarah / already / three times today

4 flown / haven't / yet / on a jet / I / but / I really want to

5 already / They / ridden / have / on the tram

6 haven't / We / been / yet / to the theme park

7 Read the conversation and choose the correct option.

Lynn: Where 1 **were you / have you been** today? I 2 **didn't see / haven't seen** you all day!

Bernie: Sorry, I 3 **was / have been** busy. But I've got something cool to tell you. I 4 **went / have gone** on a helicopter ride at the weekend.

Lynn: I can't believe it. I 5 **wanted / have wanted** to do that my whole life. Congratulations! I 6 **rode / have ridden** in a hot air balloon, but not a helicopter. Was it good?

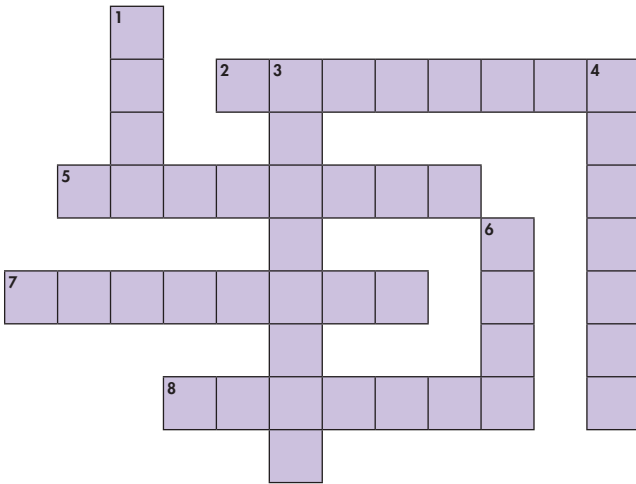
Bernie: 7 **It was / has been** amazing. We 8 **flew / have flown** over the town. I 9 **took / have taken** a lot of photos, but I 10 **didn't send / haven't sent** them to my friends yet.

Lynn: Wow! I can't wait to see them.

8 **NOW YOU!** Write about a form of air travel you haven't tried yet, but would like to. Say why.

7.2 Vocabulary and listening

1 Read the clues and complete the crossword.



2 Complete the text with the words. There are two words that you don't need.

abroad boarding pass check in departures destination
disembark first class journey lands security take-off

Across

- 2 You show this when you enter a different country.
- 5 The part of the airport where staff check bags for dangerous items.
- 7 A short stop during a long flight.
- 8 This word describes a plane that is late.

Down

- 1 You wait here to board a plane.
- 2 You declare imported goods here before you leave the airport.
- 3 You come to this part of the airport when you arrive from another destination.
- 4 We use this phrasal verb to describe when a plane starts its journey.
- 6 Planes do this when they come down to the ground.

Jane's blog BECOMING AN EXPERT TRAVELLER

Hi friends,

I get a lot of messages asking me about travelling, so here are my top tips to make your ¹ _____ to your ² _____ as easy as possible.

▶ TIP 1

Don't forget you can ³ _____ online. Then download your ⁴ _____ and save it on your phone or tablet. You can also print it, but it's better for the environment if you don't.

▶ TIP 2

Don't arrive late. Passing through ⁵ _____ can take time because staff have to scan your luggage. This is particularly important in the summer when a lot of people go ⁶ _____.

▶ TIP 3

If you are a nervous flyer, there are a couple of things you can do before ⁷ _____. Before the plane moves, listen to some relaxing music or read a good book.

▶ TIP 4

After the plane ⁸ _____ but before you ⁹ _____ from the airplane, make sure that you haven't forgotten anything important like your passport or hand luggage.



3 🎧 Listen and write true (T) or false (F).

Mark and Elaine are going on holiday together. _____


Mark forgets his passport. _____


Elaine and Mark arrange to meet at the gate. _____


4 🎧 Listen again and complete the table.


Holiday destination	1 _____
Total flight time	2 _____
Location of stopover	3 _____
Departure time	4 _____
Arrival time at destination	5 _____
Date of return flight	6 _____


5 Use the prompts to complete the conversation.


 ¹Have you bought the plane tickets, Roy ?
(buy / plane tickets)


 Yes I have, Will. I bought them last month.


 ² _____ ?
(pack / your passport)


 No, I haven't. I'll do it later.


 ³ _____ ?
(check in / online)


 Yes, I have already done that.


 ⁴ _____ ?
(find / a good hotel)


 Yes, I have. It's in the centre of Rome.


 ⁵ _____ ?
(get / train tickets from the airport)

 No, I haven't got them yet. I'll do that now.

 ⁶ _____ ?
(learn / a few words of Italian)

 Yes. I've learnt how to order food and to say please and thank you.


 ⁷ _____ ?
(ever fly / alone)

 Yes, I have. I like going on holiday on my own.

6 Read and choose the correct option.

Couch surfing

Have you ¹ **heard ever / ever heard** of couchsurfing? Couchsurfers sleep on people's couches in the places they are visiting. And they do it for free! The people who offer accommodation get to meet interesting people. I ² **have never been / have been never** very adventurous, but last year I went to Turkey, Norway and Poland. I ³ **have made never / have never made** so many friends on holiday! And have you ⁴ **ever been / been ever** to Scotland? I'm offering my home to visitors here for free now! Contact me if you want to come. I also want to couchsurf in the USA this year because I ⁵ **never have visited / have never visited** America before.

7  **NOW YOU!** Use the prompts to write questions and then answer them for you.

- 1 ever / travel / first class?
Have you ever travelled first class?
No, I haven't.
- 2 ever / travel / with only hand luggage?

- 3 ever / sleep / tent?

- 4 go on holiday / yet / this year?

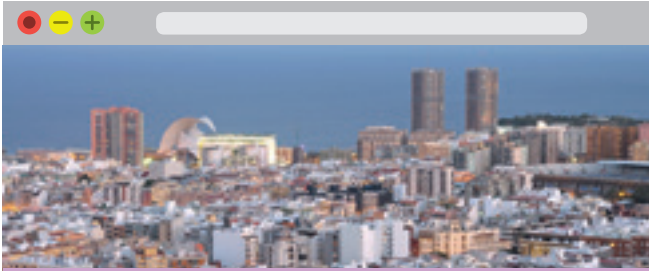
- 5 finish / homework / yet?

7.3 Reading

BEFORE YOU READ

1 Complete the text with the words.

balance go on a tour picturesque
pleasure tourist destination



REVIEW: Beautiful Apartment in the City Centre – Highly Recommended!

User – Toptraveller55

This lovely apartment is situated in a very
1 _____ neighbourhood of Santa
Cruz. It is very close to the city centre, perfect
for people who want to 2 _____
of the city. Many companies offer these
tours on double decker buses or on foot. As
a 3 _____, this city really has
everything. There is a good 4 _____
between the busy shopping, restaurant and
bar districts and the peaceful parks around the
city. The apartment was also very clean and
it was a 5 _____ to stay there.
I would recommend this place. It has something
for everybody.

Stayed September 2019

Value ★★★★★☆

Location ★★★★★

Rooms ★★★★★

COMMENT

SHARE

WHILE YOU READ

2 Read the text quickly. Choose the three practices associated with eco-tourism.

- a building expensive hotels on beaches
- b creating seasonal jobs
- c using public transport while on holiday
- d learning about different cultures
- e protecting the environment for future generations

3 Read the text again and write true (T) or false (F). Correct the false sentences.

1 Tourism helps to provide better facilities in communities.

2 Flying doesn't affect the environment.

3 Products can cost more in areas with a lot of tourists.

4 Eco-tourism only respects the natural environment of a place.

5 Eco-tourists decide how the community spends the money from tourism.

6 Eco-tourism teaches local communities about wildlife.

AFTER YOU READ

4 Choose a final sentence for the text.

- a So, buy a flight to your dream destination today!
- b So, the next time you travel, think about how you can do it responsibly.
- c So, don't forget to bring your tent the next time you go on holiday.

5 Match the words to the definitions.

1 facilities _____

2 remote _____

3 benefits _____

4 damage _____

a This describes a place that is a long way from any towns or cities.

b To change something in a negative way.

c Buildings or services a community can use.

d Helpful or good effects.



ECO-TOURISM

- WHAT'S IT ALL ABOUT?

Tourism is very important for the economy of many countries. It can help create jobs for local people and bring money into the country. This money can be used to build hospitals and schools. It can also create better facilities for local communities, such as improved roads and airports, and more frequent buses and trains. It can also give remote communities an opportunity to learn more about other languages and cultures.

However, tourism can also have negative effects. Building luxury hotels and resorts often damages natural habitats like beaches and forests, and large cruise ships and airplanes pollute our oceans and the air we breathe. What's more, tourism can make things like food and local goods more expensive, as tourists will pay more for items. The business of tourism can also mean that the jobs created by this industry are seasonal, which means that they finish when the tourist season ends.

Eco-tourism is one solution to these problems as it allows travellers to get to different destinations without negatively affecting the environment or other people. However, this doesn't simply mean finding a good campsite, setting up a tent and catching fish for dinner. It's much more than that. It is a type of tourism that respects the natural and cultural environments of a tourist destination. It can be as simple as not buying souvenirs made from endangered animals. Or it can involve more committed actions, like choosing not to travel long distances by plane in order to reduce the amount of harmful carbon dioxide in the air. Some tourists only use public transport while on holiday.

Eco-tourism has many advantages, such as giving local communities control over how they spend the money earned from tourism, and how to develop their area in an environmentally friendly way. It has many benefits for eco-tourists, such as learning about wildlife and different cultures. It also allows us to take part in protecting and conserving our natural resources. Most importantly, it has a positive effect on our planet and helps to protect our environment for future generations.

**NOW YOU!**

A travel diary entry

1 PLAN You are going to write an entry in your travel diary. Use the following steps to write a plan.

Step 1: Think of a place you've been to or research a place you'd like to go to. What words can you use to describe this place? What form of transport did you use to get there?

Step 2: Imagine you're in the middle of the trip. Say where you are now and what you've seen so far. What have you learnt about the place?

Step 3: Think of three things you've already done and a few things you haven't done yet. Where have you been and what have you seen?

Step 4: End on a positive note. What are you looking forward to doing tomorrow?

2 WRITE Use your plan to write your entry in your travel diary.

USEFUL EXPRESSIONS

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| ■ We've just | ■ and then we |
| ■ First we | ■ After that |
| ■ while | ■ Finally |

3 CHECK Read the entry and check it using the list below.

I followed my plan to write my entry.

I used sequencing words.

I used the past simple and present perfect tenses.

I checked for grammar and spelling mistakes.

1 Choose the correct options to complete the expressions.

- 1 That terrible noise is **driving** / **putting** / **making** me mad!
- 2 You can sit in the front seat of the car, but please don't **do** / **drive** / **be** a backseat driver like my brother.
- 3 I haven't finished my homework either, so we **sail** / **have** / **are** in the same boat.

2 Complete the sentences with the expressions in exercise 1 in the correct form.

- 1 We went away for the weekend, but I don't feel rested. The plane was delayed on the way back. We waited for six hours at the airport and it _____ because I didn't have a book to read.
- 2 The journey was very uncomfortable and I felt sick. Other people _____. One woman looked really ill.
- 3 My sister passed her driving test last week, but she doesn't want to take Dad in the car because he _____ and that makes her more nervous.



NOW YOU! Reflect on your learning

Read the statements and tick (✓) to evaluate your learning.



Vocabulary	I can understand and use vocabulary to talk about transport.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	I can understand and use vocabulary to talk about air travel.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Grammar	I can use the present perfect with <i>already</i> and <i>yet</i> to talk about the past.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	I can use <i>ever</i> and <i>never</i> to ask and answer questions in the present perfect.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Listening	I can listen to a conversation for detailed comprehension.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Reading	I can understand similar ideas that are phrased differently.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Writing	I can use sequencing words to write an entry in a travel diary.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Speaking	I can talk about transport and travel.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Idioms and expressions	I can use idioms and expressions with transport.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

I can do it very well.

I can do it.

I'm not sure about it.

I need to review it.

8

OUR WORLD

In unit 8 you will:

- talk about the environment.
- practise using zero and first conditionals.
- talk about the future with *going to*.
- write a leaflet.

8.1 Vocabulary and listening

1 Read and choose the correct option.

¹ **Recycling / Upcycling** is when we turn rubbish into something reusable. It's a great way to protect the environment.



Join our ² **protest / clean-up day** against ³ **natural resources / climate change**. We have to act today. There is no **Planet B!**

Don't throw ⁴ **rubbish bins / litter** on the ground. And remember to put glass in the ⁵ **bottle bank / installation**.



Save the Earth and save yourselves! The ocean is not ⁶ **a landfill / a natural resource**. It's one of our most precious ⁷ **ecosystems / glaciers**.

2 Complete the texts with the words.

climate change landfill natural resources
protest recycle rubbish bin

My class did a project on environmentally friendly ways to manage our rubbish last week. We learnt that we shouldn't throw everything in the same ¹ _____. It's important to ² _____ plastic and glass, for example. That way, it doesn't go to a ³ _____. We visited one of them with our teacher and we now know that they pollute our air and water supply.



My friends and I are organising a ⁴ _____ next Saturday outside the town hall against ⁵ _____, because fresh water and clean air are important ⁶ _____. If we don't protect our future, nobody will!



3 Listen and answer the questions.

1 Where does Mark meet Chloe?

2 Is Chloe going to attend the next protest?

3 What does Chloe say she will do to help?

4 Listen again and choose the correct option.

1 Chloe

- a organised a protest last month.
- b has never seen a protest before.
- c hasn't been on a protest before.

2 Mark

- a doesn't help to plan the protests.
- b works with a lot of people to plan the protests.
- c doesn't do a lot of work before the protests.

3 Chloe

- a agrees that organising protests is important.
- b doesn't do anything to protect the environment.
- c thinks most people know about the dangers of climate change.

4 Mark

- a thinks that adults need to do more about climate change.
- b thinks adults are doing more than young people to combat climate change.
- c says that young people learn about climate change at school.

5 Chloe

- a joins the protest that day.
- b says she will join the protest next month.
- c says she can't help with the clean-up day on Friday.

5 Complete the sentences using the zero or first conditional.

- 1 When species _____ (become) extinct, this _____ (have) a negative impact on ecosystems.
- 2 When people _____ (protest), governments _____ (take) action.
- 3 If we _____ (not act) now, it _____ (be) too late.
- 4 If pollution _____ (continue), climate change _____ (get) worse.
- 5 When people _____ (recycle), they _____ (create) less rubbish.
- 6 We _____ (have) less air pollution in the town if we all _____ (use) public transport.

6 Read and choose the correct option.

- 1 If we protest,
 - a the government listens to us.
 - b the government will listen to us.
- 2 If we destroy our planet,
 - a what happens to us?
 - b what will happen to the human race?
- 3 When we throw things away,
 - a they go into a landfill.
 - b they will go into a landfill.
- 4 When we recycle our rubbish,
 - a it helps the environment.
 - b it will help the environment
- 5 People use more public transport
 - a when it is sunny.
 - b when it will be sunny.
- 6 If we don't do something to help our planet now,
 - a we destroy it for future generations.
 - b we will destroy it for future generations.

7 Complete the sentences using the correct form of the verbs and the zero or first conditional.

destroy happen increase melt go
protect not recycle rise

- 1 If we _____ our forests, what _____ to the animals there?
- 2 If we _____ plastic, it _____ into a landfill.
- 3 When we _____ the environment, endangered animal populations _____.
- 4 If more glaciers _____, sea levels _____.



8 **NOW YOU!** Write about what you think will happen if ocean temperatures continue to rise.

8.2 Vocabulary and listening

1 Complete the words by adding vowels. Then match the parts of the sentences.

- 1 Don't go too near the cl ___ ffs _____
- 2 The natural h ___ b ___ t ___ t _____
- 3 Follow the p ___ th through the forest _____
- 4 One of the best places in the world to see
a s ___ ns ___ t _____
- 5 We tested the water in the str ___ m _____
- 6 We live on the w ___ st c ___ st _____

- a and you will get to the village.
- b of the polar bear is in danger because of climate change.
- c because they're very dangerous.
- d because fish were dying there.
- e of the country, in a rural area.
- f is the Atacama desert in Chile.

2 Complete the sentences with words from exercise 1.

3 Listen and match the speakers to the places.

- 1 Fergus _____
- 2 Issy _____
- 3 Sarah _____

- a an area with lots of outdoor activities
- b an area with a good climate
- c an area with a lot of wildlife

4 Listen again and write Fergus (F), Issy (I) or Sarah (S).

- 1 Who lives in a place that a lot of people visit? _____
- 2 Who likes to spend time on their own? _____
- 3 Who likes to get up early with their family? _____
- 4 Who is worried about the planet? _____
- 5 Who is very different to a family member? _____
- 6 Who is good at an outdoor activity? _____
- 7 Who doesn't express an interest in nature? _____

TEST YOUR KNOWLEDGE OF THE NATURAL WORLD

- 1 There are _____ along the coast. These are rocky formations that are usually very high.
- 2 Yosemite National Park is located on the _____ of the USA.
- 3 The time of the day when it starts getting dark is called _____.
- 4 The Amazon rainforest is the natural _____ of many wild animals such as the jaguar and the anaconda.
- 5 A _____ is a small, narrow river.
- 6 A _____ is a route or track between one place and another.



5 Complete the text using *going to* in the correct form and the words.

buy not use organise plant sell
talk work

Steps for becoming an
ENVIRONMENTALLY FRIENDLY SCHOOL

Following the recent student protests about climate change, we recognise that it is our responsibility to do more to protect the environment at school and in the local community. These are the first steps of our plan:

- 1 The teachers _____ hard to improve all students' awareness of environmental issues.
- 2 We _____ recycled paper for the school printers.
- 3 The Maths teacher, Mrs Douglas, _____ 30 trees in the school gardens with the help of the students in Year 8.
- 4 Students in Years 9 and 10 _____ a clean-up of the local parks.
- 5 We _____ plastic containers or straws in the school cafeteria.
- 6 The Science teacher, Mr Gibbs, _____ to students about recycling and saving energy.
- 7 At the end of every school term, we _____ used books and clothes to raise money for our next environmental project.

Mrs Hill, Head Teacher



6 Put the words in order and write the questions.

1 to / do / Jamie / going / is / What / on holiday / ?

2 going / are / When / you / help / at the clean-up / to / ?

3 Are / you / to / travel / going / by public transport / ?

4 a recycling campaign / organise / she / going / Is / to / ?

5 Who / Jane / is / tomorrow / to / going / see / ?

6 are / going / you / do / to / What / help / to / the planet / ?

7 **NOW YOU!** Write about what you are going to do this weekend and what you are not going to do.

8.3 Reading

BEFORE YOU READ

1 Order the letters to make words and use them to complete the sentences.

- a ionsemiss _____
- b barcno oxiidde _____
- c gamdaing _____
- d newreleab _____
- e thrseat _____

- 1 Leaving lights on wastes energy and this is _____ to the environment.
- 2 We can reduce our carbon _____ by using public transport instead of driving.
- 3 One of the biggest _____ to our planet is global warming
- 4 Glaciers are melting because of the amount of _____ in the atmosphere.
- 5 We can help the planet by using _____ energy.

2 Do you agree with the statements in exercise 1? Write yes (Y) or no (N). Write a sentence to say why.

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____

WHILE YOU READ

3 Read the text quickly and complete it with the missing sentences.

- a This is called upcycling.
- b So, what are you waiting for?
- c This resulted in large landfills that damage the environment.

4 Read the text again and answer the questions.

- 1 What did we do with our rubbish in the past?

- 2 What does the writer say will happen if we don't manage our waste responsibly?

- 3 How does upcycling help the planet?

- 4 What can upcycling stop us from doing?

- 5 Why can you upcycle cheaply?

- 6 Which three examples of upcycling are mentioned in the text?

- 7 What other benefits does upcycling have?

AFTER YOU READ

5 Match the underlined words in the text to the definitions.

- 1 Another word for rubbish. _____
- 2 This describes an item from the past that is of good quality. _____
- 3 Things you do regularly. _____
- 4 Contamination. _____
- 5 The action of using up a resource, or buying something. _____



UPCYCLING

— reusing our waste creatively

In the past, we threw all of our waste in the rubbish. In fact, most people used the same rubbish bin for all types of waste, including paper, plastic and glass.

1

We now know that we need to change our habits in order to protect the environment. If we don't practise responsible waste management, we will destroy our planet. Reducing waste and recycling is everybody's obligation.

We can do more with our waste, however, than simply recycling it and buying something new to replace it. We can also think of completely new uses for our waste, and avoid throwing things away at all. This helps save energy and natural resources, and reduces air pollution.

2

Upcycling is a creative and intelligent approach to reusing our waste. There are many ways to upcycle and you can do it from the comfort of your own home. Painting old chairs and tables, or making new cushions for your sofa with material you have in the house, gives your furniture an original feel.

Finding different uses for items in the house also balances our consumption and can stop us from buying new products that we don't really need. You can find a lot of great ideas online, like making bookshelves from old ladders, using glass jars as vases or giving an old vintage suitcase a new use as a table.

One of the best things about upcycling is that you don't need to spend a lot of money to do it. You probably have a lot of the materials that you need at home. The idea is to stop seeing waste and start seeing new ways to creatively reuse the things that you already own.

Upcycling also has health benefits: it means you have to move and think, which is good for your body and your mind. Additionally, when you create a unique item, it gives you a great sense of achievement.

3

If you take small steps to change your habits, you will contribute to reducing environmental damage. Start living sustainably today!





NOW YOU! A leaflet about the environment

1 PLAN You are going to write a leaflet about the environment. Think of an environmental issue to write about and four questions and answers. Use the example questions if you want.

Question 1: (What is the principal cause of your environmental issue?)

Question 2: (What consequences is it having?)

Question 3: (What are people doing about your environmental issue?)

Question 4: (What can we all do about it?)

2 WRITE Use your plan to write your leaflet.

CAUSE AND EFFECT

- is due to
- causes
- is a result of
- if ... , then
- will mean

3 CHECK Read your leaflet and check it using the list below.

I included four questions.

I included language of cause and effect.

I answered my questions.

I included some indefinite pronouns.

1 Correct the underlined expressions.

1 Are you coming to the protest on Sunday? Come on, we have to makes a standing.

2 I don't care what they say they are doing. Action speak louder than a word.

3 We need a new solution to the problem. It's important to thinks inside a box.

2 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the expressions from exercise 1.

1 It's not enough to talk about helping the environment. We have to do something because _____.

2 We are all going to meet outside the school on Monday morning to protest against climate change. It's time _____.

3 How can we save energy at school? We need _____ and find some new solutions.

NOW YOU! Reflect on your learning

Read the statements and tick (✓) to evaluate your learning.



Vocabulary	I can understand and use vocabulary to talk about the environment.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	I can understand and use vocabulary to talk about nature.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Grammar	I can use the zero and first conditional.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	I can use <i>going to</i> to talk about future plans and intentions.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Listening	I can listen to understand different opinions.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Reading	I can identify language from context within a text.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Writing	I can use language of cause and effect to write a leaflet.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Speaking	I can talk about the environment.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Idioms and expressions	I can use idioms and expressions about taking action.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

I can do it very well.

I can do it.

I'm not sure about it.

I need to review it.

Modal verbs: necessity 

Use **must + verb** and **don't have to + verb** to talk about things that are important or necessary.

Affirmative	Negative
I must rest more; I'm still really tired. You must walk slowly, so you don't fall.	I don't have to get up early tomorrow; there's no school. Thanks, but you don't have to help me. I'm OK.
Yes/No questions	Wh- questions
Do I have to wear my helmet? Yes, you do!	When do I have to come back? Your next appointment is on Monday.

We use **don't have to** to say that something isn't necessary. It does not communicate prohibition.

We **don't have to get up** early today; it's a holiday.

You **don't have to** if you don't want to.

We **don't have to do** any homework today.

We use **must** to express obligation or a strong recommendation. It is similar to **should**, but stronger.

You **must be** home by ten.

We **must remember** to call our parents.

I really **must rest** before I start studying.

 Present perfect with **already** and **yet** 

Use the **present perfect** to talk about something that happened in the past if the 'when' is not important. It is formed with **have + past participle**.

Affirmative	I have travelled all over the world. Use already to show that something happened sooner than expected. She has already visited twenty countries, and she's only 14 years old!
Negative	I haven't been to Russia. Use yet to show that you expect something to happen in the future. They haven't bought their tickets yet .

Remember: Use the **present perfect** to mention an experience and the **past simple** to talk about the details.
I **have been** to Germany. I **went** with my family and my best friend.

We use the **present perfect** to talk about experiences in our life, when the exact time or date isn't important.

We're only interested in the fact that this event happened at some point in the past.

I've **seen** an elephant.

Have you **tried** sushi?

I **haven't read** Lord of the Rings.

We use **yet** with questions and negatives to talk about things that we expect to happen. We usually put it at the end of the clause.

My dad **hasn't made** dinner **yet**. (But he's making it now.)

Have you **packed** your bags **yet**? (It's nearly time to go.)

They **haven't met** their new teacher **yet**. (But they will tomorrow.)

We use **already** with affirmative sentences and questions to talk about things that have happened earlier than expected.

I've **already finished** my homework. (It was easier than I thought.)

Have they **already moved** into their new house? (That was quick!)

We **have already studied** this chapter. (We're learning faster than expected.)

 Present perfect: questions with **ever** and **never** 

Use the **present perfect** to ask questions about something that happened in the past if the 'when' is not important.

Question	Have you been to Italy? Use ever to ask if something happened at any time in the past. Has your Mother ever been to Italy?
Short answer	Yes, I have . No, I haven't .
Long answer	We usually use the contracted form of have in long answers. Yes, I've been to Italy. Use never to emphasise that something has not happened at any time in the past. No, I've never been to Italy.

We often use **ever** and **never** with the present perfect. **Ever** means 'at some time in the past'. We use it before the main verb. We often use it in questions when we think it's possible that the situation hasn't happened.

Have you **ever been** camping?

Has your best friend **ever stayed** over at your house?

Have your parents **ever been** to New York?

Never means 'at no time in the past'. We use it before the main verb.

I've **never been** to New York. What's it like?

My mum **has never ridden** a bike. Can you believe it?

I've **never met** anyone from Argentina.

Don't put **never** at the beginning of a sentence. It has to come just before the main verb, or after the verb **be**.

I **have never ridden** a horse.

NOT ~~Never have I ridden a horse.~~

Zero and first conditional 

Use the **zero conditional** to talk about general truths and facts.

If/When + present simple, present simple

If you **recycle**, your rubbish **doesn't go** into a landfill.

When we **throw** things away, **where do** they **go**?

Use the **first conditional** to talk about real possibilities in the future.

If + present simple, will/won't + infinitive

If we **don't act** on climate change now, we **won't have** a future.

If we **destroy** more rainforests, **where will** the animals **go**?

We use the **first conditional** to talk about things that are likely to happen, and their possible consequences. It has two parts: **if + present simple, will/won't + infinitive**.

If I eat all this ice cream, **I'll be** ill.

If it doesn't rain tomorrow, **we'll go** to the park.

I'll call you on my mobile **if I'm** late.

We can put either the **if** part or the **will/won't** part first. When the **if** part is first, we use a comma to separate the parts of the sentence.

If I have time, **I'll go** to the party.

OR

I'll go to the party **if I have** time.

The **zero conditional** is used to express absolute truths or facts. We often use it to talk about things that are certain to happen.

If you eat too much, **you put on** weight.

Babies cry when **they are** hungry.

If you touch the fire, **you get** burned.

Future with going to 

Use **be going to + verb** to talk about plans and intentions in the future.

Affirmative			Negative			
I	am	going to use less plastic.	I	am not	going to travel by car.	
He/She/It	is		He/She/It	is not		
You/We/They	are		You/We/They	are not		
Yes/No questions			Wh- questions			
Am	I	going to plant a tree?	Where	am	I	going to volunteer?
Is	he/she/it			is	he/she/it	
Are	you/we/they			are	you/we/they	

We use **be going to** to talk about future intentions.
I'm going to finish school and then study at university.
We're going to save money for our holidays.
He's going to be a lawyer when he grows up.

We can also use **be going to** for future predictions based on what we can see.

Watch out! That glass is **going to fall** over.

Oh no! The ball is **going to break** the window.

You're **going to have** an accident if you're not careful.

The choice of which future form to use is not always clear, and often more than one choice is appropriate with only small or even insignificant changes in meaning. Compare the following sentences.

Kelly **will probably win** the talent show.

Kelly **is probably going to win** the talent show.

(Very similar – **be going to** emphasises that the prediction is based on what we can see now.)

I'm going to see my cousins at the weekend.

I'm seeing my cousins at the weekend.

(Very similar – **be going to** suggests there may not be an arrangement with the cousins yet.)

I think it will rain.

It might rain.

(Very similar – both **I think** and **might** suggest uncertainty.)

Unit 6

1 Read and choose the correct response.

- 1 I have a bad earache.
 - a You can go to see a doctor.
 - b You should go to see a doctor.
- 2 His throat hurts.
 - a He should drink hot lemon and honey.
 - b He can to drink hot lemon and honey.
- 3 I don't feel very well.
 - a You shouldn't go home early.
 - b You can go home early.
- 4 Peter is in hospital.
 - a When should you come with me to see him?
 - b When can you come with me to see him?
- 5 Should I go to the doctor?
 - a Yes, you do.
 - b Yes, you should.

2 Complete the second sentence so it has the same meaning as the first. Use *have to* or *must* in the correct form.

- 1 Don't touch your scar.
You _____ touch your scar.
- 2 It's not necessary to do our homework tonight.
We _____ do our homework tonight.
- 3 Speaking Spanish is not permitted in this class.
You _____ speak Spanish in this class.
- 4 It's very important to pay attention to road signs.
You _____ pay attention to road signs.
- 5 It's prohibited to run in hospital corridors.
You _____ run in hospital corridors.
- 6 It's not necessary for students to wear a uniform.
Students _____ wear a uniform.

Unit 7

1 Rewrite the sentences with *already* or *yet* in the correct place.

- 1 She hasn't bought her ticket.

- 2 I have written 500 words.

- 3 I haven't travelled in a helicopter.

- 4 You haven't done your homework.

- 5 I've been to Germany.

- 6 The flight has left.

2 Complete the conversation using the verbs in the present perfect.

Violet: ¹ _____
(**ever travel**) by air, Gill?

Gill: Yes, ² _____ (**fly**)
in an airplane and a helicopter, but
³ _____ (**never be**)
in a hot air balloon.

Violet: ⁴ _____ (**visit**)
any countries in Europe?

Gill: Yes, I have. ⁵ _____
(**already travel**) around lots of countries in
Europe, but none of the other continents.

Violet: ⁶ _____ (**ever camp**)
abroad?

Gill: Yes I have, but always by the sea.
⁷ _____ (**never stay**)
at a campsite in the mountains.

Unit 8

1 Complete the sentences using the zero or first conditional.

- If you _____ (heat) water to 100 degrees, it _____ (boil).
- If we _____ (cut down) more trees, a lot of animals _____ (die).
- When we _____ (recycle) plastic, we _____ (help) the planet.
- If we _____ (not pick up) litter this weekend, our neighbourhood _____ (not look) very nice.
- We _____ (have) less pollution if we all _____ (use) clean energy.
- Ice cream _____ (melt) if you _____ (not put) it in the freezer.

2 Complete the sentences with *going to* and the verbs.

- I _____ (volunteer) at an animal rescue centre this summer.
- _____ (donate) some of the money you won, Laura?
- He _____ (not wash) his car today because it isn't dirty.
- They _____ (start) using renewable energy sources.
- We _____ (visit) the lakes in the north for our holidays.
- I _____ (not buy) any new clothes this summer. I want to save money.

Unit 9

1 Complete the sentences with *too* or *enough*.

- This room is _____ hot. Can I open the window?
- I don't have _____ money to buy it.
- It's _____ noisy here. Let's go somewhere quieter.
- Do we have _____ food for the party? We've invited twenty people.
- Those shoes look _____ small. Get a bigger size.

2 Complete the sentences with *can*, *can't* or *be able to* in the correct tense.

- I'd like _____ dance.
- My sister has never _____ ride a bike.
- My dad _____ do magic tricks when he was small.
- Jess _____ speak French very well because she lived in France for two years.
- When I'm older I _____ to drive.

3 Make comparative or superlative sentences using the prompts.

1 villages / small / cities

2 Tokyo / big / city in the world

3 wood / heavy / paper

4 gold / expensive / aluminium

5 Mount Everest / high / mountain in the world

Irregular verbs

INFINITIVE	PAST SIMPLE	PAST PARTICIPLE
be	was/were	been
become	became	become
begin	began	begun
bite	bit	bitten
break	broke	broken
bring	brought	brought
build	built	built
buy	bought	bought
can	could	—
catch	caught	caught
choose	chose	chosen
come	came	come
cost	cost	cost
cut	cut	cut
do	did	done
draw	drew	drawn
dream	dreamt/ dreamed	dreamt/ dreamed
drink	drank	drunk
drive	drove	driven
eat	ate	eaten
fall	fell	fallen
feel	felt	felt
fight	fought	fought
find	found	found
fly	flew	flown
forget	forgot	forgotten
get	got	got
give	gave	given
go	went	gone
grow	grew	grown
have	had	had
hear	heard	heard
hide	hid	hidden
hit	hit	hit
hold	held	held
hurt	hurt	hurt
keep	kept	kept
know	knew	known
lay	laid	laid
learn	learnt/learned	learnt/learned

INFINITIVE	PAST SIMPLE	PAST PARTICIPLE
leave	left	left
let	let	let
lose	lost	lost
make	made	made
mean	meant	meant
meet	met	met
pay	paid	paid
put	put	put
read	read	read
ride	rode	ridden
ring	rang	rung
run	ran	run
say	said	said
see	saw	seen
sell	sold	sold
send	sent	sent
set	set	set
shoot	shot	shot
show	showed	shown
shut	shut	shut
sing	sang	sung
sink	sank	sunk
sit	sat	sat
sleep	slept	slept
smell	smelt/smelled	smelt/smelled
speak	spoke	spoken
spend	spent	spent
stand	stood	stood
steal	stole	stolen
sweep	swept	swept
swim	swam	swum
take	took	taken
teach	taught	taught
tell	told	told
think	thought	thought
throw	threw	thrown
understand	understood	understood
wake	woke	woken
wear	wore	worn
win	won	won
write	wrote	written

UNIT 1

Adjectives

big	heavy
brainy	inquisitive
clever	lazy
colourful	noisy
cool	slow
curious	vibrant
energetic	weighty
enormous	wonderful

Interests

collecting	models
drawing	playing the guitar/violin
hobbies	reading comics
instrument	watching films

Personality traits

active	extroverted
agreeable	friendly
careless	inventive
cautious	nervous
challenging	neurotic
compassionate	open to experiences
confident	organised
conscientious	outgoing
consistent	reserved
detached	secure
easy-going	sensitive
efficient	solitary

UNIT 2

Home

attic	main bedroom
basement	porch
bathroom	rooftop terrace
bedroom	study
flat	utility room
garage	washing machine
kitchen	
living room	

Daily routine

brush your teeth	have a nap
cook breakfast/lunch/ dinner	have a shower
do homework	have/eat breakfast/lunch/ dinner
eat something for breakfast/lunch/dinner	leave the house
finish school	play videogames
get dressed	read a book
get home	ride your bike
get up	study
go for a run	tidy your room
go to bed	wake up
have a break	walk the dog
	water the plants

World geography

Africa	lake
Antarctica	landmass
Asia	North America
continent	Oceania
country	South America
Europe	

UNIT 3

Irregular verbs

became	had	sat
fell	made	took
fought	met	
gave	say	

Culture

act	orchestra	row
audience	perform	screen
ballerina	performance	stage
dance	performer	star
interval	play	

Art forms

architecture	painting
cinema	photography
digital art	poetry
drawing	sculpture
literature	short story
music	theatre
novel	visual arts
performing arts	

UNIT 4

Parties

balloons	candles
barbecue	gift
birthday	gift tags
biscuits	cupcakes
blow out	decorations
burgers	presents
cake	sausages

Entertainment

adventure	fancy restaurant
amusement park	live music
backstage	roller coaster
camp	snorkelling
competition	ticket
concert	zip wire

Festivals and celebrations

Easter	offerings
fireworks	pagan
gathering	pole
graves	powder
Halloween	ritual
make wishes	The Easter Bunny
New Year	water fights
New Year's Eve	

UNIT 5

Technology

<u>Technology I</u>	type
alarm clock	video clip
attach	<u>Technology II</u>
charge	camera
click	computer programme
connection	circuit
digital platform	connection
download	data
drag	electronics
homepage	hardware
laptop	insert
machine	memory card
main menu	mobile phone
password	robot
printer	software
right-click	update
track	wire

Phrasal verbs

log in/out	switch on/off
plug in (opposite: unplug)	turn on/off
sign in/out	turn up/down

Future technologies

artificial intelligence (AI)	nanotechnology
driverless cars	robotics in medicine
electric cars	self-driving vehicle
futurologist	smart factory
genetic research	smart home
nanobot	

UNIT 6

Health and illness

a cold	infection
allergy	patient
appointment	runny nose
check-up	sneeze
cough	sore throat
dizzy	temperature
earache	the flu
eye test	unwell
hay fever	virus
headache	

Accidents

ankle	heal
bandage	hurt
bone	ice
break	injure
bruise	itch
bump	nosebleed
burn	pain
chin	plaster cast
compression	scratch
concussion	sling
crutches	sprain
elbow	wound
first aid kit	wrist

Healthcare professionals

dentist	pharmacist
doctor	physiotherapist
nurse	specialist
paramedic	therapist

UNIT 7

Transport

cruise ship	limousine
double decker bus	lorry
ferry	submarine
helicopter	train
hot air balloon	tram
jet	underground

Air travel

abroad	disembark
airline	first class
airport	flight
announcement	gate
arrivals	hand luggage
baggage	journey
board	land
boarding pass	passenger
check-in	passport
customers	return
delayed	security
departures	stopover
destination	take off

Abstract nouns

balance	pleasure
happiness	spirituality
health	truth
meaning	

UNIT 8

Environment

bottle bank	organic
clean-up days	polluted
climate change	protests
deforestation	public transport
ecosystems	recycling
endangered	reuse
extinct	rubbish bins
glaciers	sea levels
habitat	species
landfill	upcycling
litter	
natural resources	

Nature

beach	path
bush	river
cliff	sea
coast	stone
coastline	stream
harbour	sunrise
hill	sunset
island	valley
lake	waterfall

Global warming

atmosphere	melt
carbon dioxide (CO ₂)	renewable energy
damaging	save energy
desert	solar power
emissions	the poles
energy-saving light bulb	threat
extreme weather	tonne
greenhouse gases	waste energy
hydropower	

UNIT 9

Shopping

bargain	put on
exchange	receipt
expensive	sale
label	size
pocket	try on

Hobbies

chess	play the guitar/piano
dance	ride a horse/motorbike
gymnastics	skateboard
magic tricks	yoga

Adjectives

afraid	miserable
alone	modern
busy	old-fashioned
calm	original
cheerful	polite
delighted	positive
disappointing	quiet
excellent	relaxed
famous	rude
fantastic	strange
heavy	traditional
high	unhappy

Unit 1

1 Complete the texts with the words.

colourful cool stamps

Hi! I'm Paul and I collect ¹ _____. My favourite is a ² _____ red and yellow one from China. It's really ³ _____.

curious drawing reading

I'm Kittie. I love ⁴ _____ pictures from my favourite books. I'm also ⁵ _____ and enjoy ⁶ _____ books about different cultures.

big hobbies models

My name's James and I have lots of ⁷ _____. I spend hours making ⁸ _____. I'm making a ⁹ _____ train at the moment.

2 Order the letters to form adjectives and use them to complete the sentences.

- 1 tivinvene _____
- 2 sounerv _____
- 3 frelyind _____
- 4 fullocour _____
- 5 icgetener _____

- a When I have a Maths exam, I feel very _____.
- b My budgie is green, yellow and blue. He is a very _____ bird.
- c My sister creates brilliant new apps at work. She's very _____.
- d My dog is very _____. I have to take her for three walks a day.
- e The new boy at school is very _____. He talks to everyone.

Unit 2

1 Match the actions with the rooms of the home.

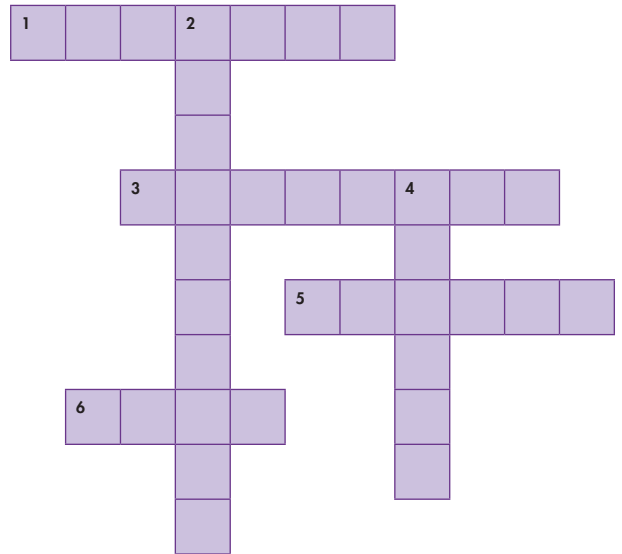
- 1 I have a shower here and brush my teeth. _____
- 2 We cook here and eat our breakfast. _____
- 3 I do my homework here because it's quiet. _____
- 4 We put things we don't use often here. _____
- a kitchen
- b study
- c bathroom
- d attic

2 Complete the sentences with the words.

do get go have walk

I ¹ _____ up at 7 o'clock and ² _____ a shower. Then I ³ _____ to school. After school, I ⁴ _____ the dog and ⁵ _____ my homework.

3 Read the clues and complete the crossword.



Across

- 1 Australia is in this continent.
- 3 A large body of land.
- 5 Spain and France are in this continent.
- 6 The largest continent in the world.

Down

- 2 A very cold continent.
- 4 The continent with the largest number of countries.

Unit 3

1 Complete the text with the words

audience interval photography
play stage theatre

The Barbican Arts Centre has ¹ _____ performances and fantastic exhibitions of ² _____ and paintings. I saw a ³ _____ there last night. I had an ice cream during the ⁴ _____. At the end of the performance, all the actors came onto the ⁵ _____. The ⁶ _____ applauded for ten minutes.

2 Choose the correct option.

I saw a play last night about two young people who ¹ **met** / **sat** at a dance and ² **finished** / **fell** in love. Their families ³ **took** / **fought** and ⁴ **became** / **made** enemies. But the boy ⁵ **made** / **gave** the girl a promise to always love her, and they ⁶ **liked** / **went** to live in another country. In the end, they ⁷ **made** / **had** a long and happy life together.

Unit 4

1 Classify the words in the table.

balloons barbecue biscuits burgers
candles gift tags decorations sausages

Party food	Party items

2 Read and choose the correct option.

Our annual Easter egg hunt happens in spring. It's a ¹ **ritual** / **concert** in my family. Summer is great too, because we go to a ² **camp** / **adventure** in July. We go ³ **riding** / **snorkelling** in the sea every day. In autumn, we celebrate Halloween. We dress up and there is a ⁴ **fight** / **competition** for the best costume. But my favourite season is winter. On New Year's Eve, we have a big family ⁵ **offerings** / **gathering** and a ⁶ **firework** / **powder** display.

Unit 5

1 Read the definitions and add vowels to complete the words.

- This machine wakes you up in the morning.
__ l __ rm cl __ ck
- You need to remember this to open your email.
p __ ssw __ rd
- This kind of house has a lot of technology.
sm __ rt h __ m __
- The physical parts of a computer.
h __ rdw __ r __
- To put electricity into your battery.
ch __ rg __
- A short audio-visual recording.
v __ d __ __ cl __ p

2 Read and choose the correct option.

- Remember to **switch on** / **switch off** your alarm clock – it's Sunday!
- Your email account is open on my computer. You need to **log out** / **turn up**.
- Please **sign in** / **turn off** to use our digital platform.
- I need to **plug in** / **sign in** my phone. I don't have much battery.
- Let's **log in** / **unplug** the television. There's a storm.

Unit 6

1 Complete the sentences with the words.

allergy bruise burn flu plaster cast sling

- I got a minor _____ from a hot iron.
- You have an _____ to pollen.
- I think you have broken your leg. You need a _____.
- I have a big purple _____ on my leg.
- We will give you a _____ to support your elbow.
- I have a headache and a sore throat. I think it's the _____.

2 Complete the sentences with the correct words for medical professionals.

- 1 A _____ treats people who are ill.
- 2 A _____ looks after your teeth.
- 3 A _____ practises emergency medicine.
- 4 A _____ helps patients in hospital.
- 5 A _____ sells you medicine.

Unit 7

1 Classify the words in the table.

cruise ship ferry helicopter
hot air balloon jet submarine

Sea	Air

2 Read and choose the correct option.

- 1 Passengers, please go to **flight** / **gate** 238.
- 2 It was a **pleasure** / **happiness** travelling with you.
- 3 I didn't hear the **check-in** / **announcement**.
- 4 Italy is a great holiday **disembark** / **destination**.
- 5 Put laptops in your **check-in** / **hand luggage**.

Unit 8

1 Complete the text with the words.

atmosphere carbon dioxide recycling
renewable sea levels threat

We need trees because they absorb greenhouse gases such as ¹_____. These gases are a ²_____ because they trap heat in the ³_____, causing global warming. This causes ⁴_____ to rise.

People can help slow climate change by using ⁵_____ energy, and by reducing and ⁶_____ the materials we use.

2 Choose the correct option.

- 1 If you want white sandy **beaches** / **seas**, go to the Bahamas.
- 2 There are very high white **cliffs** / **lakes** in Dover, and on a clear day you can see France!
- 3 Niagra is a **waterfall** / **coastline** on the border between the USA and Canada.
- 4 Wales has many beautiful **valleys** / **harbours** between the mountains and hills.
- 5 Last night there was a beautiful red and orange **sunset** / **stream**.

Unit 9

1 Complete the conversation with the words.

bike chess horse riding receipt sale size

Liz: What did you do at the weekend, Mike?

Mike: I went shopping. Everything was on ¹_____ in town.

Liz: That sounds great!

Mike: Not really. I tried on three jackets, but they were all the wrong ²_____.

Liz: You didn't buy anything then?

Mike: I bought a pair of blue trousers, but I've decided I don't like them now and I've lost the ³_____. Anyway, how was your weekend?

Liz: Well, on Friday I played ⁴_____ with my grandad. On Saturday, I went ⁵_____. And on Sunday, I rode my ⁶_____.

Mike: What an active weekend!

2 Choose the correct option.

- 1 The film was very **disappointing** / **delighted**. The ending was terrible.
- 2 The food was **strange** / **excellent**. I love spaghetti with meatballs!
- 3 John is **happy** / **miserable** at the moment because he's got flu.
- 4 The new boy is very **rude** / **polite**. He always says hello.
- 5 Helen is very **quiet** / **positive** today. She didn't say a word in class.