

RICHMOND

NOW YOU!

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Richmond

WORKBOOK 4

STUDENT'S BOOK CONTENTS

GET STARTED! • Present perfect and past simple • Adjective and preposition pairs

Unit	Grammar	Vocabulary	Speaking	Listening
1 A HEAD FOR BUSINESS 	Verb tense review: present simple, past simple and present perfect Verb tense review: questions 	Skills and strengths Business Jobs	Discussing types of intelligence Pronunciation /əʊ/	Information about types of intelligence
2 THE BIG TIME 	Past perfect: affirmative Past simple and past perfect 	The entertainment industry Inventions Success and failure	Talking about different types of success Pronunciation /ɒ/	Biographical information
3 MYTHS AND LEGENDS 	Past simple and past continuous Direct speech and reported speech 	Storytelling The natural world Myths	Talking about and telling stories Pronunciation /k/ and /ks/	Myths and legends
4 OUR UNIVERSE 	Past perfect: negative and questions Zero, first and second conditional 	The Earth The Universe Space exploration	Talking about the Universe Pronunciation /u:/ and /ʊ/	Information about space and the planets
5 UNSOLVED MYSTERIES 	Modals verbs for speculation Third conditional 	Ancient monuments UFOs and aliens Mysteries	Speculating on famous mysteries Pronunciation contraction of <i>have</i>	Facts about unsolved mysteries
6 SUPER SLEUTHS 	Verb patterns Tag Questions: various tenses 	Phrasal verbs Detective work Investigation	Discussing crimes and interviewing a criminal Pronunciation tag question intonation	Detective stories
7 DIGITAL COMMUNICATION 	The passive voice Modal verbs with the passive voice 	Communication I The internet Academic honesty	Discussing forms of telecommunication Pronunciation /eɪ/	Information about modern technology
8 TECHNOLOGY VS. SOCIETY 	Relative clauses: defining Relative clauses: non-defining 	Communication II Publicity Technological advances	Giving and agreeing or disagreeing with opinions Pronunciation /ɔ:/ and /ɔɪ/	Facts about issues with modern technology
9 CHANGING TIMES 	So and such So with quantifiers So and neither 	Human achievements The 20 th century The environment	Talking about historical events Pronunciation /ɜ:/	Facts about important historical changes

 Unit reviews • External exam practice

 Pairwork

- *Wish* and *If only* with past perfect
- Indirect questions
- Verb patterns

Reading	Writing	Culture and communication	Project
Language in context: Brain power Core values Learner autonomy	An article Focus on tenses	Prepare for landing Idioms and expressions for making decisions Pairwork Discussing images	Entrepreneurs 21st century skills Leadership Go beyond Business for the future
Language in context: Secrets to success Core values Perseverance	An email Focus on vocabulary for success	A winning story Idioms and expressions for success Pairwork Exchanging information	
Language in context: Thor and the stolen hammer / Pandora's box Core values Respect for other cultures	A legend Focus on narrative tenses	Books on the go Idioms and expressions from myths and legends Pairwork Requesting information	Comic strip 21st century skills Problem solving Go beyond The Funnies
Language in context: Why explore space? Core values Humility	An essay I Focus on noun phrases	The pale blue dot Idioms and expressions with planets and stars Pairwork Completing information	
Language in context: Crop circles Core values Critical awareness	A review Focus on vocabulary for mystery	Dragon fire Idioms and expressions about secrets Pairwork Refuting a story	A mystery 21st century skills Critical thinking Go beyond Presentation skills
Language in context: A suspicious mystery Core values Withholding judgement	A short story Focus on verb forms	Real-life superheroes Idioms and expressions for coming to conclusions Pairwork Interpreting clues	
Language in context: Cheating in the age of the internet Core values Honesty	A description Focus on the passive	Online communities Idioms and expressions for communication Pairwork Requesting information	Campaign 21st century skills Online security Go beyond Political campaigns
Language in context: The information and communication revolution Core values Socialising	A list of tips Focus on language of cause and effect	Light years ahead Idioms and expressions with technology Pairwork Discovering information	
Language in context: The price of progress Core values Thinking globally	An essay II Focus on essay structure	The greatest generation Idioms and expressions about change Pairwork Defending ideas	Review Quiz

1

A HEAD FOR BUSINESS

In unit 1 you will:


- talk about different types of intelligence.
- review the present, past and present perfect tenses.
- review question forms.
- write an article.


1.1 Vocabulary and listening


1 Complete the three job adverts with the words.

communication customer service finance
information technology numeracy
problem solving

Position: Accountant


 Bridewell Accounting Company, New York

 6 years' experience in ¹_____.

 ²_____ and analytical skills required.

Position: Computer Programmer

 Technologic, London

 2 years' experience in ³_____.

 Coding and ⁴_____ skills required.

Position: Product manager

 Champwear Clothes Shop, Dublin

 Experience in ⁵_____.

 Good ⁶_____ skills required.

2 Complete the words in the profiles.

Ben, Sunderland

Running your own business can be challenging. You have to be ¹act ____ e and on top of every detail. You also have to be ²res _____ ful and find ways to solve problems and resolve conflicts.

Sara, Sydney

As a radio DJ, you have to be ³talk _____. I spend most of my time speaking to people. I guess another important characteristic is being ⁴enth _____!

Petra, Moscow

As a psychologist, I deal with people and their problems every day, so being ⁵th _____ ful is important. You also have to be organised and ⁶syst _____.

3 Listen and number the top tips in the order they are mentioned.



4 Listen again and complete the information.

- Soft skills are things you don't learn through _____ or formal training.
- You may be suitable for a career in psychology if you are _____.
- There are some great career advice resources on the _____.
- You could be a photographer if you are _____.
- Work experience can help you decide if a job is _____ for you.
- Maggie's daughter has decided that she wants to be a _____.

5 Complete the blog post with the verbs in the correct tense.

fly get leave love want win


Search My account

THE PATH TO SUCCESS

By Jean Woods

Since I was young, I ¹ _____ to be a fashion designer. Last year, I ² _____ my old job after 15 years to follow my dream. I sent my CV to designers everywhere, then waited. A fashion company in Paris offered me a job two months later!

I ³ _____ to Paris the next day. It's hard work and I ⁴ _____ up at 5am every day, but I ⁵ _____ my job. I ⁶ _____ two fashion awards already!



6 Match your answers to exercise 5 with the descriptions of the tenses.

- a Present simple for permanent situations or general facts. _____
- b Present simple for routines or habitual actions. _____
- c Past simple for completed actions in the past. _____ and _____
- d Present perfect for actions that occurred at some point in the past. _____
- e Present perfect for past situations that continue to the present. _____

7 Choose the correct option.

- 1 The designer **have** / **has** already thought of a great new logo.
- 2 I **don't** / **doesn't** always read my class notes.
- 3 The new girl **seem** / **seems** sociable.
- 4 The company **didn't increased** / **didn't increase** sales last year.
- 5 We **have worked** / **did worked** here since 1996.

8 Complete Susie's achievement journal with the verbs in the correct tense.

complete improve look not decide
not learn start write

My Achievements

At the start of the year, I ¹ _____ a list of things I wanted to achieve.

My Strategies

- Every week, I ² _____ at the list to remind myself of my objectives.
- Every month, I ³ _____ my journal with my achievements.

Achievements

- This month, I ⁴ _____ organising my notes after class using mind maps and charts.
- I ⁵ _____ my marks in Maths.

Future Goals

- I ⁶ _____ to play my favourite song on the ukulele yet. It's not as easy as I thought!
- I ⁷ _____ what to do with my birthday money yet. I can't decide how much to save!

9 **NOW YOU!** Write a list of things you would like to achieve.

1.2 Grammar and listening

1 Choose the correct word to complete the questions.

- 1 **Does / Did** the boss design the logo herself?
- 2 How long **has / have** he run the charity?
- 3 Why **was / did** the manager good at his job?
- 4 What do you **think / thinks** is the secret to her success?
- 5 How has the brand **grow / grown** so much since it started?

2 Complete the answers to the questions in exercise 1 with the verb in the correct tense.

- 1 No. A specialist advertising agency _____ (design) the logo.
- 2 He _____ (run) the charity since 2001.
- 3 He _____ (not be) afraid to work hard and he _____ (be) passionate about his job.
- 4 She _____ (write) her goals in her journal every day!
- 5 It _____ (create) new products.



3 You are going to listen to three people talking about their jobs. Complete the questions the presenter asks, then listen and check.

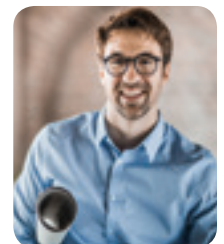
- 1 What job _____ do?
- 2 How long _____ done it?
- 3 What _____ it like when you started?
- 4 What _____ achieved that you're proud of?

4 Listen to the interviews and complete the tables.

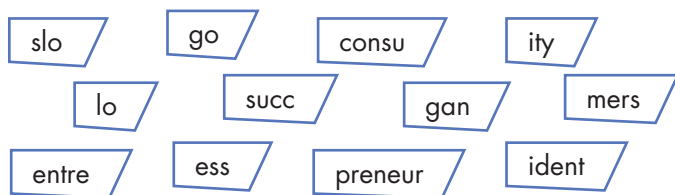
Name	Chris
Job	1 _____
Number of years in their job	8 years
Impressions at start of career	It was difficult because she had to stay calm and focus on 2 _____ patients while she learnt.
Proudest achievement	She's learnt how to 3 _____ more efficiently and without stress.

Name	Norah
Job	Computer programmer
Number of years in their job	4 _____
Impressions at start of career	At first it was easy but then it became more interesting and 5 _____.
Proudest achievement	She recently became 6 _____ for a project with five people.

Name	Dan
Job	7 _____
Number of years in their job	10 years
Impressions at start of career	He was ⁸ _____ about making real buildings.
Proudest achievement	After 9 years, he finally has his 9 _____.



5 Match boxes to make words. Then complete the sentences.



- 1 A _____ should be catchy but it should also be a simple and direct statement.
- 2 Being an _____ can be challenging but it's also very rewarding.
- 3 An effective _____ should be simple and easy to recognise.
- 4 The marketing campaign should express the company's _____ effectively.
- 5 _____ usually buy products because they like the brand.
- 6 If you work hard and believe in yourself, you will be a _____.

6 Complete the interview with the verbs in the correct tense.

Present simple

I: Today we're interviewing British entrepreneur Jenny Smith. Ms Smith, what ¹ _____ you _____ (**like**) about being an entrepreneur?

JS: I like many things but I think being creative is the best part of it.

I: What ² _____ a company _____ (**need**) to be successful?

JS: Lots of market research!

I: And what ³ _____ (**be**) your plans at the moment?

JS: Something top secret, I'm afraid!



Present perfect

I: What's the most successful company you ⁴ _____ (**create**)?

JS: I think one of the most successful companies I've ever set up was my airline, *Traveltastic*.

I: And what about logos? What's the best one that you ⁵ _____ (**design**)?

JS: Definitely the logo for my global brand because it expresses our positive energy.

Past simple

I: Let's talk about how you started your career.

When ⁶ _____ you _____ (**launch**) your first company?

JS: Well, I always knew that I wanted to become an entrepreneur. At the age of 16, I set up a magazine called *Teen Talk*.

I: Wow! How long ⁷ _____ you _____ (**have**) that business?

JS: Not very long. I quickly set up another company and everything grew from there.

I: And ⁸ _____ you _____ (**realise**) that you were going to be so famous?

JS: No! I just wanted to work hard!

7 **NOW YOU!** Think of a logo or slogan you like and write about why you like it.

1.3 Reading

BEFORE YOU READ

1 Choose the correct answer.

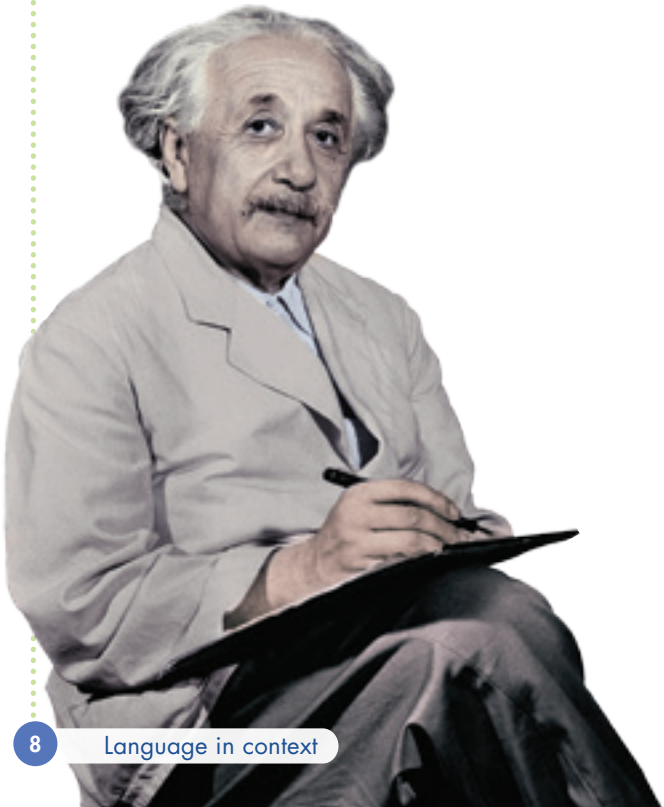
- Bodily-kinaesthetic / Interpersonal / Musical** intelligence means the ability to control your body well.
- Interpersonal / Intrapersonal / Verbal-linguistic** intelligence means the ability to understand yourself and to be aware of your beliefs and goals.
- Naturalistic / Visual-spatial / Intrapersonal** intelligence means the ability to visualise things in your mind.
- Verbal-linguistic / Logical-mathematical / Naturalistic** intelligence means the ability to use language well.
- Visual-spatial / Intrapersonal / Interpersonal** intelligence means the ability to communicate and empathise with others.

WHILE YOU READ

2 Put the events in Albert Einstein's life in order. Then read the text to check your predictions.

- He solved difficult maths problems.
- He won the Nobel Prize in Physics.
- Scientists discovered parts of his brain were larger than normal.
- He learned to speak fluently.
- He started primary school.
- He studied a course in maths and physics.

1 ___ 2 ___ 3 ___ 4 ___ 5 ___ 6 ___



3 Read the text again and choose the correct option.

- Einstein found it easy
 - to answer difficult maths questions.
 - to learn languages.
- When Einstein was a child, he had problems
 - with speaking fluently.
 - learning to play a musical instrument.
- Einstein was good at
 - most of the things that he tried to do.
 - everything he tried to do.
- Einstein demonstrated
 - interpersonal intelligence.
 - logical-mathematical intelligence.
- Einstein's brain was studied by
 - only one scientist, Dr Thomas Harvey.
 - a number of different scientists.
- Einstein thought he was successful because
 - of creative thinking, hard work and support.
 - parts of his brain were bigger than normal.

AFTER YOU READ

4 Choose the sentence that best summarises the text.

- How the brain works.
- We all think in different ways.
- The secret to Einstein's success.

5 Complete the sentences using the underlined words from the text.

- As I child I was very _____. I had to study everything to find out how it worked.
- I'm not very good at Maths because I find it difficult to _____ the problems.
- Linda is very _____. She takes careful notes in every class.
- I'm more logical than _____. I'm not imaginative and I don't like Art class.
- Salmon is good for the brain because it has fatty acids that promote healthy _____.



Exploring Einstein's Brain

When we talk about brain power, the first name that comes to most people's minds is Albert Einstein. But what was his brain like? Could he do anything he wanted?

Einstein started school when he was five and he was one of the best students in his primary school. He showed a particular talent for mathematics and by thirteen he could solve complex mathematical problems. Einstein's intelligence was very advanced for his age. At seventeen, he started a four-year mathematics and physics course at Zürich Polytechnic and he got his doctoral degree a few years later. Throughout his career he made many important discoveries, and in 1921 he won the Nobel Prize in Physics.

Not only is Einstein considered the most influential physicist of the twentieth century, but he also demonstrated musical intelligence. As a teenager, he developed a love of the violin, and music was a very important part of his life.

Einstein was creative, meticulous and curious, and he showed great intelligence in many areas. However, it is also true that he had some difficulties. He started speaking later than other children and did not form complete sentences easily until he was nine years old. Later, he learnt at least five languages, but he admitted he was

never very good at speaking them. Einstein also disliked social situations and found it difficult to communicate well with others.

When Einstein died on April 18, 1955, Dr Thomas Harvey decided to organise studies of his brain to find out more about intelligence. In one study, Dr Marian Diamond suggested Einstein's brain had more *glial cells* than normal. Glial cells bring nutrients to our neurons and help our brains to make faster connections. She thought that could be the reason for Einstein's intelligence: he could process information faster than normal.

However, in another study in 1999, researchers discovered something else unusual. The areas of the brain related to logical-mathematical and visual-spatial intelligence were 15% bigger in Einstein's brain than in most other people. It seems that more neurons in this region made connections among each other and they worked together effectively. The rest of Einstein's brain was a normal size and weight. The scientists who conducted this study say this may explain why Einstein was so successful in solving mathematical and scientific problems.

Einstein himself believed that his success was due to the support of his parents, thinking creatively and working hard. What do you think?



NOW YOU!

An article about a product

- 1 PLAN** You are going to write an article about a mobile phone or another product. Think about answers to the questions and make notes.

Introduction: Introduce the topic. Why is this product popular? How has it changed the way we live?

Body paragraph 1: General information about the product. When and where was it invented? Who invented it?

Body paragraph 2: Recent developments such as technological advances or the changing way we use the product. What was the product used for in the beginning? Has the product changed? How?

Conclusion: Give your opinion. How will the product change in the future?

- 2 WRITE** Use your plan to write an article on your chosen product.

- 3 CHECK** Read your article and check it using the list below.

I included everything in my plan.

I checked for spelling mistakes.

I used paragraphs.

I checked for grammar mistakes.

1 Rewrite the underlined expressions and add the missing word. There are two words you don't need.

at in of on out the

- 1 The team needs more time to make a decision, so they have decided to sleep it.

- 2 The company hasn't decided if she has the job yet. The jury is.

- 3 I can't decide if I want to work indoors or outdoors in the future. I am two minds.

- 4 We don't know if the logo is right for our company. I like it but Derek is on fence.

2 Use the expressions from exercise 1 to complete the sentences.

- 1 I think I'll _____; I don't want to make a decision until tomorrow.
- 2 No decision has been made yet; _____.
- 3 I'm _____ because I just can't decide between them.
- 4 Sara is never _____; she always knows what to do.

NOW YOU! Reflect on your learning

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



Vocabulary	I can understand and use vocabulary for skills, strengths and business.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Grammar	I can use the present, past and present perfect tenses.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	I can use question forms.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Listening	I can use the information on the page to prepare myself for a listening task.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Speaking	I can talk about different types of intelligence.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Reading	I can remember vocabulary I've learnt from reading texts.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Writing	I can use a plan to help me write an article.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Idioms	I can use idioms and expressions for making decisions.	<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.

2 THE BIG TIME

In unit 2 you will:

- talk about different types of success.
- review the past perfect tense.
- practise using the past perfect and past simple tenses.
- write an email.

2.1 Vocabulary and listening

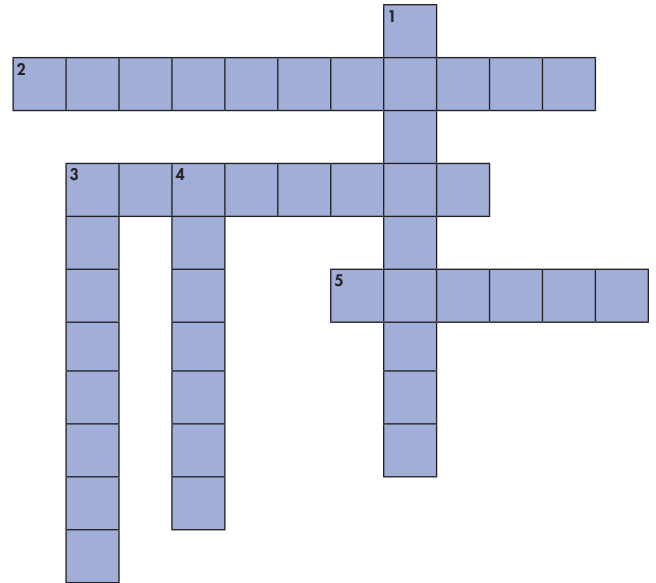
1 Read the clues and complete the crossword.

Across

- 2 Something that you have succeeded in doing.
- 3 An organisation or company that sells products or services.
- 5 A group of businesses controlled by a person or company.

Down

- 1 A kind of park with roller coasters and rides.
- 3 When a person or company is financially ruined.
- 4 When you get the result you want.



2 Listen and choose the two things each speaker talks about.

- 1 Tom – actor
a the theatre b films c directors
- 2 Tina – singer
a an album b a musical c a talent show
- 3 Beth – comic book illustrator
a drawing b animated films c painting

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

- 1 Tom says that acting is easy.

- 2 Tom had been in 30 films before his first big part.

- 3 Tina finds the music industry quite competitive.

- 4 Tina found it hard to become famous.

- 5 Beth always had an idea of what she wanted to do.

- 6 Beth does illustrations for a professional comic book writer.



4 Read and complete with the correct option.


- 1 By the time he ... his second album, he had become a millionaire.
 a released b opened c started
- 2 Before he ... his amusement park in 1971, he had visited countless other parks.
 a began b won c opened
- 3 Linda was ... from her job in 2015, but by 2016 she had opened her own business.
 a died b fired c produced
- 4 Before he ... the brand, he had experienced a lot of failure.
 a achieved b thought c designed
- 5 By the time he ... in 2004, he had already made 31 animated feature films.
 a lived b seen c died

5 Complete the sentences with the past perfect of the verbs.

Meet a

YOUNG ENTREPRENEUR

who is going places



By the time Brittany Lee left secondary school to dedicate her time to the party planning business that she ¹ _____ (start) two years earlier, she ² _____ already _____ (earn) half a million pounds. Brittany got the idea from a brilliant party she ³ _____ (go) to in primary school that a friend's older sister ⁴ _____ (organise). She thought, 'I would love to do that!' And she did.

Now she employs over 500 people nationwide. She even employed her mother for a time, but she had to fire her due to the professional differences they ⁵ _____ (have). Brittany says that the key to success is imagination and following your dreams.

6 Complete the sentences using the information in the timeline and the past perfect.

Steven Spielberg



- ★ **1968-74** Directs three films
- ★ **1975** Directs blockbuster *Jaws*
- ★ **1977-80** Directs two *Star Wars* films with George Lucas
- ★ **1981** Directs *Raiders of the Lost Ark* with George Lucas
- ★ **1993-98** Wins 2 Oscars for Best Director
- ★ **2003** Gets a star on the Hollywood Walk of Fame
- ★ **2018** Earnings reach over \$3.7 billion

- 1 By the time Spielberg directed his first big film, *Jaws*, he had already _____.
- 2 When he collaborated with George Lucas on *Raiders of the Lost Ark*, they had already _____.
- 3 When he got his star on the Hollywood Walk of Fame in 2003, he had already _____.
- 4 By 2018, he had _____.

7 **NOW YOU!** Write two sentences of your own about Steven Spielberg using the past perfect.

2.2 Listening and grammar

1 Listen and choose the correct option.

- 1 If their ideas are good enough, the contestants will win
- a money.
 - b advice and money.
 - c products.
- 2 All products and inventions should be
- a popular.
 - b already on the market.
 - c new and unique.
- 3 The presenter
- a likes Will's idea.
 - b likes Lorenzo's idea.
 - c doesn't like either idea.

2 Listen again and correct the sentences.

- 1 The lucky winner will get £5,000 to invest in their product.

- 2 Last week Lorenzo decorated a small apartment.

- 3 Lorenzo's idea is wallpaper you can throw away when you don't want it anymore.

- 4 Lorenzo has designed lots of colours of wallpaper.

- 5 Will's idea came to him while he was having a fizzy drink.

- 6 Will's invention mops the floor for you and plays music at the same time.

- 7 The presenter suggests you could just listen to a CD while you mop instead.

3 Read and complete with the correct option.



Drive towards your goals

Henry Ford was a genius that ¹ _____ the history of the twentieth century. When he opened his company in 1903, he ² _____ his first petrol-powered car. Ford was a man of vision and he thought that he could change society and the world with his cars. He ³ _____ to make cars available for everybody to buy, rich or poor. In 1913, he made his dream come true by using the assembly line to produce his Model T car. He ⁴ _____ the first Model T in 1908, but this effective method of production meant he could produce thousands of cars a week and set realistic prices. His company stopped production of the Model T in 1927, but by then he ⁵ _____ 15 million cars. He inspired many people and he ⁶ _____ future generations that achieving your dreams is possible.

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------------|
| 1 a had changed | b changed |
| 2 a invented | b had already invented |
| 3 a wanted | b had wanted |
| 4 a built | b had built |
| 5 a sold | b had sold |
| 6 a taught | b had taught |

4 Read and choose the correct option.

- 1 Bubble wrap hadn't been successful before IBM **used / had used** it to package computers for transport.
- 2 By the time Lily's product was on the market, a copycat company **produced / had produced** a similar product.
- 3 Before he co-founded TESLA, Elon Musk **started / had started** other businesses.
- 4 J.K. Rowling **didn't publish / hadn't published** anything before the Harry Potter series.
- 5 Rick **tried / had tried** many jobs before he found what he wanted to do and became successful.
- 6 In 1990, Tim Berners-Lee **invented / had invented** the World Wide Web.

5 Complete the sentences with the past simple or the past perfect.

To: Mike From: Lisa

Hi Mike,

Guess who ¹ _____ (come) to our school last week to give us a motivational talk ... Gary Links! You know, the video game designer. He ² _____ (invent) all of my favourite games, and he really ³ _____ (improve) the design and quality of a lot of games that his company ⁴ _____ (develop) before he ⁵ _____ (work) for them. He ⁶ _____ (be) also a pioneer of virtual reality game design. He ⁷ _____ (create) games that no one ⁸ _____ (imagine) before. He really is inspirational. He told us to work hard and follow our dreams and I plan to!

Talk soon,
Lisa



6 Read and connect the sentences with the words. Use the past simple and the past perfect.

The story of the SqueeziTube

○	JULY 2008	Karina completed her degree in Business Studies
○	JUNE 2009	Designed her first product
○	DECEMBER 2009	Made some prototypes
○	MAY 2010	Launched the product: the SqueeziTube
○	AUGUST 2010	Presented the SqueeziTube on television
○	2016	Became rich
○	2019	Developed new product: SqueeziTube 2.0

1 Karina completed her degree. / She designed her first product in 2009. **(before)**

Karina had completed her degree before she designed her first product in 2009.

2 She made some prototypes. / She launched the SqueeziTube. **(before)**

3 She launched the SqueeziTube. / She presented it on television. **(before)**

4 By 2016 she was rich. / She sold a lot of SqueeziTubes. **(because)**

5 She became very rich. / She developed the SqueeziTube 2.0. **(by the time)**

2.3 Reading


BEFORE YOU READ

- 1 Complete the questions with the correct form of the words. Then do the Olympics quiz.

achieve goal persevere set success

- 1 Which country has _____ a total of over a thousand gold medals in both summer and winter Olympics?
a The USA **b** Russia **c** China
- 2 Dimitrios Loundras was the youngest athlete to compete in the Olympic Games. He said he was successful because he _____ specific _____ and worked hard to achieve them. How old was he when he competed in the games?
a 7 **b** 10 **c** 16
- 3 When did Usain Bolt _____ in becoming the fastest man alive?
a 2019 **b** 2010 **c** 2009
- 4 Michael Phelps achieved Olympic success through hard work and _____. How many gold medals does he currently hold?
a 30 **b** 10 **c** 23

WHILE YOU READ

- 2  Read the text quickly and check your answers to the questions in exercise 1. You get one point for each correct answer.

0–1 Point = Bronze Medal

2–3 Points = Silver Medal

4 Points = Gold Medal



- 3 Read the text again and match the headings with the paragraphs.

- a** What do the Olympic Games tell us about failure?
Paragraph ____
- b** What can the Olympic Games teach us about success?
Paragraph ____
- c** Where were the first Olympic Games held?
Paragraph ____
- d** What are the main values of the Olympic Games?
Paragraph ____

AFTER YOU READ

- 4 Answer the questions.

- 1 Why were the first Olympic Games held?

- 2 Why was Athens selected as the place for the Olympic Games in 1896?

- 3 What difficulties did Usain Bolt overcome?

- 4 What do you need to do to achieve Olympic success, according to the article?

- 5 What 'impossible' thing did Michael Phelps do?

- 6 What did Nadia Comăneci do in 1976?

- 5 Match the words from the text to the definitions.

- 1 unsurprisingly ____
- 2 obstacles ____
- 3 lose heart ____
- 4 challenge ____
- 5 goal ____
- 6 prediction ____
- a** To stop believing that you can do something.
b Something you want to achieve.
c In a way that you could expect.
d Something that tests your ability to succeed.
e Declaration made about something in the future.
f Things that makes progress difficult.

OLYMPIC SUCCESS



1

Can you guess which country holds the record for winning the most Olympic medals? Perhaps unsurprisingly, it's the United States of America, with over 1,000 gold medals in both Summer and Winter Games. They have also held the most Olympic Games competitions – eight. But the Olympics didn't start there. The first Olympic Games were held in Greece in around the 9th century BC, as part of a religious festival to celebrate the father of the Gods, Zeus. They were cancelled in the 4th century AD by the Roman emperor Theodosius I. But then in 1896, Pierre de Coubertin decided to organise the games again. He chose Athens for the re-opening of the Olympic Games because of its tradition and history.

2

Pierre de Coubertin's idea was for an event that would bring different countries together to celebrate the value of athletic competition. He saw the most important thing as not necessarily to win but to do your best. Just getting the chance to compete is a huge achievement. Dimitrios Loundras found this to be true when he won a bronze medal in 1896. He was only ten.



3

Successful sportsmen and sportswomen know that nobody has ever succeeded without some obstacles and failures along the way. In 2009, Usain Bolt became known as 'the fastest man alive' when he ran the men's 100-metre race in 9.58 seconds, a new Olympic record. This success did not come easily, however, as Bolt had had a lot of problems with his back early in his career, which made running and training difficult. But Bolt didn't lose heart and stayed focused on his goal. Achieving Olympic success is a challenge that requires lots of hard work and perseverance.



4

The Olympics also teaches us that with passion and motivation we can achieve things people thought were impossible. One example of this is the story of the swimmer Michael Phelps. Another gold medal swimmer, Ian Thorpe, had said he was sure that Phelps would not reach the record of winning eight gold medals in the same competition. Phelps trained hard to prove Thorpe's prediction wrong. He finished his career with 23 gold medals and is today considered the best swimmer of all time. Another example is the gymnast Nadia Comăneci, who achieved the unthinkable – a perfect score of 10, in Montreal in 1976. She went on to win another eight perfect 10s and a total of five gold medals.



2.4 Writing



NOW YOU! An email to a career counsellor

- PLAN** Plan an email to the school counsellor, outlining your goals and your plan to achieve them. Write what you are going to include in each paragraph.

Paragraph 1: State the purpose of the email. Why are you writing?

Paragraph 2: Describe your goal or goals. What would you like to improve or achieve and why?

Paragraph 3: Set out a brief plan. What are you going to do to achieve your goal(s)?

Paragraph 4: Thank the school counsellor and end the email appropriately.

- WRITE** Use your plan to write your email.

USEFUL LANGUAGE

- Dear Mr/Ms
- I am going to focus on
- I look forward to
- Thanks again,

- CHECK** Read your email and check it using the list below.

- I followed my plan.
- I checked my punctuation.
- I used set expressions for emails.
- I checked for grammar and spelling mistakes.

1 Find the mistake in each underlined expression and correct it.

1 My father taught me that failure is a part of learning and not to worry if I fall at the first herdle.

2 Everything has gone wrong since you left the club. Honestly, the place has gon to the dogs.

3 Tim thinks the game is on the bag, but I don't agree.

4 Don't worry about your driving test. I'm sure you'll pass with flying colour.

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

Hanna: I'm so worried about the Maths exam! What if I forget everything and I

1 _____?

Brock: Oh, don't worry! I'm sure it 2 _____.

Hanna: Do you remember the Science test? I thought I'd 3 _____ and I only got a C!

Brock: Haven't you been going to a study group?

Hanna: Yes, but since Julie left, the group 4 _____. She kept everyone focused.

Brock: Don't worry, I'm sure you'll be fine.

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 success, particularly in the entertainment industry.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	I can understand and use vocabulary about inventions.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Grammar	I can use the affirmative form of the past perfect.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	I can use the past simple and past perfect.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Listening	I can listen for specific information by thinking about the key words I can expect to hear for the topic.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Reading	I can identify key words to find the main ideas.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Writing	I can use set expressions in formal emails.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Speaking	I can talk about different types of success.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Idioms and expressions	I can use idioms and expressions for success.	<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.

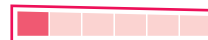


PROJECT: Entrepreneurs

Team members

 _____  _____  _____  _____

TASK 1



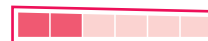
My role: _____

My qualities and skills: _____

My responsibilities: _____

→ Student's book page 11

TASK 2



Product/Service we will offer: _____

Our slogan: _____

→ Student's book page 13

TASK 3



What we will include in our leaflet:

Mind map

→ Student's book page 16

TASK 4

Company values: _____

Company goals: _____

Our vision for the future: _____

Mission statement: _____

→ Student's book page 19

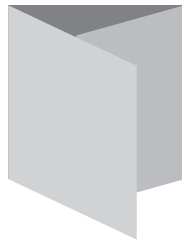
TASK 5

Facts about inspirational business: _____

→ Student's book page 21

TASK 6

Different ways to make your leaflet.



→ Student's book page 24

FINAL TASK

The part I will present: _____

Business most likely to succeed: _____

Most interesting business: _____

Most unusual business: _____

→ Student's book page 26

Verb tense review



PRESENT SIMPLE

Use it to express permanent situations, routines and facts.
 She **always seems** to be available.
 Use it with time expressions such as *usually, sometimes, always, every day.*

PAST SIMPLE

Use it to express actions that started and ended in the past.
 He **started** working here last year.
 Use it with time expressions such as *yesterday, some time ago, last week, before, in the past.*

PRESENT PERFECT

Use it to express actions that occurred at an unspecified point of time in the past or situations that continue to the present.
 She **has won** two awards.
 They **have all been** at the company for over a year.
 Use it with time expressions such as *for a year, since 1997, already, yet, always, never.*

Remember that we always add an **-s** to regular verbs expressed in the third person singular in the present simple.

I **like** spending time with my friends.

You **like** watching movies in the evening.

BUT She **likes** going to bed late on Fridays.

Remember that we use the past simple, not the present perfect, when we talk about events that have already finished, even if we are talking about very recent events. For example:

Did you enjoy the yoga class this morning?

Yes, I **loved** it!

NOT Yes, I **have loved** it!

Verb tense review: questions



PRESENT SIMPLE QUESTIONS

Yes/No questions

Does Gates own a company?

Wh- questions

What **do** graphic designers do?

Do/Does + subject + infinitive

Do you have a minute to talk?

Does London sound like a nice place to live?

Wh- question word + do/does + subject + infinitive

Why do dogs bark?

We can use the auxiliary verbs **have** and **be** in the same way as **do**. Present simple questions with **be** do not need a main verb.

Where are you?

PAST SIMPLE QUESTIONS

Yes/No questions

Did Chanel create the logo?

Wh- questions

When **did** Chanel launch her company?

Did + subject + infinitive

Did you find the money?

Wh- question word + did + subject + infinitive

When did they buy their tickets?

PRESENT PERFECT QUESTIONS

Yes/No questions

Have Wieden and his team **written** any other famous slogans?

Wh- questions

What **has** Gates **done** through his charity?

Have/Has + subject + past participle

Have you started your homework yet?

Has the basketball game finished?

Wh- question word + have/has + subject + past participle

Why haven't you done the homework?

Where has he gone?

Past perfect: affirmative 

Use the **past perfect** to show that an action happened before another action in the past.

Walt Disney **had built** a multimillion-dollar business empire before his death in 1966.

- He built the empire. Then he died.

By the time he opened Disneyland, many people **had seen** his films.

- People saw the films. Then he opened Disneyland.

Use time expressions like *by then*, *by the time*, *before that*, *already*.

We use the past perfect when we talk about two things that happened at different times in the past. We use the past perfect to make clear which action happened first.

He **went home** because **he had injured** himself.

injured himself → went home

The school had been open for a year when the new head teacher arrived.

school opened → new head teacher arrived

We use **before**, **after** and **already** with the past perfect.

I **hadn't seen** giraffes **before** I went on a safari in Africa.

After we'd said goodnight, I went upstairs and brushed my teeth.

I'd already arrived home when it started to rain.

We form the past perfect with **had + past participle**.

We use the same form, **had**, for all subjects. For irregular past participles, see the Irregular Verbs List on page 97.

Past simple and past perfect 

Use the **past simple** to talk about an event or a chain of events that finished in the past.

Bubble wrap **didn't become** successful until IBM **used** it to package a computer.

Use the **past perfect** with the **past simple** to show that an action happened before another action in the past.

Manuel Jalón Corominas **had already** invented the mop but Joy Mangano **improved** the design.

We often use the past simple and the past perfect when the order of verbs in a story is not the same as the order of events.

We **arrived** in London and **realised** we **had left** our cameras at home.

left cameras → arrived → realised

We use the past perfect to add information when we talk about an event that happened in the past.

Past simple

Joy Mangano **improved** the design of the mop in 1990.

My sister **moved** to England in 2014.

The athlete **won** three races in July.

Past simple & past perfect

Manuel Jalón Corominas **had already invented** the mop but Joy Mangano **improved** the design in 1990.

My sister **had never spoken** English before she **moved** to England in 2014.

The athlete **had lost** every race that year until she **won** three in July.

Unit 1

1 Write questions using the verbs in the correct tense.

1 she / work / in the Marketing department / now / ?

Does she work in the Marketing department now?

2 you / last night / enjoy / the film / about Coco Chanel / ?

3 what / you / usually / in Art class / do / ?

4 go / you / every summer / on holiday / ?

5 when / Bill Gates / create Microsoft / ?

6 yet / you read / this autobiography / ?

2 Match the questions in exercise 1 with the answers.

- ___ a Yes, I did. She was an interesting woman.
 ___ b No, I haven't. I really want to, but I haven't got time at the moment.
 ___ c Yes, my family and I spend a fortnight in Italy every July.
 ___ d We paint and draw. At the moment we're making sculptures.
 ___ e Yes, she started working there last month.
 ___ f I think it was in the 1970s.

Unit 2

1 Combine the sentences using the past perfect and past simple with *before* or *because*.

1 He built the empire. Then he died.

He had built the empire before he died.

2 By 2015 he was very rich. He opened a successful business.

3 He invented many things. Then he invented electricity.

4 She played the leading role in a lot of films. That is why she became famous.

5 He worked in theatre. Then he did a feature film.

6 She was in a band. Then she became a solo artist.

Unit 3

1 Read and complete the sentences with the verbs in the past simple or past continuous.

- 1 The prince was riding his horse when he _____ (see) a strange animal in the forest.
 2 I _____ (drive) when it started to rain.
 3 He _____ (read) a book when he got a telephone call.
 4 She was eating her dinner when there _____ (be) a knock at the door.
 5 They _____ (do) a project in English when the bell rang.
 6 He _____ (live) in London when he met his best friend.

2 Use reported speech to rewrite the sentences.

1 'It's only a legend,' Dad said.

Dad said it was only a legend.

2 'I believe many legends are about true events,' Susie said.

3 'I have to leave because it isn't safe,' the actor said.

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
leave	left	left

INFINITIVE	PAST SIMPLE	PAST PARTICIPLE
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

Skills and strengths

Skills

analytical skills
communication
creativity
empathy
negotiation
numeracy
passion
problem solving

Strengths

active
creative
enthusiastic
imaginative
meticulous
resourceful
sociable
systematic
talkative
thoughtful

Business

company
earn
employee
identity
launch
logo
product
run your own business
service
slogan
success
target market

Jobs

architect
entrepreneur
firefighter
graphic designer
marine biologist
newspaper editor
psychologist
radio DJ

UNIT 2

The entertainment industry

feature film
full-length
animated
musical
production
release
remake
sequel

Inventions

bubble wrap
copycat
design
idea
insulation
invest
mop
perfume
suitcase
wallpaper

Success and failure

achievement
fail
focused
grit
habits
lose heart
motivated
passionate
perseverance
set goals
succeed
successful

UNIT 3

Storytelling



biography	introduction
character	novel
climax	play
comic strip	plot
conflict	poem
fairy tale	resolution
fictional	setting
hero	theme

The natural world



burn
 harmony
 human
 land
 light
 sky
 the Earth
 the Universe
 water
 wood

Myths



battle
 death
 evil
 fight
 giant
 gift
 god
 goddess
 Greek
 humanity
 king
 knowledge
 Norse

UNIT 4

The Earth



algae	life
birds	ocean
dinosaurs	oxygen
extinct	planet
fern	revolve
homo sapiens	swamp
hospitable	

The Universe



<u>The planets</u>	<u>Celestial bodies</u>
Mercury	asteroid
Venus	comet
Earth	float
Mars	gravity
Jupiter	meteor
Saturn	meteorite
Uranus	meteoroid
Neptune	Moon
	orbit
	star
	Sun

Space exploration



astronaut
 discovery
 experiment
 ISS (International Space Station)
 mission
 NASA
 remote
 research laboratory
 satellite
 science
 Space Age
 spaceflight
 technology
 telescope

UNIT 5

Ancient monuments



archaeologist	path
build	pharaoh
circular	primitive
construction	pyramid
drawing	stone
Egypt	Stonehenge
England	structure
geometric	tomb
huge	tonnes

UFOs and aliens



alien	fake
being	footage
clue	military
conspiracy theory	newspaper reports
controversy	spaceship
crash	truth
debris	UFO
documentary	

Mysteries



crop circles
evidence
fact
hoax
mysterious
pattern
phenomenon / phenomena
prove
theory

UNIT 6

Phrasal verbs



figure out
find out
give up
look for
look into

Detective work



alibi	private detective
clue	red herring
criminal	sleuth
deduction	steal
evidence	suspect
hunch	unsolved
illegal	witness
lawyer	

Investigation



analyse
check
conclusion
cover-up
disappearance
discuss
interview
missing
notice
police officer
solve
stick to

UNIT 7

Communication I

app	message
attachment	real-time
computer literate	social media
contact	vlog
email account	mobile phone
GPS	email
junk mail	

The internet

chat room	spam
download	user-friendly
install	virus
online	webcam
platform	website
software	

Academic honesty

assessment	get away with something
assignment	pass a test
cheating	plagiarism
e-learning	punishment
expel	

UNIT 8

Communication II

community	satellite
globalisation	screen
integration	social media
isolated	solitude
keep in touch	tablet
multitask	worldwide

Publicity

advert	objective
blog	pin badge
brochure	placard
bumper sticker	poster
conference	privacy
face-to-face	promote
flyer	raise awareness
get involved	subjective
influence	subscribe

Technological advances

chat	internet platform
conversation	keep up to date
device	landline
digital addict	library
encyclopaedias	loneliness
generation	Millennial

UNIT 9

Human achievements

aeroplane	milestone
AI (Artificial Intelligence)	the personal computer
boom	the Space Race
driverless cars	turning point
the internet	

The 20th century

<u>Issues</u>	<u>Events</u>
democracy	the Cold War
empire	civil rights movements
feminist	the First World War
freedom	the Second World War
human rights	the United Nations
hunger	the Universal Declaration of Human Rights
living conditions	
manufacture	
opportunity	
oppression	
peace	
peaceful	
political ideas	
poor	
poverty	
protest	
religious groups	

The environment

climate change	heavy industry
damage	man-made threat
deforestation	pollution
ecological	population growth
environmental disaster	recycle
fossil fuel	resources
global warming	timber
health	waste

Unit 1

1 Add vowels to complete the words.

- 1 To work in sales, you need to be ___nth___s___st___c and know your t___rg___t m___rk___t.
- 2 Gr___ph___c d___s___gn___rs are usually cr___t___v___ and ___m___g___n___t___v___.
- 3 To be a r___d___ DJ, you need good c___mm___n___c___t___n skills. You also have to be very t___lk___t___v___.
- 4 A good psych___l___g___st has strong ___n___l___t___c___l skills and ___mp___th___.
- 5 If you want to be an ___ntr___pr___n___r, you need n___g___t___t___n skills and to be good at pr___bl___m s___lv___ng.
- 6 People who r___n their ___wn b___s___n___ss know that s___cc___ss often comes slowly.
- 7 A memorable c___mp___ny has a modern looking l___g___ and a clear sl___g___n.
- 8 ___rch___t___cts sometimes ___rn a lot of money.

Unit 2

1 Choose the correct option.

- 1 If you want to **succeed** / **success**, you need to stay **focus** / **focused**.
- 2 With faith and **persevered** / **perseverance** after his first **failed** / **failure**, he kept going and finally became a famous actor.

- 3 Sally is **passion** / **passionate** about politics. She wants to be the prime minister and I think she will **achievement** / **achieve** her goal one day!
- 4 My brother is my inspiration. He **sets goals** / **finds goals** and never **loses heart** / **fails heart**.
- 5 I really want to go and see that new **animate** / **animated** film. It's a **musical** / **musically**, too! I love singing along!
- 6 What do you prefer, a **remake** / **remade** of an old film or a newly **production** / **produced** sequel?
- 7 It's not easy to find someone to **invested** / **invest** in a **designed** / **design** that you have created.
- 8 I love your new **perfumed** / **perfume**. Was it expensive or is it just a **copied** / **copycat**?

Unit 3

1 Match the words with the definitions.

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| a setting | f battle |
| b harmony | g wood |
| c goddess | h resolution |
| d character | i burn |
| e biography | j evil |

- 1 The written history of a person's life. _____
- 2 A force that causes bad things to happen. _____
- 3 A person or animal that appears in a story. _____
- 4 The place and time when a story takes place. _____
- 5 A feeling of tranquility and ease. _____
- 6 To set something on fire. _____
- 7 The part of a story where a problem is solved. _____
- 8 The hard material that comes from trees. _____
- 9 A violent fight between groups of people. _____
- 10 A powerful female spirit or energy. _____

Unit 4

1 Use the words to complete the text.

asteroids gravity hospitable
Mars Moon oxygen revolve satellite

Humans started exploring space sixty years ago, but we haven't found another ¹ _____ planet yet. In 1969, astronauts first landed on the ² _____, and it became known as Earth's ³ _____. The Moon's craters were caused by ⁴ _____ and meteorites. It has very little ⁵ _____ and no ⁶ _____. It takes 28 days to ⁷ _____ around Earth. The goal is now to send humans to ⁸ _____. Another name for this planet is 'the red planet'.

Unit 5

1 Add letters to complete the words, then match the parts of the headlines.

- 1 Crop circle **h** ___ ___ **x**
 - 2 New **f** ___ ___ **age** of
 - 3 Archaeologists find **e** ___ ___ ___ **nce**
 - 4 Scientists say new **th** ___ ___ **y**
 - 5 **D** ___ **c** ___ **m** ___ ___ **ary** on
 - 6 **M** ___ **l** ___ **t** ___ **ry** called
 - 7 Huge **c** ___ **nstr** ___ ___ ___ **n**
 - 8 **D** ___ **b** ___ ___ **s** from mysterious
 - 9 Second **st** ___ ___ **e str** ___ ___ **tu** ___ ___
discovered
 - 10 Another **E** ___ **yp** ___ ___ ___ **n ph** ___ ___ ___ **oh**
- a** about UFO sightings is false. _____
 - b** life of scientist upsets family. _____
 - c** crash found on A45. _____
 - d** at Stonehenge. _____
 - e** aliens proved fake. _____

- f** to investigate strange phenomena. _____
- g** found in a pyramid. _____
- h** of primitive civilisation. _____
- i** made by man with a tractor. _____
- j** made of stone found in Amazon. _____

Unit 6

1 Complete the phrasal verbs using into, up or out. Then use them in a sentence.

- 1 look _____

- 2 find _____

- 3 give _____

- 4 figure _____

2 Choose the odd one out and say why it is different.

- 1 apple / banana / potato / pear
Potato - because the others are all fruit.
- 2 criminal / lawyer / police officer / private detective

- 3 analyse / check / discuss / illegal

- 4 clue / evidence / hunch / unsolved

- 5 disappearance / missing / mysterious / suspicious

- 6 alibi / private detective / suspect / witness

- 7 conclusion / deduction / solve / steal

Unit 7

1 Complete the sentences with the correct words.

attachment cheating install junk mail
message punishment social media virus

- 1 A girl at school was expelled for _____.
- 2 Mum, can you help me _____ some new software on my computer?
- 3 I can't believe how much _____ I get these days. It's really annoying.
- 4 I sent my assignment to the teacher by email with an _____. I hope it arrives!
- 5 I have stopped using _____ and I feel so much happier and more confident.
- 6 Oh no! I think my computer has a _____! It's probably from that gaming chat room.
- 7 What is the _____ for plagiarism at your school?
- 8 Will you send me a _____ when you get there to tell me you are safe?

Unit 8

1 Choose the correct option.

- 1 People were carrying **placards** / **pin badges** at the protest.
- 2 I'm going to miss you so much! Please don't forget to **multitask** / **keep in touch**.
- 3 The NGO is trying to **get involved** / **raise awareness** about climate change in our local area.
- 4 I think the advert for those new trainers is totally **objective** / **subjective**. There's no way they can promise that you'll have more friends if you wear them.
- 5 Lily, we need to have a **brochure** / **conversation** about how much time you spend in front of a screen.
- 6 The purpose of publicity is to **influence** / **promote** the audience.

- 7 I went to a really interesting **conference** / **community** about social media and digital loneliness last week.
- 8 We should know how to protect our own **privacy** / **globalisation** carefully in this digital age.

Unit 9

1 Match the pairs of words.

- | | | |
|--------------|--------------|-----|
| 1 air | a fuels | ___ |
| 2 fossil | b threat | ___ |
| 3 living | c rights | ___ |
| 4 religious | d change | ___ |
| 5 climate | e cars | ___ |
| 6 man-made | f groups | ___ |
| 7 driverless | g conditions | ___ |
| 8 human | h pollution | ___ |

2 Use the pairs of words from exercise 1 to complete the sentences.

- 1 _____ kills hundreds of thousands of people every year.
- 2 Deforestation is destroying the Amazon. It's a _____.
- 3 As a result of _____ and loss of habitat, many animal species are endangered.
- 4 We should stop burning _____ and start using renewable resources.
- 5 There are countries in the world where _____ are still very poor and many people live in poverty.
- 6 I believe that _____ have a responsibility to spread peace, not hate.
- 7 Laws that protect _____ should be respected by all countries.
- 8 I think that _____ are a bit scary. How do they know how to stop suddenly so they don't cause accidents?