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Starter unit

Vocabulary

Adjectives

1 Match adjectives 1–6 with their opposites from the box.

common dangerous difficult exciting expensive powerful unhealthy

	cheap	expensive
1	weak	
2	rare	
3	easy	
4	healthy	
5	safe	***************************************
6	borina	

2 ** Complete the sentences with the adjectives in the box.

easy dirty far heavy rare noisy useful weak

Á AL PORTADOR

Pesetas are <i>rare</i> now
because we use euros

- 1 Wash your hands! They're
- 3 Is your school
 ? No, it's only
 three minutes from
 here.



ANCO DE ESP

- 4 This dictionary isn't very I can't find 'platinum'.
- 5 I got 97% in the test. It was
- 6 Our dog is ill. Its legs are and it can't walk.
- 7 Don't shout! You're very!

3 Thoose the correct words.

Tokyo

Tokyo is a huge city of more than 13 million people. It's light / exciting/ powerful, but the shops and restaurants are
(1) near / expensive / rare. The streets are busy and (2) weak / noisy / heavy, but they're always very
(3) clean / difficult /



useful. There isn't much crime in Tokyo. It's a really (4) far / common / safe city.

Japanese is a (5) difficult / useless / safe language for Europeans to read and speak. Visitors to Tokyo often get lost because they can't read the signs. The railway is the most (6) boring / common / powerful form of public transport in Tokyo. The underground is also very busy and workers sometimes push passengers onto the trains! There are a lot of cars as well. The pollution from Tokyo's traffic sometimes makes the air quite (7) difficult / quiet / unhealthy.

4 Write examples for the adjectives.

	expensive	a rare painting, a sports car
1	quiet	
2	dangerous	
3	powerful	
4	unhealthy	
5	difficult	
6	useful	
7	noisy	



be and have got

1

got/your mum/has/a car/? Has your mum got a car?

1	you/	are /	Spanish	/	?
---	------	-------	---------	---	---

2	haven't /	we /	aot /	anv	money

3 vears/she's/old/sixte	en

4	they.	care .	Japanese	/ aren't

5	vou/	have /	a sister.	/ got / ?

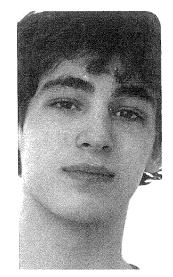
2	han /	mil	dad	/ aot /	_	DOW	ioh
	1105/	1111	11/11/1	/ เมเมา /	α		11 11 1

2 ** Complete the text with the words in the box.

am aren't are have got is haven't got is has got is have got

.....

My name <i>is</i> Guy and
I (1) fifteen.
l (2) two
sisters, but I
(3)a
brother. My sisters
(4)older than me.
Lucy (5)nineteen
and Georgia (6)
twenty. They (7)
students at my school. We
(8) two dogs
and Lucy (9)a
rabbit.



Comparative and superlative adjectives

3 Read the table and write comparative sentences about the DVDs.

New DVD reviews

Tom met Sally	Dog Police	The Scientists
€12.99	€8.99	€15.49
•		
112 minutes	121 minutes	134 minutes



'The Scientists' / good / 'Dog Police'
'The Scientists' isn't as good as 'Dog Police

1	'The Scientists' / expensive / 'Tom met Sally'

2	'Tom met Sally' / long / 'The Scientists'	

3	'Iom met Sall	y' / cheap	/ The Scientists'	

4	'Tom met Sally' / short / 'Dog Police'

5	'Dog Police' / good / 'Tom met Sally'

4	*** Write superlative sentences about
	the DVDs.

(expensive) 'The Scientists' is the most expensive DVD.

1	(cheap)
2	(short)

3	(long)
4	(good)



Routines

Find and write the routines.

									,		
0	S	Н	G	0	S	Н	Т	S	R	Е	D
S	С	Н	0	0	L	S	Т	Α	R	Т	S
K	Н	0	S	l	Α	Ν	ı	S	R	0	G
0	0	С	0	0	K	S	D	R	Е	Н	0
0	0	Т	В	Т	R	А	Υ	Α	L	S	E
L	L	0	K	0	W	Α	Υ	0	Α	R	s
S	F	0	S	R	Α	F	0	Т	Х	С	Т
R	ı	G	Α	Н	K	J	U	0	L	Р	0
Т	N	W	1	W	Е	E	R	R	Т	Υ	w
Υ	ı	Α	Ν	S	U	D	R	F	G	Н	0
R	S	J	K	U	Р	L	0	Ν	М	В	R
Т	Н	F	Н	K	N	С	0	0	0	Н	K
N	Е	K	Т	Н	ı	В	М	S	Е	S	Т
S	s	G	E	Т	Т	Н	Е	В	U	S	R

goes to work

l gbb.	5	S	S
--------	---	---	---

0	·	
_	1	

6 w.....u....u.

3 s	f
-----	---

7	÷	17	۲
•	L	Y	 1

л	^	
	.	

** Complete the sentences with the verbs in the box.

get ge do get go have watch go

My uncle doesn't qo to work on Sundays.

4	1		~ +	00110		٠,	~1	_	_1	
ı	1	 uD	aı	Seve	311	o	CI	O	Cł	

2 What time do you to bed?

3 He wants to TV.

4 I my homework after school.

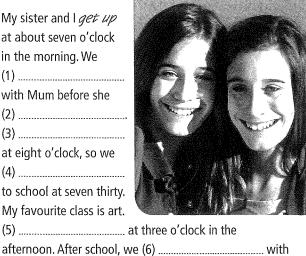
5 I want to to sleep. I'm tired.

6 Do you usually breakfast?

7 We home late on Mondays.

3 Complete the text with routines from exercises 1-2.

My sister and I <i>get up</i>
at about seven o'clock
in the morning. We
(1)
with Mum before she
(2)
(3)
at eight o'clock, so we
(4)
to school at seven thirty.
My favourite class is art.



our friends in a café. We usually (7) at four o'clock.

** Complete the text about your routine on a school day. Use the text in exercise 3 to help you.



Pronouns and possessive adjectives

1 Choose the correct words.



This is me/(my)skateboard.

- 1 Their / They dog doesn't like the rain.
- 2 Show the DVD to his / him.
- 3 Our / Us flat is small.
- 4 My mum drives me / my to school.
- 5 That isn't you / your watch.
- 6 The teacher tells us / our to study.
- 2 Complete the sentences using object pronouns or possessive adjectives.

That isn't my CD. It's my sister's CD.

- 1 Sara lives in this apartment. Have you met?
- 2 That's my book. Give it to!
- 3 Look at that cat. It's very pretty! What'sname?
- 4 We haven't got football practice today.coach is ill.
- 5 I've got three dogs. I love!
- 6names are Marc and Tony.

Present simple

3 ** Complete the sentences using the present simple form of the verbs in brackets.

He *qoes* to my school. (go)

1	They their room every day. (not tidy)
2	Gina every evening. (wash up)
3	Ifor eight hours every night. (not sleep)
4	Harryhis homework once a week. (do)
5	Mr Hill to work every morning. (drive)
6	School at two o'clock. (not finish)
7	day? (you / have) breakfast every
8	(your brother / go) to work?
	Answer the questions about you. Write omplete sentences.
	What time does school start? School starts at eight o'clock.
1	Do you get the bus to school?
2	Where does your mum / dad work?
3	How often do you watch TV?
4	What time do you have breakfast?
5	Do you tidy your room every week?
6	How do you relax?

unit 1 Face to face

Vocabulary

AF	Cabulary	3	the sentences.
Ac 1	jectives: personality Match the words in the box with		My sister is very <i>Shy</i> and she doesn't like meeting new people.
	definitions 1–7.		a ambitious b practical c shy d cheerful
	intelligent practical generous cheerful sensitive shy serious active		1 Our teacher is because she listens to and accepts everybody's ideas.
	A person who likes making or repairing things. practical 1 A person who's always happy		a active b mean c intolerant d tolerant2 My dad is
	2 A person who thinks about other people's feelings.		a practical b cheerful c innocent d shy
	3 A person who doesn't laugh or smile very much.		3 I'm a very person. I always try hard ar do my best.
	4 A person who feels nervous about meeting people.		a friendly b determined c generous d sensit4 She's very
	5 A person who's often busy or does sport		· ·
	 A person who's clever and can think quickly. A person who likes giving things to their friends and family. 		a curious b mean c active d sensible5 My cousin is always
2	Complete the words.		a intolerant b serious c cheerful d determin
	Jordi always thinks carefully and does the right thing. He's s <i>ensible</i> .	4	*** Complete the sentences. Use your ideas and personality adjectives.
	Adrian wants to do well at school and get a good job. He's a		A perfect friend is <i>cheerful, friendly and not very</i> serious.
	2 Carmen doesn't listen to or accept other people's ideas. She's i		1 A good teacher is
	3 Juan is sure that he can do things well. He's c		2 A perfect pop star is
	4 Ralph likes investigating things. He's c		3 A successful student is
	5 Nuria doesn't like giving money or presents to people. She's m		4. Pro
	6 Mike hasn't got a lot of experience of the world. He's i		4 l'm
	7 Maria always says hello to people. She's f		



Adverbs of degree

4	The words to make sentences.
	sister / confident / isn't / my / very
	My sister isn't very confident.
	1 useful / these / very / books / are / history

2 really/I/up/get/earl	У
------------------------	---

3	difficult / homework / that / incredibly / is	

4 g	10 / v	ve / 1	to/	bed	/	ate	/	quite
------------	--------	--------	-----	-----	---	-----	---	-------

5	CD/	expensive /	this/	is	/	bit/	а
---	-----	-------------	-------	----	---	------	---



Ben	Is your new video game really exciting?
Max	No. It's (1) i difficult and I can't do it!
Ben	But my cousin has got it. He thinks it's (2) qeasy and he's only four years old!
Max	Four! That's (3) a bstrange! Is he (4) vintelligent?
Ben	No, not really.
Max	Oh, dear. Perhaps I'm (5) nvgood at video games!

Adverbs of frequency

3 (**) Complete the adverbs of frequency. Then use them to rewrite the sentences.

	He's generous. (n o t o f t e n) He isn't often generous.
ĺ	Cheerful people are happy. (s
2	She tidies her room. (ardlyver)
3	I can understand my maths homework. (nvr)
4	We get the bus to school. (ftn)
5	He's quiet in the mornings. (I wys)
6	They play tennis at school. (c c a s n a l l y)
7	Intolerant people are dangerous. (smtms)

Write sentences with adverbs of frequency.

My sister is always very active and she *usually goes* swimming every weekend.

	swimming every weekend.
1	His best friend is very practical and he / she
2	Their friends are incredibly shy and they
3	Her parents are really friendly and they
4	His cousin is very curious and he / she
5	Her teacher is quite serious and he / she



Verbs: communication and attitude

Look at the photos and complete the sentences with the words in the box.

> chatting smiling hugging laughing complaining sulking shouting crying









May is complaining.

1 Josh is

2 Kate and Isaac are

3 Cara is









4 Emily is

5 Lisa is

6 Peter is

7 Amy and Karina are

2 Write words for the definitions.

> When you say funny things to make people laugh. joke

- 1 When you don't speak because you're angry about something.
- 2 When you tell everybody that you're very good at something.
- 3 When you put your arms around somebody to show that you like them.
- 4 When you say unkind things to somebody because you think it's funny.
- 5 When you look at somebody or something for a long time.
- 6 When you say that you're unhappy or angry about something.....

Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

joke shout tease smile cry boast stare 'I want to take a photo of you. Please Smile!' 1 The end of that film is very sad and I alwayswhen I watch it. 2 Our uncle's hat is very funny. We often laugh andabout it. 3 Carla is very good at painting, but she never talks about it. She doesn't want to 4 'It's OK. I can hear you. Please don't!'

6 'Stop looking at me! It isn't good to at people.'

5 We laugh at my sister because she's always late. But my mum always says, 'Don'ther.'

** Complete the text with communication and attitude verbs.

My family

My mum is really friendly and she always SmileS when she meets people. When I come home from school, she usually gives me a kiss and (1) me. The only problem is that she likes talking



and she (2) to her sister for hours on the phone! I complain because I sometimes want to use the phone.

My little brother is very active! He often plays with his friends. They never talk quietly - they (3) all the time. It's terrible! Also, when I say that he can't go on my computer, he (4) and he doesn't speak to me for hours.

My dad has got a problem with his leg and he can't walk very well. But he's very cheerful and he never (5) about his leg. We often watch funny TV programmes together and he always (6) at them.



Present simple and present continuous

3 ** Complete the phone conversation. Use the

Grammar

Present continuous

4	Complete the contenees with the	present simple or the present contin	
1	Complete the sentences with the affirmative or negative form of <i>be</i> .	Mum Hi, Ollie. It's Mum. I'm coming (cor	ne) home now.
	It's the weekend and we're relaxing.	Ollie OK, Mum. Mum (1)(you / stud	W for your
	1 That film is boring – they enjoying it.	important exam?	y) for your
	2 Whathe laughing at?	Ollie No. I (2)(chat) to my friends.
	3 It's very late – Idoing my homework now.	We (3)(talk) a	bout the exam.
	4 Paula isn't very happy – shesulking.	Mum But you (4)(cl	hat) to them
	5 Whyyou shouting?	every day.	
	6 It's OK. Hecrying – he's very happy.	Ollie But we (5)(nc We (6)(listen)	
	7they complaining again?	Mum Are you sure? What (7)	
2	Correct the sentences. I'm watch a very good film on TV. I'm watching a very good film on TV.	(your sister / do) now? (8)(she / practise) her violin? Ollie No, of course not, Mum. She neve	
	1 Tom are joking about the homework.	4 *** Write about a famous persor	n Write two
	2 You teasing me again!	sentences about their daily routine, sentence about what they're doing	and one
	3 He's runing very fast in this direction.	Lionel Messi always gets up early and an hour. At the moment, he's having di expensive restaurant.	
	4 We not worrying about the exam.	,	
	5 I'm not stareing at you.		
	6 Where you are going now?	Dictation	
	7 Is it rains at the moment?	5 4.02 Listen and write. Georgia	
		Megan	
		Georgia	
		Megan	

Georgia



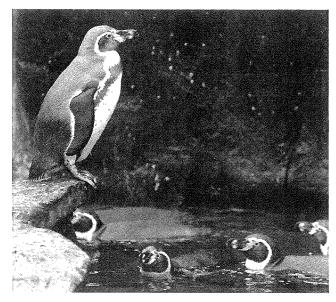
Reading

1		Read	the	text.	Tick	(√)	the	box
---	--	------	-----	-------	------	------------	-----	-----

Kentucky is different from other penguins because he doesn't like ...

a rocks. D b water. C c people. D

A penguin with a difference



Most of the penguins at the Blackbrook Zoological Park in Staffordshire are swimming in the water. In contrast, one small penguin is standing on a rock and he's staring into the pool.

Eleven-year-old Kentucky is afraid of cold water. He's smaller than the other twenty-three Humboldt penguins and he's got a problem with his feathers. He's very sensitive to cold temperatures and he never swims.

'It's a bit too cold for him in the water, so he spends all his time on the rocks,' says Adam Stevenson, the assistant bird keeper at the park. Many of the zookeepers say that Kentucky is quite shy and very determined not to go in the pool. So the keepers put water over his head in the mornings and evenings to keep his feathers clean.

The Zoological Park has got the biggest bird collection in the UK, with hundreds of rare and interesting species. But Kentucky is the most popular bird. Visitors are very curious and people take a lot of photos of him every day. He's now really famous. 'It's quite unusual for penguins not to like water!' says Adam.

2	A	Read the te	xt again. Write <i>tru</i> e or <i>fal</i> se.
		Kentucky lives at E	Blackbrook Zoological Park. true
	1	Kentucky is the big	ggest Humboldt penguin
	2	Kentucky occasion	nally swims
	3	Kentucky stays on	the rocks all the time.
	4	Blackbrook Zoolog collection in the we	gical Park has got the biggest bird orld
	5	Visitors to the Zoo	logical Park like Kentucky a lot.
3			xt again. Find the words in the em to the definitions.
	1	feathers—	a not dirty
	2	temperature (
	3	keeper	bodies
	4	clean	c group of animals or plants
	5	species	d how hot or cold something is
	6	unusual	e something different from normal
			f someone who works in a zoo
4		Answer the entences.	questions. Write complete
		What are the other They're swimming	
	1	What is Kentucky	doing instead of swimming?
	2	How old is Kentuc	ky?
	3	Why doesn't Kent	ucky swim?
	4	How do the keepe	rs clean Kentucky?
	5	Why are visitors in	terested in Kentucky?



Writing

Language point: order of adjectives

1	4	Put the adjectives in the correct place.
		He lives in a nice house. (big) He lives in a nice big house.
		The lives in a rice dig nouse.

1	I've got dark hair. (short)

2	You're wearing a long T-shirt. (black)

3	Miley Cyrus is in a new film. (strange)

it's an interesting story. (old)

Task

3 Read the notes about Zac Efron. Then complete the description.

Name	Zac E fron
Nationality	American
Job	Actor/'High School Musical'/ 'Hairspray'
Home	Arroyo Grande near sea / California Live with parents / younger brother, Dylan
Animals	Two long-haired dogs, Dreamer and Puppy One cat, Simon
Description	Quite tall / hair: brown / eyes: blue, big
Personality	Cheerful/generous/funny Quite serious
Hobbies	Very active – golf/skiing/rock climbing Also like baseball – often watch the San Francisco Giants

2	AN)	Order	the w	ords to	make	sentences
---	------	-------	-------	---------	------	-----------

at / dress / looking / long / she's / a / beautiful
She's looking at a beautiful long dress.

	One of tooking are as because of an ioning as ago.
1	eyes / got / you've / green / big / wonderful
2	watching / excellent / DVD / old / he's / an
3	brown / got / small / Alba's / a / dog
4	painting / it's / modern / good / a
•	1



Zac Efron is an American
actor. He's in the films
(1)
and (2)
He lives (3)
near the sea
(4)
He lives with (5)
At home, his pets are
(6)
Zac is quite (7) and he's got (8)
The good thing about
him is that he's (9)
although he can also be (10)
He's very (11) He likes (12)
He also likes
(13) and he often (14)

4 ** Write a description of a famous sports star, actor or singer. Use the text in exercise 3 to help you.

unit 2 TV

Vocabulary

Television

1 Complete the table using the words in the box.

advert audience broadcast camera channel character episode participant presenter programme remote control screen show viewer

TV: things	TV: people
advert	

2 Write words for the definitions.



A thing which records TV shows. camera

- 1 A person who appears on a show.2 A person who watches a show.
- 3 This turns the TV on and off.
- 4 One of several parts of a story on TV.
- 5 A person represented in a film.
- 6 A very short film to sell a product.

3 ** Complete the dialogue using the words ir the box.

presenter adverts audience shew channels participants cameras

Ana What do you think is the best thing on TV?

Carlos I love Who

Wants to Be a

Millionaire? It's

my favourite



Show. I always watch it! I was in the

- (1) two years ago. While the
- (2) were recording, the
- (3) was really funny.

Ana Why do you love it?

Carlos I love the tension! I get really nervous when the (4) are near a million euros.

Ana What do you think is the worst thing on TV?

Carlos I hate the (5)! I prefer

(6) without them.

4 ** Answer the questions. Write complete sentences.

How many channels are there on your TV at home? There are eight channels on my TV at home.

- 1 What was your favourite TV show last year? Why?
- 2 What programmes do you never watch? Why?
- 3 Do you like the adverts? Why / Why not?
- 4 Who uses the remote control a lot in your house?



was, were, there was, there were

1 Choose the correct words.

Who was / were the main characters in Doctor Mateo?

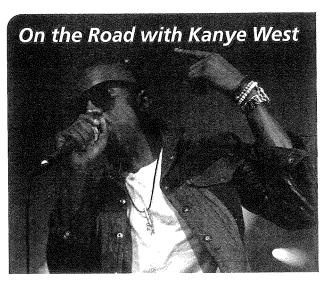
- 1 We was / were lucky. There was / There were two more episodes on the DVD.
- 2 Where was / were your camera?
- 3 Marc was / were tired, so he didn't watch the end of the show.
- 4 Was / Were there any good programmes on TV last night?
- 5 The first episode weren't / wasn't in 2007. It was / were in 2008.
- 6 The presenters weren't / wasn't on yesterday's programme.
- 7 How old was / were the participants?
- 2 ★★ Write sentences. Use the affirmative (✓), negative (✗) or question (?) forms of was / were and there was / there were.

I / at school this morning (X)
/ wasn't at school this morning.

ı	there / two adverts for cars (🗸)
2	there / a new character this week (?)
3	what / the problem (?)
4	you / in the audience (X)
5	there / a new presenter in this series (X)
6	where / the participants (?)

Past simple

3 Complete the text. Use the past simple form of the verbs in brackets.



On the Road with Stars is a new programme that follows					
bands on tour. On the first show, the TV company					
travelled (travel) to Los Angeles to meet Kanye West.					
They (1) (produce) the programme very					
cheaply because they (2) (not have) a lot					
of money. They (3) (record) it with only					
one camera and they (4) (be) very lucky					
because the presenters (5) (work) for free.					
They (6) (not stay) in a hotel. Instead,					
they (7) (sleep) in a caravan. Kanye					
(8)(fly) in a private plane from city to city					
and the TV company (9)(follow) him in					
their caravan!					

4 Write questions for the answers.

	Did you meet Kanye West?
	Yes, we did. We met Kanye West.
1	
	We met him last month.
2	
	Yes, we did. We liked him very much.
3	
	First, we went to Las Vegas and then to San
	Francisco.
4	
	No, we didn't fly. We drove.
5	

We drove because the flights were expensive.



Television programmes

Make eight words or phrases and write them below.

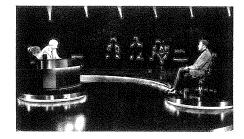
1	cart —	-com
2	docu	-how
3	drama	-nt show
4	game s	opera
5	realit	-mentary
6	sit	-oon
7	soap	-y show
8	tale	series
1	cartoon	
2		
2		
2		
2 3 4 5		
2 3 4 5		

2 ** Label the photos.



cartoon











Read the TV guide and label the programmes.

Channel	19:45	20:30	21:15	22:00	
9	Sitcom	(1)	(2)	(3)	
6.	At the Office	Birds of Panama	Big Brother	Dance-0-Rama	
	More laughs with Harry's	Can birds predict the weather?	Carol is cooking, but will the	There are only three teams on	
	'friends' at work. Harry does a	Join Monty Jones and the team	other participants like the	the show now. Which team will	
	funny dance at the office party.	in Panama.	meal?	leave tonight?	
TV U2 19:45		20:15	21:15	22:00	
	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
."	West Street	Don Quixote	Open the Box!	The World At Ten	
	In today's episode, Sonia Ioses	A fantastic version of this	Will this week's participants	Thirty minutes of opinion and	
· }	her job and Ali has problems	classic story set in La Mancha.	open the right boxes and win	comment. Plus the national	
	with the police.	Episode 1 of 4.	€100,000?	and regional weather.	

4	★★★ What are	your favourite	television	programmes?	What type o	f programme	is each	one?

	l love 'Match of the Day'. It's a sports programme.		
1		3	
2		4	



Past continuous

	you / last night / what / were / reading / ? What were you reading last night?
1	were / tennis at the sports centre / they / playing
2	watching / were / you / TV last night / ?
3	talking / to us / wasn't / she
4	that song / was / who / singing / ?
5	breakfast / having / were / my mum and dad
6	her homework / at seven o'clock / your sister / was / doing / ?
ai	Complete the sentences. Use the firmative, negative or question form of the erbs.
ai	ffirmative, negative or question form of the
ai	ffirmative, negative or question form of the erbs. 'What was the actor doing in York?' 'He was
at ve	ffirmative, negative or question form of the erbs. 'What was the actor doing in York?' 'He was riding a horse.' (do, ride) The actress
at ve	ffirmative, negative or question form of the erbs. 'What was the actor doing in York?' 'He was riding a horse.' (do, ride) The actress
at ve	ffirmative, negative or question form of the erbs. 'What was the actor doing in York?' 'He was riding a horse.' (do, ride) The actress She! (not cry, laugh) They in Los Angeles, but they the film there. (film, not edit) She make-up. She a uniform. (wear, not wear)
1 2 3	ffirmative, negative or question form of the erbs. 'What was the actor doing in York?' 'He was riding a horse.' (do, ride) The actress! (not cry, laugh) They in Los Angeles, but they the film there. (film, not edit) She a uniform. (wear, not wear) ' you again?' 'No, I you!' (boast, tease)

3	*** Write questions. Think about what you were
	doing at eight o'clock yesterday evening and write
	vour answers.

	What were you doing? I was watching TV.
1	your mum / cook / ?
2	you / read / ?
3	what / your friends / do / ?
4	what / you / wear / ?

Past simple and past continuous

4	Complete the sentences. Use the past simple
	or past continuous form of the verbs.

	Silvia was ruming when she fell over. (run, rail over)
1	While Steve, heasleep (read, fall)
	youTV when I? (watch, call)
3	They when you the question. (not listen, ask)
4	youanything while you
	? (eat, study)

Dictation

5

★★ 4.03 Listen and write.
Seb
Penny
Seb
Penny
Seb
Penny



Reading

1 Read the text. Tick () the box.

Lost is a ...
a drama series. c sitcom. b reality show.



Series 1 (24 episodes)

The series started with a plane which was flying from Sydney, Australia, to Los Angeles, USA. Suddenly, it crashed into the Pacific Ocean. There were 324 passengers on the plane and everybody thought all the passengers died. But in the mysterious world of *Lost*, 71 passengers survived.

The survivors landed on a tropical island and they worked together to survive. An American doctor, Jack, became the group's leader. Every day, the survivors waited for a ship or a plane to rescue them, but every day they were unlucky.

There were some unusual things on the island. In one episode, the survivors were walking in the jungle when they saw a huge polar bear. The survivors realized that there were also other people on the island, but 'the Others' weren't very friendly.

In the end, some of the survivors decided to escape from the island. But while they were building a boat, somebody destroyed it. The survivors thought that 'the Others' were attacking them.

Each episode included a 'flashback'. This showed what the characters were doing before the plane crashed. The flashbacks were helpful because they explained a lot about the characters.



	te	ext and match them to	the	e definitions.
	1	passengers —		a person who is in control
	2	survivors		of a group
		tropical		people travelling in a plane, car or train
		leader flashback		a scene that shows an earlier part of a story
			d	hot and near the equator
				people who are alive after an accident
3		Read the text ag ummary with the word		
		Jack Los Angeles Pacific Ocean		lane crash Others ydney USA
		ost is the story of the surv		•
)Th		
)T		
), a doctor froi		
		, d the survivors in their fig		• •
4		Answer the quesentences.	tior	ns. Write complete
		How many passengers s 71 passengers survive		ived?
	1	How many passengers of		?
	2	Where did the survivors	wai	t for rescue?
	3	What were the survivors something strange?	doi	ng when they saw
	4	How did viewers learn m	ore	about the characters?

Read the text again. Find the words in the



Writing

Language point: apostrophe 's

1	Correct the sentences with an apostrophe 's.
	She likes Zoe's brother. She likes Zoe's brother.
	1 Where are your mothers books?
	2 These aren't last years tests.
	3 Are those your fathers sunglasses?
	4 Do you know yesterdays football results?

2	Complete the sentences. Include a	ľ
	apostrophe 's.	

	This is the winner from last night. This is last <i>night's winner</i> .	
1	I've borrowed this CD from your sister.	
	This is your	
2	Let's watch the episode from yesterday again.	
	Let's watch	
3	Does this car belong to your uncle?	
	Is this your?	
4	Have you done the homework for next week?	
	Have you done next	
5	Did you see the news last night?	
	Did you and last	2

Task

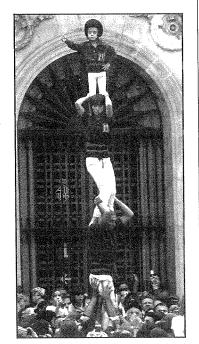
3 Read the notes. Then complete the reviews.

THIS WEEK'S TV

Film: Hanoi John Killmer - best action film motorbike crash helicopter chase him

Documentary: Castles
Human castles in
Spain
boy at top - wave
castle fall

Sitcom: You and Me Reece Walter - best performance - work as a waitress - meet the love of her life, Bill Smith



This week's TV

The highlight of this week's films was 'Hanoi'.
I think it was (1)
At the beginning, his motorbike (2)
while a helicopter was chasing him. Dramatic stuff!
Something which also caught my eye was 'Castles',
(3)
It was quite exciting. There
was a little boy at the top of a 'castle' of people.
(4)
(4)
was OK, luckily.
was OK, luckily.
was OK, luckily. I enjoyed the (5)
was OK, luckily. I enjoyed the (5) It was (6)
Was OK, luckily. I enjoyed the (5) It was (6) She (7) as a (8)

4 ** Make notes about a film that you enjoyed. Then write a review.



My evaluation

How much do you know? Do the exercises and then circle your own evaluation.

On I need to try this again.

00 I could do this bett	:e1
-------------------------	-----

		/	aine	happy	va cit la	4/0:0
486	\cap	/	arri	nappy	WILN	VIIIE

0		I can	do	this	very	wei
---	--	-------	----	------	------	-----

Grammar

was, were, there was, there were

1 Write the negative or question forms of the sentences.

1	They	were	in	the	new	drama	series.	(?
---	------	------	----	-----	-----	-------	---------	----

9	Нα	Mac	tha	presenter.	(X)
6	ПЕ	was	uie	presenter.	(\wedge)

- 3 There was a funny participant this week. (?)
- 4 There were 20,000 viewers. (X)

Past	simp	le
------	------	----

2 Rewrite the sentences using the past simple.

1	He	knows	the	presenter

- 2 We don't send emails to our parents.
- 3 Where do you live?
- 4 Who complains about boring adverts?

Past continuous

3 Complete the sentences using the past continuous.

1	They		breakfast.	(not	have)
---	------	--	------------	------	-------

- 2 They ____ at six thirty. (sleep)
- 3 Phil at seven fifteen. (get up)
- 4 | at seven fifteen. (not run)

Past simple and past continuous

4 Complete the sentences. Use the past simple and past continuous forms of the verbs.

1	You	when that romantic film
	! (crv	v. finish)

2	We	while it
	(logue rein)	

3	1 m	y banana while	I
	lunch (dron have)		

4	She	when the teacher
	in	. (laugh, come)

				to a Meanwritten	CHEDNALD	ALENCE AND COMMON TO	EU ANDLONE IN HIS OPERATION	MYSS PERSONAL	Wheel .
			ition:	AND.	~~	4029 4005	etto etto	40% A	etn.
A #			A	200	11	600 COM	***	(1)	333
WIV.	F-1/2	411124		-	dine.	- COOP	ADDA ATTEN		200
ava w	~ ~ ~ .	~ • • • • •			\cap	\cap		600 E	39b
77.0				್ ಆ	w	ω	₩ L.J	₩ (₩.
									100

Translation

5 Translate the sentences.

1	Where	was	the	remote	control

	2	There	were	three	screens.
--	---	-------	------	-------	----------

3	We	recorded	four	programmes.
•	440	recorded	IOui	programmes.

1	What	did	tho	viewers	thinl	1
4	vvnat	ala	tne	viewers	tnini	⟨!

max	ingu; ;					
C	They were	watching	an c	old	drama	series.

6	My mum	was	listening to	the news	when I	got home
---	--------	-----	--------------	----------	--------	----------

My evaluation:











6 Translate the words.

Television
advert
audience
broadcast
camera
channel
character
episode
participant
presenter
programme
remote control
screen
show
viewer
Television programmes
cartoon
documentary
drama series
film
game show
quiz show
reality show
sitcom
soap opera
sports programme
-1
talent show

My evaluation: 00 00 00

Communication

7 Rewrite the dialogue in the correct order.

8 Match sentences 1–6 to a–f.

- 1 Did you go out last night?
- 2 What was on?
- 3 Did you see X-Men?
- 4 What do you think about documentaries?
- 5 Was it any good?
- 6 What did you think about Star Trek?
- a In my opinion, it was the most interesting of last week's films.
- b They're boring. I never watch them.
- c No, I stayed in.
- d 17 Again was on at eight o'clock.
- e Yes, it was. I reckon John Killmer is a brilliant actor.
- f No, I missed it.

My evaluation:

unit 3 Disposable world

Vocabulary

Household goods

rton of pe of	a b c	toothpaste chocolate washing powder
rton of pe of	b c	chocolate
pe of	С	
of		washing powder
	d	
x of		apples
	е	juice
g of	f	fizzy drink
n of	g	toilet paper
Correct the sen	te	nces.
got a bar of fizzy o	drir	nk.
-		
e eating a carton o	of c	crisps.
		•
	•••••	
ere a tube of coffee	e ir	n the cupboard?
		s very good.
much is this can c	of v	washing powder?
•••••		
in is buying a big p	oac	cket of orange juice.
jar of toilet paper i	s e	expensive.
	got a bar of fizzy of a got a can of fizzy of a can of fizzy of eating a carton of the can of the c	x of e g of f n of g Correct the sente got a bar of fizzy dring got a can of fizzy dring re eating a carton of commence needs a new bag of second a big roll of apple ere a tube of coffee in bottle of chocolate is

	Complete the sentences with the words ne box.
	toothpaste fizzy drink peach juice toilet paper washing powder shampoo crisps
	Are you thirsty? Would you like this carton of peach juice?
1	I want to wash my hair, but I can't find that bottle of
2	Can we open the big packet of
3	This can ofis very cold.
4	Where's my tube of? I can't see in the bathroom.
5	We need to buy some more rolls of
6	My T-shirt is very dirty. Have we got a new box of?
	** Write sentences about the things that your ave or haven't got at home.
	In our fridge, we've got two cans of fizzy drink, but we haven't got any cartons of juice.
annah.	In our fridge,
2	In our kitchen cupboard,
3	In our bathroom cupboard,



much, many, a lot of

1 Are the nouns countable or uncountable? Write *c* or *u* next to the words.

water u

1	baq	

5 apple

9 shampoo

2 bottle

6 people

10 juice

3 food

7 time

11 box

4 money

8 packet

2 Art Order the words to make sentences. Omit one word from each sentence.



of / always / we / many / a / drink / coffee / lot We always drink a lot of coffee.

1 isn't / there / milk / much / in / fridge / the / lot

2 much / fruit / eat / how / he / many / does /?

3 hasn't/lot/many/CDs/got/hiphop/she

4 much/your/has/brother/a/got/DVDs/of/lot/?

5 bag / apples / many / in / how / there / are / this / of /?

Relative pronouns

Connect the sentences with who, which or where. We visited a market. We bought some oranges there. We visited a market where we bought some oranges. 1 Rafa read a blog. It was about the life of a family in New York. 2 Al Gore is an American. He made a famous film about the environment. 3 We went to Carmen's house. I played with her dog there. 4 I heard some music. It made me feel happy. 5 His mother is a doctor. She works at the hospital in town. *** Complete the sentences using relative pronouns and your ideas. My mum is a person who is very kind. 1 Football is a sport _____ 2 Brad Pitt is an actor 3 Spain is the country

4 My best friend is a person



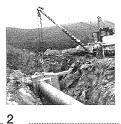
Pollution and the environment

1 Label the photos with the words in the box.

pollute burn destroy throw away bury recycle









3

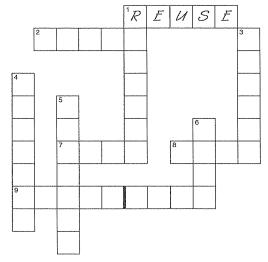




5

destroy

2 🗽 Complete the crossword.



Across

- use something again
- 2 use too much of something or use it in a bad way
- 7 make something safe from danger or extinction
- 8 put something on a fire
- 9 put something in the bin because you don't want it

Down

- 1 do something with paper or glass so that it can be used again
- 3 kill or hurt a person or animal with dangerous chemicals
- 4 make the air, sea or land very dirty
- 5 break something completely
- 6 put something in the ground

It's bad for the environment to burn plastic bags.

- 1 It's important for everybody to r..... more paper and glass.
- 2 Rubbish in the river can p..... the fish.
- 3 People must s..... the tigers in India.
- 4 Some families buy a lot of food and don't eat it. They w.....it.
- 5 We sometimes r..... plastic cartons. We put small plants in them.
- 6 When people burn rubbish, they p..... the atmosphere.
- 4 * Complete the text with pollution and environment verbs.

WHAT CAN YOU DO TO Save THE PLANET?

Don't (1) your old clothes and put them in the bin. You can (2) them. Take them to the special recycling centre in Church Road.

Also, you can write to your local council. Ask them not to (3) rubbish because the smoke (4) the atmosphere. It isn't a good idea to (5) plastic bags in the ground either.

When you get a plastic bag, don't forget to (6)it several times.

Make sure that you eat all the food in your fridge – don't throw it in the bin and (7) it!



too, too much, too many, enough, not enough

1 Choose the correct words.

There isn't too many / (enough) cola.

- 1 There's too / too much pollution in this city.
- 2 I'm too / too much tired to play football tonight.
- 3 I've got enough / too food, thank you.
- 4 There are too much / too many people in the restaurant.
- 5 This exam is too / too much difficult.
- 2 ** Correct the sentences.

He can't watch this film. He isn't too much old. He can't watch this film. He isn't old enough.

- 1 This computer is too much old. It's very slow.
- 2 People don't walk too many.
- 3 There are too much players on the football team.

.....

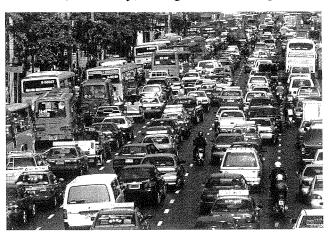
4 I haven't got too money to buy that.

Complete the sentences with too, too much, too many or enough.

He played football this afternoon and now he's \$\tau00\$ tired to walk home.

- 1 Our dog is incredibly fat. I think we give himfood every day.
- 2 I can't do my geography homework. It's
- 3 I can't go to the cinema. I've only got two euros and that isn't
- 4 I'm really hot. I think I'm wearingclothes!
- 5 Is your brother old to go on holiday without your parents?

4 ** Write sentences about your street or your town with some of the words in the box. Use too, too much, too many, enough or not enough.



cars motorbikes buses cinemas discos noise traffic rubbish entertainment rain sun hot cold wet dry windy dirty boring

There are too many cars in the centre of town.

Th	ere isn't enough rain in the summer.
2	
3	
4	
5	

Dictation

% *	4.04 Listen and write.
Mum	
Rachel	
Mum	
Rachel	
Mum	
Rachel	



H	eading
ę.	\bigstar Read the text. Tick (\checkmark) the box.
	The designers use materials to make the clothes.
	a expensive D b old C c new D
et voltan.	
H	ECYCLED STYLE
A	People from all over the world come to London Fashion Week. But this year, one fashion show at the Science Museum is different. Models walk down the catwalk to loud music and photographers take hundreds of pictures. What's so different? The answer is, of course, the clothes.
	All the models are wearing things which come from second-hand shops, rubbish bins or even old cars. A lot of the cloth for the jackets and coats is from cars, firemen's trousers and tea bags. For example, one model is wearing a pair of shoes created from car seats. Another is wearing a hat and jewellery made from old CDs.
E	The show is from five 'eco-designers' who all have new collections. They want to make clothes, but not create waste. These designers recycle and reuse old materials to create their new styles.
	The designers are all worried about the impact of clothes on the environment. 'We are seeing a culture where people are buying clothes, then throwing them away,' says one of the designers. 'We need to recycle much more.'
E	Every year in the UK, people throw away two billion kilograms of clothes which often come from cheap fashion shops. This creates too much rubbish for councils and it's sometimes difficult to recycle textiles.
2	** Read the text again. Match headings 1–5
	with paragraphs A–E.
	1 The problem of throw-away clothes. £
	2 Designers who recycle
	3 Clothes from seats and tea bags

4 One designer's opinion.

5 A new type of fashion show.

3	1	Read the text again. Write true or false.
		Only people from the UK come to London Fashion Week. <i>false</i>
	1	Photographers take a lot of pictures at the show.
	2	All the models wear firemen's trousers.
	3	A designer made jewellery from old CDs.
	4	People always recycle clothes from cheap fashion shops.
	5	Recycling textiles is sometimes difficult.
4	A	** Answer the questions. Write complete
		entences.
		What did the designers use for cloth for the jackets
		and coats? They used cars, firemen's trousers and tea bags.
	1	What did the designers use car seats for?
	ı	-
	2	How many designers created the clothes?
	3	What worries the designers?
	4	What does one designer think that we need to do?
	5	How many clothes do British people throw away every year?

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Writing

Language point: so and because

1 Choose the correct words.

The beach is dirty so / because everybody leaves rubbish on it.

- 1 He was unhappy about the problem, so / because he wrote a letter to the council.
- 2 We're worried about plastic bags so / because they're bad for the environment.
- 3 I've got a cloth bag, so / because I don't need to use plastic bags.
- 4 It's bad to bury plastic so / because it doesn't decompose.
- 5 They were very hungry, so / because they ate a packet of biscuits.
- 6 I feel cheerful today so / because it's my birthday.
- 7 The film was incredibly boring, so / because we stopped watching it.

Task

3 Read the notes and complete Ben's letter to the council.

Problem	not enough things for teenagers /do/in our town
Photo	show/local park no tennis or basketball courts/ one small football pitch no café/can't buy drinks/ ice creams
Reasons	1 council spends all its money /things for babies/young children 2 council not want teenagers /go to park/with friends/ evening
Conclusion	must do something / situation maybe / not got a lot of money / but must do something to help bored teenagers we need / place / go

2 Match 1-6 with a-f.

- 1 Marc was very hungry,
- 2 Tim was feeling ill
- 3 Laura broke her leg,
- 4 My mum came home late
- 5 They were very tired
- 6 They wanted to catch the train,

- a so they got up early.
- b so she went to hospital.
- c because he ate too much chocolate.
- d so he ate three packets of crisps.
- e because she spent an hour at the doctor's.
- f because they always went to bed late.



_	enough things for teenagers to do obto which (1)
	and there's
only (3)	
(5)	
Secondly, the counci	l doesn't want (6)
We must (7)	Maybe the
• /	, but we (9)
Yours faithfully, Ben Wolf	

4 *** Write a letter to your council. Imagine there isn't enough for teenagers to do where you live. Describe the causes of the problems and suggest solutions.

My evaluation

How much do you know? Do the exercises and then circle your own evaluation.

1 need to try this again.

9 9	/	muld	do	+hin	better
00	1	Coura	ao	VIIIO	Devver

1000	happy	with	+hic
1 am	nappy	VVIVII	VIIIO.

	1	cau	do	+laic	very	unll
88	/	can	ao	VIIIO	very	vveii.

Grammar

much, many, a lot of

- 1 Choose the correct word.
 - 1 We don't throw away much / many rubbish.
 - 2 There are a lot of / much children in the room.
 - 3 The council doesn't recycle much / many plastic bags.
 - 4 I haven't got much / many good DVDs.
 - 5 Claudia doesn't drink much / many coffee.
 - 6 They use much / a lot of electricity.

Relative pronouns

2 Complete the sentences.

We use (1)	when we talk about things.
We use (2)	when we talk about people.
We use (3)	when we talk about places.

- 3 Complete the sentences with who, which or where.
 - 1 Cristiano Ronaldo is a famous footballer plays for Portugal.
 - 2 There's a good shop near hereyou can buy local food.
 - 3 Hike films have cool music and songs.
 - 4 Miley Cyrus is an actress and singer comes from the USA.
 - 5 Pablo and Marta went to a new school they started to learn French.
 - 6 We've got a bar of chocolate is from Brazil.

too, too much, too many, enough, not enough

4 Use the words in brackets to write sentences with too, too much, too many, enough or not enough.

1	I can't go out tonight.
	(I / have got / homework)

2	Alejandro doesn't want to swim in the sea.	
	(it / is / cold	t)

3	We're late. We can't have breakfast.
	(we / have got / time)

4	It's very difficult to find a seat on this train.
	(there / are / people)

5	Buy that nice T-shirt.
	(vou / have got / money)

My evaluation:

Translation

5 Translate the sentences.

1	How many cartons of juice have we got?
2	We haven't got enough shampoo.
3	Do you throw away a lot of rubbish?

- 4 They buy food which comes from a local market.
- 5 That tube of toothpaste is too expensive.
- ${f 6}\ \ {f Johnny\ Depp}\ {f is\ an\ actor\ who\ I\ like}.$

My evaluation:	80		@ 0 @ O	0
----------------	----	--	------------	---



Translate the words.

Household goods

bag of apples
bar of chocolate
bottle of shampoo
box of washing powder
can of fizzy drink
carton of juice
jar of coffee
packet of crisps
roll of toilet paper
tube of toothpaste

Pollution and the environment

burn
bury
destroy
poison
pollute
recycle
reuse
save
throw away
waste

My evaluation: 00 00 00

Communication

Write the words for these numbers.

1	0
2	1.6
3	25
4	738
5	4,902
6	7,000,000

8

Rewrite the dialogue in the correct order. Olivia OK, no problem. I'll see what they've got. Olivia No, that's fine. I know a good shop which sells drinks. Olivia Hi, Harry! Have we got everything for the party? Olivia Shall I buy some more drinks? Harry Thanks. Could you get five cartons of juice and ten cans of fizzy drink? Harry We've got enough food, but there isn't much to drink. Harry Would you mind? Olivia Harry Olivia Harry _____ Olivia

Harry _____

.....

My evaluation:

unit 4 Life online

Vocabulary

Nouns and verbs: the internet

1 Complete the nouns with the correct letters.

bl0g

- 1nst....nt m....ss....g....ng
- 2 p....rs..... w....bp....g....
- 31
- 4 f....l.... sh....r....ng
- 5 ch....t r.....m
- 6 m....ss....g.... b....rd
- 7nl..... g....m.....
- 8 d.....d
- 9 s....rchng....n....
- 2 ** Write nouns for the definitions.

You play this on your computer with other people.

online game

- A place where you can speak to your friends online.
- 2 This is like an online letter.
- 3 You can leave online notes for your friends here.
- 4 This helps you to look for information.

.....

- 5 This is like an online diary.
- 6 Something you take from a website, for example, music or films.

3 ** Correct the sentences.



He searches games online every day. He plays games online every day.

- 1 I created you some photos yesterday.
- 2 Do you like messaging personal webpages?
- 3 I only post files legally.
- 4 I'm sharing with a friend in our favourite chat room.
- 4 ** Answer the questions. Write complete sentences.

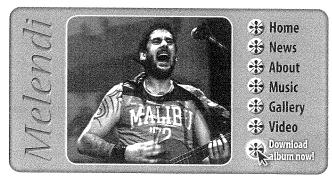
Do you play games online? What online games do you plant of Warcraft' with my cousin.

- 1 Do you prefer calling friends on your mobile, texting or chatting online? Why?
- 2 What type of things do you download?
- 3 What do you think of instant messaging?
- 4 Do you know anybody who's got a personal webpage? $\mbox{\it V}$



Present perfect: affirmative and negative

- 1 Choose the correct words.
 - I(ve)/ 's created a webpage for my parents.
 - 1 You hasn't / haven't emailed me before.
 - 2 My teacher has / have visited my webpage.
 - 3 Viv and I have / has shared a lot of files.
 - 4 She haven't / hasn't posted a message here.
 - 5 I haven't / hasn't chatted online before.
 - 6 He 've / 's blogged about his football team.
 - 7 My grandad hasn't / haven't used the internet.
- 2 ** Write sentences using the present perfect.



we / download / the new Melendi album

We've downloaded the new Melendi album.

- 1 Tom / not create / a personal webpage
- 2 I / play / some new games online
- 3 she / join / an online chess club
- 4 fifty people / log on / to our website

.....

.....

- 5 I/not message/my friends today
- 6 your mum / not use / this search engine

Present	perfect:	regular	and	irregular
verbs	S			

3		Rewrite the sentences using the present erfect.
		We don't spend much time online. We haven't spent much time online.
	1	I don't play games online.
	2	He emails his cousins in the USA.
	perfect. We don't spend much time online. We haven't spent much time online. 1 I don't play games online. 2 He emails his cousins in the USA. 3 You sell things online. 4 She doesn't visit educational websites. 5 They put a lot of information online. 6 I don't download music files. 4 Write sentences about you, your fand your friends. Use the verbs in the bothe present perfect. create a personal webpage play games of email friends use a search engine blog show the present perfect. My friends and I have created a personal webpage. My parents haven't played games online. 1	
	4	
	5	They put a lot of information online.
	6	
4	aı	Write sentences about you, your family and your friends. Use the verbs in the box and be present perfect.
		create a personal webpage play games online email friends use a search engine blog share files
		, ,
		My parents haven't played games online.
	_	
	_	
	·	
	O	



Website contents: interests

1 Find eight more words. Write the words below.

0	M	Α	D	٧	1	С	Е	S	ı
Н	0	М	Е	W	0	R	K	Н	F
Α	R	Α	D	G	Q	Е	R	0	F
J	0	K	Е	S	U	S	G	Р	Α
А	S	D	Е	G	1	Т	Α	Р	S
D	С	0	S	K	Z	0	D	ı	Н
٧	0	G	L	Α	Z	R	G	Ν	1
1	Р	٧	Α	М	E	S	E	G	0
S	Е	Р	Т	I	S	Т	Т	Н	Ν
E	S	Р	E	G	0	S	S	I	Р

horoscopes	

2 Complete the headings on the website.

Website contents		
Film reviews Twilight on DVD New Pedro Almodó	New Top 40 albums Madonna concert in Madrid	
	(2) • Interviev	v with Paris Hilton
(3) • Win a holiday for two in Ibiza!		
(5)	Participal designation of the control of the contro	
• You and your friend		

★★ Write words for the definitions.
Small and useful tools which are often electronic. gadgets
1 Something that people with problems need.
2 Star signs, for example Scorpio and Capricorn.
3 Friendships, often romantic.
4 Stories which make you laugh.
5 New and popular styles of clothes.
6 Famous people.
7 Opinions about new DVDs.
8 Informal writing about people and social events
Answer the questions. Write complete sentences.
Where do you read music reviews? I read music reviews in magazines.
1 What are your favourite games and who do you play them with?
2 When do you go shopping and what do you usually buy?
3 Have you ever done a quiz? When? What kind of quiz was it?
4 Do you know any good jokes?

3

4



Present perfect: questions

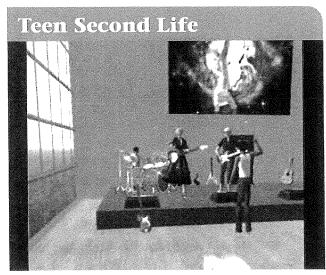
1	X	Order the words to make questions.
		ve / where / this evening / you / been / ? There have you been this evening?
	-	u / this book / ever / read / have / ?
	2 co	mputers / you / which / used / have / ?
	3 ha	s / brought / Cristina / any money / ?
	4 ha	s/what/cooked/he/?
		ey / visited / have / ever / your personal webpage / ?
2		Complete the dialogue using the present ect form of the verbs in brackets.
	Hugh	Welcome to London! <i>Have</i> you ever <i>visited</i> Europe before? (visit)
	Kelly	Yes, I have. Twice.
	Hugh	Which cities (1)youyou in?
	Kelly	Valencia and Berlin.
	Hugh	(2)your husband ever Europe with you? (visit)
	Kelly	Yes, he has. He came to Valencia with me.
	Hugh	What (3)the best thing about Europe? (be)
	Kelly	The culture and the languages.
	Hugh	Who (4) you on this visit? (see)
	Kelly	I've seen Lady Gaga. She's on tour here.
	Hugh	(5) you fun? (have)
	Kelly	Yes, a lot of fun! But it's hard work. I'm tired!

3	9	Write questions using the present perfect.
		Charlie / make / what / ? What has Charlie made?
	1	my sister / see / they / ?
	2	you / why / give / me this card / ?
	3	he / read / which / blog / ?
	4	they / the teacher / email / ?
4	q	Read the answers. Then complete the uestions. Use the present perfect form of the old verbs.
		Have <i>you visited John's website?</i> Yes, I have. I visited John's website this morning.
	1	Who? I don't know. I haven't seen anyone take your laptop.
	2	Has? No, he hasn't. My dad's going to create his new webpage next week.
	3	Where?
	4	I'm not sure. Maybe they've gone to the library. Have?
		Yes, they have. They downloaded the film this morning.
Di	ct	tation
5		* 4.05 Listen and write.
	Ar	nna
	Cl	nris
	Ar	nna
	Cł	nris
		ına
		nris



Reading

- 1 ★ Read the text. What can you do on the British Council's island in Teen Second Life? Tick (✓) the box.
 - a homework C c play games in English
 - b learn about problems in other countries



Jaime Ramírez has never scored under eight or nine points in an English test and his spoken English is amazing. But Jaime has never spent more than fifteen minutes doing his English homework. In fact, Jaime spends at least three hours a day online. So why is Jaime so good at English? His secret is TSL – Teen Second Life.

TSL is a virtual world for thirteen to seventeenyear-olds and it's free to join. In TSL, teenagers from around the world have their own avatar. Avatars can go shopping and spend money – 'Linden dollars' – in the shops. They can make friends and play sports. They can even join a band and play music!

How has TSL helped Jaime Ramírez to improve his English? 'There are a lot of places in TSL where you can improve your English,' explains Jaime. 'The British Council has a special island in TSL and I spend most of my time there. They don't give English lessons, but there are games and competitions in English. I also like the Global Kids Island, where I've learnt a lot about social and world problems, all in English. The best thing about TSL is simply chatting to players from other countries. I think anyone who wants to practise their English should log on to TSL!'

)	T	★ Reac	the text again. Write true or talse.					
		Jaime Ram	nírez is good at English. <i>true</i>					
	1	Jaime has got problems with pronunciation.						
	2	He spends more time online than doing homework.						
	_	TOL :						
		-	for teenagers.					
			atar spends euros in TSL.					
	5	Jaime play	s games on the British Council's island.					
	6	Jaime's fav	vourite thing about TSL is the games.					
3			d the text again. Find the words in the cose the correct definitions.					
		score	remember a fact / get points in a test					
	Asset	virtual	not real / nearly					
	2	avatar	online character / money					
	3	improve	lose something / get better at something					
	4	social	connected with people / connected with animals and avatars					
4		★★ Answentences.	wer the questions. Write complete					
	Does Jaime spend a long time online? Yes. He spends at least three hours a day online.							
	1	1 How much does it cost to join TSL?						
	2 What can avatars do in TSL?							

	3	Why does	s Jaime like the Global Kids Island?					
	4	What doe	s Jaime like best about TSL?					



Writing

Language point: comparisons

1 Choose the correct words.

My friends aren't (as interesting as) / more interesting as celebrities!

- 1 Eating at home is less expensive / like expensive than going to a restaurant.
- 2 Picasso is as famous as / more famous than my art teacher.
- 3 An email is like / less than an online letter.
- 4 Emailing is faster than / as fast as sending a letter.
- 5 The UK is warmer than / isn't as warm as Spain.

Task

3 Read the notes about the people's opinions. Then complete the comments.

James007

not downloaded music

other people download music / not pay
for it = problem

bands need money to practise / record /
work hard

Illegal downloading = stealing

PopLife444

not agree with James007
record companies get most of the money
musicians / not get much money
not steal a CD
share files with friends

2 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

as less more than like

	Maths is more difficult than geography.
1	My laptop was more expensiveyour computer.
2	London isn't as beautifulSeville.
3	My mobile phone isyours.
4	Gossip isinteresting than horoscopes.

Are illegal downloa	AD A PRODUCTION OF THE PRODUCT
Post a comment	Report to moderator
James007	
(1)	
PopLife444	
(8) The (9)	Record companies When people buy music. the record a CD of course, but I

4 * Do you agree or disagree with the opinion below? Write your own comment for an internet forum.

that's a problem.

..... with my friends all the time. I don't think

Chatting online is better than talking on the phone.



My evaluation

How much do you know? Do the exercises and then circle your own evaluation.

| I need to try this again.

		/	could	do	this	better
--	--	---	-------	----	------	--------

I am happy with this		0	/	am	happy	with	this
----------------------	--	---	---	----	-------	------	------

00	1	can	do	this	very	well
----	---	-----	----	------	------	------

Grammar

Present perfect: affirmative and negative

1 Complete the sentences using the present perfect form of the verbs in brackets.

1	She	to the website. (not log on)
2	We	the new chat room. (visit)
3	lr	my email address. (not change)
4	You	some new messages. (post)

- 5 He the internet today. (use)
- 6 Harry any films. (not download)

Present perfect: regular and irregular verbs

2 Complete the table with the verbs in the box.

eat begin create write drink chat put spend visit blog

Regular verbs				
Infinitive	Past simple	Past participle		
2000000 0.00000000000000000000000000000		NO. 00.000 (10		
alau organista (Congress Additional de Congress Congress Additional Congress Congres	MINISTER DE CONTRACTOR DE			
Irregular verbs		mention in this color in the security is the a set for man to the end about the light in the grade and in the de		
Infinitive	Past simple	Past participle		
	The section of the se			
est nonations environment of the recent his transfer of the results in the section properties that the section of the section				
eganica bullida bullistica de como per es como es como como en es como en es como es como es en en es en estad	THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY O	**************************************		

Present perfect: questions

3 Rewrite the sentences as questions.

2 They haven't shared any files.

1	Sally has created a personal webpage.

3	You've sent me the same file twice.

4	He hasn't sold the business.

5	We've used that laptop.

My evaluation: 00 00 00

Translation

4 Translate the sentences.

1	I've never created a personal webpage.
2	Who has done this quiz?
3	Have you ever used this gadget?
4	He's never seen a celebrity.
5	Which horoscopes have you read?

My evaluation:		9 9	***	00
iviy evaluation.	OO	00		

6 She hasn't posted a message here.



Translate the words.

Nouns and verbs: the internet
Nouns
blog
chat room
download
email
file sharing
instant messaging (IM)
message board
online game
personal webpage
search engine
Verbs
blog
chat
create a personal webpage
download
email
message people
play games online
post a message
search
share files
Website contents: interests
advice
celebrities
competitions
fashion
film reviews
gadgets
gossip

N/N/	evaluation:	() (0 0	8 (9 (8
iviy	cvaluation.	00	\circ	0 0	0 6	90

homework horoscopes jokes _____ music reviews quizzes relationships shopping

Communication

Look at the table and answer the questions with the words in the box.

> No, never. No, never. Yes, once. Yes, twice. Yes, a few times. Yes, a lot of times.

	message	blog
Alba	no	x 2
Pilar	x 50	x 5
Toni	no	x 1

T	oni	no	x 1			
1	Has	s Alba ever m				
2	Has	Has Alba ever blogged?				
3	Has	s Pilar ever m		yone?		
4	Has	s Pilar ever bl				
5		s Toni ever me	essaged any			
6		s Toni ever blo	ogged?			
Co	omį	olete the dia				
Ja	.ck	What's the (1)	?		
An	nna	You've given	my seat to	Carlos!		
Ja	.ck	I'm really (2) was yours.		I didn't (3) that it		
Ka	ite	Have you (4)		chatted online?		
Ma	ах	No, (5)	V	Vhat (6) you?		
Ka	ıte	Yes, I have, a	a (7)	times.		
То	m	I didn't (8)		to post that message. Sorry.		
Sa	ım	You must rer	nember to re	ead before you post!		
То	m	Don't (9)	······	It won't (10)again.		
	Μν	evaluation	n: 22 2			

unit 5 You're a star

Vocabulary

Show business

- 1 Match 1-7 to a-g.
 - 1 The singer has done -
 - 2 Jennifer Lopez has appeared
 - 3 His concerts always get
 - 4 My favourite band are shooting
 - 5 Beyoncé has released
 - 6 My favourite pop star has sacked
 - 7 The American guitarist has signed

- a a new album.
- **b** an interview on Spanish TV.
- c her manager.
- d very good reviews in the newspaper.
- e in a number of different films.
- f a contract with a big record company.
- g a video in the centre of London.

He's a very successful musician. He's *had* five hits this year.

- a appeared b shot c done d had
- 1 The singer was unhappy about the concerts, so she'sher terrible guitarist.
 - a broken b sacked c signed d got
- 2 That actor has his first interview with a newspaper.
 - a sacked b appeared c done d shot
- 3 She's for a small part in a Hollywood film.
 - a auditioned b signed c released d appeared
- 4 The people in the band wanted to do different things, so they'veup.
 - a had b got c broken d done

3 A journalist is interviewing a singer.
Complete the questions with the words in the box.

hit video review TV single contract interview

When did you release your first single?

1 Have you had a number one _____?

2 Who did you sign a _____ with?

3 When did you do your first big _____ on the radio?

4 Have you appeared on French _____?

5 Where do you want to shoot your next _____?

6 Did your last album get a good _____?

4 ** Complete the text with verbs from exercises 1–3. Use the past simple.

Duffy (2)her first album, 'Rockferry', in March 2008. The album

e charts and it views in the newspapers.

went to number of	ne in the charts and it
(3)	good reviews in the newspapers.
Duffy suddenly be	came very popular and
(4)	interviews on the radio. She
(5)	hits with singles from the album,
including 'Mercy'	and 'Warwick Avenue'. She
(6)	her first big video in Wales.



Present perfect + just

1	Order the words to make sentences.		
manager / the / just / signed / the / has / contract The manager has just signed the contract.			
	1 friends/a/have/appeared/just/film/in/our		
	2 have / I / seen / just / favourite / star / my / pop		
	3 band/sister/has/my/just/auditioned/for/a		
	4	you / have / bought / that / new / just / album / ?	
	5	just / band / the / broken / has / up / ?	
	6 done/interview/the/has/actor/just/an		
	7	album / my / has / an / released / favourite / just / singer	
2	2 Complete the sentences. Use the preser perfect with just and the words in the box. have lunch go to the shops ask the teacher have an accident play tennis win a competition		
		come out of the sea	
	My brother isn't at home. He's just gone to the shops.		
	1	They aren't very hungry. They	
	2 You know the answer. You		
	3	I'm really excited. I	
	4	The dog is wet. It	
	5	We're very tired. We	
	6	She's at the hospital. She	

Present perfect + still, yet and already

3	Complete the mini dialogues with still, yet or already.		
	Joe	Have you seen that new Brad Pitt film yet?	
	May	Yes. I've already seen it three times.	
	I'm feeling very happy. I've (1)done my homework for this week.		
	I (2)haven't started my homework.		
	Has your brother's band signed a contract (3)?		
	Мо	You're joking! They (4) haven't learnt to play their instruments.	
	Josh	I've (5)chosen my career. I want to manage pop singers. What about you?	
	I haven't decided (6), but I'm very good at singing. Would you like to be my manager?		
	Jude	Dad, you haven't given me my pocket money (7)	
	Dad	That's because you (8)haven't tidied your bedroom.	
4 Write sentences with still, yet or alread Use the words in the box and your own ideas			
	visit: the Alhambra the Sagrada Familia my local art gallery my local museum try: Chinese food French food Mexican food Indian food		
	learn to: make paella make a good cup of coffee iron my clothes use the washing machine		
	I still haven't visited the Alhambra. I haven't tried Chinese food yet. I've already learnt to make paello		
	1		
	2		
	3		
	4		



Nouns and adjectives: star qualities

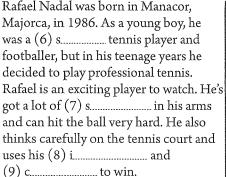
1 Choose the correct words.

You need a lot of skill / skilful to be a professional footballer.

- 1 It's important for a children's writer to be creativity / creative.
- 2 Nicole Kidman has got a lot of style / stylish.
- 3 The actor in the film is very good looks / good-looking.
- 4 Some people think that you don't need much talent / talented to be a model.
- 5 When you leave school, you need to be more independence / independent.
- 6 Wrestlers are always very strength / strong.
- 7 That singer is difficult to work with. He's got a very big ego / egotistical.
- 8 You usually need a lot of luck / lucky to become a film star.
- 2 ** Complete the text with the correct nouns and adjectives.

i chelope Cruz is a talelivea acticss
who was born in Alcobendas, Madrid,
in 1974. She's (1) f for her
(2) g and also her
(3) s clothes. Penélope is
(4) i and she speaks four
languages – Spanish, Italian, French and
English. Her (5) fhas helped her
to appear in adverts on TV and
in magazines.

Panálona Cruz is a talented actrass







3	Complete the sentences with the
	words in the box.

independence style lucky skill creative egotistical

The film star in this magazine looks terrible. He hasn't got a lot of *Style*.

- 1 It's good for politicians to have their own opinions. They must have some
- 2 People think it's easy to play football. But you need a lot of to play well.
- 3 Our team wasn't very good today. I think we were to win.
- 4 That woman thinks she's incredibly important. She's very
- 5 You're really you're always thinking of new ideas.
- 4 Write sentences about famous people. Use nouns and adjectives from exercises 1–3.

He's / She's quite / very / not exactly	
He / She / has / hasn't got (a lot of)	

Fernando Alonso is a racing driver. He's ver,	V
skilful and he's got a lot of talent.	

•	***
3	



for and since

1 Put the words in the box into the table.

this morning three weeks one o'clock ten years 1995 a few minutes eight months Friday a short time last night

for	since
three weeks	

2 ** Write sentences using for and since.

I / be / in this band (three years)

I've been in this band for three years.

- 1 he / play / the drums (he was six)
- 2 we / have / that piano (four months)
- 3 they / study / music (many years)
- 4 Maria / work / with the band (last year)

Present perfect and past simple

.....

not see have finish play not listen live

My favourite singer has had three hits this summer.

- 1 I that book on Wednesday. The ending was very good.
- 2 She loves her flat. She there for five years.
- 3 Daniel isn't at school. We him for a few days.
- 4 They to that concert on the radio yesterday.
- 5rugby or basketball?

4 Complete the letter with the correct verbs in brackets. Use the present perfect or the past simple.

Hijake,
We've been (be/wait) in London for four
days and I don't want to go home! We
(1) (arrive / leave) here on
Thesday and since then we (2)
(play/do) a lot of things. 1 (3)
(go / see) a number of different places -
shops, art galleries and museums. And
guess what? My brother (4)
(be/say) nice all the time and he
(5) (not listen / not say)
anything horrible yet!
Yesterday we (6)(go/vísít) to
see a Coldplay concert at Wembley Arena.
It (7) (become / start) at eight
o'clock and the band (8)
(play / be) for three hours.
We still (9)
(not visit / not like) the British Museum
and we (10)
(not want / not take) a boat trip on the
river yet, but I think we're going to do that
tomorrow.
Chloe

Dictation

5

4.06 Listen and write.			
Max			
Luke			
Max			
Luke			
Max			
Luke			



Reading

1 K		ung
1	*	Read the text. Tick (✓) the box.
		eople need to be between years old to go to the nderage Festival.
		twelve and fourteen \square c twelve and eighteen \square fourteen and eighteen \square
		A new type of festival For most teenagers under the age of eighteen in the UK, it's difficult and expensive to get into pop festivals. The shows finish very late and the tickets sometimes cost more than £100. But now things have started to change and that's because of the Underage Festival. The festival was the idea of Sam Kilcoyne. Sam first started the Underage Club when he was fourteen because teenagers couldn't get into normal clubs to see live music. His club in London was a big success, so he decided to have an Underage Festival too. This one-day festival for young people began in 2007 and it's become bigger every year since then. Talented bands and singers like Dizzee Rascal, Foals and Mystery Jets have appeared on the main stage. The event takes place every August in Victoria Park in London. There's usually a long queue of excited teenagers waiting for the gates to open at eleven o'clock. Ticket prices are much cheaper than for normal festivals. Perhaps the most surprising thing about the festival is that adults can't go in at all. The event is only open to teenagers between the ages of fourteen and eighteen. Parents need to leave their teenagers at the gate and come back at eight o'clock when it's finished!
2	*	Read the text again. Write true or false.
		It's easy for teenagers to get into pop festivals. false
	1	Sam Kilcoyne had the idea for the Underage Festival.
	2	He started the festival fourteen years ago
	3	Every year the festival has become bigger.
	4	The festival is in a park in London.
	5	The tickets are more expensive than for most festivals.

6 Parents can go into the festival.

3	Read the text again. Find the words in the text and match them to the definitions.					
	1	live music —	а	a line of people		
		success stage	b	a type of door where you go into a garden or park		
	4	takes place	· c	music you can listen to at th same time that it's played		
	5	queue gate	d	happens		
	6		е	something which is popular and does well		
			f	the thing musicians stand or when they play		
4		x★★ Answer thomplete senter		questions. Write		
		How old was Sam Kilcoyne when he started the Underage Club? He was fourteen when he started the Underage Club.				
	1	1 Why did Sam start the Underage Club?				
	2	2 Where was the first Underage Club?				
	3					
	4	4 What time does the festival start and finish?				
	5	children?				



Writing

Language point: ordering events

1 Choose the correct words.

My cousin was born(in)/later the 1980s.

- 1 At the age of / In nineteen, he signed a contract with a band.
- 2 Two months later / since then, the band broke up.
- 3 At the age of / In 2009, he began a solo career.
- 4 Later / After two months, he shot a video.
- 5 After / Since then, he's had two hits and a popular album.

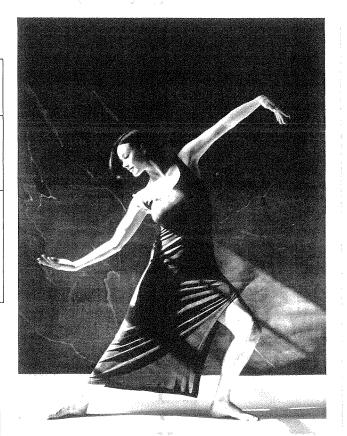
2 Complete the text with the words in the box.

Task

3 Read the notes about Aunt Millie, then complete the biography.

Paragraph 1	dance teacher/Ireland/born in small town near Dublin in the 1970s
Paragraph 2	be in the world of dance/since be/little girl first study modern dance at four/start to appear in shows soon after that
Paragraph 3	at eighteen move to Manchester/study dance at the Royal Northern College of Music live in Manchester since then/teach hip hop dance to teenagers at local school

My Aunt Millie is <i>a dance teacher</i> . She comes (1)	
Aunt Millie (3)	
at the age of four and she (6).	
soon after that.	
At the age of eighteen, she (7)	



4 *** Write about a friend or relative who has had changes in their life. Use the text in exercise 3 to help you.

My evaluation

How much do you know? Do the exercises and then circle your own evaluation.

	9	/	could	do	this	bette	ŕ
--	---	---	-------	----	------	-------	---

	I ama la anomenantela.	+lair
O	I am happy with i	VIIIS

	1	can	do	+hic	very	wali
	1	Carr	uv	VIIIO	very	VVEII

Grammar

Present perfect + just

- Write sentences with just and the present perfect.
 - 1 Is that singer very creative? (yes / she / write / a new song)
 - 2 Is the band happy? (yes / they / sign / a contract)
 - 3 Is it raining? (no / it / stop)
 - 4 Would you like a drink? (no / I / have / a carton of juice)

Present perfect + still, yet and already

Complete the sentences with still, yet or already.

We use (1) to describe an action which hasn't happened, but which we think will happen. It's used in questions and negative sentences. It comes at the end of the phrase.

We use (2) when an action has happened. It's used in affirmative sentences and comes after have / has.

We use (3) to say that an action hasn't happened. We use it in negative sentences. It goes before hasn't / haven't.

for and since

- Complete the sentences with for or since.
 - 1 They've lived in Hollywoodthree years.
 - 2 She's played the guitar since she was young.

 - 4 Jordi has been in the band for a long time.

Present perfect and past simple

- Choose the correct words.
 - 1 She's lived / She lived in that house since last September.
 - 2 We've moved / We moved to this town in 2008.
 - 3 I've met / I met my friend Paula three years ago.
 - 4 They haven't released / didn't release an album yet.
 - 5 Have you ever eaten / Did you ever eat Japanese food?
 - 6 Has he played / Did he play in that match last week?

	N.	۸۰	,	۵	1/	2	1.	12	+	١	١.	0	9 (0		0		(1)	. (
Ü			,	Ĭ	Ť	u	•	۰	LLI	ં.	9 =	C)(0	O	0	•	0	(

Translation

- Translate the sentences.
 - 1 We've just auditioned for a band.
 - 2 Have they done the interview yet?
 - 3 He's worked at the school since 2006.
 - 4 Have you ever appeared on TV?
 - 5 I haven't seen you for a while.
 - 6 That singer has been popular for two years.

My evaluation: 00 00











6 Translate the words

Show business

appear on TV / in a film

audition
break up
do an interview
get a good / bad review
have a hit
release a single / album
sack someone
shoot a video
sign a contract
Nouns and adjectives: star qualities
creative
creativity
ego
egotistical
fame
famous
good-looking
good looks
independence
independent
intelligence
intelligent
luck
lucky
skilful
skill
strength
strong
style
stylish
talent
talented

My evaluation:

Communication

7	Correct the	sentences.

8

1 He isn't exact good-looking.
2 She doesn't got a lot of talent.
3 That footballer hasn't got many skill.
4 You don't need much strong to be an actor.
5 It's important of a songwriter to be creative.
6 A sports star not need to be stylish.
Rewrite the dialogue in the correct order.
Tom Yes, I've just won a singing competition.
Tom I won first prize out of thirty people.
Tom Thanks. And what about you, Alex? How have you been?
Alex Hello, Tom. I haven't seen you for a while. You look happy.
Alex Really? Tell me about it. What happened?
Alex OK. No news, really. See you around.
Alex First prize! That's brilliant! Congratulations.
Alex
Tom
Alex
Tom
Alex
Tom

My evaluation: 00 00 00

unit 6 School life

Vocabulary

School life: verbs

- 1 Match 1–10 with a–j.
 - 1 copy —
 - 2 bully / expel / suspend
 - 3 cheat
 - 4 do
 - 5 revise
 - 6 fail / pass
 - 7 get
 - 8 leave
 - 9 make
 - 10 play

- a an exam
- b in exams
- c a friend's work
- d school
- e truant
- f someone
- g for an exam
- h friends
- i your homework
- j bad / good marks / a qualification

She passed the exam. She got 100%!

- 1 They b.....younger children.
- 2 They r......for the exam every evening.
- 3 He m.....some new friends at the football club.
- 4 He f.....the exam. He got 20%.

5	She c	in the	maths	exam,	so the	e teache	ŧ۲
	suspended her.						

6	He p	truant and the	teacher	told	hi
	parents.				

3	Complete the dialogue with the words in
	the box.

cheated copied expel got good marks passed the exam play truant suspended

ľoni	Where's Enrique?		
Vando	The head teacher Suspended him yesterday.		j
ľoni	Why? Did he (1)again?		
Nando	No, he (2)Ana's homework.		
Гопі	Why did he do that? in the exam last mo		
Vando	Enrique (4)because he (5)		-
Гопі	Really? Will the sch	ool (6)	

4 Answer the questions. Write complete sentences.

Nando Maybe. I'm not sure.

What marks do you usually get in English? I usually get good marks in English.

- 1 When do you revise for exams?2 Have you ever failed an exam?
- 3 Where do you usually do your homework?
- 4 At what age can people leave school in your country



should and must

1	S	Choose the correct words.	
		How mustn't /should answer this question?	
	1	I must to / mustn't wear trainers at school.	
	2	We should / mustn't revise before the English test.	
	3	We should / shouldn't go home before it gets dark.	
	4	You must / should pass all your exams. It's very important.	
	5	Your dad shouldn't / doesn't should smoke. It's unhealthy.	
	6	They should / mustn't shout in the library.	
	7	You must / should have a special ticket for the school bus.	
2	(Correct the sentences.	
		Boys at my school don't must have long hair. Boys at my school mustn't have long hair.	
	1	Students at our school must to study English and maths.	
	2	Where I should buy my school books?	
	3	You not should walk that way to school. It's dangerous.	
	4	She shouldn't to go to bed so late.	
	5	You've passed all your exams! You shouldn't celebrate!	
	_	Object to the second se	
	6	Students must are polite to the teachers.	

have to and don't have to

4

My dad has to work on Saturdays. 1	1	fo	Complete the sentences with the correct orms of <i>have to</i> and the verbs in the box.
1			be complete not go werk start get wear
2 We a uniform, but we can wear jeans on Fridays. 3 She good marks to go to college. 4 Alan school at 8.00? 5 What time we at the sports centre? 6 They to school today. It's a public holiday. Write sentences about you and people in your family. Use the words in the box or your own ideas. wash the car clean the windows study visit my grandparents cook go shopping look after my brother / sister tidy my room. 1 Write three things that you / they have to do this weekend. I have to tidy my room. My brother has to wash the car. 2 Write three things that you / they don't have to do this weekend. I don't have to study.			My dad has to work on Saturdays.
jeans on Fridays. 3 Shegood marks to go to college. 4school at 8.00? 5 What time we at the sports centre? 6 They to school today. It's a public holiday. Write sentences about you and people in your family. Use the words in the box or your own ideas. wash the car_clean the windows_study visit my grandparents_cook_go shopping look after my brother / sister_tidy my room. 1 Write three things that you / they have to do this weekend. I have to tidy my room. My brother has to wash the car. 2 Write three things that you / they don't have to do this weekend. I don't have to study.	1	1	this form?
4	2	2	
5 What time we at the sports centre? 6 They to school today. It's a public holiday. Write sentences about you and people in your family. Use the words in the box or your own ideas. wash the car clean the windows study visit my grandparents cook go shopping look after my brother / sister tidy my room. Write three things that you / they have to do this weekend. I have to tidy my room. My brother has to wash the car. 2 Write three things that you / they don't have to do this weekend. I don't have to study.	3	3	Shegood marks to go to college.
sports centre? 6 They	4	1	school at 8.00?
wash the car clean the windows study visit my grandparents cook go shopping look after my brother / sister tidy my room 1 Write three things that you / they have to do this weekend. I have to tidy my room. My brother has to wash the car.	Ę	5	
your family. Use the words in the box or your own ideas. wash the car clean the windows study visit my grandparents cook go shopping look after my brother / sister tidy my room Write three things that you / they have to do this weekend. / have to tidy my room. My brother has to wash the car. Write three things that you / they don't have to do this weekend. / don't have to study.	6	3	
weekend. I have to tidy my room. My brother has to wash the car. 2 Write three things that you / they don't have to do this weekend. I don't have to study.			
2 Write three things that you / they don't have to do this weekend. I don't have to study.			visit my grandparents cook go shopping
weekend. I don't have to study.	1	I	visit my grandparents cook go shopping look after my brother / sister tidy my room Write three things that you / they have to do this weekend.
•	1		visit my grandparents cook go shopping look after my brother / sister tidy my room Write three things that you / they have to do this weekend. I have to tidy my room.
			visit my grandparents cook go shopping look after my brother / sister tidy my room Write three things that you / they have to do this weekend. I have to tidy my room. My brother has to wash the car. Write three things that you / they don't have to do this
		2	visit my grandparents cook go shopping look after my brother / sister tidy my room Write three things that you / they have to do this weekend. I have to tidy my room. My brother has to wash the car. Write three things that you / they don't have to do this weekend. I don't have to study.
		2	visit my grandparents cook go shopping look after my brother / sister tidy my room Write three things that you / they have to do this weekend. I have to tidy my room. My brother has to wash the car. Write three things that you / they don't have to do this weekend. I don't have to study.



School life: nouns

Order the letters and write the words.

	driabong	boarding school
1	dixem	school
2	marryip	school
3	vaprite	school
4	halidyos	school
5	legavin gea	school
6	urle	school
7	butjecss	school
8	munirof	school
9	drayecons	school
10	iglens-exs	school
11	tates	school

** Write words for the definitions.



A school, usually private, where students live.

	boarding school
1	A school for both boys and girls.
2	Clothes which students have to wear at school.
3	A school for only boys or only girls.
4	Something that students study at school, for example, maths or science.

the box.

> school rules primary school mixed school school-leaving age school holidays school uniform

	Do you go to a <i>mixed school</i> or a single-sex school?
1	Do you have to wear a at your school?
2	I don't have to go to classes next week. It's the
3	When I was five years old, I went to a nice
4	Theis eighteen in some countries.
5	You mustn't use your mobile in class. It's against the

** Complete the text with words from exercises 1–3.



Schools in England

Children in England st	art <i>primary SCA001</i> when they'	re five
years old. Their parent	s can choose between a	
(1), 1	which is free, or a (2)	
which they have to pay	for. At the age of eleven, stude	nts start
(3)		
Students have to study	English, maths and science. Of	her
(4)	include modern foreign langu	ages,
history, geography, art	and design.	
The (5)	is sixteen, but many st	udents
continue for two extra	years and take 'A-levels' before	e they go
to university.		
The school year starts	in September and the main	
(6)	are at Christmas, Easter and i	n the
summer. A lot of school	ols have a (7)	, but
some schools allow stu	udents to wear their own clothes	S.



should, must and have to

1 Choose the correct words.

He should / shouldn't / mustn't cycle to school. It's cheaper than the bus.

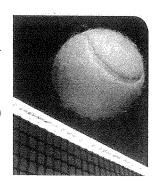
- 1 My dad has to / have to / must to start work at nine o'clock.
- 2 I doesn't have to / must / shouldn't remember to finish my homework.
- 3 I mustn't / have to / have get up at seven o'clock on Mondays. I hate Mondays!
- 4 You don't have to / must / shouldn't be late.
- 5 We mustn't / should / don't have to leave now. We can leave later.
- 6 You mustn't / don't have to / should copy my homework! It isn't fair!
- 7 Marc doesn't have to / mustn't / should study French. He learnt to speak it when he lived in Paris.
- 2 ** Complete the text with the verbs in the box.

must mustn't must should don't have to shouldn't

Welcome to Jordan Hill Tennis Club

Crime

You Should be careful with your possessions. You
(1)leave your jackets or bags unattended.



Food and drink

You (2) ______ eat or drink in the stadium.
 You (3) _____ consume all food and drinks in the café area.

During matches

- You (4) sit in the stadium. There are plenty of chairs next to the tennis courts.
- Everyone (5) wear a shirt. T-shirts aren't acceptable.

1	Henry can relax. He don't have to do the exam. Henry can relax. He doesn't have to do the exam. You don't must drop litter. You must use the bins.
2	You're tired. You should to rest for a while.
3	Hurry up! We has to leave soon. It's nearly dark.
4	She's lucky. She doesn't has to get up early.

Correct the sentences.

4 Complete the sentences with should, must or have to and your own ideas.

lt's raining. You *should take an umbrella*.

1	You look tired. You
2	It's Saturday! We

3	The rules about smoking are clear.
	V

5 Write anything. It hasn't to be perfect.

4	Ramón is hungry.	He

Dictation

วั	**	€ 4.07 Listen and write.
	Sandy	
	Claire	
	Sandy	
	Claire	
	Sandy	
	Claire	



Reading			Read the text again. Answer the questions.
di maraja	Read the interview. Tick (/) the box.		Are Anwen's parents teachers? No, they aren't.
	How many subjects is Anwen studying?		1 At what time does Anwen get up?
	a seven b nine c eleven		2 Does Anwen have classes in the evenings?
			3 How many compulsory subjects are there at Anwen's school?
			4 Does Anwen like her boarding school?
		3	Read the text again. Correct the sentences.
			Swansea is in England.
			Swansea is in Wales.
			1 Anwen must study citizenship.
	Boarding School		2 Anwen studies two languages.
	Mr Lee Why do you go to a boarding school?		
	Anwen My parents are musicians. They work in a different country every month. That makes it difficult for me to go to a normal school,		3 There aren't any Spanish exams.
	so I go to a boarding school in Swansea. Mr Lee Describe a typical school day.		4 They don't have to wear a school uniform.
	Anwen We have to get up at seven o'clock. We have classes and activities all day. In the		
	evenings, we don't have to do anything. We can use the internet or chat to friends. We must be in bed by ten thirty and 'lights out' is at eleven o'clock.	4	Answer the questions. Write complete sentences.
	Mr Lee What subjects do you have to study? Anwen Private schools don't have to follow the National Curriculum, but everyone at my school must study English, maths, science and also Welsh, because our school is in Wales.		Why does Anwen go to a boarding school? Her parents work in a different country every month, so it's difficult for her to go to a normal school.
	Mr Lee Do you have to study any other subjects? Anwen Well, the other subjects aren't compulsory.		1 What time does she have to be in bed?
	I'm studying citizenship, ICT, history, music, PE and Spanish. Also, there's Personal, Social and Health Education. In		2 Why does Anwen have to study Welsh?
	PSHE, we learn about health and friends. It's the only school subject without any exams, but I hate it. We have to talk about relationships. It's boring!		
	Mr Lee Do you like your boarding school?		
	Anwen Absolutely. The teachers are good. But we have to wear a school uniform.		3 Why doesn't Anwen like PSHE?
	Mr Lee Are there any disadvantages?		

Anwen We have to study harder than students in some state schools and we can't say, 'I've left my homework at home' because we live at school!



Writing

Language point: ordering information

- Order the letters to write words. 1 flylina 2 censoldy 3 rifytls
- 2 ** Write sentences a-c in the correct order using the anagrams in brackets to help you. Start each sentence with the anagrams.
 - a it's better for the environment (flylina)
 - b it's quicker than a letter (rifytls)
 - c it's easier to type than to write (censodly)

Why email is a good idea

Task

Read the essay title and the notes. Complete the opinion essay.

Are you in favour of exams or against them?

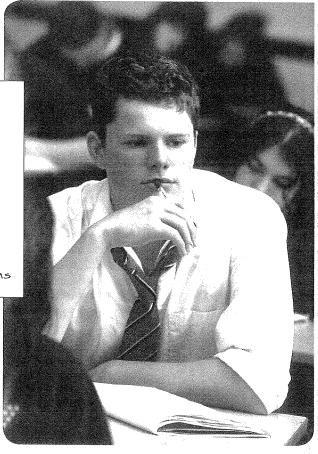
Notes:

schools use exams to check students' progress not in favour of exams - several reasons:

- I some students get nervous about exams don't get good marks (although they're good in class)
- students have to remember facts for a short while - they don't have to understand the subject
- exams should be realistic outside school, people can use dictionaries / calculators

Conclusion: essays and project work are better than exams

Most schools use <i>exams</i> to check (1)
In my opinion, there are three reasons why schools shouldn't use exams. Firstly, some students (4),
so they never (5), although
(6) Secondly, I think it's a bad thing to train
students to remember (7) Students who
get good marks in exams are good at exams, but they don't have to
(8) Finally, I think that
(9)
dictionary or a calculator. But in the real world, people can
(10) all the time.
So all in all, I think that (11)



** Read the essay question. Make notes. Then write an opinion essay.

> Are you in favour of compulsory school for students under the age of sixteen or against it?



My evaluation

How much do you know? Do the exercises and then circle your own evaluation.

I need to try this again.

OO I could do this better.

I am happy with this.

🛢 🛢 I can do this very well.

Grammar

should and must

- Complete 1-6 with phrases a-f.
 - 1 Students mustn't
 - 2 Professional footballers should

 - 3 Teachers should
 - 4 Drivers mustn't
 - 5 Cooks should
 - 6 Students must
 - a drive too quickly.
 - b do their homework.
 - c practise every day.
 - d use the best ingredients.
 - e be patient.
 - f talk in exams.

have to and don't have to

- Complete the sentences with have to, has to, don't have to or doesn't have to and the verbs in brackets.
 - 1 You _____ Just text me. (call)
 - 2 Mum _____ to work. It's Sunday. (go)
 - 3 Zackearly on Saturdays. His Saturday job starts at seven thirty. (get up)
 - 4 She her hair. She's already washed it. (wash)
 - 5 We Tim a present. It's his birthday tomorrow. (buy)

should, must and have to

- Choose the correct words.
 - 1 I've already paid for both of us. You should / don't have to pay.
 - 2 We have to / shouldn't be quiet in the library.
 - 3 You don't have to / mustn't cheat in exams.
 - 4 He was unlucky. I think he should / must take the exam again.
 - 5 She can win this time. She doesn't have to / shouldn't give up.

My evaluation:	© O		8 8	80
	Comp. Comp.	ALLOW YORK		

Translation

Translate the sentences.

1	He	shoul	d get	some	quali	fication	S.

2	We	don't	have	to	revise	tonight

3	Dov	you have	to le	ave	school	when	you're	sixteen'
---	-----	----------	-------	-----	--------	------	--------	----------

4 You mustn't cheat.

5 She should go to a private school.

6 I must finish my homework tonight.

My evaluation: 00 00 00



5 Translate the words.

School life: verbs
bully someone
cheat in exams
copy a friend's work
do your homework
expel someone
fail an exam
get a bad mark
get a qualification
get good marks
leave school
make friends
pass exams
play truant
revise for an exam
suspend someone
School life: nouns
boarding school
mixed school
primary school
private school
school holidays
school-leaving age
school rule
school subject
school uniform
secondary school
single-sex school
state school

My evaluation: 00 00 00

Communication

6	Order the words to make sentences for agreeing and disagreeing.									
		1 agree / that / I / with								
	2 l'm/	? I'm / about / sure / not / that								
	3 so/	3 so/I/think								
	4 that	4 that/I/with/disagree 5 don't/I/so/think								
	5 don'									
7		lete the dialogue.								
	Bob	Why are you crying? (1) Wthe m								
	Sheila	l've lost my mum's watch. (2) Wsss								
	Bob	(3) tlook for it.								
	Sheila	I suppose so. Will you help me?								
	Bob	Of course. Where did you lose it?								
	Sheila	I'm not sure. Maybe it was when I was at Kit's house.								
	(4) W y do, d tell your mum that you were at Kit's house. (5) T for s									
	Don't worry. She knows I went to Kit's house yesterday.									
	Bob	Well, I'm sure everything will (6) bOK.								
	Му	My evaluation: 00 00 00 00								

unit 7 Take action

Vocabulary

Action and protest

1 Complete the words in the sentences.

We needed publicity, so we talked to journalists.

- 1 The workers want more money. On Saturday, they're going to m... r... h through the streets.
- 2 We decided to $p \dots o \dots e \dots t$ in front of the university.
- 3 A lot of people wrote their names on the p...t...t...o....
- 4 He doesn't get any money for his charity work. He's a v... I... n... e... r.
- 5 We want to c... I ... e ... t a lot of money for a new park.
- 6 Some people don't like violent computer games. They want to b... n them.
- 7 We organized an email c... m... a... g... to support the new charity.
- 8 There was a big public m... e... i... g. Two hundred people came to it.
- 2 ** Write words for the definitions.

The help that you give to an organization or charity. support

- 1 A person or company that gives money so that an event can happen. s.....
- 2 A type of protest where people stop buying a product. b.....
- 3 A rule which says that people can't do something.

D.....

- 4 To go to a place at a certain time to see and talk to other people. m.....
- 5 A group of people who walk through a town to protest about something. m.....
- 6 To plan things to fight against something you don't agree with. c.....

3 Complete the sentences with the words i the box.

protest support organize petition boycott collection sponsor

People plan to *petition* the government about the terrible roads.

- 1 The company has decided tothe football team and pay for their new shirts.
- 3 They want to plan and _____ a big march through the centre of town.
- 4 He's got a big _____ of books.
- 5 That supermarket isn't paying enough to the coffee farmers. We're going toit.
- 6 The charity asks teenagers to help andolder people by doing their shoppin
- 4 ** Complete the text with the correct nouns and verbs.

African Adventure

18-year-old Ben White has organized a trip to Africa this summer. He wants to work as a (1) there for six months.

Last year, Ben heard about an (2) called Bikes for Africa. He was interested in



their campaign to (3)bikes and take them to children in South Africa. Bikes for Africa also helps children to learn all about the bikes.



will and might

Choose the correct words.

He mights /(might)come on the march, but he isn't sure.

- 1 I definitely want to watch that DVD today. Will / Do you give it to me later?
- 2 Sophia will / wills give us the money. She's already
- 3 I might to buy / buy the new Girls Aloud CD, but it's quite expensive.
- 4 Adrian isn't sure if he can come to the party. He might see / sees you there.
- 5 I might will watch / watch the film.
- 6 I'm not sure about the tennis match. I might not / not might play.
- ★★ Complete the sentences with might (✓), will $(\sqrt{\checkmark})$, might not (X), won't (XX) and the verbs in brackets.

We might Start (✓) a petition to ban cars from our town centre. (start)

- 1 In the future, I think I $(\sqrt{\checkmark})$ for a children's charity. (volunteer)
- 2 He isn't interested in the new campaign, so he(XX) to the meeting. (come)
- 3 You(1) this computer game. It's quite good. (like)
- 4 She doesn't usually like big concerts. She(X) a ticket. (get)
- 5 You must run for the bus. It definitely (XX) for you. (wait)
- 6 When the new sports centre is open, we...... $(\checkmark\checkmark)$ swimming there. (go)
- some money. (donate)

First conditional

1 You

Complete the sentences with the first conditional form of the verbs in the box.

> not read start sign publicize do come talk go collect ask not understand feel

If she *publicizes* the protest, everybody will *come*.

1	Youa lot of money if you		
		all the students in the class.	
2	If he	to the teachers,	
	they	the petition too.	
3	You	the question if you	

	the instructions	carefully.
4	you	worried if

5	If it	to rain later, what
	i	:hev

she on the march?

★★★ Complete the sentences with your own ideas.

> If I have any free time in the future, /// work as a volunteer and clean up our town.

1 If we don't protect the environment,



2	The students at our school will protest if
3	If the government opens a new park,
4	My mum will be worried if
5	If I tell my best friend a secret,
2	Mozili aggregate the magating if
0	We'll come to the meeting if



Phrasal verbs: a campaign

1 Complete the phrases.



j*oin* in a protest



1 f.....o.....o...information



2 s.....for something



3 c.....o....o....o....



4 I.....a endangered plants



5 s..... a new animal hospital

2 ** Choose the correct answer to complete the sentences.

I want to *sign up* for this monthly magazine about the environment.

- $a \ \ \text{end up} \quad \ b \ \ \text{set up} \quad \ c \ \ \text{sign up} \quad \ d \ \ \text{find out}$
- 1 People mighttigers completely if they don't stop killing them.
 - $a \ \ \text{carry on} \quad b \ \ \text{look after} \quad c \ \ \text{find out} \quad d \ \ \text{wipe out}$
- 2 Don't stop running. You must
 - a sign up b carry on c join in d set up
- 3 If we build shopping centres and houses everywhere, we'll with no forests at all.
 - a end up b sign up c set up d find out
- 4 Can you our dog next week? You need to give him food every day.
 - a wipe out b find out c carry on d look after

3	Corre	ct the se	entences.
---	-------	-----------	-----------

In the next ten years, we might set up more endangered species.

In the next ten years, we might wipe out more endangered species.

1	Why don't you look after the dancing? You'll enjoy it!

2	If we sign up running fast, we'll get very tired.	

3	My friend is going to wipe out a new organization for
	young people in our town.

4	We need to end up the answer to that question for
	homework.

4 ** Complete the text with phrasal verbs from exercises 1–3.

Interested in the environment? Then come and join us!

We are a group of teenagers who have set up a
new organization to protect and (1)
the environment in our area.
We think that if people (2)building
new roads and houses, they could
(3) many of the interesting birds,
insects and animals which live in the countryside
around our town. We could (4) with
only a small number of different species.
We are looking for new members to
(5)our weekend activities and
conservation projects.
If you want to (6)more about our
organization or (7)for our monthly
newsletter, please phone 14275 483282.



be going to

_	•	in five years' time, i <i>ii be at university</i> .
(Order the words to make sentences.	1 At the weekend, I
	going/we're/to/a/club/new/set up	2 When I'm twenty-five, I
	We're going to set up a new club.	3 This evening, my mum
1	aren't / support / us / going / you / to	4 Tomorrow, my school friends
2	2 sign/l'm/to/going/petition/the	5 In ten years' time, my best friend
3	3 find out / you / the / are / to / answer / going / ?	Present continuous for future arrangements
۷	going / a / to / organize / he's / meeting	4 Complete the sentences using the present continuous and the verbs in the box.
Ę	isn't/going/boycott/she/supermarket/to/that	watch cook visit play meet have On Friday evening, Jodie and Cara are meeting Jane
6	6 collect / what / they / going / are / to / ?	outside the cinema. 1 On Friday evening, Benfootball for the school team.
rill	and <i>be going to</i>	2 On Saturday afternoon, Jodie and Carawith friends. They're making pasta.
	Complete the sentences with will or be going to and the verbs in brackets.	3 On Saturday afternoon, Ben a pizza.4 On Sunday morning, Jodie and Cara
	I can't come on the march tomorrow. I'm going to look after my sister. (look after)	a DVD. 5 On Sunday morning, Benfriends.
1	In the future, I think humans many different species. (wipe out)	Dictation
2	Pe's buying some butter and eggs because hea cake later. (make)	5 4.08 Listen and write.
3	This homework is easy. I know weit very quickly. (do)	James Mrs Burton
2	'University of the following sandwiches?' 'Ia picnic with my friends later.' (have)	James
Ę	5 Don't go on holiday to that island. You	Mrs Burton
	any nice beaches there. (not find)	James
(She wants to get her dad a birthday present. But sheit today. (not buy)	Mrs Burton

3	*** Complete the sentences using will or be
	going to and your own ideas.

9	ong to and your own ideas.
	In five years' time, I'// be at university.
1	At the weekend, I
2	When I'm twenty-five, I
3	This evening, my mum
4	Tomorrow, my school friends
5	In ten years' time, my best friend
a	ent continuous for future rrangements Complete the sentences using the present ontinuous and the verbs in the box. Watch cook visit play meet have
	On Friday evening, Jodie and Cara <i>are meeting</i> Jane outside the cinema.
1	On Friday evening, Ben football for the school team.
2	On Saturday afternoon, Jodie and Carawith friends. They're making pasta.

**	4.08 Listen and write.
James	
Mrs Burton	
James	
Mrs Burton	
James	
Mrs Burton	



Dooding

T(eading
1	Read the text. Tick (/) the box. The Rainforest Foundation works with in the
	rainforests.
	a indigenous people c pop musicians b farmers
	The Rainforest Foundation UK
	The Rainforest Foundation is a charity in Britain. It campaigns for the preservation of the world's rainforests and the rights of the people who live there. There are other Rainforest Foundations in the USA and Norway.
	The musician Sting and his wife set up the charity in 1989 after they saw the unacceptable destruction of the Amazon rainforest. Some farmers were wiping out large parts of the forest, which is the home of indigenous people.
	The Rainforest Foundation has grown over the last twenty years and it now supports projects in different countries including Brazil, Peru, Cameroon and Uganda. The Rainforest Foundation thinks that indigenous people are very important to the rainforests, and the charity is going to carry on its work with them in the future.
	Every year, supporters of the charity join in a number of big events to collect money. This year, they're going to run the London Marathon again. If you look at the Rainforest Foundation webpage, you'll find information about their latest events and campaigns. You can also sign up for an email newsletter.
2	★★ Read the text again. Write <i>true</i> or <i>false</i> .
	The Rainforest Foundation only campaigns to save the Amazon rainforest. <i>false</i>
	1 The charity started in 1989.
	2 The charity supports projects in France.
	3 The charity is going to stop working with indigenous

te	ext and match th	em	to the definitions.		
1	charity	a	keeping something safe		
2	preservation	b	an organization which collects		
3	musician		money and uses it to help people		
4	indigenous people	С	a race of about 42 kilometres		
5	marathon	d	a person who plays a musical instrument for their job		
		е	people who are born in and live in a particular place		
	Answer the	e q	uestions. Write complete		
	What does the Ra	ainf	orest Foundation UK campaign		
	, ,		he preservation of the world's Prights of the people who live		
1	Why did Sting and	d h	is wife start the charity?		
•					
2	support projects		does the Rainforest Foundation		
3	Who are very imp	ort	ant to the rainforests?		
4	How can you find Foundation?	l ou	ut more about the Rainforest		

3 ** Read the text again. Find the words in the

people.....

Marathon....

4 Supporters of the charity are going to run the London



Writing

Language point: explaining

Choose the correct words.

We don't agree with your campaign. We have because / (therefore)decided not to sign the petition.

- 1 She's going to sit down as / therefore she's very tired.
- 2 As / For this reason, we should all support the charity.
- 3 I didn't buy that comic because / therefore I didn't have enough money.
- 4 As / Therefore it was raining, we decided to stay at home.
- 5 He isn't going to join in the march for this reason / because he's playing football tomorrow.
- 6 You won't enjoy this meal as / for this reason you don't really like pasta.
- 7 We're unhappy about the situation and we have as / therefore decided to protest.

2	★★ Match 1–4 with a–d. Then write
	sentences with as, because or for this reason

The letter is	а	the water is very
important —		cold.

2 I'm going to see the doctor today

1

- 3 We didn't study very much
- 4 She isn't going to swim in the sea
- b we didn't pass the exam.
- c we're going to read it carefully.
- d I'm feeling very ill.

1	The letter is important. For this reason, were
	going to read it carefully.
^	

F	***************************************
3	
4	

Task

** Read the notes for Hannah's email. Then complete the email.

Notes:	
Paragraph I	I/email/you/because /I/just/join a group
Paragraph 2	we/be/concerned/ the open-air swimming pool in town
Paragraph 3	if / it / close / there / be / nowhere / for teenagers to go we / therefore / decide / to set up / campaign / save the pool
Paragraph 4	we / be going to / sell cakes / collect money you know / a lot of people there

Hi Nathan, How are you? I'm emailing you because I've just joined a group called 'Save Our Pool' and I thought you might be interested in it.
It's a group of young people and (1) The local council is
going to shut it soon. (2)for teenagers to go.
(3)
I hope you can come to the party as it will be good fun. (5)
Love, Hannah

Imagine that you've just joined a campaign. Write an email and invite a friend to a party or disco to raise money. Use the text in exercise 3 to help you.

My evaluation

How much do you know? Do the exercises and then circle your own evaluation.

On I need to try this again.

00 I could do this beti	ter
-------------------------	-----

	/	nua	happy	with	+lair
0	/	arri	nappy	VVIVII	VIIIO

	1	can	do	Haic	very	wal
	/	can	av	VIIIO	very	WEII

Grammar

will and might

- Complete the sentences with will or might and the verbs in brackets.
 - 1 We're pleased you can come to our party.
 - Weyou later. (see) 2 Hefootball with us, but he needs to
 - 3 I'm sure you the exam. (pass)

First conditional

Order the words to make sentences.

ask his parents first. (play)

- 1 late / bed / if / to / go / be / you'll / tired / you 2 catch / we'll / if / bus / the / walk / we / quickly We'll
- 3 cold/it's/if/won't/I/the/park/go/to lf

be going to

- Write sentences using be going to.
 - 1 we / find out / about wild elephants 2 you/join in/the game/? 3 they / not sponsor / the football team
 - 4 I / not organize / the campaign

will and be going to

- Choose the correct words.
 - 1 'Why are you buying that racket?' 'I'll / I'm going to learn to play tennis.'
 - 2 Don't break his computer. He'll / He's going to be very angry with you.
 - 3 I'll / I'm going to meet Anna later.

Present continuous for future arrangements

- Complete the sentences using the present continuous.
 - 1 What at the weekend? (you / do)
 - 2 This evening, I Kate. (meet)
 - 3 On Sunday, my mum my hair. (cut)
 - My evaluation:

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*	to be suffer		* 40.1			

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6 9 May 19	41117 1000		

Translation

- Translate the sentences.
 - 1 I might sign the petition.
 - 2 He'll definitely come on the march.
 - 3 If we run fast, we'll catch the bus.
 - 4 What are you going to do later?
 - 5 They're going to set up a new campaign.

My evaluation:











7 Translate the words.

Action and protest ban (noun) ban (verb) boycott (noun) boycott (verb) campaign (noun) campaign (verb) collect collection donate donation march (noun) march (verb) meet meeting organize organization petition (noun) petition (verb) protest (noun) protest (verb) publicity publicize sponsor (noun) sponsor (verb) support supporter volunteer (noun) volunteer (verb) Phrasal verbs: a campaign carry on end up find out join in ----look after set up sign up wipe out

Communication

8	Match 1	Match 1-6 with a-f.					
	1 Have	you got a minute, David?					
	2 What can I do for you?						
	3 What's	s it for?					
	4 Why d	/hy don't we ask Sara too?					
	5 Shall v	nall we email our friends about it?					
	6 How a	bout writing to the local newspaper?					
	a Yes, d	efinitely. I'm sure they'll all reply.					
	b Yes, of	f course. I'm not busy at the moment.					
	c That's	a good idea. She'll give us some money.					
	d Yes, O	K. That will give us more publicity.					
		It's for the people of the rainforest. We're hoping to raise about £1,000.					
	f I want	ed to talk to you about our new charity campaign.					
)	Correct t	the mistakes in the dialogue.					
		I'm very worried about the plans for that new airport.					
	Daniel	(1) Yes, me too. Why not we start a campaign about it?					
	Gemma	(2) Good idea! Let organize a protest.					
	Daniel (3) Yes. Shall we having a meeting on Thursday?						
	Gemma	(4) I'm busy then. How around meeting on Friday?					
	Daniel (5) Great. Let's to put up some posters for it.						
	Gemma	(6) That hears like a good idea.					
	Муе	valuation: 00 00 00 00					

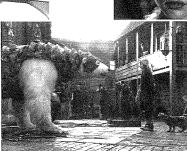
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unit 8 Film and fiction

Vocabulary Books and films: genres Label the photos.



3 at.....



4 a f.....

5 ad.....

a s*py* f*ilm*





1 a w.....

adventure film comedies detective stories science fiction story spy story westerns

They film a lot of *westerns* in Alicante because it looks like the American Wild West.

- 1 I love Eddie Murphy really makes me laugh.
- 3 Isaac Asimov is one of the most famous writers. He wrote *I*, *Robot*.
- 4 He likes really oldlike Sherlock Holmes.
- 5 Did you see the _____ about the Russians and the Americans in Cuba?

}	(<u>)</u>	Write words for the definitions.
		An exciting novel with a fast-moving story. a thriller
	1	A book about love and relationships.
	2	A story in which people visit other planets.
	3	A very scary film that makes people scream.
	4	A film with a lot of singing and dancing.
	5	A crime story in which you don't know who did the

4 Answer the questions. Write complete sentences.

What's your favourite film genre?

My favourite film genre is comedy.

crime until the ending.

- What's your favourite comedy?
- 2 What's your favourite book genre?
- 3 Are there any book or film genres that you don't lik



Verbs + -ing / to

1 Order the words to make sentences.

doesn't / my mum / shopping / like *My mum doesn't like shopping.*

1 like / to / you / would / watch / this film /?

2 in restaurants / love / eating / we

3 prefer / I'd / to / a novel / read

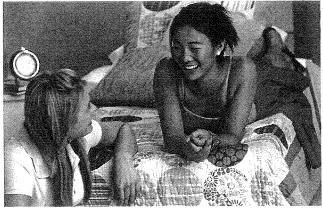
4 like/appearing/she/does/onTV/?

5 wouldn't / we / to / a test every day / like / have

......

......

2 Complete the dialogue with the -ing or to forms of the verbs.



Molly	Would you like to come (come) to the shops?
Sue	No, thanks. I don't like (1)(shop).
Molly	What would you prefer (2)(do)?
Sue	I'd prefer (3) (do) something outside. I love (4) (be) in the sun.
Molly	Do you like (5) (play) tennis?
Sue	Yes, I do! Would you like (6) (play) tennis?
Molly	OK. But I'm going to go to the shops first!

could, can, will be able to

3 Look at the table. Complete the sentences with could, couldn't, can, can't or will be able to.

	swim	speak English	drive
Pam (age 15)	6 years old	12 years old	one day
Kate (age 16)	9 years old	15 years old	one day
Simon (age 21)	12 years old	one day	17 years old

Pam can swim	. She <i>could</i>	swim'	when	she	was	six
--------------	--------------------	-------	------	-----	-----	-----

1	Pamswim when she was five.
2	Kate and Simon swim. Kate swim when she was nine.
3	Kate and Pamdrive. They drive one day.
4	Katespeak English when she was tell. Shespeak English now.
5	Simondrive, but hespeak English.

4 ★★★ Complete the table about you and a person in your family. Then write five sentences.

6 Simonspeak English one day.

	swim	speak English	drive
me		12 years old	

1	
2	
3	
4	
5	



Books and films: features

4	(<u>k</u>)	Complete	the	words	with	the	corre	ct
	letters	•						

special effects

- 1 b....g....nn....ng
- 2nd....ng
- 3 f....lm d....r....ct....r
- 4 th....m....
- 5 b....st-s....II....r
- 6 pl....t
- 7 n....v....l....st

★★ Write words for the definitions.

The person who makes a film and tells the actors what to do.

film director

- 1 A person who writes novels.
- 2 When a book / film starts.
- 3 When a book / film finishes.
- 4 The subject of a book / film, for example crime, love or honesty.

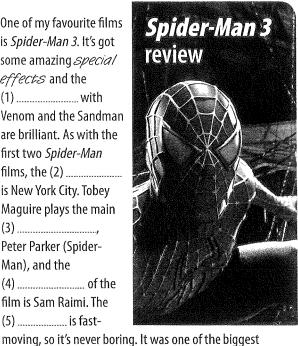
.....

- 5 Computer-generated images for films.
- 6 A book that is very popular.
- 7 The story in a book / film.

Complete the film review with the words in the box.

> blockbusters character director plot setting scenes special effects

One of my favourite films is Spider-Man 3. It's got some amazing special effects and the (1) with Venom and the Sandman are brilliant. As with the first two Spider-Man films, the (2) is New York City. Tobey Maguire plays the main (3), Peter Parker (Spider-Man), and the (4) of the film is Sam Raimi. The (5) is fast-



(6) of the year.

** Answer the questions.

Which novelists do you like? What have they written? I like J.K. Rowling. She wrote the Harry Potter books.

- 1 Do you prefer reading best-sellers or books that aren't famous? Why?
- 2 Do you prefer books or films with a happy ending, or a sad ending? Give an example.
- 3 Who's your favourite character from a book or a film? What's he / she in?
- 4 What are the best special effects you've seen in a film?



Second conditional

G	Choose the correct words.
	If I watched a horror film, ('d)/ I'II be really scared.
1	Where would you go if we wouldn't be / weren't at school today?
2	He wouldn't sulk if you didn't / wouldn't tease him.
3	They'd got / get good marks if they revised.
4	If she found out, she was / 'd be very annoyed.
5	If you'd have / had a lot of money, would you buy a boat?
5	Correct the sentences.
	I've got the bus if I had enough money. I'd get the bus if I had enough money.
1	Would she cook dinner if she be at home?
2	We'll watch the western if this thriller wasn't on.
3	He'd be angry if you send him this email.
4	Where would you go on holiday if you can choose?
	Complete the sentences with the second conditional. If you <i>painted</i> your bedroom, what colour <i>would</i> you
	choose? (paint, choose)
1	Wethe protest if wethe boycott. (not join in, not support)
2	2 If they
3	3Mum if Ihome late? (tell, come)
4	\$ Sheyou if you

4 ★★★ Write questions with the second conditional. Then write answers.

you / complain / if / somebody / copy / your homework / ? Would you complain if somebody copied your homework? Yes, I'd tell the teacher if somebody copied my homework. 1 what/you/buy/if/you/have/€1,000/? 2 if / you / be / a professional footballer / who / you / play / for? 3 if / you / be / the president / what / you / ban /? 4 what / you / do / if / your phone / ring in the cinema / ? Dictation ** 4.09 Listen and write. Rob Valerie _____ Rob Valerie _____ Rob Valerie Rob

Valerie Rob



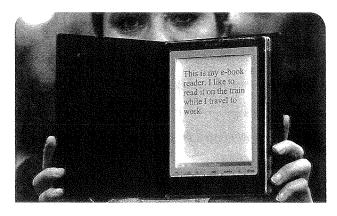
Reading

1 ★ Read the text. Tick (✓) the box.

What kind of text is this?

a a chat room conversation

b an instant message C a blog C



The digital revolution and you

Books first appeared 2,000 years ago. People wrote by hand, so no two books looked the same. Books were big, heavy and expensive and not many people could read. The first revolution was Gutenberg's invention of the printing press in 1440. Printing presses could print thousands of books quickly and cheaply. More and more people learnt to read.

The second revolution was more recent. Publishers started to use computers to produce books about fifteen years ago. Traditional presses started to disappear and people began to produce books electronically. People also started to read newspapers and magazines online and some people thought that paper books would disappear one day.

Now the digital revolution is here and 'e-book readers' have arrived! Personal webpages and blogs have also become more popular. Did you know that 31% of people between the ages of fourteen and twenty-one have got their own blog or webpage? I don't like reading books, but I love reading and writing online!

'Print on demand' is another part of the digital revolution. Soon, you'll be able to choose a book from a selection of millions in any bookshop. A machine will print your book while you wait! You'll be able to print books that you've written too.

This is my 100th blog! I hope you've enjoyed reading it. It would take you hours if you read the rest of my blogs now, so why not 'print on demand' and read them later?

	Of	rder.
	а	'Print on demand' became possible
	b	Books were handwritten. 1
	С	Gutenberg invented the printing press
	d	Book production was computerized
	е	E-book readers appeared
	f	Traditional printing presses started to disappear
3	A	Read the text again. Write <i>true</i> or <i>false</i> .
		Gutenberg invented handwriting. false
	1	Traditional printing presses weren't computerized.
	2	Everyone could read in the fifteenth century
	3	Most people between fourteen and twenty-one haven't got a blog
	4	You can print your own book with 'print on demand'.
4		★★ Answer the questions. Write complete entences.
		Why did books look different 2,000 years ago? They looked different because people wrote each one by hand.
	1	What adjectives does the writer use to describe these books?
	2	What were the advantages of printing presses?
	3	Why did some people think that books would disappear?

Read the text again. Put the sentences in



Writing

Language point: paragraphs

1 To Order the paragraphs.

a Conclusion

b Details

c / Introduction

d Opinions

2	Label the sentences. Write introduction, details,
	opinions or conclusion.

The thing I liked most about the book was how it's serious, but funny at the same time. *opinions*

1 I'd like to recommend *The Curious Incident of the Dog in the Night-Time* by Mark Haddon.

2 All in all, it's a brilliant book. You'll be able to read it in two days.

3 The main character is a boy called Christopher. He's fifteen and he's very clever, but he can't make friends easily.

Task

3 Read the notes about the film and complete the review.

FILM WATCHED RECENTLY: Friends Forever? (drama)

SETTING: Preston, England

MAIN CHARACTERS: Daisy Jennings, Layla Evans

DETAILS:

Daisy moves to Preston

Layla becomes Daisy's friend

Layla: very popular

Layla starts to bully Daisy

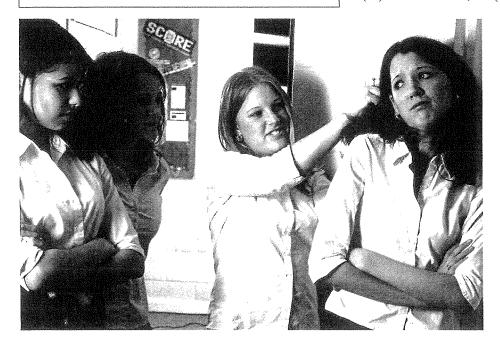
Daisy feels very sad

Film is very realistic – shows how relationships change OPINION:

Really liked the story

Ending not happy, but I wouldn't change it

	ecommend a film	that I watched (1)
The film i		and (4)
The main	(5)	
	In the boo	
(6)	and Layla	(7) her friend.
		at school. Soon, Layla starts to
(9)	. Daisy. Daisy feel	s (10)
The thing	I liked most about	the film is that
(11)	be	ecause it shows how
(12)	•••••	
All in all, I	(13)	The ending
(14)	but (15)	



4 *** Write a review of a TV programme which you enjoyed.

My evaluation

How much do you know? Do the exercises and then circle your own evaluation	How r	much do	vou know? Do	the exercises	and then circle	vour own	evaluation
--	-------	---------	--------------	---------------	-----------------	----------	------------

00 I could do this bette

	1	nin	happy	with	+hic
\cap	/	arri	nappy	VVIVI	VIIIO

		,	cau	do	+lain	very	wol
翩	200	/	can	av	MID	very	VVEII

Grammar

Verbs + -ing / to

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

1	Would	you like	t	his	DVD?	(borrow)
---	-------	----------	---	-----	------	---------	---

- 2 I don't like (cook)
- 3 Do they prefer _____ or ____? (walk, cycle)
- 4 I'd love Penélope Cruz. (meet)
- 5 We'd prefer _____tomorrow morning. (go)
- 6 My sister loves in the shower. (sing)

could, can, will be able to

Correct the sentences.

1	Mγ	parents	don't car	speak	English
	,	P 41 01110		oposin	

2 Did you can ride a bike when you were young?

.....

.....

- 3 Laura will able to get a job one day.
- 4 They won't be able to swim five years ago.
- 5 Martin couldn't swim now.
- 6 He can to go to university one day.
- 7 My aunt didn't can drive last year.
- 8 He cans ride a moped.

Second conditional

Write sentences using the second conditional.

1	if / you / have / a moped / you / take / me to the
	café / ?

2 I/not enjoy/the film/if/it/be/a musica	2	I / not enjoy /	the film / if / it /	be / a musical
--	---	-----------------	----------------------	----------------

3 if / we / bring / a friend / Mum / not mind

4 he/help/us/if/we/pay/him/?

My evaluation:

Translation

Translate the sentences.

1	Would	you	prefer to	watch a	spy film	or a	romance?	?
---	-------	-----	-----------	---------	----------	------	----------	---

2	If this film	had a better	plot, would	you like it?
---	--------------	--------------	-------------	--------------

3 He likes reading detective stories and mysteries.

4 I'll be able to watch horror films when I'm sixteen.

.....

5 Film directors couldn't use special effects.

6 Could the audience see the screen?

My evaluation: 00 00









5 Translate the words.

Books and films: genres

Nouns
comedy
drama
fantasy
musical
mystery
romance
thriller
western
Compound nouns
adventure story / film
detective story / film
horror story / film
science fiction story / film
spy story / film
war story / film
Books and films: features
beginning
best-seller
blockbuster
character
ending
film director
novelist
plot
scene
setting
special effects
theme

My evaluation:	00		0 O	
----------------	----	--	-----	--

Communication

6

7

	Would you like to be a film director one day?			
2 Do you like watching westerns?				
3 Do you like romances?				
4 Do you like films with special effects?				
5 Would you like to go to the cinema this weekend?				
6 Would	you like to be a novelist?			
	te the dialogue.			
Freddie	Would (1) to watch a war film?			
Charles	No, I'm (2)fan of war films.			
Freddie	Do (3)adventure films?			
Charles	I (4) mind them.			
Freddie What (5)this one? The director is Steven Spielberg.				
Charles	No, I (6)fancy that. Is this one any good?			
Freddie	I'd only (7) that if you like comedies.			
Charles	Oh.			
Freddie	You (8)prefer a Spanish film. Try this one.			
Charles	OK, I'll try it. Thanks.			
Муе	valuation: 00 00 00 00			

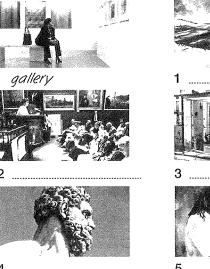
unit 9 Art

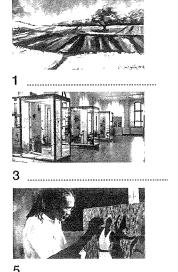
Vocabulary

Nouns: art

1 Match the photos with the words in the box.

sculpture landscape museum gallery auction painting





exhibition eritie collector masterpiece portrait sculptures

Karl	The <i>critic</i> in the newspaper says this painting is terrible. What do you think?
Emma	I don't agree with him at all. I think it's a (1)!
Jack	What did you think of that (2) of paintings at the new gallery?
Kate	It was OK. But I didn't like the (3)of Angelina Jolie. It didn't look like her at all.
Deb	If you were an art (4), what sort of things would you buy?
Alfie	I think I'd get a lot of big (5)for my garden.

	The artist painted the landscape of the actor. The artist painted the portrait of the actor.
1	The collectors wrote articles about the new exhibition
2	There's a new critic of modern paintings at the art gallery this month.
3	We went to an exhibition to watch the collectors bu
	and sell paintings.
4	The students studied some of the painters from the Cubist art portrait.

Correct the sentences.

4 ** Complete the email with words from exercises 1–3.

Hı, Rafa!
You wanted to know more about the art world in London.
Here are some suggestions.
There are a lot of wonderful <i>galleries</i> to visit in London.
One of the most famous is Tate Britain. You can see many
different types of (1)by famous artists
here. There are (2) of kings and queens.
There are also beautiful (3)which show
the hills, trees and rivers of the British countryside.
If you want to watch people buy and sell art, you can also
go to an (4) A lot of international art
(5)come to buy paintings.
If you're interested in things from ancient Egypt or Rome
then go to the British (6) You can see old
coins, statues and clothes.
Write soon,
Amy



Present and past passive: affirmative and negative

	seen / that / is / picture / six / by / year / every / people / million <i>That picture is seen by six million people every</i>
	year.
1	art / isn't / the / visited / people / gallery / many / by
2	sold / paintings / are / for / some / lot / a / money / o
3	money / wasn't / the / night / at / stolen
4	Goya / masterpiece / this / by / painted / was
5	museum / given / to / these / portraits / were / the
	★ Write sentences using the present assive.
	★ Write sentences using the present assive. sushi/eat/in Japan
	★ Write sentences using the present assive.
ра 1	Write sentences using the present assive. sushi / eat / in Japan Sushi is eaten in Japan.
pa 1	Write sentences using the present assive. sushi / eat / in Japan Sushi is eaten in Japan. French and English / speak / in Canada
1 2	Write sentences using the present assive. sushi / eat / in Japan Sushi is eaten in Japan. French and English / speak / in Canada the actor's clothes / not design / by Giorgio Armani

Active to passive

3 Rewrite each sentence in the passive. Start each sentence with the words in bold.

They built the new art gallery in 2009. *The new art gallery was built in 2009.*

- 1 Somebody found the pictures in an old house.
- 2 Carmen and Diego won the first prize.
- 3 People play baseball in the United States.
- 4 They sell English football shirts in this shop.
- 4 Rewrite the text using the passive when possible.

The Scream

The Scream is one of the world's most famous images. The Norwegian artist Edvard Munch painted it. He produced several versions of the painting. In 2004, criminals stole one version of the painting. Fortunately, a



tourist with a camera photographed the thieves and in the end, the police found the painting.

The Scream is one of the World's most famous
images. It was painted by the Norwegian artist
Edvard Munch.



Adjectives: describing art

1 Complete the words.

This artist is very different from other artists. He's very original.

- 1 I thought that exhibition was really d...I... and boring.
- 2 She always uses her imagination and her sculptures are very i....a...i... a...i... e.
- 3 The woman in the painting had long blonde hair. She was very b... a... t... f... l.
- 4 The masterpiece is very c...I...u...f...I. The artist used green, yellow, blue, red and orange.
- 5 Some painters make people upset or angry with their p... o... o... a... i... e pictures.
- 6 All the critics discussed the new portrait. It was very c... n... r... v... r... i... l.
- 7 His style of painting comes from the eighteenth century. It's very t ... a ... i ... i ... n ... I.
- 8 We all laughed at the portrait. It was incredibly a....u.i...g.
- 9 We don't really like that unusual sculpture made from rubbish. It's s... r... n... e.

2 Write the words for the definitions.

A work of art which has got a lot of different colours. colourful

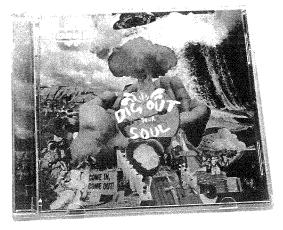
- 1 A picture which isn't very interesting. d.....
- 2 A painting which makes you feel angry and surprised. s.....
- 3 Something which is so silly or stupid that it makes you laugh. r.....
- 4 Something or someone who's funny.
- 5 A person who makes something that is completely new and different. o.....
- 6 Something which people don't agree on because it's different or unusual. c.....

3 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

shocking imaginative traditional beautiful strange provocative

I think that artist is very *provocative*. She always upsets people.

- 1 We couldn't look at the photographs of the war for long. They were too
- 2 The building was designed in a Roman style. It isn't modern. It's very
- 4 She thought that the exhibition was a bit because there were only two pictures.
- 4 * Complete the sentences with your ideas.
 Say why you like or don't like the different things.



A CD cover that I like is *Dig Out Your Soul* by Oasis because *it's imaginative and original*.

	Decause
2	A painting that I don't like is
	because
2	A postor that Like is

1 A book cover that I like is _____

- 3 A poster that I like is _______because ______
- 4 A building that I don't like isbecause



Present and past passive: questions

1 🔅	Ch	oose 1	the	correct	words
-----	----	--------	-----	---------	-------

When was / were the tower built?

- 1 Who is the film directed / direct by?
- 2 Which school was selected / selected for the competition?
- 3 How was the goal scored / scored the goal?
- 4 Where is / are bananas grown?
- 5 When did / was the film made?
- 2 (**) Complete the questions with the past passive forms of the verbs in brackets.

Who was America discovered by? (discover)

- 1 Whoby? (write)
- 2 Which artist by? (paint)
- 3 Whothe Harry Potter characters by? (create)
- 5 Who _____by? (direct)
- Write the questions using the present or past passive.

who / Jurassic Park / direct / by /?
Who was Jurassic Park directed by?

- 1 where / the dish / 'feijoada' / eat / ?
- 2 what / mayonnaise / make from / ?
- 3 when / the Olympic Games / hold in Athens /?

.....

4 where / the Dutch language / speak / ?

4 Complete the questions using the present or past passive. Then look at the notes and answer them.

Famous visitor attractions				
The London Eye Central London Bavid Marks and Julia Barfield 1999 31st December 1999 by Tony Blair				
lled? (call) It's called the London Eye.				
? (locate)				
? (design by)				
? (finish)				
? (open)				
kham)? (open by				
.10 Listen and write.				



Reading

1 Read the text. Tick (/) the box.

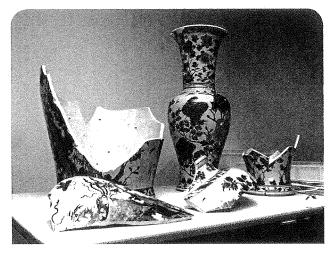
At the Fitzwilliam Museum in Cambridge, Nick Flynn ...

At the Fitzwilliam Museum in Cambridge, Nick Flynn

a tried to steal some vases.

b fell over and broke some vases.

c walked into some vases and broke them.



Disaster at Museum!

- A The Fitzwilliam Museum in Cambridge was founded in 1816 and has a large number of world-famous paintings and fine ceramics. Wednesday 25th January 2006 was another ordinary day in the museum. Visitors were walking quietly around the galleries and looking at the museum's collection of masterpieces.
- B Suddenly, the staff heard a very loud noise and they ran to the museum's staircase. On the floor, they found a man who was surrounded by broken vases.
- C The staff soon learnt the whole story. The visitor, Nick Flynn, was tying his shoelaces when he fell down the stairs. He hit a large jar and two vases which were standing on a big windowsill next to the staircase. They immediately fell over and broke into hundreds of pieces.
- D The jar and vases are extremely valuable and were given to the museum by Anthony de Rothschild in 1948. They were made in China in the late seventeenth century and are very large. The jar is eighty centimetres high and weighs around forty-five kilograms. Two people are needed to carry it.
- E Fortunately, the story has a happy ending. Nick Flynn was unhurt and the museum accepted that it was an accident. The jar and the two vases were carefully restored. It took seven months to put them back together. They are now on display again at the museum but this time they are in strong glass cases.

lleen		th paragraphs A-		gam. Materrieadings 1–3
	1	A fall which ended i	n d	isaster. C
	2	The vases return.		
	3	The staff arrive quic	kly	
	4	A quiet day at the Fi	tzv	villiam
	5	Huge vases with a le	ong	g history
3	3 ★★ Read the text again. Match words 1–7 with definitions a–g.			gain. Match words 1–7
	1 2	founded	a	a string that you use to fasten a shoe
		staff	b	normal; not unusual
		shoelace	С	started; set up
	5	windowsill	d	a shelf under a window
	6	restored	е	people who work in an
	7	on display	£	organization
			f	in a place where everybody can see something
			g	made as good as before
4		Answer the centences.	γue	estions. Write complete
		When was the muse		
	1	When did the accid	en [.]	t happen?
	2	Why did the staff ru	n t	o the staircase?
	3	What was Nick Flyr	าท	doing when he fell?
	4	How many things d	id	Nick Flynn break?
	5	Where were the jar	an	d vases made?



Writing

Language point: using synonyms

1 Are the words in brackets synonyms for the words in bold? Write yes or no.

The man in the portrait was very handsome. (good-looking) *yes*

- 1 We enquired about the price of the painting. (asked)
- 2 There was a massive sculpture outside the art gallery. (tiny)
- 3 He was upset by his friend's remarks. (comments)
- 4 Examples of the artist's work are very rare. (common)
- 5 She's frightened of big dogs. (afraid)
- 6 I can't find the answer to this problem. (question)

Task

3 ** Read the notes and complete the text.

Paragraph 1: it / paint / by my grandfather it / give to me / by my grandmother a few years ago

Paragraph 2: they / make / from blue glass
they / produce / in the south of
Italy (?)
they / bring back / from holiday
/ by my cousin Emma / last year

Paragraph 3: they / send to me / by my family and school friends

some of them / write / a long time ago

4 Write about three of your favourite things. Use the text in exercise 3 to help you.

2 Match the synonyms in the box with the bold words in the text.

gave back yearly a fortnight clever frequently errors close to annoyed

We had our annual maths exam at school (1) two weeks ago. But when my teacher (2) returned my exam paper, I felt a bit (3) angry with myself. I knew most of the answers, but I made some silly (4) mistakes.

My teacher (5) often says that I'm very (6) intelligent, but that I need to listen more in class! It's true – I usually sit (7) near the window and sometimes look outside.

yearly	4
1	5
2	6
3	7

My favourite things

In my bedroom, I've got a little collection of my favourite things. On the wall, there's a small portrait of my mum when she was four. It was *painted by my grandfather* and (1)

	•
On the table near my bed, there are to	
small bowls – (2)	//
but	
I'm not sure. (4)	
I usually put all	
my pens and pencils in them.	
The best things in my room are the	
postcards. I've got hundreds of them.	المورد العربية المورد العربية
/E)	

(5)	
Some of them (6)	
But	l
I still keep them above my bed	El _e
and I look at them every night.	



My evaluation

How much do you know? Do the exercises and then circle your own evaluation.

OO I need to try this again.

1 could do this better.

99	1 am	happy	with	this
----	------	-------	------	------

3	l can	do	this	very	well
----------	-------	----	------	------	------

Grammar

Present and past passive: affirmative and negative

- Complete the sentences with the present or past passive form of the verbs in brackets.
 - 1 These two masterpieces three hundred years ago. (paint)
 - 2 A lot of rice _____every year in China.
 - 3 I a book about the new exhibition. (give)
 - 4 You to the party last week. (invite)
 - 5 They the sculpture when they visited the gallery. (not show)
 - 6 Italian at our school at the moment. (not teach)
 - 7 He that important email vesterday. (not send)
 - 8 Tigers in Africa. (not find)

Active to passive

- Make the active sentences passive.
 - 1 Somebody stole the portraits last night. 2 People grow coffee in Brazil.

.....

- 3 A person took my bag on Friday afternoon.
- 4 They don't speak Spanish in Singapore.
- 5 They didn't close the front door this morning.

Present and past passive: questions

- Write questions using the present or past passive.
 - 1 '..... (the pictures / keep) in Paris these days?' 'Yes, they're in the Louvre.'
 - 2 '..... (the artist / pay) a lot?' 'Yes, he was paid €50,000.'
 - 3 'When (the sculpture / make)?' 'In 1785.'
 - 4 'How often (the museum / clean)?' 'Every day.'
 - 5 'Why (those paintings / sell)?' 'Because nobody liked them.'

My evaluation:

	0 0
00	OC





Translation

- Translate the sentences.
 - 1 The paintings were taken at the weekend.
 - 2 The men weren't seen by the police.
 - 3 These CDs aren't sold in shops.
 - 4 Is gold found in South Africa?
 - 5 Who was this sculpture made by?
 - 6 I think the answer's Don Quixote.

My evaluation:

	O	0
0	\circ	C









Vocabulary

Translate the words.

Alt
art movement
auction
collector
critic
exhibition
gallery
landscape
masterpiece
museum
painting
portrait
sculpture
Adjectives: describing art
amusing
beautiful
colourful
controversial
dull
imaginative
original
provocative
ridiculous
shocking
strange
traditional
NAV avaluation 00 00 00

My evaluation:				00
,	uu	$\cup \cup$	₩ L.	₩ W

Communication

6	Rewri	te the dialogue in the correct order.		
	Harry	No, I'm not. OK, it isn't Dickens it's Shakespeare!		
	Harry	OK. It's your turn now, David.		
	Harry	/hat's the first question in the quiz?		
	Harry	I think the answer's Charles Dickens.		
	David	Charles Dickens. Are you sure?		
	David	The first question is: 'Who was Hamlet written by?'		
	David	Yes, Shakespeare! That's right. Well done.		
	Harry			
	David			
	Harry			
	David			
	Harry			
	David			
	Harry			
7	Corre	ct the mistakes in the dialogue.		
	Lily	(1) Hey, Mum, what of earth is that?		
	Mum	(2) It's a new mirror for the hall. What does you think?		
	Lily	(3) I don't convinced. It's a bit big.		
	Mum	(4) Oh, come down! Don't you think it's original?		
	Lily	(5) Sort of, but I'm not sure on the colour.		
	Mum	(0) (1)		
		(6) It'll grow up you!		
	Lily	(6) It'll grow up you! (7) I suppose so. We see.		

My evaluation: 00 00 00 00

Grammar reference Starter unit

be and have got

Afirmativa	Negativa	Interrogativa
I'm fifteen.	I'm not sixteen.	Am I ?
He's quiet.	He isn't noisy.	Is he ?
She's sixteen.	She isn't fifteen.	Is she ?
It's near.	It isn't far.	Is it ?
We're clean.	We aren't dirty.	Are we ?
You're well.	You aren't ill.	Are you ?
They're ten.	They aren't nine.	Are they ?

Afirmativa	Negativa	Interrogativa
I've got a bike.	I haven't got a motorbike.	Have I got ?
He's got my book.	He hasn't got your book.	Has he got ?
She's got your	She hasn't got my	Has she got ?
pen. It's got a blue door.	pen. It hasn't got a red door.	Has it got ?
We've got a phone.	We haven't got a laptop.	Have we got ?
You've got a dog. They've got a CD.	You haven't got a cat. They haven't got a DVD.	Have you got ? Have they got ?

En afirmativa, be y have got van detrás del sujeto.

They've got a book. = Tienen un libro.

La negativa se forma colocando *not* o *n't* detrás del verbo. En interrogativa, *be* y *have* van delante del sujeto.

Comparative and superlative adjectives

- 1 Con adjetivos monosílabos, se añade -er o the + -est. weak — weaker — the weakest
- 2 Con adjetivos acabados en -e, se añade -r o the + -st. rare rarer the rarest
- 3 Con adjetivos acabados en vocal + consonante, esta se duplica y se añade -er o the + -est.

big - bigger - the biggest

4 Con adjetivos acabados en -y, esta se elimina y se añade -ier o the + -iest.

healthy - healthier - the healthiest

5 Con adjetivos de dos o más sílabas, se añade *more* o *the most* delante del adjetivo.

dangerous — more dangerous — the most dangerous Recuerda: algunos adjetivos tienen formas irregulares. good — better — the best bad — worse — the worst

Pronouns and possessive adjectives

Pronombres sujeto	Pronombres objeto	Adjetivos posesivos
I	me	my
you	you	your
he	him	his
she	her	her
it	it	its
we	us	our
you	you	your
they	them	their

Los pronombres sujeto van delante del verbo. Nunca se omiter Los pronombres objeto se colocan detrás del verbo. Los adjetivos posesivos van delante del sustantivo.

Usos

Los pronombres sustituyen a sustantivos y nombres propios. Los adjetivos posesivos indican que algo o alguien pertenece cestá vinculado a otro objeto o a otra persona.

Present simple

Afirmativa	Negativa	
I / You live in Spain.	I / You don't live in Spain.	
He / She / It lives in Spain.	He / She / It doesn't live in Spain.	
We / They live in Spain.	We / They don't live in Spain.	
Interrogativa		
Do I / you live in Spain?		
Does he / she / it live in Spain?		
Do we / they live in Spain?		

Cuando la pregunta incluye una partícula interrogativa (where, who, what, why, when, how), esta encabeza la frase.

En el *present simple* siempre se añade -s/-es a *he/she/it*. En negativa e interrogativa, se utiliza *do*es con la tercera persona del singular *he/she/it*. El verbo principal no cambia. Ortografía: tercera persona del singular (*he/she/it*).

- 1 Con la mayoría de los verbos, se añade -s al infinitivo. to walk — walks to think — thinks
- 2 Con verbos acabados en consonante + -y, esta desaparece y se añade -ies al infinitivo sin to. to study — studies to copy — copies
- 3 Con verbos acabados en -s, -z, -ch, -x, -o, se añade -€ to miss misses to watch watches to go go€

Grammar practice Starter unit

be and have got

1 Write sentences using the present simple affirmative (✓), negative (✗) or question forms (?) of be or have got.

	what / your name (?) What's your name?
1	she / three brothers (🗸)
2	I / eighteen (X)
3	they / a DVD player (X)
4	you / from Malaga (?)
5	we / some money (✔)
6	she / your sister (?)
7	it / Tuesday today (X)
8	he / twenty-five (✓)

Comparative and superlative adjectives

2 Complete the sentences using the comparative or superlative forms of the adjectives.

Maths is easier (easy) than science.

1	Who's	(good) tennis player in this
	class?	
2	Penélope Cruz is	(famous) than
	me.	
3	Madrid is	(large) city in Spain.
4	What's	(dangerous) sport?
5	This is	(rare) animal in the forest.
6	Your watch was	(cheap) than mine

7 The station is (near) as the bus stop.

Pronouns and possessive adjectives

3 Complete the sentences using pronouns or possessive adjectives.

	Hove Kanye West. Have you got ∕∕//S new album?
1	We never argue with mother.
2	They can't find their homework. Can you help
	?
3	Don't lend your laptop. He always breaks
	things.
4	I like your bike. Can ride it sometime?
5	We're English, butlive in Valencia.
	house is near the beach.
6	I invited, but they were busy.
7	Where do you live? What's address?

Present simple

4 Complete the sentences using the present simple affirmative, negative or question forms of the verbs in brackets.

Where does Juan live? (live) 1 I the cinema. (not like) 2 Jorge every evening. (wash up) 3 She French. (not study) 4? (cook) 5 Welunch at home. (not have) 6 My parents on Saturdays. (not work) 7 When he his room? (tidy) 8 Susana TV after school. (watch) 9 _____ your mum ____ to you? (chat) 10 What time your dad to work? (go) 11 He his homework every day. (do)

Adverbs of degree

Los adverbios de grado (a bit, incredibly, not very, quite, really, very) se colocan delante de los adjetivos y de otros adverbios para indicar "en qué cantidad o medida".

That CD is a bit expensive. = Ese CD es un poco caro.

I'm incredibly hungry. = Tengo un hambre increíble.

He isn't very tolerant. = Él no es muy tolerante.

Recuerda que estos adverbios solo se utilizan con adjetivos en los que se pueden distinguir grados: *interesting* se puede graduar (los libros pueden ser más o menos interesantes), pero *impossible* (imposible) y *dead* (muerto) no admiten grados.

Adverbs of frequency

Los adverbios de frecuencia indican con qué periodicidad suceden las cosas. He aquí los más utilizados: always, hardly ever, never, not often, occasionally, often, sometimes, usually. Estos adverbios suelen ir delante del verbo principal, a excepción de can y be, con los cuales se colocan detrás.

She always smiles. = Ella siempre sonríe.

He's usually cheerful. = Él suele estar alegre.

People can sometimes say cruel things. =

A veces la gente puede decir cosas cruéles.

Present continuous

Afirmativa	Negativa
I'm laughing.	I'm not laughing.
You're laughing.	You aren't laughing.
He's laughing.	He isn't laughing.
She's laughing.	She isn't laughing.
It's laughing.	It isn't laughing.
We're laughing.	We aren't laughing.
You're laughing.	You aren't laughing.
They're laughing.	They aren't laughing.

La afirmativa del *present continuous* se construye con el sujeto seguido de *am*, *is* o *are* y la forma en *-ing* del verbo principal.

La negativa se forma colocando *not* detrás de *am*, *is* o *are*, y delante de la forma en *-ing* del verbo principal.

Interrogativa	Respuestas breves	
interrogativa	Afirmativa	Negativa
Am I joking? Are you joking?	Yes, I am. Yes, you are.	No, I'm not. No, you aren't.
Is he joking? Is she joking? Is it joking?	Yes, he is. Yes, she is. Yes, it is.	No, he isn't. No, she isn't. No, it isn't.
Are we joking? Are you joking? Are they joking?	Yes, we are. Yes, you are. Yes, they are.	No, we aren't. No, you aren't. No, they aren't.

La interrogativa se construye colocando *am*, *is* o *are* delante del sujeto, al comienzo de la frase.

Las respuestas breves se forman con el sujeto y el verbo *be*, sin la forma en *-ing* del verbo principal.

'Are you chatting on the phone?' 'Yes, I am.' =

"¿Estás charlando por teléfono?" "Sí."

Los pronombres interrogativos encabezan las preguntas con be.

What are you sulking about? = ¿Por qué estás enfurruñado? Why is she crying? = ¿Por qué está llorando?

Present simple and present continuous

Usos

El *present continuous* describe acciones que se están desarrollando mientras se habla.

They're staring out of the car window at the moment. = En este momento están mirando por la ventanilla del coche.

El *present continuous* también puede hacer referencia al futuro inmediato.

I'm having dinner with my friend this evening. = Esta noche voy a cenar con mi amiga.

El *present simple* describe rutinas y acciones que se repiten con regularidad.

She hugs her mum every morning. =

Ella abraza a su madre todas las mañanas.

Recuerda que algunos verbos no se utilizan en present continuous: believe, belong, hate, imagine, know, like, love, prefer, remember, think, understand, want.

I love your new mp3 player. =

Me encanta tu nuevo reproductor de MP3.

Adverbs of degree

Rewrite the first sentence using one of the
adverbs in brackets.

We're tired. But we can play two more games of tennis. (very / a bit)

We're a bit tired.

- 1 She goes to bed late. Usually at two o'clock in the morning. (really / not very)
- 2 This exam is difficult. I can't do any of the questions. (a bit / incredibly)
- 3 The tickets for the concert are expensive.
 They're €200. (quite / very)
- 4 He's tall. But a lot of people are taller than him. (quite / incredibly)
- 5 This film is interesting. I don't want to watch it. (not very / really)

.....

Adverbs of frequency

2 Put the words in the correct order.

never / friends / my / play / football

My friends never play football.

- 1 cheerful / Anna and Kate / usually / very / are
- 2 teacher/always/can/understand/my/I
- 3 hardly/you/films/watch/ever
- 4 occasionally / James / intolerant / is
- 5 things/people/funny/sometimes/say/can

.....

Present continuous

3 Write affirmative and negative sentences in the present continuous.

They (not do their homework) (chat on the phone)

They aren't doing their homework. They're chatting
on the phone.

- 1 Enrique (stare out of the window) (not do the exercises)
- 2 You (not listen to the radio) (joke)
- 3 We (laugh at the film) (not cry)
- 4 I (not sulk) (read my book)

4 Complete the questions and answers using the present continuous.

Present simple and present continuous

5 Complete the sentences using the present simple or the present continuous.

Stop talking! I'm doing my homework. (do)

- 1 They never the train home. (get)
- 2 Look at Rachel. She her little brother. (tease)
- 3 We dinner now. (not have)
- 4 I early in the holidays. (not wake up)

was, were, there was, there were

Afirmativa	Negativa
I was in the show.	I wasn't in the show.
You were in the show.	You weren't in the show.
He / She / It was in the show.	He / She / It wasn't in the show.
We / You / They were in the show.	We / You / They weren't in the show.
Interrogativa	
Was I in the show?	Was he / she / it in the show?
Were you in the show?	Were we / you / they in the show?

Afirmativa		Negativa
Singular	There was an advert.	There wasn't an advert.
Plural	There were some adverts.	There weren't any adverts.

Usos

Was y were son las formas de past simple del verbo be. (There) was y (there) were describen hechos del pasado y opiniones sobre ellos.

Past simple

Afirmativa	Negativa
I watched TV.	I didn't watch TV.
You watched TV.	You didn't watch TV.
He / She / It watched TV.	He / She / It didn't watch TV.
We / You / They watched TV.	We / You / They didn't watch TV.
Interrogativa	
Did I watch TV?	Did he / she / it watch TV?
Did you watch TV?	Did we / you / they watch TV?

Con la mayoría de los verbos regulares, se añade -ed. film → filmed

Con los verbos regulares acabados en -e, se añade -d. $smile \rightarrow smiled$

Con los verbos regulares acabados en vocal + consonante, esta se duplica antes de añadir -ed.

travel → travelled

Con los verbos regulares acabados en consonante + -y, esta desaparece y se añade -ied.

study → studied

No hay normas para la formación de los verbos irregulares. Hay que aprendérselos de memoria. Consulta la lista de la página 128.

Usos

El past simple de los verbos regulares e irregulares se utiliza para describir o preguntar acerca de acciones que se completaron en el pasado.

El past simple se utiliza para hacer referencia a acciones que sabemos cuándo sucedieron.

Past continuous

Afirmativa	Negativa
I was walking.	I wasn't walking.
You were walking.	You weren't walking.
He / She / It was walking.	He / She / It wasn't walking
We / You / They were walking.	We / You / They weren't walking.
Interrogativa	
Was I walking?	
Were you walking?	
Was he / she / it walking?	
Were we / you / they walking?	

Usos

El past continuous describe acciones que se estaban desarrollando en un momento del pasado.

Past simple and past continuous Usos

El *past simple* describe acciones que se completaron en el pasado.

I recorded 'Friends' last Friday. =

El viernes pasado grabé "Friends".

El past continuous hace referencia a acciones que se estaban desarrollando en el pasado.

What were you doing at eight o'clock? = ¿Qué estabas haciendo a las ocho?

El past continuous y el past simple se utilizan juntos para indicar que una acción interrumpió otra. While suele acompañar al past continuous, y when al past simple. While I was watching the new quiz show, my brother turned off the TV. = Mientras estaba viendo el nuevo concurso, mi hermano apagó la tele.

was, were, there was, there were

1 Complete the dialogue using the verbs in the box.

there were there weren't was there there was there wasn't was wasn't were there

Tim What did you think about 1, 2, 3: You Pay Me! on TV1? Did you like it?

Paul Yes, it was quite good, but the presenter (1) as funny as Dale Summers.

Tim (2) a lot of participants?

Paul No, (3) many. In fact, (4) only three.

Tim (5) a good prize?

Paul Yes, (6) a first prize of £25,000, but (7) as second prize.

Past simple

2 Write sentences using the affirmative (\checkmark) , negative (x) or question forms (?) of the past simple.

	you / record / the cartoons (?) Did you record the cartoons?
i	he / see / the first broadcast from the moon (🗸)
2	you / know / the presenter (X)
3	we / laugh / at the sitcom (🗸)
1	I / record / the right programme (?)
วิ	Lucy / sulk / after the film (?)
3	they / chat / about the news (🗸)
7	I / take / the remote control (X)

Past continuous

3 Complete the sentences. Use the past continuous form of the verbs in brackets.

၁)
n. (study)
ck last

? (make)
ot watch)
us? (talk)
ot

Past simple and past continuous

4 Write sentences using the past simple or past continuous.

	while / I / read / the phone / ring While I was reading, the phone rang.
1	we / lose the ball / while / we / play football
2	when / I / see / your sister / she / walk to school
3	while / Henry / do his homework / his sister / tease him
4	they / come in / while / Sara / complain
5	you / cook / when / I / get home
6	I / dance / when / I / fall
7	she / meet / a new friend / while / she / travel

much, many, a lot of

	Sustantivos contables	Sustantivos incontables
Afirmativa	There are a lot of apples.	There's a lot of juice.
Negativa	There aren't many apples.	There isn't much juice.
Interrogativa	How many apples are there?	How much juice is there?

Usos

En la forma afirmativa, a lot of se utiliza con sustantivos contables e incontables.

There are a lot of plastic bags in the world. =

Hay un montón de bolsas de plástico en el mundo.

There's a lot of rubbish too. =

También hay un montón de basura.

En las formas negativa e interrogativa, *many* se utiliza con los sustantivos contables.

There aren't many cans for the party. =

No hay muchas latas para la fiesta.

Are there many cans for the party? =

¿Hay muchas latas para la fiesta?

En interrogativa, *much* se utiliza con los sustantivos incontables.

There isn't much milk for breakfast. =

No hay mucha leche para el desayuno.

How much milk is there? = ¿Cuánta leche hay?

Relative pronouns

Pronombres relativos	Referidos a
who	personas
which	objetos / ideas
where	lugares

Usos

Los pronombres relativos hacen referencia a la persona, el objeto, la idea o el lugar sobre el que estamos hablando.

Aportan información sin la cual la frase quedaría incompleta.

The man who lives next door recycles all his rubbish. =

El hombre que vive en la casa de al lado recicla toda su basura.

Did you see that film which was about the environment? = ¿Visteis aquella película que trataba del medio ambiente? That's the shop where we buy a lot of our food. = Esa es la tienda en la compramos mucha de nuestra comida.

too, too much, too many, enough, not enough

Adjetivos	Sustantivos contables	Sustantivos incontables
The music is too quiet.	There are too many people.	There's too much rubbish.
Is it loud enough? It is(n't) loud enough.	Are there enough packets of crisps? There are(n't) enough packets of crisps.	Is there enough cola? There is(n't) enough cola.

Usos

too many / too much = más de lo necesario enough = la cantidad necesaria not enough = no lo suficiente

Too se coloca delante del adjetivo.

The music is too quiet. = La música está demasiado suave.

Too many va delante de los sustantivos contables en plural. There are too many big supermarkets in our town. = En nuestra ciudad hay demasiados supermercados grandes.

Too much se utiliza delante de los sustantivos incontables. They drink too much coffee. = Toman demasiado café.

(Not) enough se coloca detrás del adjetivo.

That box isn't big enough. =

Esa caja no es lo suficientemente grande.

This box is big enough. =

Esta caja es lo suficientemente grande.

(*Not*) *enough* va delante de los sustantivos incontables y los sustantivos contables en plural.

I eat enough fish. = Como suficiente pescado.

I don't eat enough fish. = No como suficiente pescado.

(Not) enough va detrás del verbo.

He doesn't study enough. = No estudia lo suficiente.

much, many, a lot of

Complete the table with the words in the box.

sandwich juice carton rubbish tea film washing powder packet jar music coffee food car book

Countable	Uncountable
sandwich,	
u policie	

2	Complete the sentences with much, many or
	a lot of.

	I've got a lot of cool posters in my bedroom.
1	How tubes of toothpaste do we need?
2	How water do you drink every day?
3	There are computers at your school.
4	Hownewspapers do people buy
	every week?
5	They buy magazines.
	They buy magazines. How homework do your teachers
6	Howhomework do your teachers

Correct the sentences.

We don't have many warm weather in April. We don't have much warm weather in April.

1 He puts much salt on his food.	
2	Our town hasn't got much big buildings.

3	I can't buy that mp3 player because I haven't got
	many money.

Ļ	We bought much cans of fizzy drink for the disco.
5	There were a lot apples at the market today.

Relative pronouns

Write new sentences with one of the bold words in brackets.

		You're the doctor. You helped us at the hospital. (where / who)
		You're the doctor who helped us at the hospital.
	1	This is the Tom Cruise film. It was on TV last night. (who / which)
	2	That's the hotel. We stayed there last year. (which / where)
	3	She's the teacher. She gave us a lot of homework. (who / where)
	4	This is the shop. I bought the bottle of shampoo there. (where / which)
	5	This is my little sister. She's learning to read and write. (which / who)
		too much, too many, enough, ot enough
5	Рι	ut the words in the correct order.
		of / is / coffee / expensive / that / too / jar That jar of coffee is too expensive.
	1	throw / people / too / away / rubbish / much
	2	bags / waste / too / you / many / plastic
	3	brother / enough / my / drink / doesn't / water

4 that / is / soup / enough / hot /?

Present perfect: affirmative and negative

Afirmativa	Negativa
l've searched.	I haven't searched.
You've searched.	You haven't searched.
He's searched.	He hasn't searched.
She's searched.	She hasn't searched.
It's searched.	It hasn't searched.
We've searched.	We haven't searched.
You've searched.	You haven't searched.
They've searched.	They haven't searched.

En la forma afirmativa, las formas contractas 's/'ve siguen al pronombre sujeto en la lengua oral. Las formas completas (have/has) se utilizan en los textos formales.

En la forma negativa, las formas contractas *haven't/hasn't* se utilizan tanto en la lengua oral como en la lengua escrita. Las formas completas (*have not / has not*) se utilizan en los textos formales.

No hay que confundir la forma contracta de has ('s) con la de is (también 's).

Usos

El *present perfect* se utiliza para hablar de experiencias que hemos vivido (o no hemos vivido) en el pasado.

I've created a website. = He creado una página web.

I haven't visited that chat room. = No he visitado esa zona de chateo.

El present perfect nunca se utiliza para describir algo que sucedió en un momento concreto del pasado, sino para referirse a hechos que no sabemos cuándo sucedieron, o bien ese dato no tiene importancia.

Present perfect: regular and irregular verbs

En los verbos regulares, la forma del participio pasado coincide con la del *past simple*. Consulta las reglas de formación (-ed past simple) de la página 84.

En el caso de los verbos irregulares, no hay normas fijas: a veces, las formas del participio pasado coinciden con las del *past simple*, pero otras veces no. Por eso hay que aprendérselos de memoria.

Infinitivo	Past simple	Participio pasado		
El past simple y el participio pasado coinciden				
have	had	had		
Todas las formas	coinciden	(Conditional Ampunitary and proposed and control of the American A		
put	put	put		
Las vocales varía				
begin	began	begun		
El participio acaba en -n o -en				
break	broke	broken		

Excepciones

Consulta la lista de verbos irregulares de la página 128.

Present perfect: questions

Interrogativa			
Have I / you chatted to him?	Where have I / you been?		
Has he / she / it chatted to us?	Who has he / she / it seen?		
Have we / you / they chatted?	Why have we / you / they stopped?		

Usos

El present perfect se puede utilizar para preguntar acerca de experiencias pasadas. Las preguntas pueden incluir ever, que significa "en algún momento de tu vida hasta este preciso momento".

Have you ever played a game online? = ¿Alguna vez has practicado un juego online?

Present perfect: affirmative and negative

ĺ	Write	sentences	using the	present	perfect.
		~~			1

I / not amail / you

	I haven't emailed you.
1	she / create / a great webpage
2	we / not cycle / to school
3	he / not study / French
4	it / not save / the files
5	I / use / that gadget
6	they / not log on / to your webpage
7	you / join / the club

Present perfect: regular and irregular verbs

2 Complete the sentences using the present perfect.

He hasn't felt well. (not feel)

1 You ______ all my chocolates! (eat)

2 They _____ a lot of DVDs. (sell)

3 I ______ to the USA. (not travel)

4 She _____ Kylie Minogue. (meet)

5 We _____ an essay. (not write)

6 It _____ two hundred files. (copy)

7 You _____ any money. (not make)

8 James _____ on a plane. (fly)

9 We _____ five kilometres. (run)

10 Laura _____ mango juice. (drink)

11 My cousins _____ on the internet. (not chat)

12 I _____ all my money. (spend)

Present perfect: questions

3 Write questions using the present perfect.

where / they / travel to / ?
Where have they travelled to?

1 who / take / my box / ?

2 which / films / you / see / ?

3 what / you / buy / ?

4 where / she / live / ?

5 which / books / you / read / ?

6 why / Tim / sell / his laptop / ?

4 Write questions using the present perfect and *have you ever*. Then answer the questions.

fly in a plane?

Have you ever flown in a plane?

Yes, I've flown in a plane once or twice. / No, I've never flown in a plane.

1 blog?

2 chat online?

3 buy a laptop?

4 download music?

5 create a personal webpage?

Present perfect + just

Las frases en *present perfect* a menudo incluyen *just*, que subraya el hecho de que una acción se ha completado muy recientemente. Se utiliza en la forma afirmativa, entre el auxiliar *has/have* y el participio pasado.

She's just auditioned for a TV advert. =

Acaba de hacer un casting para un anuncio de televisión.

We've just met that film star. =

Acabamos de conocer a esa estrella de cine.

Present perfect + still, yet and already

Still, yet y already se utilizan con el present perfect.

Still subraya el hecho de que una situación no ha cambiado. Se utiliza en la forma negativa, delante de hasn't/haven't. It's very late but you still haven't done your homework. = Es muy tarde, pero aún no has hecho los deberes. I still haven't bought that new CD. =

i stili naven t bougnt that new CD. =

Aún no he comprado ese CD nuevo.

for and since

For se utiliza con el present perfect y con el past simple.

Con el *present perfect*, *for* describe la duración de una acción o un hecho que comenzó en el pasado y sigue en la actualidad. Le sigue una expresión que indica un periodo de tiempo: *for three months*, *for five days*, etc.

She's worked here for five years. =

Lleva trabajando aquí cinco años. (Todavía trabaja aquí.)

Carlos has been in the band for two years. = Carlos lleva dos años en el grupo. (Sigue en él.)

She worked here for five years. =

Trabajó aquí durante cinco años. (Ya no trabaja aquí.)

Adrian was in the band for six months. =

Adrian estuvo en el grupo seis meses. (Ya no está.)

Since se utiliza con el present perfect para indicar cuándo comenzó una acción. Encabeza la expresión de tiempo.

He's lived in this town since 2006. =

Vive en esta ciudad desde 2006.

We've known Ricardo since May. =

Conocemos a Ricardo desde mayo.

Present perfect and past simple

El past simple describe una acción o un periodo de tiempo que se completó en el pasado.

We watched the video this morning. =

Hemos visto el vídeo esta mañana. (Estamos hablando esta tarde.)

He played tennis at two o'clock. =

Ha jugado al tenis a las dos. (Ya no está jugando.)

El *present perfect* describe hechos que comenzaron en el pasado y siguen en este momento.

We've had this car for three years. =

Hace tres años que tenemos este coche. (Todavía lo tenemos.)

You've studied at this school since 2008. =

Has estudiado en este instituto desde 2008. (Aún estudias aquí.)

Cada forma verbal va acompañada de distintas expresiones de tiempo.

En el past simple se utilizan expresiones que indican un momento concreto del pasado: yesterday, last night, last week, last year, at six o'clock, etc.

He bought a new DVD yesterday. =

Ayer se compró un DVD nuevo.

I visited my aunt last Sunday. =

El domingo pasado visité a mi tía.

El present perfect va acompañado de expresiones que describen el momento en el que se inició una acción, o bien un periodo de tiempo.

We've been friends since 2006. =

Somos amigos desde 2006.

She's played basketball for three years. =

Lleva tres años jugando al baloncesto.

Present perfect + just

A.	Write sentences using the pres	ent perfect
	with <i>just</i> .	

that singer / release / a fantastic album

That singer has just released a fantastic
album.

1	my favourite actor / appear / in a new film
	·
2	my dad / get home / from work
3	you / throw away / that plastic bag
Л	1/email/you/about/the party
4	17 email 7 you 7 about 7 the party
5	Mohammed / win / a big competition
e	we / see / a famous singer
O	we / see / a famous singer

Present perfect + still, yet and already

2 Order the words to make sentences.

comic / have / you / finished / yet / this / ?

Have you finished this comic yet?

1 to / still / bed / hasn't / Sofia / gone

2 already / auditioned / l've

3 haven't / to / been / we / yet / Paris

4 tidied / the / still / they / haven't / classroom

5 show / already / started / the / has

6 hasn't / my / yet / woken up / brother

for and since

3 Complete the phrases with for or since.

	for three months	4	1998
1	last August	5	about six years
2	a few weeks	6	I was ten
3	yesterday	7	a long time

4 Complete the sentences. Use the present perfect form of the verbs in the box and *for* or *since*.

	not see	live	not do	play	not appear	work
	She <i>'s live</i>	∕in S	antande	r <i>for</i> fi	ve years.	
1	The singe	rs			on TV	
			20	08.		
2	You			. in the	at restaurant	
	*************		five	e mont	:hs.	
3	He			for the	e same team	
			he	was tv	welve.	
4	1		m	y cou	sins	
	October.					
5	We			any h	omework	
			tw	o weel	KS.	

Present perfect and past simple

5 Complete the sentences with the present perfect or past simple form of the verbs in brackets.

	She hasn't had a hit for six months. (not have)
1	I in that hotel when I was a
	child. (stay)
2	He's very intelligent. Heall his
	exams last year. (pass)
3	We at this school since we
	were little. (be)
4	I that Brad Pitt film at
	Christmas (see)

õ		Japanese food?	(you / try)
3	,	Portugal last July	y? (they /
	visit)		

should and must

Should y must tienen una única forma para todas las personas.

I should, you shouldn't, he must, she mustn't, etc.

Should y must se utilizan con el infinitivo del verbo sin to.

You should get good qualifications. =

Deberíais obtener buenas calificaciones.

They mustn't cheat in the exam. =

No deben copiar en el examen.

Usos

Should se utiliza para dar consejos y hacer recomendaciones.

You should study harder. = Deberías estudiar más. You shouldn't stay up so late. = No deberías quedarte levantada hasta tan tarde.

Must hace referencia a cosas importantes tales como una regla o una ley.

You must wear a motorbike helmet. =

Debes llevar un casco de moto.

You mustn't write in pen. = No debes escribir con bolígrafo.

have to and don't have to

Afirmativa	Negativa
I / You have to work.	I / You don't have to work.
He/She/It has to work.	He / She / It doesn't have to work.
We / You / They have to work.	We / You / They don't have to work.

Have to va seguido del infinitivo del verbo sin to.

Usos

Have to describe algo que es necesario hacer siguiendo una norma o debido a las circunstancias.

At my school, we have to wear a uniform. =

En mi instituto tenemos que llevar uniforme.

She has to catch a bus to school. It's too far to walk. = Ella tiene que coger el autobús para ir al instituto. Está

demasiado lejos para ir andando.

Don't have to indica que no es necesario hacer algo.

We don't have to walk far to school because we live close to school. = No tenemos que andar mucho para ir al instituto, porque vivimos cerca.

should, must and have to

Recomendación	adres to
You should revise for the exam.	uleren-be
You shouldn't go to bed late.	and the
Ausencia de obligación	
You don't have to wear a tie.	MAIN-C
Obligación	and area
You must arrive at nine o'clock.	OCCUPACIÓN DE LA CONTRACTOR DE LA CONTRA
You mustn't be late.	ezera augus
We have to wear a uniform.	S-D-S-W-D-A

Usos

Must y have to significan casi lo mismo.

I must do my homework tonight. =

Esta noche tengo que hacer los deberes.

Must se utiliza para describir algo que el hablante considera necesario.

You must do your homework now. =

Debes hacer los deberes ahora.

Have to indica que son las circunstancias las que obligan a hacer algo.

I have to go to the library because I need some books. = Tengo que ir a la biblioteca porque necesito unos libros.

Don't have to indica que no es necesario hacer algo.

We don't have to clean the house because it's already clean. =

No tenemos que limpiar la casa porque ya está limpia.

Lo contrario de *must* y *have to* es *mustn't*. *Don't have to* NO es lo contrario de *must* y *have to*.

You mustn't be late. = No debes llegar tarde.

should and must

Agenta	Complete the sentences with <i>must</i> , <i>mustn't</i> ,
	should or shouldn't and the verbs in brackets.

We *mustn't copy* our homework from the internet. (copy)

- 1 You the new Will Smith film. It's great. (watch)
- 2 They sports clothes in the gym. (wear)
- 3 You your keys. (lose)
- 4 She too much money. (borrow)
- 6 You people. (bully)
- 7 You a ticket before you go into the cinema. (buy)

have to and don't have to

2 Complete the sentences. Use the affirmative, negative, or question form of have to and the verbs in brackets.

Simon *doesn't have to sign* a new contract. (not sign)

- 1 _____ you _____ you _____
- 2 They a uniform. (wear)
- 3 You school when you're sixteen. (not leave)
- 4 Lily her parents this weekend. (help)
- 6 The essays long. (not be)
- 7 the doghere? (sleep)
- 8 I early tomorrow. (not get up)

should, must and have to

3 Order the words to make sentences.

to / you / have / to school at seven o'clock / do / go / ?

Do you have to go to school at seven o'clock?

- 1 to bed earlier / go / she / should2 mustn't / inside the school / run / you
- 3 go / doesn't / have / she / to / to work yet
- 4 I/to walk the dog/must/remember

4 Complete the sentences. Use the correct form of should, must or have to.

5 revise / for / the exam / has / he / to

We don't have to walk to school. We go by car.

- 1 We wear jeans at school. We've got a uniform.
- 2 We speak English in the maths class. We can speak Spanish.
- 3 You copy your friend's homework. It isn't fair.
- 4 You take things that aren't yours.
- 5 He looks ill. He _____see a doctor.
- 6 We get the bus at three thirty. It's the last bus.
- 7 You pay me now. You can pay me tomorrow.
- 8 Juan go to school. He's seventeen.
- 9 The team _____ practise more. There's an important match next week.

will and might

Afirmativa	Negativa	Interrogativa
I/You/He/She/	I/You/He/She/	Will I / you / he /
It / We / You / They	It / We / You / They	she/it/we/you/
will help.	won't help.	they help?

Afirmativa	Negativa
I / You / He / She / It / We / You / They might help.	I / You / He / She / It / We / You / They might not help.

Will y might se utilizan con el infinitivo del verbo sin to.

We'll join the protest next week. =

La semana que viene nos uniremos a la protesta. *I might bring Anna.* = Puede que traiga conmigo a Anna.

La negativa se forma colocando not detrás de will o might.

Will not tiene una forma contracta, won't. Might not no se suele contraer.

I won't be at the meeting tomorrow. =

Mañana no estaré en la reunión.

Jake might not come because he's ill. =

Puede que Jake no venga, porque está enfermo.

Usos

Will y won't se utilizan para hacer predicciones o expresar opiniones sobre el futuro. Indican que estamos seguros de lo que va a ocurrir, o bien que la opinión que expresamos es muy firme.

Might y might not describen hechos que es posible que sucedan, y también opiniones sobre las que no estamos muy seguros.

First conditional

El condicional de primer grado se construye con if + sujeto + present simple, + will/won't + infinitivo. Se suelen utilizar las formas contractas.

La proposición encabezada por *if* también puede aparecer en la segunda parte de la frase.

Usos

El condicional de primer grado describe el posible resultado de una acción.

If it rains, we won't play tennis. =

Si llueve, no jugaremos al tenis.

be going to

Afirmativa	Negativa
I'm going to protest.	I'm not going to protest.
You're going to protest.	You aren't going to protest.
He's / She's / It's going to protest.	He / She / It isn't going to protest.
We're / You're / They're going to protest.	We / You / They aren't going to protest.

La afirmativa se forma con el sujeto + be + going to + el infinitivo.

La negativa se construye con el sujeto + be + not going to + el infinitivo.

Interrogativa	SALESTAN OF THE SALES AND THE
Am I going to study?	
Are you going to study?	
Is he / she / it going to study?	74043031X67X64X
Are we / you / they going to stu	ıdy?

Usos

Be going / not be going to describe intenciones y planes para el futuro.

will and be going to

Will y be going to se utilizan para referirse al futuro.

Will se utiliza para hacer predicciones o expresar opiniones sobre el futuro.

The meeting will be interesting. =

La reunión será interesante.

Be going to describe planes e intenciones para el futuro.

She's going to collect money for animals in danger. =

Va a recaudar dinero para los animales en peligro.

Present continuous for future arrangements

El *present continuous* puede describir hechos que alguien ha organizado para una fecha o un día concreto.

I'm playing tennis on Friday afternoon. =

El viernes por la tarde voy a jugar al tenis.

will and might

1 Rewrite the sentences using will, won't, might and might not.

Karl (collect) a lot of money today. (maybe not)

Karl might not collect a lot of money today.
Lucy (support) your new campaign. (definitely)
They (boycott) that supermarket. (maybe)
I (sign) your petition. (definitely not)
He (volunteer) to help us. (maybe not)

First conditional

2 Choose the correct words.

(They'll)/ They listen to us if we'll /(we)protest.

- 1 If it will rain / rains on Sunday, we won't / don't go on the march.
- 2 You won't / don't save the rainforest if you'll / you sit and do nothing.
- 3 If she'll work / she works hard, she'll do / she does well at school.
- 4 Will / Do you support my campaign if I'll / I tell you about it?

be going to

3 Complete the sentences using be going to and the verbs in brackets.

The weather forecast is good for the next few days. It's *going to be* very sunny. (be)

- 1 Mark has broken his leg. Hebasketball this weekend. (not play)
- 2 My parents are in New York.

They the Empire State Building. (visit)

- 4 I've got a place at university next year.

 I medicine. (study)

will and be going to

4 Complete the sentences. Use the affirmative of will or be going to and the verbs in brackets.

Present continuous for future arrangements

5 Write questions and answers using the present continuous.

'what / you / do / this evening / ?' 'I / watch / TV' 'What are you doing this evening?' 'I'm watching TV.'

1	'your dad / work / tomorrow / ?' 'no / he / stay / at home'
2	'what / they / cook / on Sunday / ?' 'they / make / paella'
3	'who / you / see / tonight / ?' 'I / meet / Paula and Anna'
4	

Verb + -ing / to

Verbo	PERMINENT	norser daar oo dalah oo waxada kado hiirkan biranii dalah kirkii kirkii kirkii kirkii kirkii kirkii kirkii kir		+ -ing	
I / You We / You / The	әу	like / don't lik love prefer	e e	walking.	
He / She / It		likes / doesn't like loves prefers		reading. living here.	
Do Does Do	he	you e/she/it e/you/they	like love prefer	walking? reading? living here?	
Verbo	в основникосо»	ороди, корол штом од компорительного од стород од 1940 г. од 1940 г.	ind and market and the close of the second and the life of the close and the life of the close and the close of	+ to	
I / You He / She / It We / You / Th	ey	would / 'd wouldn't	like love prefer	to walk. to read. to live here.	
Would	action of the control	I/you he/she/it we/you/ they	like love prefer	to walk? to read? to live here?	

Usos

Like/love/prefer + -*ing* se utilizan para hablar o preguntar acerca de gustos y preferencias.

I love riding my bike. = Me encanta andar en bici.

En la forma negativa se utiliza like.

She doesn't like watching films. =

A ella no le gusta ver películas.

La estructura would + verbo + to + verbo se utiliza para formular deseos.

Would you like to come with me? = ¿Te gustaría venir conmigo?

could, can, will be able to

Afirmativa					
Pasado	Presente	Futuro			
I could speak Italian.	l can speak Italian.	I will be able to speak Italian.			
Negativa	Negativa				
Pasado	Presente	Futuro			
I couldn't speak Italian.	l can't speak Italian.	I won't be able to speak Italian.			
Interrogativa	its commonwest in the terminal proportion of the second control of				
Pasado	Presente	Futuro			
Could you speak Italian?	Can you speak Italian?	Will you be able to speak Italian?			

Could, can y will be able to tienen una única forma para todas las personas.

Could y can se utilizan con el infinitivo del verbo sin to.

Usos

Could, can y will be able to se utilizan para describir la capacidad de algo o alguien para hacer cosas. También pueden referirse a cosas que son posibles en una situación concreta.

Pasado: I couldn't speak English when I was very young. = Cuando era jovencita no sabía hablar inglés.

Presente: *I can speak English because I'm from the UK.* = Sé hablar inglés porque soy del Reino Unido.

Futuro: I won't be able to go cycling because I've lost my bike. = No podré ir a andar en bici porque la he perdido.

Second conditional

El condicional de segundo grado se construye con if + sujeto + past simple, + would/wouldn't + infinitivo. Se suelen utilizar las formas contractas.

La proposición encabezada por *if* también puede aparecer en la segunda parte de la frase, sin que cambie el significado.

I'd be on time if I got up earlier. = Habría llegado a tiempo si me hubiera levantado más temprano.

If he posted a message, I'd reply. = Si él enviara un mensaje, yo respondería.

En las preguntas informativas, la partícula interrogativa se coloca al comienzo de la proposición con would.

What files would you share if you were online? =
¿Qué ficheros compartirías si trabajaras online?

If you were online, what files would you share? =
Si trabajaras online, ¿qué ficheros compartirías?

Usos

El condicional de segundo grado se utiliza para referirse a las posibles consecuencias de una acción.

If I had €200, I'd buy a mobile phone. = Si tuviera 200 €, me compraría un teléfono móvil. (No tengo 200 €, así es que no me lo voy a poder comprar.)

Verb + -ing / to

1 Complete the dialogues using the *to* or *-ing* forms of the verbs in brackets.

Do you like <i>dancing</i> (dance)?		
No, I prefer (1) (listen) to music.		
Would you like (2) (listen) to		
some music now?		
Sure, I'd love to.		
l'd like (3) (go) out tonight.		
I'd prefer (4) (stay) at home. I		
don't like (5) (go) out on school		
nights.		
But you like (6) (watch) Oxford		
United matches!		
Is there a match tonight? I've changed my		
mind! I'd love (7) (come) to the		
match with you!		

could, can, will be able to

2 Complete the sentences. Use the correct affirmative or negative forms of *could*, *can* or *will* be able to.

My mum grew up in France. She could speak

	French when she was very young.
4	You drive a car until
	you're seventeen.
2	It's June. Wego to the beach
	soon.
3	I cycle when I was five, but now
	I cycle every day.
4	Where are you? I see you.
5	I call you last night because I've
	lost your phone number.
6	I create personal webpages.
	I've created one for my dad.
7	You make some new friends
	when you start at your new school.
8	I run faster than my sister when

we were younger, but she's faster than me now.

Second conditional

4

3 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

	didn't do if save went would				
	What would you do if I told you a secret?				
1	She wouldn't sulk if you tease her. If we to Paris, what museums would you visit?				
3	Sam complained, we'd say sorry.				
4	they tidy their rooms if you paid them?				
5	You'd paper if you printed on both sides.				
W	rite sentences using the second conditional.				
	your mum / lend / you money / if / you / ask / her /?				
	Would your mum lend you money if you asked her?				
1	if / we / pass / all the exams / the teacher / be / really happy				
2	I / give / you the money / if / I / have / it				
3	what / they / do / if / we / offer / them a choice / ?				
4	if / John / finish / first / he / win / a prize				
5	if / you / get / the job / you / be / happy / ?				
6	I / come / to your party / if / I / not have / an exam				

Present and past passive: affirmative and negative

Voz pasiva: presente

Afirmativa	Negativa
I'm woken up by the music.	I'm not woken up by the music.
You're woken up by the music.	You aren't woken up by the music.
He's / She's / It's woken up by the music.	He / She / It isn't woken up by the music.
We're / You're / They're woken up by the music.	We / You / They aren't woken up by the music.

La forma afirmativa de la voz pasiva se construye en presente con el sujeto + el *present simple* de *be* + el participio pasado.

La negativa se forma con el sujeto + el *present simple* de *be* + *not* + el participio pasado.

Voz pasiva: pasado

Afirmativa	Negativa
I was woken up by the music.	I wasn't woken up by the music.
You were woken up by the music.	You weren't woken up by the music.
He / She / It was woken up by the music.	He / She / It wasn't woken up by the music.
We / You / They were woken up by the music.	We / You / They weren't woken up by the music.

La forma afirmativa de la voz pasiva se construye en pasado con el sujeto + el past simple de be + el participio pasado.

La negativa se forma con el sujeto + el past simple de be + not + el participio pasado.

Usos

La voz pasiva se utiliza para hacer referencia a hechos que afectan al sujeto de la frase. Subraya la acción, que en este caso es más importante que la persona que la realiza.

They're invited to exhibitions by their friends. =

Sus amigos los invitan a exposiciones.

The TV programme about Picasso was made in France. = El programa de televisión sobre Picasso fue realizado en Francia.

Active to passive

El objeto de la activa es el sujeto de la pasiva.

People paint these pictures in Japan. →

These pictures are painted in Japan.

La gente pinta estos cuadros en Japón. → Estos cuadros se pintan en Japón.

Emma invited Susie to the new art gallery. → Susie was invited to the new art gallery.

Emma invitó a Susie a la nueva galería de arte. → Invitaron a Susie a la nueva galería de arte.

En pasiva es frecuente no decir quién realiza la acción. Si queremos hacerlo, colocamos by delante del agente.

Susie was invited to the new art gallery by Emma. =

Emma invitó a Susie a la nueva galería de arte.

Present and past passive: questions Voz pasiva: presente

Interrogativa	Respuestas b	reves
	Afirmativa	Negativa
Am I liked by them?	Yes, I am.	No, I'm not.
Are you liked by them?	Yes, you are.	No, you aren't.
Is he / she / it liked by them?	Yes, he / she / it is.	No, he / she / it isn't.
Are we / you / they liked by them?	Yes, we / you / they are.	No, we / you / they aren't.

La forma interrogativa se construye en presente con el *present simple* de *be* + sujeto + participio pasado.

Voz pasiva: pasado

Interrogativa	Respuestas breves		
	Afirmativa	Negativa	
Was I woken up by the music?	Yes, I was.	No, I wasn't.	
Were you woken up by the music?	Yes, you were.	No, you weren't.	
Was he / she / it woken up by the music?	Yes, he / she / it was.	No, he / she / it wasn't.	
Were we / you / they woken up by the music?	Yes, we / you / they were.	No, we / you / they weren't.	

La forma interrogativa se construye en pasado con el past simple de be + sujeto + participio pasado.

Present and past passive: affirmative and negative

Complete the sentences with is / are and the past participles of the verbs in the box.

eat invite make use find play

		Gold is found in South Africa.
	1	Mobile phones by a lot of people
		nowadays.
	2	Football in different countries around
		the world.
	3	Millions of pizzas every week in the
		United States.
	4	Paper from trees.
	5	A lot of people to parties at Christmas
2	С	orrect the sentences.
		A lot of things are buyed on the internet.
		A lot of things are bought on the internet.
	1	Tea aren't produced in Europe.
	2	The Harry Potter books are read from children all
		over the world.
	3	The camera was lose in the park.
	4	NA
	4	My parents was born in Australia.
3		complete the sentences with the past passive
	tc	orm of the verbs in brackets.
		The art movement was started by a famous French
		artist. (start)
	1	These paintings to me by my
		grandfather. (give)
	2	This book by our teacher.
		(translate)
	3	You the answer. (tell)
	4	I by my friend. (not help)

Active to passive

Complete the second sentence so that it has the same meaning as the first sentence. Use the passive.

> Millions of British tourists visit Spain every year. Spain is visited by millions of British tourists every year.

1 People around the world watch these TV adverts.

		These
	2	They don't sell this new magazine in the UK. This
	3	Gaudí designed this building. This building
	4	Nobody cleaned our hotel rooms this morning. Our hotel rooms
	5	Somebody asked me about the latest art exhibitio
Pre	3 S	ent and past passive: questions
5		rite questions using the present or past assive. Then write short answers.
		these CDs / advertise on the internet / ? Are these CDs advertised on the internet? Yes, they are.
	1	Mandarin / teach / at your school / now / ?
		No,
	2	these windows / open / every morning / ?
		No,
	3	those portraits / paint / by Renoir / ?
		Yes,
	4	the picture / buy / by a famous collector / ?

Yes,

Pronunciation bank

Unit 1: Diphthongs /əʊ//eə//aɪ//aʊ/

- 1.05 Listen and repeat the diphthongs and the words.
 - 1 /əʊ/ joke
 - 2 /eə/ stare
 - 3 /aɪ/ crv
 - 4 /av/ shout
- 1.06 Listen and repeat the words in the box. Then complete the table.

know like shy down boast wear quite rare about hair don't house

/əʊ/	/eə/	/aɪ/	/aʊ/
know			

1.07 Listen and check your answers.

Unit 2: Past tense -ed endings

- 1.20 Listen and repeat.
 - 1 /d/ played
 - 2 /t/ laughed 3 /id/ chatted
- 1.21 Complete the table with the verbs in the box. Listen and check your answers. Then listen and repeat.

argued boasted finished complained cried hugged introduced joked recorded respected shouted stayed stopped sulked teased visited wanted watched

/d/	/t/	/ɪd/
argued	finished	boasted
Contraction Contra		
CONCESSION OF THE PROPERTY OF		ADMINISTRAÇÃO DE LA CONTRACTOR DE
PRESENT DOUBLEST DOUBLEST OF THE PROPERTY OF T		

- 1.22 Listen and tick the word that you hear.
 - 1 cry

cried

2 finish

finished

3 shout

shouted

4 respect

respected

5 sulk

sulked

6 laugh

laughed

7 joke

joked

8 boast

boasted

Unit 3: Word stress in compound nouns

- 1.36 Listen and repeat.
 - 1 shopping bag
 - 2 science exam
 - 3 athletics tournament
 - 4 phone call
- 2 1.37 Listen and underline the stress in the words.
 - 1 football shirt
 - 2 washing powder
 - 3 computer game
 - 4 tourist office
 - 5 Christmas present
 - 6 magazine cover
 - 7 maths book
 - 8 basketball match
 - 9 birthday card
 - 10 documentary series

Pronunciation bank

Unit 4: Vowels

1 2.03 Listen and repeat.

/æ/

 $/\Lambda/$

drank

drunk

began

begun

ran

run

rang

rung

sang

sung

swam

swum

2 2.04 Listen and circle the word you hear.

- 1 rung/rang
- 2 ran/run
- 3 swum/swam
- 4 drank/drunk
- 5 sang/sung
- 6 begun / began

Unit 5: Nouns ending in -tion

- 1 2.19 Listen and repeat.
 - 1 audition
 - 2 situation
 - 3 competition
 - 4 congratulations

- 2 2.20 Listen and underline the stressed syllable. Then listen again and repeat.
 - 1 sensation
 - 2 description
 - 3 action
 - 4 conversation
 - 5 destruction
 - 6 organization
 - 7 nation
 - 8 repetition

Unit 6: Weak forms

1 2.31 Listen and repeat. Notice the weak forms /tə/ and /ðə/.

/ə/ /ə/

1 You shouldn't go to the sports centre today.

/ə/

ə/ /:

2 The new students have to wear the green uniform.

/ə/ /ə/

3 I must go to the library.

/2/ /2/

- 4 She has to do the homework later.
- 2 @ 2.32 Circle the weak forms /tə/ and /ðə/. Listen and check.

Some parents want to send their children to single-sex schools, but the majority of British teenagers go to mixed schools. Students have to stay at school until the school-leaving age, which is sixteen.

Pronunciation bank

Unit 7: Linking

- 1 3.05 Listen and repeat. Pay attention to the linking sounds.
 - 1 Let's organize a protest.
 - 2 They must ban all violent games.
 - 3 That's a good idea.
 - 4 Shall we have a meeting for an hour?
 - 5 How about starting the boycott on Saturday?
- 2 § 3.06 Listen and draw the linking sounds in the sentences.

We've got a new petition.

- 1 Come on this march with us!
- 2 Let's send an email now.
- 3 There's a lot of litter here.
- 4 Shall we meet at ten o'clock?
- 5 You can ask your brother or sister.

Unit 8: Silent letters

- 1 3.20 We don't pronounce every consonant in some words. Listen and repeat.
 - 1 columg
- 5 character
- 2 school
- 6 sign
- 3 listen
- 7 would
- 4 might
- 2 § 3.21 Cross out the consonants that we don't pronounce. Then listen and check.
 - 1 thumb
- 6 ghost
- 2 receipt
- 7 scent
- 3 design
- 8 autumn
- 4 island
- 9 talk
- 5 know
- 10 wrist

Unit 9: Word stress

1 3.27 Listen and match the words with the stress patterns. Then listen again and repeat.

1 painting a • • • • 2 gallery b • • •

- 3 museum
- c 🔎
- 4 exhibition
- 5 collect
- e 🗣 💿 🔞
- 6 impressionist
- f 000
- 2 Complete the table with the words in the box.

pertrait collector education support masterpiece landscape photography president definition important accept intelligent

0.0	• •	
portrait		
• • •		

3 @ 3.28 Listen and check your answers. Then listen and repeat.

Build your vocabulary: compound adjectives

- 1 Match phrases 1–5 to the compound adjectives a–e.

 - 2 Carla can't see very well. She's really
 - 3 Pablo plays tennis differently to me. He's
 - 4 Claudia and Alba never go in the sun. They're very
 - 5 Carla has got a beautiful new ring. It's

- a short-sighted.
- b heart-shaped.
- c kind-hearted.
- d pale-skinned.
- e left-handed.

2 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

curly cold long round blue diamond

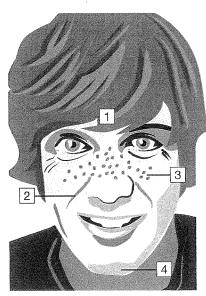
'Why does your brother wear glasses?' 'Because he's *long*-sighted.'

- 1 Our neighbour isn't a kind person. He's very unfriendly and-hearted.
- 2 One of my sisters ishaired and the other has got straight dark hair.
- 3 Their favourite footballer is that talleyed man. He plays for Chelsea.
- 4 'What does your new mirror look like?' 'It's-shaped.'
- 5 That actor hasn't got a long face. He's really-faced.

Extend your vocabulary: faces

3 Match the words in the box with the pictures. Then translate.

1	fringe	
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		



forehead
chin
eyelashes
eyebrows
freckles
lips
fringe
wrinkles
cheeks

Build your vocabulary: regular and irregular verbs

1 Find the past simple forms. Complete the table.

wrotearguedhaddrovecriedshoutedrecordedfel tcomplainedthoughtwenthidheardknewboughtf ounddidbecamespokesulkedlaughedspentlived

Re	egular verbs	Irr	egular verbs		
	argue argued		write <i>wrote</i>	8	know
1	cry	1	have	9	buy
2	shout	2	drive	10	find
3	record	3	feel	11	do
4	complain	4	think	12	become
5	sulk	5	go	13	speak
6	laugh	6	hide	14	spend
7	live	7	hear		

2 Complete the story. Use some of the past simple verbs from the table in exercise 1.

Love u 4ever

I recorded an American sitcom on TV1 last week. It was really funny. I laughed so much that I cried! It was called Love u 4ever and it was about a lazy husband and his intolerant wife. They (1) a.....about everything all the time. He (2) s..... all day watching TV and she (3) c..... that he never went out. One day, he (4) d..... to the shops and he (5) b.....a portable TV. He (6) w.....home and he (7) h..... in the garden with the TV. The wife (8) h..... the TV and she (9) f.....her husband in the garden.

3 Match the verbs in the box with the buttons on

Extend your vocabulary: TV

the remote control.
Then translate.

change channel eject fast forward pause play record rewind turn on / turn off

1	turn on / turn off	
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
_		

Build your vocabulary: compound nouns

1 Make compound nouns with words from A and B.

art
shopping
water chocolate
pencil tennis
video
paper

B cake clip bottle case basket camera racket gallery

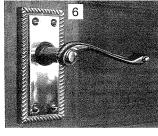
	art gallery	4	
1	, ,	5	
2		6	
^			
3		1	

2	Label the photos.
	Use compound
	nouns.

1	bus stop
2	
3	***************************************
4	

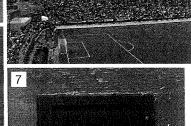












Extend your vocabulary: waste

3 Label the photos with the words in the box. Then translate.

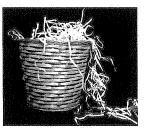
litter bin waste-paper basket bettle bank landfill tip dustbins skip recycling centre refuse sack











2



3



4



....



6



7

Build your vocabulary: verb and noun collocations

- Match verbs 1-5 to the nouns a-e.
 - 1 score a shopping b a band 2 make 3 go c points (in a test) d your English 4 join

 - e friends 5 improve

Complete the text with the words in the box.

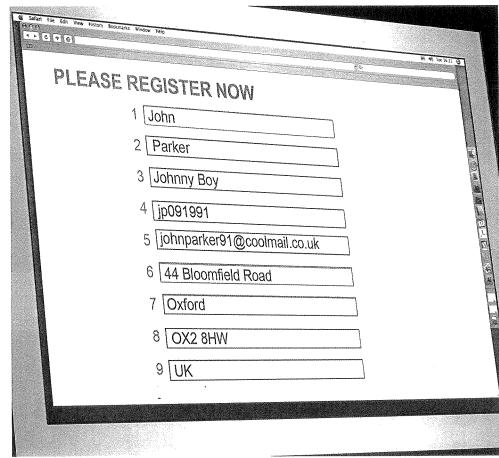
friends hours laptop points rock group shopping English Like most people, I turn on my laptop to play as well as to study. At weekends, I go to my favourite chat rooms and I chat. Sometimes I spend (1) online and I often make new (2)online and my sister has joined a (4)which she found on a webpage at her university! When I want to improve my (5), there are a lot of great websites with vocabulary games and practice exercises. I usually score more (6) than my sister!

Extend your vocabulary: personal details

Match the words in the box 3 with the pictures. Then translate.

country nickname password first name(s) postcode email address surname(s) town/city address/street

1	first name(s)
2	
L	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	



Build your vocabulary: idiomatic expressions

- 1 Match the bold phrases in 1-6 with a-f.
 - 1 The guitarist is shy and he doesn't like being in the spotlight.
 - 2 The people in the pop group don't see eye to eye any more.
 - 3 The drummer pulls the strings in the band.
 - 4 The manager is happy because his new singer is on the up.
 - 5 She's the front runner in the latest talent show.
 - 6 The record company is on its knees. It hasn't made any money for years.

- a becoming more and more successful
- b doing very badly
- c have the same opinion
- d getting special attention
- e favourite to win
- f makes the decisions

keybeard recording studio amplifier bass guitar drums microphone speakers trumpet

- 2 Choose the correct words.
 - Don't worry. I'm listening carefully to you. I'm all eyes /(ears).
 - 1 He isn't very happy at the moment. He's looking very down in the mouth / hand.
 - 2 I was very nervous when I sang at the concert. I knew that all eyes / faces were on me.
 - 3 The party at Adrian's house was terrible. It got out of hand / foot and his parents were angry.
 - 4 We all laughed when our teacher fell over. We couldn't keep a straight face / hand.
 - 5 She knows all the words to that song. She knows it by head / heart.

Extend your vocabulary: music

3 Match the words in the box with the photos. Then translate.

1 keyboard
2
3
4
5
6
7
8

Build your vocabulary: American English

1 Complete the text with the American English words in the box.

gasoline cell phone garbage pants high-school freeway principal

I had a terrible day yesterday! First, I was late for
high School. I was riding along the
(1)when my moped ran out of
(2)I started to walk with my
moped. I didn't have my (3) with
me, so I couldn't call the (4) After
ten minutes, I found a café and I parked the
moped. I decided to run because I was so late.
When I was nearly there, I fell over.
I was OK, but there was a lot of
(5) in the street. My
(6) were covered with food
and dirt. It was horrible!

2 Read the sentences. Complete the table with the British English words in the box.

biscuit crisps film football sweet trainers

A candy is something with a lot of sugar that you can eat.

- 1 You fry potatoes in oil to make chips.
- 2 A cookie is like a small dry cake.
- 3 You can watch a movie on a DVD.
- 4 We play soccer after school.
- 5 I'm wearing sneakers today.

American English	British English	American English	British English		
candy	sweet	movie	(3)		
chips	(1)	soccer	(4)		
cookie	(2)	sneakers	(5)		

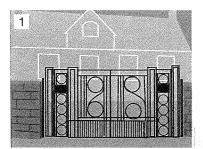
Extend your vocabulary: school

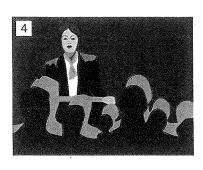
3 Match the words in the box with the pictures. Then translate.

1	school gates	
2		
3		
4		
,		

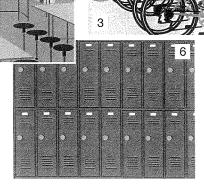
6

bike racks playground school gates lockers assembly canteen









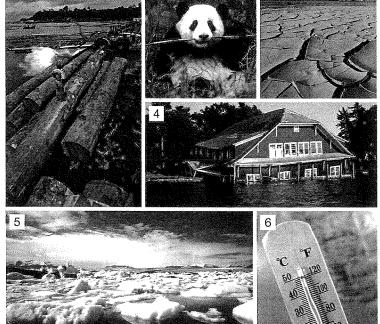
1 deforestation

3

Build your vocabulary: negative prefixes un-, in- and im-

.

4	С	orrect the words.	2	Match the prefixes to the words. Then use the words to
		That woman is horrible. She's really friendly. unfriendly		complete the sentences.
	1	This map of my hometown isn't correct. It's very unaccurate.		un- in- im- un- in- im- un- in- im- mature expensive safe modest visible common patient tolerant friendly
	2	They're very undependent. They always work well on their own.		Don't climb the walls of that old building! They're <i>unsafe</i> . 1 Adrian isin class. He always behaves like a small child.
	3	It isn't a good idea to have elephants in the circus. It's inmoral.	;	Those mp3 players don't cost very much. They're quite
		You don't see many white tigers in the wild. They're quite inusual	ţ	5 Alba always says that she's really good at tennis. She's very
				We can't see those very small creatures. They'reto the human eye. He's very He never listens to or accepts other people's ideas.
			;	8 They're incredibly
E>	cte	nd your vocabulary: the e	enviro	onment
3		latch the words in the box with t hen translate.	the ph	otos. 1 2 3
		deforestation global warming flood endangered species ice ca		ight Sight S



Build your vocabulary: suffixes -er and -or

Write the verbs in the box in the correct list.

aet speak view conduct edit paint create direct sell produce

-er	-or
	actor

2 Complete the sentences with nouns from exercise 1.

Where can I buy tickets?
The ticket *Sellers* are next door.

- 1 How many people watched the new drama on TV?

 There were 2.3 million
- 2 Who wrote the first episode of *The Simpsons*?
 Matt Groening was the of *The Simpsons*.
- 3 This picture is beautiful.

 I think thewas Italian.
- 4 How can we connect these two scenes?
 - The will add some special effects.
- 5 Is John in the orchestra?

 No, he leads the orchestra. He's the

Extend your vocabulary: film-making

3 Match the words in the box with the photos. Then translate.

.46						
(camera operator cost	tume designer extras r	make-up artist film pr	roducer sound engine	er j	
1	camera operator	1		2		
2			TO The			
3		3		4	.	
4				《海》		
5		1/4				
6			A	6		
		5				

Build your vocabulary: synonyms

- 1 Match words 1–8 to the synonyms a–h.
 - 1 rich a assist
 2 buy b huge
 - 3 students c wealthy
 4 try d pupils
 - 5 living room e attempt
 - 6 help f glad
 - 7 enormous g purchase
 - 8 happy h lounge

Use words a-h from exercise 1 to complete the sentences.

That artist earns a lot of money and she's very wealthy.

- 1 Did you see that big tiger at the zoo? It was!
- 2 There are at least thirtyin every class.
- 3 I know the last question is difficult, but please to answer it.
- 4 They were very when they bought the beautiful painting at the auction.
- 5 We often tickets for exhibitions on the internet. It's much easier.
- 6 My glasses aren't in the kitchen. Perhaps they're in the
- 7 I sometimes my father with his work.

Extend your vocabulary: works of art

3 Match the words in the box with the photos. Then translate.

;	statue	vase	mosaic	mural	still life	stained-glas	ss window	frame	tapestry	′		
4	mosai	ic			1		2				3	
2											r	
3	***************************************	**********	***************************************		4		5	4				
4	* ***********************************	•••••								Naplas Žavij		
5											E	
6					7			8	Ž.			
7					lenc 1] }					
8	*************			***************************************			3.		* <u>@</u>	B		
								12/	(γ_i)			

Wordlist

Phonetic symbols

Vowels

/i/ happy
/i/ it
/iː/ he
/æ/ flag
/ɑː/ art

/e/ **e**gg /ɜː/ **her**

/p/ n**o**t

/ɔː/ four /ʊ/ look

/uː/ y**ou**

/ə/ sug**ar**

/\(\Lambda\) mum /ei/ day

/aɪ/ wh**y**

/ɔɪ/ n**ois**y

/aʊ/ h**ow** /əʊ/ g**o**

/əʊ/ g**o** /ɪə/ h**er**

/ɪə/ h**er**e /eə/ wear

/ʊə/ t**ou**rist

Consonants

/p/ **pen** /b/ **b**ig

/t/ **t**wo

/d/ **dog**

/k/ **c**an

/g/ **g**ood

/t∫/ bea**ch**

/dʒ/ job

/f/ food

/v/ **v**ery

 $/\theta$ / **th**ink

/ð/ then

/s/ speak

/z/ **z**00

/ʃ/ **sh**e

/ʒ/ televi**si**on

/h/ house

/m/ meat /n/ now

/--/ -- t---

/ŋ/ si**ng**

/l/ late

/r/ radio

/j/ **y**es

/w/ **w**e

A

/ə gud ıg'za:mpl/ un buen ejemplo abandon /əˈbændən/ abandonar abstract /'æbstrækt/ abstracto academic /ækə'demik/ académico accept /ək'sept/ aceptar accessible /ək'sesəbl/ accesible act /ækt/ número, actuación action /'ækʃn/ acción active /'æktɪv/ activo activity /æk'tɪvəti/ actividad actor /'æktə(r)/ actor actress / actriz actual /'æktfuəl/ real addict /'ædɪkt/ adicto advance /əd'vams/ avance advantage /əd'va:ntidz/ ventaja adventure story / film

adventure story / film

/əd'ventʃə ˌstəːri, ˌfɪlm/

historia / película de aventuras
adventurous /əd'ventʃərəs/ atrevido
advert /ˈædvɜːt/ anuncio publicitario
advertise /ˈædvətaɪz/ promocionar
advice /əd'vaɪs/ consejo(s)
aerial /ˈeəriəl/ antena
affect /əˈfekt/ afectar
afterwards /ˈɑːftəwədz/ después
agenda /əˈdʒendə/ agenda, programa
de actividades
agree /əˈgriː/ estar de acuerdo
aim /eɪm/ objetivo

air /eə(r)/ aire albino /ælˈbiːnəʊ/ albino album /ˈælˈbəm/ álbum, disco alien /ˈeɪliən/ alien/gena

all-boys /,oxl'boxz/ solo para chicos allow /o'law/ permitir

allow /əˈlaʊ/ permitir alternative /ɔːlˈtɜːnətɪv, pl-/

alternativa

amazing /əˈmeɪzɪŋ/ increíble ambitious /æmˈbɪʃəs/ ambicioso ambulance /ˈæmbjələns/

ambulancia

amount /əˈmaʊnt/ cantidad amuse /əˈmjuːz/ divertir

amusing /əˈmjuːzɪŋ/ divertido analogue /ˈænəlɒg/ analógico

angel /ˈeɪnʤl/ ángel angry /ˈæŋgri/ enfadado

animal rights / ænml'rarts/ derechos de los animales

animation /ænɪˈmeɪ∫n/ animación

annoy /əˈnɔɪ/ molestar ant /ænt/ hormiga

anti(-art) /,ænti'(-art)/ anti(-arte) antisocial /ænti'səʊʃl/ antisocial

apart /əˈpɑːt/ separado

apartment /əˈpɑːtmənt/
apartamento
apparently /əˈpærəntli/ por lo visto
appear on TV /əˌpɪər ɒn ˌtiː'viː/
salir en la tele
appearance /əˈpɪərəns/ aspecto
apple /ˈæpl/ manzana
appropriate /əˈprəʊpriət/ apropiado
architect /ˈɑːkɪtekt/ arquitecto,
arquitecta

apart from /ə'part from/ aparte de

area /'earia/ zona
argue /'aːgjuː/ discutir
argument /'aːgjumənt/ discusión
around /əˈraʊnd/ alrededor de
arrive /əˈraɪv/ llegar
art movement /ˈaːt ˌmuːvmənt/
movimiento artístico
article /ˈaːtɪkl/ artículo
artist /ˈaːtɪst/ artista

aspirin /'æsprm/ aspirina at once /ət'wʌns/ inmediatamente, en seguida

athletics /æθ'letɪks/ atletismo atmosphere /'ætməsfɪə(r)/ atmósfera

attitude /ˈætɪtjuːd/ actitud
attractive /əˈtræktɪv/ atractivo
auction /ˈɔːkʃn/ subasta
audience /ˈɔːdiəns/ público
audio clip /ˈɔːdiəʊ ˌklɪp/ audioclip,

fragmento grabado

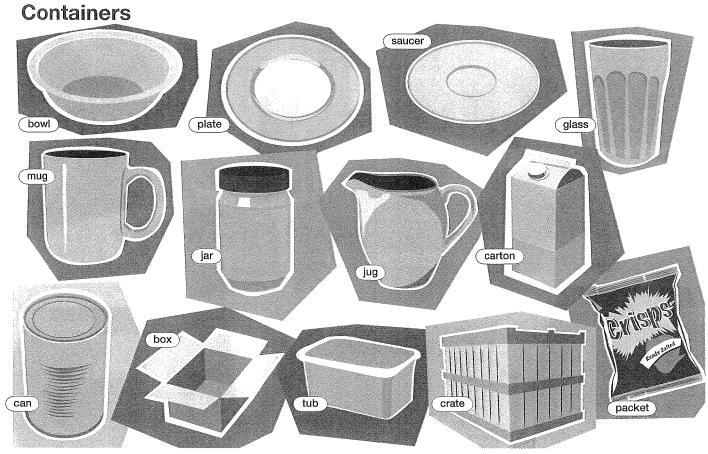
audition /ɔː'dɪʃn/ acudir a un casting author /ˈɔː θ ə(r)/ autor, autora avatar /ˈævətɑː(r)/ avatar average /ˈævərɪʤ/ normal, media

avoid /əˈvɔɪd/ evitar

В

baby /'berbi/ bebé background /'bækgraund/ fondo bad /bæd/ malo bad for you /'bæd fə juː/ malo para la salud bad mark / bæd 'maːk/ mala nota bag /bæg/ bolsa ban /bæn/ prohibir band /bænd/ grupo (de música) bar /ba:(r)/ tableta bar of chocolate /,barr əv'tfoklət/ chocolatina barbecue /'barbakjur/ barbacoa basket /'barskit/ cesta bathroom /'barθruɪm/ cuarto de baño batteries /'bætəriz/ pilas battle /'bætl/ batalla beach /bixts/ playa beans /bixnz/ judías





beat /bixt/ ganar beautiful /'bjuxtifl/ precioso become /br'kam/ hacerse before /bi'fox(r)/ antes (de) begin /bɪˈgɪn/ empezar beginning /bi'qinin/ comienzo behaviour /bɪˈheɪvjə(r)/ comportamiento believable /bɪˈliːvəbl/ creíble below /bɪˈləʊ/ debajo (de) benefit /'benəfit/ beneficio, provecho best-seller / best'selə(r)/ superventas best-selling /'best_selm/ récord de ventas bicycle (bike) /'barsıkl/ bicicleta (bici) bicycle lane /'barsıkl lem/ carril bici big break / big breik/ gran éxito, oportunidad bill /bɪl/ cuenta bin /bɪn/ cubo de basura binary code /'baməri kəud/ código binario

bird /baːd/ *pájaro* birthplace /'baːθpleɪs/

lugar de nacimiento

black and white (of TV) / blæk ən'wart/ (televisión) en blanco y negro blazer /'blerzə(r)/ chaqueta block /blok/ bloque blockbuster /'blokbasta(r)/ superventas blog /blog/ blog blond /blond/ rubio blue-eyed / blur'ard/ de ojos azules boarding schools /'bordin_skurlz/ internados boast /bəʊst/ alardear, presumir boat /bəʊt/ barca bold /bəʊld/ *llamativo* Bollywood /'bpliwod/ Bollywood boring /'borrm/ aburrido, que aburre (be) born / bi'bom/ nacer both /bəʊθ/ tanto...como bottle /'bɒtl/ botella bowl /'bəʊl/ cuenco box /bpks/ caia boycott /'borkpt/ boicotear oivon /bonfrend/ novio bracelet /'breislat/ pulsera brain /brem/ cerebro

bizarre /bɪˈzɑː(r)/ extraño

brand name /'brænd neim/ marca bread /bred/ pan break /breik/ romper break up / breik'Ap/ separarse bright /brait/ brillante, intenso broad /broxd/ amplio, grande broadband /'broxdbænd/ banda ancha broadcast /'broxdkaxst/ emisión bronze /bronz/ bronce building /'bildin/ edificio bully /'buli/ acosar en la escuela burn /bsm/ quemar bury /'beri/ enterrar bus /bas/ autobús business /'biznes/ negocio busy /'bizi/ ocupado buy /bai/ comprar



C cabbage /'kæbið/ col cable /'keibl/ cable cage /keidz/ jaula call /kɔːl/ llamar camera /'kæmərə/ cámara campaign /kæm'pem/ campaña camping trip /'kæmpɪŋ ˌtrɪp/ viaje de cámping can /kæn/ lata canopy /'kænəpi/ dosel canteen /kænˈtiːn/ cafetería del instituto canvas /'kænvəs/ lienzo car /kax(r)/ coche career /kəˈrɪə(r)/ trayectoria profesional care for /'keə for(r), fo(r)/ importar carry /'kæri/ *llevar* carry on / kæri on/ seguir carton /'kartn/ cartón cartoon /kar'turn/ dibujos animados cause /kɔːz/ causar caviar /'kæviɑː(r)/ caviar celebrate /'selibreit/ celebrar celebrity /səˈlebrəti/ famoso, famosa

centre /'sentə(r)/ centro century /'sentfəri/ siglo cereal /'sɪəriəl/ cereal(es) chain /tfem/ cadena chair /tfeə(r)/ silla championship / tfæmpion [1p/ campeonato change /tfemdz/ cambiar channel /'tfænl/ canal chaotic /ker'ptik/ caótico character /'kærəktə(r)/ personaje characteristic /kærəktəˈrɪstɪk/ característica charity /'tfærəti/ asociación benéfica charming /'tfa:min/ encantador chat /tfæt/ charlar chat room /'tfæt _ru:m/ zona de chateo cheap /tfixp/ barato cheat /tʃiːt/ copiar check /tfek/ comprobar cheerful /'tʃɪəfl/ alegre cheese /tʃiːz/ queso chewing gum /'tfum gam/ chicle chicken /'tʃikɪn/ pollo

chin /tfm/ barbilla chocolate /'tfpklat/ chocolate choose /tfu:z/ escoger Christmas /'krɪsməs/ Navidad cigarette /sɪgəˈrət/ cigarrillo cinema /'sɪnəmə/ cine circus /'saxkas/ circo citizenship /'sɪtɪznʃɪp/ ciudadania city /'sɪti/ ciudad class /klass/ clase classic /ˈklæsɪk/ clásico classy /'klassi/ con clase clean /klim/ limpio clear /klre(r)/ claro clear /klre(r)/ transparente clever /'klevə(r)/ listo cliff /klɪf/ acantilado clinic /'klınık/ clinica close /klaus/ cerca, muy cloth /klpθ/ tela clothes /kləuðz/ ropa club /klnb/ club coal /kəʊl/ carbón coast /kəust/ costa coffee /'kpfi/ café cold /kอบld/ frío

collect /kəˈlekt/ recaudar collection /kəˈlek sn/ colecta. recogida de dinero collective /kəˈlektɪv/ colectivo collector /kəˈlektə(r)/ coleccionista colloquial /kəˈləʊkwiəl/ coloquial colour films / kalə filmz/ películas en color colourful /'kʌləfl/ lleno de color combine /kəm'baın/ combinar comedian /kəˈmiːdiən/ cómico, cómica comedy /'kpmadi/ comedia comedy sketch /'kpmadi_sketf/ pasaje cómico comic strip /'kpmik strip/ tira cómica comment /'kpment/ comentario common /'kpmən/ común communicate /kəˈmjuːnɪkeɪt/ comunicarse community /kəˈmjuːnəti/ comunidad competition /kpmpə'tɪʃn/ concurso complain /kəm'plein/ quejarse complete /kəm'plixt/ completo completed /kəm'pli:tid/ completado compulsory /kəmˈpʌlsəri/ obligatorio computer-generated images /kəm.pju:tə denəreitid'imidziz/ imágenes generadas por ordenador concentrate /'konsentreit/ centrarse concentration camp /konsən'treifn kæmp/ campo de concentración concern /kən'saxn/ preocupar concert /'kpnsət/ concierto condition /kən'dıſn/ condición conduct /kən'dakt/ dirigir una orquesta conductor /kən'dʌktə(r)/ director, directora de orquesta conference /'konfarans/ congreso, conferencia confess /kən'fes/ confesar confident /'kpnfident/ seguro de sí mismo confront /kən'frant/ enfrentarse a congratulations

/kəngrætfu'leɪʃnz/ enhorabuena

consider /kən'sıdə(r)/ considerar

connect /kəˈnekt/ conectar

conservative /kən'sarvətrv/

consist /kənˈsɪst/ consistir

conservador

constantly /'kpnstentli/ constantemente consume /kənˈsiuːm/ consumir consumerism /kənˈsjuːmərɪzəm/ consumismo contain /kən'tem/ contener container /kən'temə(r)/ envase content /'kpntent/ contenido contestant /kən'testənt/ concursante continent /'kontment/ continente continue /kənˈtɪmjuː/ continuar contrast /'kpntrasst/ contraste controversial /kpntrə'va:[1/ controvertido, polémico convenient /kən'vi:niənt/ conveniente convert /kən'vaxt/ convertir convince /kən'vıns/ convencer cook /kυk/ cocinar cool /ku:l/ guay co-operate /kəʊ'ppəreɪt/ cooperar co-ordinator /kəʊ'əːdɪneɪtə(r)/ coordinador, coordinadora cop /kpp/ poli copy /'kppi/ ejemplar, copia correct /kəˈrekt/ correcto cost /kpst/ costar council /'kaunsl/ avuntamiento country /'kantri/ pais country house /,knntri'haus/ casa de campo cow /kaυ/ vaca create /kri'ent/ crear creative /kri'eɪtɪv/ creativo creativity /krier'trvəti/ creatividad crime /kraım/ crimen, delito crisps /krisps/ patatas fritas de bolsa critic /'krɪtɪk/ crítico, crítica critical /'kritikl/ crítico cruel /'kruːəl/ cruel cry /kraɪ/ llorar cube /kjuxb/ cubo cubism /'kiu:bizəm/ cubismo cultivate /'kaltiveit/ cultivar culture /'kʌltʃə(r)/ cultura cup /knp/ taza cure /kjʊə(r)/ cura, remedio curious /'kjuarias/ curioso curved /ks:vd/ curvo

danger /'demdzə(r)/ peligro
dangerous /'demdzərəs/ peligroso
dark /daːk/ oscuro
dark-skinned /ˌdaːk'skmd/
de piel oscura
dead /ded/ muerto

dead-end / ded'end/ callejón sin salida deal /dixl/ trato, enfrentarse decade /'dekeid/ década decide /dr'sard/ decidir decision /dɪˈsɪʒn/ decisión decoder /di: kəudə(r)/ descodificador decompose /di:kəm'pəuz/ descomponerse definite /'definit/ definitivo, seguro definitely /'definatli/ sin duda delete /dr'lixt/ borrar delight /dɪ'laɪt/ deleitar dense /dens/ denso deodorant /di'audarant/ desodorante depend /di'pend/ depender depict /dɪˈpɪkt/ mostrar depress /di'pres/ deprimir deputy /'depjuti/ delegado describe /di'skraib/ describir design /dr'zam/ diseñar designer /dɪˈzaɪnə(r)/ diseñador, diseñadora destroy /dr'stroi/ destruir detect /dɪ'tekt/ detectar detective story / film /dr'tektry storri, film/ historia / película de detective detention /dr'ten (n/ castigo(s) determined /dr'taxmind/ decidido detox /'dixtpks/ desintoxicación die /daɪ/ morir difference /'difrens/ diferencia different /'difrant/ diferente difficult /'dɪfɪkəlt/ dificil digital /'didzitl/ digital digital projectors /ˌdɪʤɪtl prəˈʤektəz/ proyectores digitales direct /dəˈrekt, dı-, daɪ-/ dirigir director /dəˈrektə(r), dı-, daı-/ director, directora dirty /ˈdɜːti/ sucio disagree /disə'grii/ no estar de acuerdo discipline /'disaplin/ disciplina disco /'diskau/ discoteca disconnect /diskə'nekt/ desconectar discover /dɪˈskʌvə(r)/ descubrir disposable /dr'spauzabl/ desechable disruptive /dis'raptiv/ molesto, problemático distance /'distans/ distancia distract /dr'strækt/ distraer diverse /dar'vars/ diverso do an interview / dur en 'intevjur/

hacer una entrevista

do my homework

/ˌduː ˌmaɪ ˈhəʊmwɜːk/

hacer los deberes
doctor /ˈdɒktə(r)/ doctor, doctora
document /ˈdɒkjumənt/ documento
documentary /dɒkjuˈmentri/
documental
dollar /ˈdɒlə(r)/ dólar
donate /dəʊˈneɪt/ donar
donation /dəʊˈneɪʃn/ donación
double-check /ˌdʌblˈtʃek/
comprobar
down (the street) /ˌdaʊn (ðəˈstriːt)/
(calle) abajo

download /daun'laud/ descargar drama /'dra:ma/ drama, teatro drama series /'dra:ma sari:z/ serie dramática dramatic /dra'mætik/ dramático

dream /dri:m/ sueño
drip /drip/ gotear
drive /drarv/ conducir
drop /drop/ dejar caer
dull /dʌl/ soso
duration /djuˈreɪʃn/ duración

during /ˈdjʊərɪŋ/ durante

early /ˈɜːli/ temprano Earth $/3x\theta/$ Tierra easy /'iːzi/ fácil eat out / ixt'aut/ comer fuera economic /iːkəˈnɒmɪk/ económico economics /ixkə'npmiks, ekə-/ economía economy /r'kpnami/ economía edit /'edit/ editar editor /'editə(r)/ editor, editora effect /i'fekt/ efecto effective /r'fektrv/ efectivo egg /eq/ huevo ego /'iːqəʊ/ ego egotistical /egə'tɪstɪkl/ presumido election /ɪˈlekʃn/ elecciones electric /ɪˈlektrɪk/ eléctrico electricity /ılek'trısəti/ electricidad elegant /'eligant/ elegante eliminate /r'limineit/ eliminar email /'irmerl/ email embarrassing /im'bærəsin/ embarazoso emergency /i'ms:dzənsi/ emergencia emergent /i'maːdʒənt/ emergente emotion /ɪˈməʊʃn/ emoción emotional /r'məʊʃənl/ emocional

encourage /in'karida/ animar

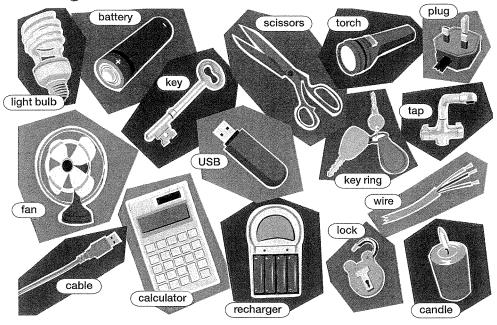
encyclopaedia /msarklə pi:diə/ enciclopedia end up / end Ap/ acabar ending /'endin/ final enjoy /in'dzoi/ disfrutar enormous /r'normas/ enorme entertainment /entəˈteɪnmənt/ entretenimiento entire /m'tarə(r)/ todo entry /'entri/ obra, artículo environment /m'varrənmənt/ medio ambiente episode /'episəud/ episodio equipment /r'kwrpment/ material essential /r'senʃl/ esencial, básico event /r'vent/ hecho, acontecimiento everyday /'evrideɪ/ común, cotidiano evil /ˈiːvl/ malvado exam /ɪgˈzæm/ examen exciting /ik'saitin/ entretenido exercise /'eksəsaiz/ hacer ejercicio exhibition /eksɪˈbɪ[n/ exposición exist /ig'zist/ existir expect /ik'spekt/ esperar expel /ik'spel/ expulsar expensive /ik'spensiv/ caro experience (of the world) /ık'spiəriəns/ experiencia (del mundo) experiment /ik'speriment/ experimento explain /ik'splein/ explicar explosion /ɪkˈspləʊʒn/ explosión expression /ik'spre[n/ expresión expressionism /ik'sprefənizəm/ expresionismo extreme /ik'strim/ extremo eyebrow /'aɪbraʊ/ ceja

7683

face /feis/ cara facility /fəˈsɪləti/ instalación factory /ˈfæktəri/ fábrica fade /feɪd/ apagarse fail an exam /ˌfeɪl ən ɪgˈzæm/ suspender un examen $\begin{array}{lll} \text{fair} & /\text{fea}(r)/ & \textit{claro, rubio} \\ \text{fair} & /\text{fea}(r)/ & \textit{justo} \\ \end{array}$ (yours) faithfully /(jozz)'feιθfəli/ atentamente fame ferm/ fama family /'fæməli/ familia famous /'ferməs/ famoso fan /fæn/ aficionado, aficionada, fan fantastic /fæn'tæstɪk/ fantástico fantasy /'fæntəsi/ (película de) fantasía far $/f\alpha x(r)$ / lejos far apart / fair ə'pait/ muy separados

farm /faːm/ granja fashion /'fæʃn/ moda fashion model /'fæ[n_mpdl/ modelo de moda favourite /'feɪvərɪt/ favorito feature /'fixtfə(r)/ apartado feel /fixl/ sentirse female /'firmerl/ femenino fight /fart/ luchar fight a battle / fart ə'bætl/ librar una batalla figurative /'figarativ/ figurativo figure /'figə(r)/ figura file /faɪl/ archivo file sharing /'fail _fearin/ compartir archivos film /frlm/ película film director /'film də rektə(r), dı-, daı-/ director, directora de cine finally /'faməli/ al final find /famd/ encontrar find out / famd'aut/ descubrir finish /'finis/ terminar first /fa:st/ primer fishing village /'fɪʃɪŋ ˌvɪlɪʤ/ pueblo de pescadores fitness /'frtnes/ forma física fizzy drink / fizi'drink/ refresco flat /flæt/ piso flat /flæt/ llano, plano floor /flox(r)/ suelo food /fuxd/ comida fool /fu:l/ tonto football /'futbail/ fútbol footballers' wives / futboxlez' warvz/ mujeres de futbolistas force /fors/ obligar foreground /'forgraund/ primer plano foreign /'fpren/ extranjero forest /'fprist/ bosque formal /'forml/ formal forward /'forwad/ hacia adelante fountain /'fauntən/ fuente free /friː/ gratuito free time / fri: tarm/ tiempo libre freebie /ˈfriːbi/ obsequio freedom /'fri:dəm/ libertad freeway /'frixwer/ autopista freezing /'fri:zɪŋ/ helado frequent /'fri:kwant/ frecuente friend /frend/ amigo, amiga friendly /'frendli/ amable front page / frant'peids/ portada frost /frost/ hielo fruit /fruxt/ fruta fuel /'fju:al/ combustible full of /ˈfʊl əv/ lleno de fun /fʌn/ diversión, divertido

Gadgets and household items



 $\begin{array}{lll} & \text{funny} & \text{/'}fani/ & \textit{gracioso} \\ & \text{fur} & \text{/}f3:(r)/ & \textit{piel, pelo} \\ & \text{furniture} & \text{/'}f3:n:tf\ni(r)/ & \textit{muebles} \\ & \text{future} & \text{/'}fju:tf\ni(r)/ & \textit{futuro} \\ \end{array}$

G

gadget /'gædʒɪt/ aparato, chisme gallery /ˈgæləri/ galería game /gem/ juego game show /'geim ∫əʊ/ programa concurso gang /gæŋ/ banda garden /'ga:dn/ jardín gasoline /'gæsəliːn/ gasolina generally /'denrali/ en general generation /denəˈreɪʃn/ generación generous /'dzeneroso genetic /dʒəˈnetɪk/ genético genius /'dzi:nies/ genio genre /'gpnrə/ género geometric /dzixəˈmetrɪk/ geométrico get a good / bad review / get a gud, bæd ri'vju:/ recibir una buena/mala crítica get a qualification / get a kwplifi'kei[n/ obtener un título get good marks / get .god'marks/ sacar buenas notas get home / get 'haum/ llegar a casa get the bus / get ðə'bʌs/ coger el autobús get up / get 'Ap/ levantarse girlfriend /'ga:lfrend/ novia

give /giv/ dar glasses /'qla:siz/ gafas global /ˈgləʊbl/ global go live / gəʊˈlaɪv/ incorporarse go on the computer /.geu .pn ðe kem'pju:te(r)/ ponerse delante del ordenador go to bed / gou to bed/ acostarse go to sleep / gou to slixp/ irse a dormir, dormirse go to work /ˌgəʊ təˈwɜːk/ irse a trabajar gold /gəʊld/ oro good cause / god'korz/ buena causa good idea /,gud ar'drə/ buena idea good looking /,gud'lukm/ guapo good looks / gud'luks/ buen aspecto good marks / god'marks/ buenas notas goods /gudz/ productos gossip /'gosip/ cotilleo government /'gavnment/ gobierno grade /greid/ nota grandmother /'qrænmʌðə(r)/ abuela great /great/ genial grey /grei/ gris group /gruːp/ grupo grow /grau/ crecer guess /ges/ adivinar guide /gaɪd/ guía guitar /gɪ'tɑː(r)/ guitarra guitarist /gɪˈtɑːrɪst/ guitarrista

hair /heə(r)/ pelo half /haːf/ mitad happy /'hæpi/ contento, feliz happy ending / hæpi'endɪn/ final feliz hate /heit/ odiar have a hit / hæv ə'hɪt/ lograr un gran éxito have breakfast / hæv'brekfast/ desayunar headline /'hedlam/ titular headteacher /hed'tixtsa(r)/ director, directora de escuela healthy /'helθi/ sano, saludable heart /haɪt/ corazón heavy /'hevi/ pesado help /help/ ayudar here /hɪə(r)/ aquí hero /ˈhɪərəʊ/ héroe hide /haid/ esconder high definition TV /har defi_ni n_tir'vir/ televisión de alta definición high school /'har .sku:l/ instituto (the) highlight /(ðə) harlart/ (lo) más destacado hippo /hippot/ hipopótamo historic /hi'storik/ histórico, memorable historical /hɪˈstɒrɪkl/ histórico history /ˈhɪstri/ historia hockey /'hpki/ hockey holiday /'hplader/ vacaciones home schooling / həum'sku:lm/ educación en casa homework /'həumwaːk/ deberes hope /həup/ esperar hopeful /'həupfl/ esperanzado horoscope /'hprəskəup/ horóscopo horror story / film / 'horə stəxri, film/ historia / película de terror horse /hors/ caballo host /həʊst/ anfitrión, anfitriona house /haus/ casa household /'haushauld/ casa, familia how was /'hau wez/ en qué era hug /hʌq/ abrazar huge /hju:dz/ enorme human /'hjuːmən/ humano human interest / hju:mən'ıntrəst/ interés humano hundred /'hʌndrəd/ cien (be) hungry / bi'hʌŋqri/ (tener) hambre hunt /'hʌnt/ cazar

ice /ais/ hielo ice cream / ais krim/ helado idea /aɪˈdɪə/ idea identify /ar'dentati/ identificar illegal /rˈliːql/ ilegal illness /'ɪlnəs/ enfermedad image /'mrdz/ imagen imaginative /r'mædzmətrv/ imaginativo imagine /ɪˈmædʒɪn/ imaginar(se) immediate /r'mixdiat/ inmediato immediately /r'mirdiətli/ inmediatamente immune /r'mju:n/ inmune impact /'impækt/ impacto impossible /im/possbl/ imposible impractical /m'præktɪkl/ poco práctico impressionist /im'prefenist/ impresionista improve /m'pruxy/ mejorar in favour of /m'fervar av/ a favor de in progress /in'praugres/ que estaban sucediendo in the end / m ði end/ al final in the past / m ðə'pa:st/ en el pasado include /m'klu:d/ incluir incredible /m'kredəbl/ increible incredibly /m'kredəbli/ increíblemente

independence /mdr'pendens/ independencia independent /mdr'pendent/ independiente industry /'mdəstri/ industria influence /'mfluens/ influenciar influential /mflu'ensl/ influyente innocent /'məsənt/ inocente innovation /məˈveɪʃn/ innovación insect /'insekt/ insecto insensitive /m'sensatrv/ insensible inspector /m'spektə(r)/ inspector, inspectora instant /'mstant/ instantáneo instant messaging / instant 'mesidan/ envío de mensajes instantáneos insult /m'sʌlt/ insultar intelligence /m'teladgans/ inteligencia intelligent /m'telident/ inteligente intense /m'tens/ intenso interest /'mtrəst/ interés interests / intrests/ aficiones interference /mtəˈfɪərəns/ interferencia(s) international /mtəˈnæʃnəl/ internacional internet /'mtənet/ Internet interrogate /m'teragent/ interrogar intimidation /intimidei[n/ intimidación

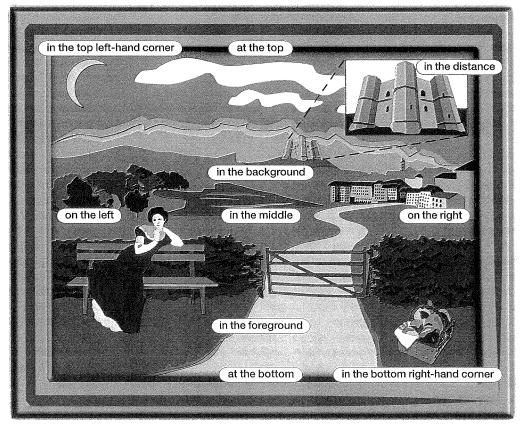
into /'mtuː,'mtə/ en, hacia dentro

intolerant /m'tplerent/ intolerante

introduce /mtrəˈdjuːs/ introducir
introduction /mtrəˈdʌkʃn/
introducción
invent /mˈvent/ inventar
invention /mˈvenʃn/ invento
inventor /mˈvente(r)/ inventor,
inventora
invert /mˈvɜːt/ invertir
investigate /mˈvestɪgeɪt/ investigar
invisible /mˈvɪzəbl/ invisible
invite /mˈvaɪt/ invitar
involve /mˈvɒlv/ implicar
isolate /ˈaɪsəleɪt/ aislar

jacket /ˈdʒækɪt/ chaqueta jaguar /ˈdʒægjuə(r)/ jaguar jar /dʒɑː(r)/ tarro, frasco jazz /dʒæz/ jazz jewellery /ˈdʒuːəlri/ joyas join /dʒɔɪn/ unirse a join in /ˌdʒɔɪnˈm/ participar joke /dʒəʊk/ bromear journalist /ˈdʒɜːnəlɪst/ periodista judge /dʌdʒ/ miembro del jurado juice /dʒuːs/ zumo

Landscape



kid /kid/ chaval, chavala killer /'kɪlə(r)/ asesino, asesina kilo /ˈkiːləʊ/ kilo kilometres /'kıləmiːtəz, kı'lomıtəz/ kilómetros kind /kamd/ bueno, amable kind of /'kamd əv/ tipo de king /kɪŋ/ rey kingdom / kindəm/ reino kitchen /'kɪtʃɪn/ cocina kiwi fruit /ˈkiːwiːˌfruːt/ kiwi knight /naɪt/ caballero know /nau/ conocer knowledge /'nplidz/ conocimiento(s)

Name of the last

lack /læk/ falta lake /leik/ lago land /lænd/ tierra landscape /'lændskeip/ paisaje language /'længwidz/ lengua, idioma laptop /'læptop/ ordenador portátil large /lards/ grande last /laːst/ último last night / last nart/ anoche last year's model / last juez 'modl/ la modelo del año pasado latest /'leɪtɪst/ más reciente laugh /laxf/ reirse layer /'leɪə(r)/ capa leader /'lixdə(r)/ líder leave /lixv/ dejar, abandonar leave school / lizv'sku:l/ dejar el instituto leg /leg/ pierna leopard /'lepəd/ leopardo less /les/ menos lesson /'lesn/ lección letter /'letə(r)/ letra level /'levl/ nivel library /'laɪbrəri/ biblioteca lie /laɪ/ mentir life /laɪf/ vida lifetime /'laɪftaɪm/ toda la vida light (adjective) /last/ ligero light (noun) /laɪt/ luz light bulb /'lart balb/ bombilla like /laɪk/ gustar lines of resolution /laınz əv rezəˈlu:∫n/ líneas de resolución list /list/ lista listen /'lɪsn/ escuchar literature /'lɪtrətfə(r)/ literatura litter /'litə(r)/ basura local /'ləʊkl/ local locate /ləʊˈkeɪt/ situar, ubicar log on / log on/ conectarse

lonely /'ləunli/ solo long /lon/ largo long-haired / lon'head/ de pelo largo look /lok/ mirar look after / lok'a:ftə(r)/ cuidar a/de low /lau/ baio luck /lnk/ suerte lucky /'lʌki/ afortunado lunch /lants/ comida (a mediodía) luxury /'lʌkʃəri/ lujo

machine /məˈʃiːn/ máquina Madam /'mædəm/ Señora magazine /mægə'zi:n/ revista magician /məˈdʒɪʃn/ mago, maga main /mem/ principal make a sandwich / merk ə'sænwitf/ preparar un sandwich make friends / meik'frendz/ hacer amigos make your meals / merk .jor'mirlz/ preparar tus comidas make-up /'meik Ap/ maquillaje malaria /məˈleəriə/ malaria mammal /'mæml/ mamífero manager /'mænɪdʒə(r)/ representante Mandarin /'mændərɪn/ mandarin marathon /'mærəθən/ maratón marble /'maːbl/ mármol march /maxts/ marcha market /'ma:kit/ mercado massive /'mæsɪv/ enorme masterpiece /'mastapiss/ obra maestra match /mætf/ relacionar material /məˈtɪəriəl/ material materialism /məˈtɪəriəlɪzəm/ materialismo matter /'mætə(r)/ importar maybe /'merbi/ quizá meal /mixl/ comida mean /mi:n/ tacaño, mezquino media /'mi:diə/ medios de comunicación medicinal /məˈdɪsɪnl/ medicinal meet /mixt/ conocer meeting /'mixtm/ reunión melt /melt/ fundir(se) member /'membə(r)/ miembro memorable /'memərəbl/ memorable memory /'memori/ memoria mention / mensionar Mercury / maːkjəri/ Mercurio message / mesidy/ enviar mensajes message board /'mesidz boid/ tablón de anuncios metal /'metl/ metal metaphor /'metafox(r)/ metáfora method /' $me\theta ad$ / método metre /'mixtə(r)/ metro mid /mrd/ mediados de middle / midl/ medio mile /mail/ milla million /'mɪljən/ millón millionaire /mɪljəˈneə(r)/ millonario, millonaria minute /'mɪnɪt/ minuto mission /ˈmɪʃn/ *misión* mix /mɪks/ mezclar, combinar mixed school /'mrkst ,skurl/ colegio mixto mobile phone / məʊbaɪlˈfəʊn/ teléfono móvil modern /'mpdn/ moderno moment /'maumant/ momento money /'mʌni/ dinero month $/m \wedge n\theta$ / mes moon /muxn/ luna moped /'mauped/ motocicleta more /mox(r)/ más morning /ˈmɔːnɪŋ/ mañana (the) most /(ðə)'məʊst/ (el) más motorbike /'məutəbaik/ moto motorway / məutəwei/ autopista mountain /ˈmaʊntən/ montaña mouse /maus/ ratón moustache /məˈstaːʃ/ bigote movement /'muːvmənt/ movimiento movie /'muːvi/ película mp3 player / em .pix'θriz plerə(r)/ reproductor de mp3 multiculturalism /mʌltiˈkʌltʃərəlɪzəm/ multiculturalismo museum /mjuˈziːəm/ museo music /'mju:zɪk/ música musical /'mju:zikl/ musical (to) myself /(tə) mar'self/ (a) mí mismo mystery /'mistri/ (película) de misterio

name /neim/ nombre narrate /nəˈreɪt/ narrar narrow /'nærอบ/ estrecho nasty / naisti/ desagradable nation /ˈneɪ∫n/ *nación* national anthem / næ[nəl'ænθəm/ himno nacional nationality /næʃəˈnæləti/ nacionalidad natural /'nætfrəl/ natural natural disaster / nætfrəl dr'zcrstə(r)/ desastre natural near /nɪə(r)/ cerca de nearly /'nɪəli/ casi necessary /'nesəsəri/ necesario neck /nek/ cuello need /nixd/ necesitar neighbour /'neɪbə(r)/ vecino, vecina never mind /'nevə ,mamd/ no importa new /nju:/ nuevo New York apartment /njur.jozk ə'partmənt/ apartamento de Nueva York news topics /'njuz topiks/ temas del telediario newsagent /'njurzerdzent/ kiosco newsletter /'njurzletə(r)/ boletín informativo newspaper /'nju:zpeipə(r)/ periódico next /nekst/ siguiente nice /nais/ agradable no way /'nəʊ weɪ/ ni hablar nobody /'nəʊbədi/ nadie noisy /ˈnɔɪzi/ ruidoso nominate /'nomineit/ nominar none /nan/ ninguno non-stop /'non stop/ sin parar, ininterrumpidamente normal /'normal/ normal north /norθ/ norte nose /nəʊz/ *nariz* nothing /'nʌθɪŋ/ nada novelist /'novelista nuclear energy / nju:klipr'enodzi/ energía nuclear nut /nʌt/ fruto seco

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objective /əb'dgektrv/ objetivo obsession /əb'sefn/ obsesion obsessive /əb'sesrv/ obsesivo ocean /'əʊfn/ océano oddball /'ɒdbɔːl/ bicho raro of course /əv'kɔːs/ por supuesto offensive /ə'fensɪv/ ofensivo

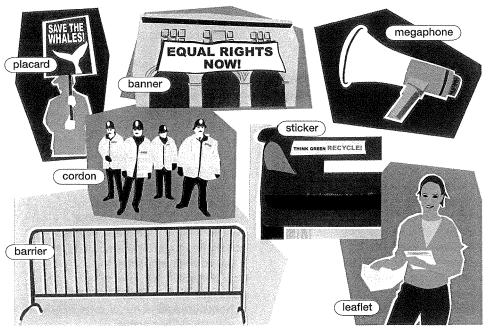
office /'pfrs/ oficina office block /'pfis ,blpk/ bloque de oficinas offline /pf'lam/ fuera de Internet ogre /'əʊgə(r)/ ogro oil paint /'oil peint/ pintura al óleo old /əʊld/ viejo, antiguo omelette /'pmlət/ tortilla once /wʌns/ una vez one or two /www ox'tux/ uno o dos one-hit-wonder /www.hit wwnde(r)/ flor de un día online game / pnlam'gem/ juego online only /ˈəʊnli/ solo open a shop / aupan a'fpp/ abrir una tienda open mind /,əupən'maınd/ mentalidad abierta open-minded /,əupən'maindid/ de mentalidad abierta opera /'pprə/ ópera opinion /əˈpmjən/ opinión opposite /'ppazit/ (de significado) contrario optic /'pptik/ óptico orchestra / oxkistra/ orquesta ordinary /'ordnri/ normal organize /'pigənaiz/ organizar organization /ɔɪgənaɪˈzeɪʃn/ organización origin /'pridzin/ origen original /əˈrɪdʒənl/ original other /'ʌðə(r)/ otros oval /ˈอบvl/ ovalado overnight sensation / auvanait sen'sei∫n/ sensación del momento own /əʊn/ tener, poseer

D

pack /pæk/ paquete packet /'pækit/ paquete painter / peintə(r)/ pintor, pintora
painting / peintinj/ cuadro
pale / peil/ pálido pants /pænts/ pantalones paper / peipə(r)/ papel Paralympics /pærəˈlɪmpɪks/ Olimpiadas Paralímpicas parents /'pearants/ padres park /park/ parque part /part/ parte participant /pa:'trsipant/ participante participate /pax'tisipeit/ participar particular /pəˈtɪkjələ(r)/ concreto particularly /pəˈtɪkjələli/ sobre todo parties /'partiz/ fiestas pass exams / pars ig'zæmz/ aprobar exámenes passion /'pæ∫n/ pasión patrol /pəˈtrəʊl/ patrullar, vigilar pencil case /'pensl_kers/ estuche people /'pixpl/ gente perfect /'ps:fikt/ perfecto perhaps /pəˈhæps/ quizá permanent /'paxmanant/ permanente, estable permit /'pa:mit/ permiso persist /pə'sɪst/ persistir person /'paxsn/ persona personal webpage / psrsnl webperds/ página web personal personality /ps:sə'næləti/ personalidad perspective /pə'spektɪv/ perspectiva petition /pəˈtɪʃn/ petición. recogida de firmas petrol /'petrəl/ gasolina photo /'fəʊtəʊ/ foto photographer /fə'tɒgrəfə(r)/ fotógrafo, fotógrafa physical /'fizikl/ físico pianist /'pianist/ pianista picture quality /'piktfə kwpləti/ calidad de imagen (a) piece (of) /(ə)'pirs (əv)/ un, una pigsty /'pigstai/ pocilga pink /pɪŋk/ rosa piranha /pɪˈrɑːnə/ piraña pity /'pɪti/ pena pizza / pirtsə/ pizza placard /'plækaːd/ letrero place /pleis/ casa plane /plem/ avión planet /'plænɪt/ planeta plant /plaint/ planta plastic /'plæstik/ plástico play /plei/ jugar (a) play games online /plei 'geimz on lain/ practicar juegos online play truant / pleitru:ant/ hacer novillos player /'pleɪə(r)/ jugador, jugadora plot /plpt/ argumento podcast /'ppdka:st/ podcast, emisión vía Ipod point /point/ punto point /point/ apuntar, señalar poison /'pɔɪzn/ veneno police /pəˈliːs/ policía policy /'pplasi/ política polite /pə'lart/ educado

politics /'pplatiks/ política

Protest



pollute /pəˈluːt/ contaminar pollution /pəˈluːʃn/ contaminación gog /gag/ gog pop art /'pop art/ arte pop popular /'popjala(r)/ popular, de éxito population /pppju'lersn/ población portrait /'poxtreit/ retrato portray /portrei/ retratar positive /'pozativ/ positivo positive incentive /,pozetrv in sentiv/ incentivo positivo post a message / paust a messag/ mandar un mensaje poster /'pausta(r)/ póster post-war / paust'wox/ de la posguerra potato /pəˈteɪtəʊ/ patata poverty /'poveti/ pobreza powder /'paudə(r)/ detergente (nuclear) power station / (nju:klia) 'paua stei[n/ central nuclear powerful /'pauəfl/ fuerte practical / præktikl/ práctico preferred /prr'fs:d/ preferido prepare /prr'peo(r)/ preparar present /'preznt/ regalo presenter /pri'zentə(r)/ presentador, presentadora president /'prezident/ presidente, presidenta pressure /'prefa(r)/ presión

pretentious /pri'ten[as/ pretencioso

pretty /'priti/ bonito prevention /pri'ven[n/ prevención prevention is better than cure /pri ven[n iz betə ðən'kjuə(r)/ más vale prevenir que curar primary school /'praimeri skurl/ educación primaria Prime Minister / praim ministə(r)/ Primer Ministro, Primera Ministra prince /prins/ príncipe principal /'prinsipl/ director. directora de escuela privacy /'privasi/ intimidad private school /'praivet skuil/ colegio privado prize /praiz/ premio problem /'problem/ problema problem page /'problem perdz/ sección de consultas produce /prəˈdjuɪs/ producir producer /prəˈdjuːsə(r)/ productor, productora product /'prpdAkt/ producto production /prəˈdʌkʃn/ producción profound /pro'faund/ profundo programme /'praugræm/ programa project /'prodzekt/ proyecto projector /prəˈdʒektə(r)/ proyector promise /'promis/ prometer protect /prə'tekt/ proteger
protest /'prəutest/ protesta
provide /prə'vaɪd/ proporcionar provocative /prə'vpkətɪv/ provocador

psychologist /sai'kpladzist/ psicólogo, psicóloga public transport / phblik trænsport/ transporte público publicity /pʌb'lɪsəti/ publicidad publicize /'pablisaiz/ hacer publicidad purple /'ps:pl/ morado purse /pass/ cartera put /put/ poner pyjamas /pəˈdʒɑːməz/ pijama

Q qualification /kwblifi'keijn/ título quality /'kwplati/ calidad queue /kjuː/ cola, fila quick /kwik/ rápido quiet /'kwarət/ silencioso quiz /kwiz/ juego de preguntas y respuestas quiz show /ˈkwɪz ຼʃəʊ/ programa concurso

R

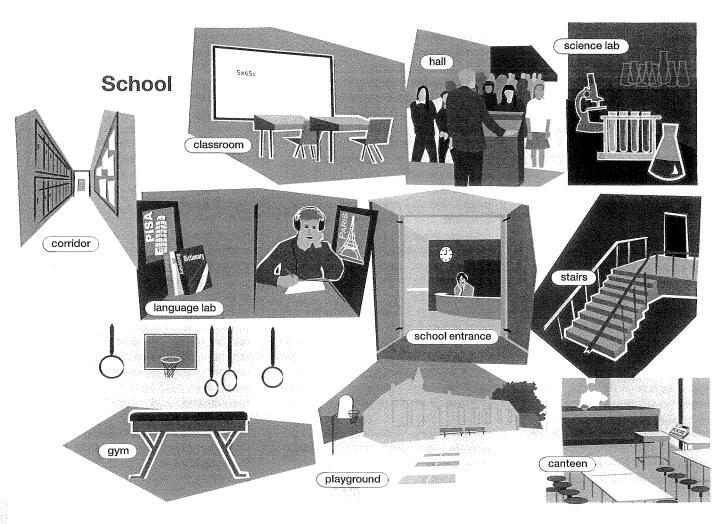
race /reis/ raza race /reis/ carrera radio /'reidiəu/ radio radio waves / reidiau weivz/ ondas de radio raft /ra:ft/ balsa rain /rein/ lluvia rainforest /'reinforist/ selva tropical raise /reiz/ recaudar rake /reik/ rastrillo rare /rea(r)/ poco frecuente reach /rixts/ alcanzar react /ri'ækt/ reaccionar readymade /'redimeid/ confeccionado real /'rixəl/ real realistic /rixə'lıstık/ realista reality /ri'æləti/ realidad reality show /riˈæləti ʃəʊ/ reality (show) real-life /'ri:əl laɪf/ de la vida real really /ripli/ realmente, muy reason /ˈriːzn/ razón receive /rɪˈsiːv/ recibir recent /'rixsnt/ reciente reckon /'rekən/ creer recognize /'rekagnaiz/ reconocer recommend /rekə'mend/ recomendar record /rɪˈkɔːd/ grabar recycle /rix'saɪkl/ reciclar Red Cross / red krps/ Cruz Roja reduce /rr'djuxs/ reducir

regularly /'regiploli/ habitualmente reject /rɪˈdʒekt/ rechazar relationship /rɪˈleɪʃnʃɪp/ relación relative /'relativ/ familiar relax /rr'læks/ relajarse release a single /rr,lirs ə'sɪŋgl/ publicar un disco sencillo religion /rɪˈlɪʤən/ religión remember /rɪˈmembə(r)/ recordar remote control /rɪˌməʊt kənˈtrəʊl/ mando de la tele renewable energy /rɪˌnjuːəbl'enədzi/ energía renovable replace /rɪˈpleɪs/ sustituir reporter /rɪ'pɔːtə(r)/ periodista represent /repri'zent/ representar representative /repri'zentativ/ representativo reptile /'reptail/ reptil reputation /repjuˈteɪʃn/ reputación rescue /'reskju:/ rescatar resource /rɪˈzɔːs/ medio respect /rɪˈspekt/ respetar responsibility /rɪspɒnsə'bɪləti/ responsabilidad responsible /rr'sponsabl/ responsable

restaurant /'restront/ restaurante retire /rr'taɪə(r)/ retirarse, jubilarse reuse /rix'juxz/ reutilizar review /rɪˈvjuː/ crítica, reseña revise for an exam / test /rɪˌvaɪz fər ən ɪgˈzæm, əˈtest/ repasar para un examen revolution /revəˈluːʃn/ revolución reward /rɪ'woxd/ premio, recompensa rich /rɪtʃ/ rico ridiculous /rɪˈdɪkjələs/ ridiculo rights /rarts/ derechos ring /rɪŋ/ anillo river /'rɪvə(r)/ río rock star /'rok star(r)/ estrella del rock roll /rอบไ/ rollo romance /rəʊˈmæns/ película romántica room /ruːm/ habitación round /raund/ redondo routine /rux'tixn/ hábito, rutina rubbish /'rʌbɪʃ/ basura ruin /ˈruːɪn/ arruinar

S

sack someone /sæk 'samwan/ echar/despedir a alquien sad /sæd/ triste safe /seif/ seguro sanction /'sænk∫n/ sanción sandwich /'sænwitf/ sandwich sardine /sardina sardina satellite dish /'sætəlaɪt .dɪ[/ antena parabólica save /seiv/ salvar say /sei/ decir scarf /skaxf/ bufanda scary /'skeəri/ de miedo scene /sim/ escena scenery /'sixnari/ paisaje scent /sent/ esencia, aroma school /skuːl/ escuela, instituto school holidays / skurl'holoderz/ vacaciones escolares school rules / skuːlˈruːlz/ normas de la escuela school subjects / sku:l'sabdzekts/ asignaturas escolares school uniform / skuːlˈjuːnɪfɔːm/ uniforme escolar



(m e) 20072

school-leaving age /.skuxl'lixvin .eidz/ edad para dejar la escuela science fiction story / film /sarəns 'fık (n. storri, fılm/ historia / película de ciencia ficción scientific /saɪən'tɪfɪk/ científico screen /skrim/ pantalla screen-time awareness /'skrim_tam ə_weənəs/ conciencia del tiempo de pantalla sculpture /'sknlptfə(r)/ escultura sea /siː/ mar search /saxtf/ buscar search engine /'saxtf_endzm/ buscador season /'sizn/ temporada secondary school /'sekəndri skurl/ educación secundaria second-hand /sekandhænd/ de segunda mano secret /'sixkrat/ secreto secretive /'sixkrativ/ reservado section /'sekfn/ sección seem /sirm/ parecer sell /sel/ vender sensation /sen'seɪʃn/ sensación sensationalist /sen'seifənəlist/ sensacionalista sensible /'sensabl/ sensato sensitive /'sensativ/ sensible sentence /'sentans/ frase separate /'sepret/ aparte series /'sɪəriːz/ serie(s) serious /ˈsɪəriəs/ serio set up / set 'Ap/ poner en marchar setting /'setɪŋ/ escenario de la acción several /'sevrəl/ varios shampoo /fæm'puː/ champú share files /feə(r) faɪlz/ compartir archivos sharp /fa:p/ brusco shed /fed/ caseta sheep /fixp/ oveia(s) shipwreck /'fiprek/ naufragio shocked /fpkt/ horrorizados, estupefactos shocking /'fpkm/ sorprendente shoot a video / Just o'vidiou/ grabar un vídeo shop $/ \int pp / tienda$ shopping $/ \int pp n / ir de tiendas$ shopping bag /'fppm bæg/ bolsa de la compra shopping centre /'fppin senta(r)/ centro comercial short /foxt/ corto short-sighted / fort'sartid/ miope

shoulder /'fəʊldə(r)/ espalda

shout /∫aʊt/ gritar show /ʃəʊ/ programa show business /'fau biznas/ mundo del espectáculo shower /'savə(r)/ ducha shrub /ʃrʌb/ arbusto shy /sai/ tímido sick /sik/ mareado enfermizo sick /sik/ sign /sam/ señal, letrero sign a contract / sam ə'kontrækt/ firmar un contrato sign up / sam' Ap/ apuntarse, inscribirse silent /'sarlent/ mudo silly /ˈsɪli/ tonto silver /'sɪlvə(r)/ plata similar /'simələ(r)/ parecido simile /ˈsɪməli/ comparación simple /'simpl/ sencillo singer /'sɪŋə(r)/ cantante single-sex school /'singl seks sku:1/ colegio solo para chicos/chicas sister /'sistə(r)/ hermana sitcom /'sɪtkpm/ comedia de situación situation /sɪtʃuˈeɪʃn/ situación sixteen /siks'tiin/ dieciséis skiing /'skiːɪŋ/ esquí skilful /'skilfl/ habilidoso skill /skil/ habilidad skin /skin/ piel sleep /slixp/ dormir slow /slอบ/ lento small /smoxl/ pequeño smell /smel/ olor smile /smail/ sonreír smoke /smอบk/ fumar smoking /'sməʊkɪŋ/ fumar snack /snæk/ tentempié sneeze /sniz/ estornudar soap /səບp/ jabón soap opera /'səup ˌpprə/ culebrón social /'səʊʃl/ social social networking site /səufl'netwarkın sait/ sitio web de una red social soft /spft/ suave software /'spftweə(r)/ software soldier /'səʊldʒə(r)/ soldado solo /ˈsəʊləʊ/ en solitario solution /səˈluː[n/ solución sombre /'spmbə(r)/ sombrío some /sam, sam/ unos someone /'sʌmwʌn/ alguien something /'sam θ m/ algo son /sʌn/ hijo song /spn/ canción

sound /saund/ sonido

sound effect /'saund I fekt/ efecto de sonido soup /surp/ sopa south /saυθ/ sur space /speis/ espacio Spanish omelette /spænif'pmlət/ tortillas de patata speak /spirk/ hablar speaker /'spixkə(r)/ orador, oradora special /'spe∫l/ especial special effects / spesl r'fekts/ efectos especiales special power /spefl'paua(r)/ poder especial species /'spirfiz/ especie(s) spectrum /'spektrəm/ espectro spend /spend/ pasar spend time / spend tam/ pasar tiempo spoil /spoil/ estropear sponsor /'sponsə(r)/ empresa patrocinadora sport /sport/ deporte sports centre /'sports |sento(r)/ polideportivo sports programme /'sports_prougræm/ programa de deportes sportsperson /'sportsparsn/ deportista spread a rumour / spred ə rumə(r)/ difundir un rumor spy story / film / spar storri, film/ historia / película de espionaje square /skweə(r)/ cuadrado, anguloso square-faced /'skwep_feist/ de rostro anguloso stage /steidz/ escenario stand /stænd/ estar (de pie) standard /'stændəd/ estándar stare /stea(r)/ mirar fijamente start /start/ empezar state school /'stert ,skurl/ escuela pública stav awav / ster əˈweɪ/ estar fuera steal /stixl/ robar stimulate /'stimiuleit/ estimular stolen /'staulan/ robado store /stox(r)/ tienda story /'storri/ historia straight /streit/ directamente straight /strent/ recto strange /streindz/ raro strategy /'strætədi/ estrategia strawberry /'stro:bari/ fresa strength /strenθ/ fuerza stressful /'stresfl/ estresante strict /strikt/ estricto

stripe /straip/ raya stroke /strauk/ pincelada, trazo strong /stron/ fuerte stubborn / staben/ testarudo stud earrings / stad 'iərinz/ pendientes de bolita study /'stʌdi/ estudiar stuff /stxf/ asunto stupid /'stju:pid/ tonto style /starl/ estilo stylish /'staɪlɪʃ/ estiloso, con estilo subject /'sabdzikt/ sujeto subscribe /səb'skraıb/ suscribirse succeed /sək'sitd/ tener éxito success /sək'ses/ éxito successful /səkˈsesfl/ de éxito sudden /'sʌdn/ repentino sulk /sʌlk/ estar enfurruñado summit /'samit/ cumbre Sun /san/ Sol sunlight /'sʌnlaɪt/ luz solar superhero /ˈsuːpəhɪərəʊ/ superhéroe supermarket /'surpəmaːkɪt/ supermercado support /sə'port/ apoyar supporters /sə'pɔːtəz/ aficionados, aficionadas surfing /'ss:fin/ surf surrealism /səˈriːəlɪzəm/ surrealismo surround-sound /səˈraʊnd ˌsaʊnd/ sonido envolvente survey /'saxvei/ encuesta suspend /sə'spend/ expulsar temporalmente sustainable development /sə,steməbl dr'veləpmənt/ desarrollo sostenible sweet /swixt/ dulce swimming /'swimin/ natación symbolize /'simbolaiz/ simbolizar system /'sistem/ sistema

in contract

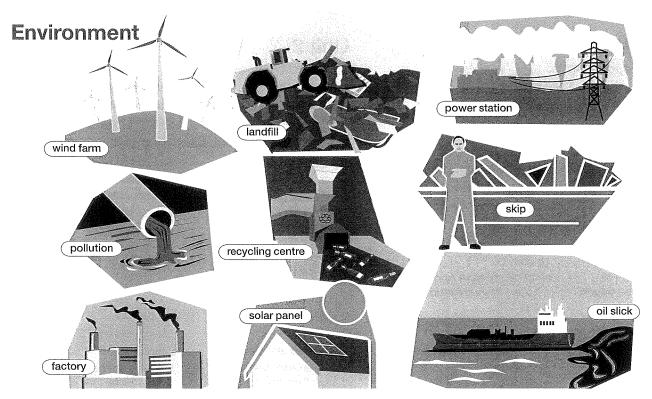
take-away /'terk əˌwer/ para llevar talent /'tælənt/ talento talent show /'tælənt ˌʃəʊ/ programa de talentos talented /'tæləntɪd/ con talento tall /tɔːl/ alto tank /tæŋk/ tanque tapir /'terpə(r)/ tapir target /'tɑːgɪt/ objetivo tea /tiː/ té teacher /'tiːtʃə(r)/ profesor, profesora team /tiːm/ equipo tease /tiːz/ tomar el pelo

technical vocabulary / teknikl və kæbjələri/ vocabulario técnico technology /tek'npladxi/ tecnología teen/teenager /tim, 'timerdze(r)/ adolescente television / televisión temperature /'tempratfa(r)/ temperatura tennis /'tenɪs/ tenis tense /tens/ tenso tent /tent/ tienda de campaña test /test/ examen text message /'tekst mesidy/ mensaje de texto the news /ðəˈnjuːz/ las noticias the past /ðəˈpɑːst/ el pasado the rest /ðəˈrest/ el resto the same /ðəˈseɪm/ el mismo theatre $/\theta_{13}(r)$ / teatro theme /0irm/ tema then /ðen/ entonces theory /ˈθɪəri/ teoría these days /'ðizz .deɪz/ en la actualidad thin $/\theta m/$ delgado think $/\theta mk$ / pensar third /θaːd/ tercero thousand /'θaυzənd/ mil thriller $/\theta rile(r)$ / thriller. película de suspense throw /θrอบ/ *lanzar* throw away /,θrəʊ ə'weɪ/ tirar thunder /'θληdə(r)/ trueno thunderstorm /' θ \ndotstorm/ tormenta (de rayos y truenos) ticket /'tɪkɪt/ entrada tidy your room /,taidi _jox'ruxm/ ordenar tu habitación time /taɪm/ tiempo (be) time-consuming /,bi'taım kən,sju:mın/ llevar mucho tiempo tired /'tarəd/ cansado title /'taɪtl/ título toast /təʊst/ tostada together /təˈgeðə(r)/ juntos toilet paper /'toilet peipe(r)/ papel higiénico tolerant /'tplerent/ tolerante ton /tʌn/ tonelada toothpaste /'tux θ peist/ pasta de dientes tourist /ˈtʊərɪst/ turista town /taun/ ciudad toy /toɪ/ juguete trade /treid/ comercio

tradition /trəˈdɪʃn/ tradición traditional /trəˈdɪʃənl/ tradicional

train /trein/ entrenar transform /træns'form/ transformar transmit /træns'mrt/ transmitir transport /'trænsport/ transporte trash /træ{/ basura travel /'trævl/ viaiar tree /triː/ árbol triangular /tran'æŋgjələ(n)/ triangular triathlon /traɪˈæθlən/ *triatlón* tropical /'tropikl/ tropical trousers /'trauzəz/ pantalones truck /trak/ camión true /tru:/ verdadero trust /trast/ confiar en try /trai/ intentar tube /tjuxb/ tubo turn /taːn/ turno turn on a laptop / taxn pn ə'læptop/ encender el portátil tutor /ˈtjuːtə(r)/ tutor, tutora TV / tix vix/ tele TV channel / tix'vix tfænl/ canal de televisión TV guide / tix'vix.gard/ guía de televisión TV set / tix'vix.set/ aparato de televisión two /tuː/ dos type /taɪp/ tipo typical /'tipikl/ típico

unacceptable /nnak'septabl/ inaceptable unbelievable /Anbr'lizvəbl/ increible understand /Andə'stænd/ entender understory /'Andesterri/ sotobosque underwater /'ndawarta(r)/ bajo el agua, subacuático unhealthy /ʌn'helθi/ nada saludable uniform /'jumform/ uniforme unique /ju'ni:k/ único United Nations /ju_nartid 'nei[nz/ Naciones Unidas universal /juːnɪˈvɜːsl/ universal university /juːnɪˈvɜːsəti/ universidad unnatural /ʌnˈnætʃrəl/ antinatural unnecessary /n'nesəsəri/ innecesario update /np'dert/ actualizar (be) upset / bi Ap'set/ estar disgustado urinal /jʊəˈraɪnl/ *urinario* use /juxz/ utilizar useful /'juxsfl/ útil useless /ˈjuːsləs/ inúti/ user /ˈjuːzə(r)/ usuario, usuaria



vampire /'væmparə(r)/ vampiro, vampira vandalism /'vændəlizəm/ vandalismo various /'vearias/ diversos vegetarian /vedzı'teəriən/ vegetariano vegetation /vedzi'tei[n/ vegetación verbal /'vaxbl/ verbal victim /'vɪktɪm/ victima video /'vɪdiəʊ/ video viewer /'vju:a(r)/ espectador, espectadora violence /'varələns/ violencia violent /'varələnt/ violento violet /'varələt/ violeta viral video / vairəl vidiəu/ vídeo vírico virtual /'va:tfuəl/ virtual virus /'vairəs/ virus vision /ˈvɪʒn/ visión visit /'vizit/ visitar volunteer /vplan'tra(r)/ voluntario. voluntaria vote /vəut/ votar

W

wake /weik/ despertar walk /weik/ andar, pasear wall /weil/ pared, muro want /went/ querer war story / film / wox storri, film/ historia / película de querra warcraft /'woxkraxft/ artes de guerra warm-hearted / worm 'hortid/ de buen corazón wars /woxz/ guerras washing machine /'wp[in mə.fi:n/ lavadora washing powder /'wpfm pauda(r)/ jabón de lavadora washing-up liquid /wpfin'ap likwid/ líquido lavavajillas waste /weist/ desperdiciar watch /wptf/ ver $\textbf{watch TV} \quad /\ _\text{``wptf'} \ _\text{tix'} \\ \textit{vix'} \quad \textit{ver la tele}$ water /'wo:to(r)/ agua watt /wpt/ vatio wavy /'weɪvi/ ondulado weak /wi:k/ débil weather /'weðə(r)/ tiempo meteorológico weather forecast /'weða ,fa:ka:st/ pronóstico del tiempo website /'websait/ sitio web week /wixk/ semana weekend /wirk'end/ fin de semana well connected / wel kə'nektıd/ bien conectado, relacionado western /'westən/ película de vaqueros white /wait/ blanco whole /hอบไ/ todo el wide /ward/ ancho

wild /waild/ salvaje wildlife /'warldlarf/ naturaleza (flora y fauna) wind /wind/ viento wind farm /'wind farm/ parque eólico wine /waɪn/ vino winter / wintə(r)/ invierno wipe out / warp'aut/ acabar con wire /'waɪə(r)/ cable with /wɪð/ con without /wɪˈðaʊt/ wood /wud/ madera work /ws:k/ trabajar world /ws:ld/ mundo worry /'wari/ preocupar(se) (be) worth / bi'ws:θ/ merecer la pena write /raɪt/ escribir



yacht /jpt/ yate
year /jɪə(r)/ año
yesterday /'jestədeɪ/ ayer
young /jʌŋ/ joven
youngster /'jʌŋstə(r)/ jovencito,
jovencita
your /jəː(r)/ tu, tus

elena Sema

zero /ˈzɪərəʊ/ cero

Starter unit

Hacer comparaciones

much

mucho

a bit / a lot

un poco / mucho

not

no

twice / three times better than ... more interesting than ... dos / tres veces mejor que...

as interesting as ... as good as ...

más interesante que... tan interesante como... tan bueno como / mejor que...

Decir cuándo hacemos las cosas

... on Thursdays / Thursday evenings.

... at the weekend / at night / at (about) seven o'clock.

... in the morning / afternoon / evening.

... once or twice a day / week.

... every Friday.

...los jueves / los jueves por la tarde.

...el fin de semana / por la noche / (más o menos) a las

...por la mañana / por la tarde / al atardecer.

...una o dos veces al día / por semana.

...todos los viernes.

Unit 1

Describir la personalidad de la gente

She tends to be quite ... He can be verv ...

Ella suele ser bastante... Él puede ser muy...

He's sometimes a bit ...

Él a veces es un poco...

Expresar frecuencia

How often do you ...? Do you often / ever ... ?

¿Con qué frecuencia...? ¿A menudo / Alguna vez...?

Yes.

All the time. Usually.

Constantemente. Generalmente sí.

Sometimes. Occasionally.

A veces. Alguna vez.

No. Never.

No. Nunca.

Not usually. Not very often.

Hardly ever.

Generalmente no. No muy a menudo.

Casi nunca.

Identificar a las personas y descubrir cosas

sobre ellas

Who's that guy / girl over

de ahí?

there? That guy / girl with the ... What about him / her?

El tío / La chica del... ¿Qué pasa con él / ella?

He / She looks ... You aren't his / her type.

¿Quién es ese tío / esa chica

Él / Ella parece...

No eres su tipo (de él / ella).

Unit 2

Contrastar opiniones

In my opinion, ... En mi opinión, ... I reckon ... Yo creo que... I feel the same. Yo opino lo mismo.

Hablar de los programas de la tele

I stayed in. Me quedé en casa. What was on? ¿Qué daban por la tele? Was it any good? ¿Estuvo bien?

Cero.

Didn't you see it? ¿No lo viste? I missed it. Me lo perdí.

Unit 3

Expresar los números

Nought.

One point three. Uno coma tres. A hundred and one. Ciento uno.

Fourteen thousand, five Catorce mil quinientos hundred and forty. cuarenta. Ciento veinticinco mil.

A hundred and twenty-five

thousand. Two million.

Ofrecer y pedir ayuda

Shall I ... ? Would you mind? Could you ...? OK, no problem. I'll ...

¿Quieres que yo...? ¿Te importaría? ¿Podrías...?

Dos millones.

Ningún problema. Yo...

Unit 4

Describir experiencias

Have you ever ...? ¿Alguna vez has...?

No, never. No, nunca. Yes, once (or twice).

Sí, una vez (o dos). ... occasionally. ...alguna vez. ... a few times. ...varias veces.

... a lot of times. ...un montón de veces.

What about you? ¿Y tú?

Disculparse y dar explicaciones

What's the matter? ¿Qué pasa?

I didn't mean to. No quería hacer eso. I didn't realize that ... No me he dado cuenta de

que...

I'm really sorry. Lo siento de verdad. Don't worry. No te preocupes. It won't happen again. No volverá a suceder.

Unit 5

Describir cualidades

He's / She's quite / very / not exactly ...

He / She has / hasn't got (a lot of) ...

You need (a lot of)...

You don't need (much) ... to be a singer.

It's important for a footballer to be ...

A sports star needs / doesn't Una estrella del deporte need to be ...

Él / Ella es bastante / muy / no es exactamente...

Él / Ella tiene / no tiene (un montón de)...

Necesitas (un montón de)...

No necesitas (mucho) ... para ser cantante.

Para un futbolista es importante...

necesita / no necesita

Contar las cosas que nos pasan

I haven't seen you for a while. Hace bastante tiempo que no

te veo.

You (don't) look happy.

Tell me about it. What happened?

No news, really.

(No) Pareces contento.

Cuéntamelo. ¿Qué pasó?

En realidad, no hay ninguna

novedad.

Unit 6

Mostrar acuerdo y desacuerdo

I (don't) think that ... I agree / disagree with that.

That's right.

I (don't) think so. I'm not sure about that.

Pedir y dar consejos

What's the matter? What should I do? Whatever you do, don't ...

That's for sure. I think you should ... Creo (No creo) que...

Estoy / No estoy de acuerdo con eso.

Eso es.

Creo que sí / no.

No estoy seguro de eso.

¿Qué pasa?

¿Qué debería hacer?

Hagas lo que hagas, no...

Eso está claro.

Yo creo que deberías...

Unit 7

Hacer sugerencias

Let's (organize a meeting).

How about (starting an email campaign)?

Why don't we (boycott the shops)?

Shall we (protest about the decision)?

Vamos a (organizar una reunión).

¿Qué tal si (ponemos en marcha una campaña de email)?

¿Por qué no (boicoteamos las tiendas)?

¿Y si (protestamos acerca de la decisión)?

Describir planes e intenciones

Have you got a minute? What can I do for you?

What's it for?

I'm hoping to raise about ...

¿Tienes un minuto? ¿En qué te puedo ayudar? ¿Para qué es?

Espero recaudar alrededor

de...

It sounds like a good cause. Parece una buena causa.

Unit 8

Expresar deseos y gustos

Would you like to ...? ¿Te gustaría...?

Yes, I would. Sí. No, I wouldn't. No.

I'd love / hate it. Me encantaría / espantaría.

I wouldn't mind. No me importaría. Do you like ...? ¿Te gusta(n)...?

Yes, I do. Sí. No, I don't. No.

I love / hate it. Me encanta(n) / espanta(n).

I don't mind. No me molesta(n).

Hacer recomendaciones y expresar

preferencias

What about this one? I'd only recommend that if ... I don't fancy that.

You might prefer ... I'm not a big fan of ... Try this one.

¿Qué tal está esta? Solo la recomendaría si...

Eso no me apetece. A lo mejor prefieres... No me vuelven loco... Prueba con esta.

Unit 9

Hacer un test

What's your next question?

I think the answer's ... That's right. Well done. No, sorry. Bad luck.

¿Cuál es tu siguiente pregunta?

Yo creo que la respuesta es... Correcto. Muy bien. Lo siento, no es correcto.

Mala suerte.

OK. It's your turn. Vale. Ahora te toca a ti.

Expresar dudas y convencer a alguien de algo What on earth is that?

Don't you think ...? Sort of, but ... I'm not sure about ... Oh, come on!

It'il grow on you.

¿Qué diablos es eso? ¿No crees que...? Puede ser, pero... No me convence... ¡Venga, hombre!

Cada vez te gustará más.



Irregular verbs list

Infinitive be /bir, br/ beat /bixt/ become /br'kam/ begin /bɪˈgɪn/ bite /bart/ break /breik/ bring /brinj/ build /bild/ burn /bs:n/ buy /bai/ can /kæn/ catch /kætf/ choose /tjuz/ come /knm/ cost /kpst/ cut /knt/ do /duː/ drink /drink/ drive /draw/ eat /i:t/ fall /fo:1/ feel /fi:l/ fight /fart/ find /faind/ fly /flai/ forget /fə'get/ get /get/ get up / get 'Ap/ give /grv/ go /gəu/ grow up /,grau 'ʌp/ have /hæv/ hide /haid/ keep /ki:p/ know /nam/ learn /ls:n/ leave /li:v/ lose /lu:z/ make /merk/ meet /mi:t/ put /pot/ read /ri:d/ run /ran/ say /sei/ see /si:/ sell /sel/ send /send/ set up / set 'Ap/ sing /sin/ sit /srt/ sleep /slixp/ speak /spi:k/ speed up / spird 'Ap/ spend /spend/ stand /stænd/ steal /sti:1/ swim /swim/ take /teik/ teach /ti:tf/ tell /tel/ think $/\theta mk/$

Past simple was /wbz, waz/, were /ws:(r), wə(r)/ beat /bi:t/ became /bi'keim/ began /bi'gæn/ bit /bit/ broke /brauk/ brought /broxt/ built /bilt/ burnt/burned /bs:nt, bs:nd/ bought /bort/ could /kvd/ caught /kart/ chose /t∫əʊz/ came /keim/ cost /kpst/ cut /knt/

did /did/ drank /drænk/ drove /drauv/ ate /eit, et/ fell /fel/ felt /felt/ fought /fo:t/ found /faund/ flew /flu:/ forgot /fa'got/ got /gpt/ got up /,gpt 'Ap/ gave /geiv/ went /went/ grew up /,gru: 'Ap/ had /hæd/ hid /hid/ kept /kept/

knew /niu:/ learnt / learned /ls:nt, ls:nd/ lost /lost/ made /meid/ met /met/ put /pot/ read /red/ ran /ræn/

said /sed/ saw /sor/ sold /səuld/ sent /sent/ set up / set 'Ap/ sang /sæŋ/ sat /sæt/ slept /slept/ spoke /spauk/ sped up / sped 'Ap/ spent /spent/ stood /stud/ stole /staul/

took /tok/ taught /to:t/ told /tauld/ thought /θɔːt/ threw /θruː/

swam /swæm/

understood /, \nda'stud/ woke up / weok 'Ap/ wore /wo:(r)/

won /wan/ wrote /raut/

Past participle

been /bi:n/ beaten /'birtn/ become /br'kam/ begun /bi'gʌn/ bitten /'bitn/ broken /'braukan/ brought /broit/ built /bɪlt/

burnt/burned /bs:nt, bs:nd/

bought /boxt/

caught /ko:t/ chosen /'t∫auzn/ come /kam/ cost /kpst/ cut /knt/ done /dʌn/ drunk /drank/ driven /'drivn/ eaten /'irtn/ fallen /'fo:len/ felt /felt/ fought /fort/ found /faund/ flown /flaun/ forgotten /fa'gptn/ got /gpt/ got up / got 'Ap/ given /'grvn/

gone /gon/ grown up /,graon 'Ap/

had /hæd/ hidden /'hidn/ kept /kept/ known /nəun/

learnt / learned / laint, laind/

left /left/ lost /lpst/ made /meid/ met /met/ put /pot/ read /red/ run /rʌn/ said /sed/ seen /sixn/ sold /səold/ sent /sent/ set up / set 'Ap/ sung /sʌŋ/ sat /sæt/ slept /slept/ spoken /'spaukan/

sped up / sped 'Ap/ spent /spent/ stood /stud/ stolen /'staulan/ swum /swam/ taken /'terkən/ taught /to:t/ told /tauld/ thought /θɔ:t/ thrown /θraun/ understood /ˌʌndə'stʊd/

woken up / wəokən 'np/ worn /woin/ won /wʌn/ written /'rɪtn/

Translation

ser, estar ganar hacerse empezar morder, picar romper traer construir auemar comprar saber, poder coger escoger venir costar cortar

hacer beber conducir comer caer(se) sentirse luchar encontrar volar olvidar

recibir, sacar, ganar, llegar a, obtener

levantarse dar crecer haber, tener esconder conservar, guardar conocer aprender dejar, abandonar

perder hacer conocer poner leer corre decir vender enviar

poner en marcha cantar sentarse dormir hablar acelerar pasar estar (de pie) robar nadar tomar, coger enseñar decir, contar pensar entender despertar vestir ganar

escribir

throw /θເລບ/

wear /wea(r)/

win /win/

write /rait/

understand / \nndə'stænd/

wake up / weik 'Ap/