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OXFORD

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Vocabulary

1	Complete the	sentences	with	the	correct	noun
	or adjective.					

	Karl never works. He's	very lazy!
1	I went to the h	
	leg.	
2	I have to load the d	after dinner.
	Clara hates waiting. She girl.	
4	I borrow books from th	e city I
5	Peter loves meeting ne	w people. He's very
	o	
6	You can buy stamps at	the p

2 Add three new words or phrases for each category.

Places around town	Housework	Personality adjectives	Life events
bus station	4	7	10
1	5	8	11
z	6	9	12
3			

Grammar

must

3 Look at the information. Then write five more rules with must / mustn't.

Stanton Swimming Pool

buy a ticket at the entrance	
take a shower before you swim	
don't jump into the pool	
don't eat food near the pool	
leave your clothes in the changing roc	m
don't run near the pool	

You must buy a ticket at the entrance.

Compounds: some- / any- / no- / every-

4 Complete the compound	words	with	some-
any-, no-, or every			

41	ny-, no-, or every .
	We didn't do <u>any</u> thing interesting last weekend.
1	I think there'sone upstairs. I can see a light.
2	body came to the park with me.
	I was alone.
3	I can't find my catwhere.
	I saw thing moving over there. What is it?
5	We lookedwhere, but we didn't find him
6	I have thing to do, I et's play tennis.

have to

5 Write five more sentences about Kevin's obligations. Use the correct form of have to.

At home	At school
set the table 🗸	play sports 🗸
clean the bathroom X	eat in the cafeteria X
feed the dog ✓	go to school on Saturday X

He has to set the table.

6 And you? Write about your obligations. Use the activities in activity 5 or your ideas.

mustn't / don't have to

7 Complete the sentences. Use mustn't, don't have to, or doesn't have to.

	You mustn't classroom!	play soccer in the
1		do any
2	1	get up early on Saturday
	because there's no	school.
3	Mom says I at night.	play loud music
4	Webus.	walk. We can get the
5	Tomdad always does it.	take out the trash. His
6	You	go near the animals.

Remember

be going to

8 Complete the text with the correct form of be going to and the verbs in the box. Use short forms of be if possible.

> be have not get stay travel visit you / do

When I finish school, I'm not going to get a job immediately. I			
a long vacation first. My friend and I			
2	_ around the world.		
We ³	different countries.		
Then I ⁴	with my		
grandparents in the U	.S. for a month.		
It ⁵	a lot of fun. What		
6	when you finish school		

9 Complete the sentences with be going to and the verbs in the box. Use short forms of be if possible.

> score take unload watch play rain



It's going to rain tomorrow.

out the trash.





2 She the dishwasher.

3 We a movie.





4 They tennis.

5 She a goal.



Verb + infinitive / -ing form

10 Complete the sentences with the infinitive form or the -ing form of the verbs in parentheses.

	I hate taking	out the trash. (take)
1	I'd like	biology in college.
	(study)	
2	Do you enjoy	museums? (visit)

3 Maria hopes	a summer job.
(get)	

4 My friends like _____ to rock music.

5 My brother wants a new car. (buy)

6 irregular verbs is hard. (remember)

will: future

11 Complete the text with the correct form of will and the verbs in the box.

> change control do not go shine study not work

I think a lot of	f things <u>will change</u> in the	future.
People ¹	the weather. The s	sun
2	all the time on weekends.	People
3	_ every day, and robots ⁴	
all the boring	jobs. Children ⁵	_ to
school. They	6 at home usir	ng
computer scr	eens.	

will / be going to

12 Choose the correct answers.

Are you going to meet/ Will you meet your friends toniaht?

- 1 I think everyone is going to use / will use solar energy in the future.
- 2 Do you think people are going to live / will live on the moon one day?
- 3 It's 8:45! You are going to miss / will miss the bus!
- 4 What are you going to do / will you do next weekend?
- 5 In the future, everyone is going to live / will live to one hundred.
- 6 I am not going to study / won't study math in college.

First conditional

13 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in parentheses.

	If it <u>'s</u>	(be) wet tomorrow, we
	won't go	(not go) to the beach.
1	If you	(make) a lot of noise, you
		(wake up) your brother.
2	If you	(not do) your homework,
	the teacher	(be) angry.
3	If our team	(not play) better, it
		(not win).
4	The dentist	(not be) pleased if
	you	(eat) a lot of candy.
5	If I	(have) time,
	(cook) dinner fo	or the family.

15) I've never had so much fun!

Home page

Program

Location

Galleries

Press

Events

Book Here

Try it Out!

The ultimate ocean sports festival! For fantastic action IN, ON, ABOVE, and OUT OF the water!

Dates: August 19th to August 24th

Many people have tried surfing, or they've been whitewater rafting. But have you tried kitesurfing or wakeboarding? Have you ever heard of coasteering? No? Well, come and try them out! You can be part of the action and try it out!

August 22nd

The Try Cut festival is the biggest ocean sports festival in the U.S. Our reporter, Linda Spears, hasn't done ocean sports before, so she went there yesterday and she met **Joe Nichols**, the festival organizer.

Linda So, tell me Joe, what's the most popular sport this year?

Joe Well, a lot of people have tried kitesurfing. It's very exciting. Wakeboarding is very popular, too.

Linda And I see there's something called "coasteering" on the program. What is it? I've never heard of it.

Oh, it's an amazing new sport. We haven't done it at the festival before. You do it on a rocky coast. You climb onto the rocks, and then you jump into the ocean. You also swim into caves. It's great fun.

Linda It sounds crazy! Have you ever had an accident?

No, we haven't. It isn't that dangerous. You have to wear a wetsuit, a life jacket, and a helmet. Even my young daughter has done it.

Linda Did you invent it?

Joe No, I didn't. It comes from the U.K. It started there in the 1970s.

Linda Have you been to the U.K.?

Yes, I have. I went there last year and discovered that coasteering is really popular, so I decided to start it here in the U.S. You have to try it!

Linda OK, I think I will!

Wow! Well, I've tried coasteering! And you know what? I've never had so much fun in my life! It's awesome! I'm going to try some other exciting things tomorrow. I haven't been kitesurfing before, and I've never tried wakeboarding. I've chosen both of them. It's going to be a crazy day!

1 (1) 2.02 Read and listen Choose the correct answers.

- 1 Joe Nichols is a journalist / the festival organizer
- 2 The festival is in the U.S. / U.K.
- 3 Linda Spears is a friend of Joe Nichols / a journalist.

Check it out!

Find these words and check their meaning.

rocky (a) / rocks (n) wetsuit caves

2 Comprehension Answer the questions.

What can people do at the festival?

People can do surfing, whitewater rafting, kitesurfing, wakeboarding, and coasteering.

- 1 What sports are popular this year?
- 2 Which new sport is there at the festival this year?
- 3 What do you wear to do coasteering?
- 4 Where does this new sport come from?
- 5 What does Linda think of coasteering after she has tried it?
- 6 What sports is Linda planning to try tomorrow?

Language focus

3	Read the artic	le again.	Match	the	beginnings	(1-5)	and	endings	(a-e)	of	the
	sentences.										

- 1 Many people -
- 2 l've
- 3 Have you ever
- 4 Linda Spears
- 5 Have you been

- a had an accident?
- b hasn't done ocean sports before.
- c to the U.K.?
- d have tried surfing.
- e never had so much fun in my life!

4 (1) 2.03 Listen to Alice and her friend Hugo. Complete their conversation with the words in the box.

haven't done Have you ever done Have you ever tried I have I haven't 've done

- Alice What did you do on the weekend, Hugo?
- Hugo I went to an ocean sports festival and I tried coasteering. It was amazing!

Have you ever tried it?

- Alice No, 1______. I think it sounds crazy!
- Hugo No, it isn't. It's so much fun, and it's really exciting. 2______

anything exciting?

Alice Yes, ³______ a parachute jump.

Hugo Wow! A parachute jump?! I 5______ that

5 Focus on you Check (/) the things you have done in your life.

I've been scuba diving.
I've ridden a horse.

I've done karaoke.

I've eaten Japanese food.
I've visited a different country.

I've won a competition.

6 Pairwork Tell your partner about the things you have done in your life.

A I've been scuba diving, I've done karaoke, and I've eaten Japanese food.

B I've ridden a horse, and I've visited a different country.



Experiences

1 (1) 2.04 Match the experiences with the pictures. Then listen and repeat.

be in the newspaper climb a mountain do a parachute jump fly in an airplane go whitewater rafting meet a famous person ride a horse sleep in a tent visit a foreign country win a competition



























2 (1) 2.05 Listen and write what the people are doing.

He's visiting a foreign country.

- 1 They_____ 2 She_
- 3 They_____
- 4 They_____

3 Pairwork Check (/) the things in exercise 1 that you have done. Then look at your partner's answers and ask and answer. Use the simple past.

A When did you ride a horse? B I rode a horse on vacation last year. irLanguage.com

4 Pairwork Discuss the questions.

- 1 Which activities in exercise 1 are ...
 - · the most / least exciting?
 - the most / least dangerous?
- 2 Which activities would you like / hate to do? Why?



Present perfect

Affirmative and negative

A lot of people have tried kitesurfing. She hasn't done ocean sports before.

Subject	have / has	Past participle
I / You / We / They	have ('ve) / haven't	finished.
He / She / It	has ('s) / hasn't	finished.

Think!

Read the sentences. Then choose the correct alternatives.

She's seen Beyoncé.

They've visited Mexico.

- We ¹know / don't know when she saw Beyoncé.
- We 2know / don't know when they visited Mexico.
- We use the present perfect when we 3know / don't know when a past action happened.

Rules p.W26

Past participles

	Regular ve	erbs
Base form	Simple past	Past participle
finish	finish ed	finish ed
visit	visit ed	visit ed
	Irregular v	erbs
Base form	Simple past	Past participle
see	saw	seen
eat	ate	eaten
Rules p. Wa	26	Irregular verbs list

1 Complete the sentences with the affirmative (√) or negative (X) present perfect form of the verbs in parentheses.

	I've read this	book three times. (read) (✓)
		t met Diego. (meet) (X)
1	Dad	his glasses again! (lose) (
2	We	this movie before. (see) (X)
3	Beth	some new shoes. (buy) (
4	1	all my homework. (do) (X)
5	My uncle	on TV. (be) (🗸)
6	You	her new song. (hear) (X)

2 Complete the sentences with the present perfect form of the verbs in the box.

> buy not clean not eat not fly not meet read

	I haven't eaten Inc	dian food before. Let's try it!
1		_ this book twice. It's great.
2	Eiji He's very excited!	in an airplane before.
3	We	Chloe's new boyfriend.
4	Tom's parents for his birthday.	him a tablet
5	Ana	her room. It's a mess!

been I gone

Think!

Read the sentences and answer the auestions.

- 1 Adam's been to Mexico. He really enjoyed it. Is Adam in Mexico now? _
- 2 Adam's gone to Mexico. He's coming home on Friday. Is Adam in Mexico now? _

Rules p.W26

3 Complete the sentences with been or gone.

	"Are Jack and Sarah at home?" "No, they've gone to the movie theater."
1	Jo loves Italy. She's there six times
2	"Where's Greta?" "She's to bed."
3	My dad's to Chicago. He's staying there until Monday.
4	Ben's to Spain. He showed me his pictures.
	"Is Mrs. Wilson in her office?" "No, she's to lunch."

4 Game! In groups, talk about the experiences on page 54. Who has done the most things? I've ridden a horse, and I've flown in an airplane.

Finished?

Write about your experiences using the ideas in the box. Then compare your answers with a partner.

climb a mountain eat sushi ride a camel stay in a hotel swim with a dolphin travel abroad win a competition

I haven't eaten sushi.

Puzzle p.C15



At the hotel

1 (1) 2.06 Heather is checking in to a hotel with her family. Listen to the dialogue and complete the hotel registration form. Then listen and repeat.



The Grand Hotel		A.
Check in date / time: <u>08/05</u> / <u>3:15 p.m.</u>		
First name: 1	Last name: 2	
Number of people: 3	_ Type of room: 4	(single / double / fami
Number of nights: 5	Room number: 6	

Good afternoon. Can I help you? Receptionist Yes, please. We'd like to check in. Heather Certainly. What's your name, please? Receptionist

It's Heather Blackwell. I've booked a room for four people for tonight. Heather OK, I'll just check that. Yes, ... a family room for one night. Is that correct? Receptionist

Yes, that's right. Heather

Check out date / time: 7__

Great. Could I have your passports or ID cards? Receptionist

Yes, here they are. Heather

140.1

Thank you. And, can you sign this form, please? Receptionist

Yes, of course. Heather

OK. Here's your key card. It's room 205. That's on the second floor. Receptionist OK, thank you. And what time do we have to check out tomorrow? Heather

You have to leave the room by 11 a.m. Receptionist

OK, thank you very much. Heather

Receptionist You're welcome. Have a nice stay.

Learn it, use it!

ccaiii ii, asc .c	
You hear	You say
Can I help you?	I / We'd like to check in.I / We've booked a room for
Could I have your passports or ID cards?	Yes, here they are.
Can you sign this form, please?	Yes, of course.
Here's your key card. It's room	Thank you. What time do we have to check out

2 (1) 2.07 Listen to two people checking in. Complete the charts.

First name:	Janet
Last name:	1
Number of people:	2
Type of room:	3
Number of nights:	4
Room number:	5

First name:	Rafael
Last name:	6
Number of people:	7
Type of room:	8
Number of nights:	9
Room number:	10

3 Pairwork Imagine that you are checking into a hotel. Invent information for your stay (number of people, type of room, number of nights) and then take it in turns to role-play your conversation with the receptionist.

fifty-six

Grammar

Present perfect

ves / no questions and short answers

"Have you been to the U.K.?" "Yes, I have." "Has she done ocean sports?" "No, she hasn't."

Have / Has	Subj	ect	Past participle
Have	I / you / we / they he / she / it		finished?
Has			finished?
	Short	answers	
Affirma	tive		Negative
Yes, I / you they h a			l / you / we / ey haven't .
Yes, he / she / it has.		No, he	/ she / it hasn't.
Rules p. W	27		***************************************

1 Write questions. Then write affirmative (1) or negative (X) short answers.

you / be / to Spain? (X)

"Have you been to Spain?" "No, I haven't."

- 1 Flora and Ivan / travel / a lot? (X)
- 2 | / win / a prize? (/)
- 3 Lucy / ride / a horse? (X)
- 4 the children / sleep / in a tent? (1)
- 5 you / find / your passport? (X)
- 6 Tim / be / to Canada? (1)

ever I never

Think!

Read the sentences. Then complete the rules with ever and never.

Have you ever written a song?

I've never written a song.

- We use '_____ in yes / no questions.
- We use ²_____ in affirmative sentences with a negative meaning.

Rules p.W27

Reorder the words to make questions. Then give true short answers.

the theater / you / ever / have / to / been ?

"Have you ever been to the theater?" "Yes, I have." / "No, I haven't."

1 to / the / U.S. / has / ever / your dad / been ?

- 2 a / tiger / seen / have / ever / you?
- 3 ever / moved / your family / house / has ?
- 4 ever / have / table tennis / played / you ?
- 5 pizza / made / ever / have / your parents ?
- 6 have / in / a lake / you / swum / ever ?

3 Write two negative present perfect sentences.

Lee / visit / Peru.

Lee hasn't visited Peru. Lee has never visited Peru.

- 1 My parents / meet / my teacher.
- 2 I / run / ten kilometers.
- 3 Alice / eat / Thai food.
- 4 You / be / to Paris.
- 5 We / try / whitewater rafting.

Present perfect / Simple past

I've been to Sydney. (= sometime before now) I went to Sydney in 2012.

Think!

Read the sentences. Then choose the correct alternatives.

I've slept in a tent. I slept in a tent last June.

- We use the 'present perfect / simple past for past actions with a specific time reference.
- We use the ²present perfect / simple past for past actions with no time reference.

Rules p.W27

4 Complete the sentences with the present perfect or simple past form of the verbs in parentheses.

Nate went (go) to Miami last month. I haven't heard (not hear) this song before. 1 We _____ (see) Pat yesterday. 2 _____ (they / get) married in 2012? _____ (Li / ever / fly) in a helicopter? 4 Ana ______ (start) school last March.

5 Complete the dialogue with the correct form of the verbs or a short answer.

5 I ______ (not try) snowboarding.

A Have you ever met (you / ever / meet) a famous actor?

B No. 1 1 __, but 1²_____(see) Lionel Messi.

A When ³______ (you / see) him?

B | 4_____ (see) him at the World Cup last year, but he 5_ _____ (not win).

Finished?

Write five questions for your partner. Then exchange questions and write true answers. Ask about ...

buy clean eat fly lose meet read

Have you ever eaten Chinese food?

Puzzle p.C15



The Duke of Edinburgh Award (DofE) program started in the U.K. in 1956. Its founder was Queen Elizabeth II's husband, the Duke of Edinburgh. Today, the award exists in 130 countries, and it is very popular in Canada and Australia. A DofE award is an excellent thing to have on your résumé for a college application or a job.

《大文》 Check it out!

Find these words and check their meaning.

award to date at least unicycle juggle

I've Done That!

Every week, one of our readers tells us about an exciting experience that they've had. This week, Jessica Reed (15) describes how she got her Duke of Edinburgh Award (DofE), and what she has learned from the experience.

What is The Duke of Edinburgh Award?

"The DofE Award is a personal development program for young people aged 14 to 25. To receive it, they have to complete a variety of challenging activities. To date, over 500,000 young Canadians have received the award. The award program has three levels of difficulty: Bronze, Silver, and Gold; with four sections at each level: community service, skills, physical fitness, and an expedition. You choose activities for the first three sections, and do them regularly for at least three months. Then you must organize and complete an expedition.

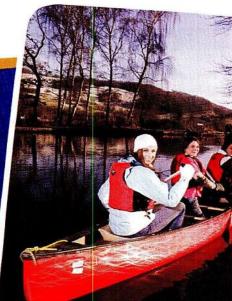
I've never had so much fun!

The Duke of Edinburgh Award is one of the best things that I've ever done. Thanks to DofE, I've learned new skills, I've started a new sport, I've become a volunteer, and I've made a lot of friends. It's given me confidence and helped me take responsibility.

- I did the Bronze Award last year. For the community service, I volunteered at a computer club for retired people called The Silver Surfers' Club. I showed members how to use a computer and how to go online. I still go there once a week. It's cool to help people!
- For the skills section, I did a Circus Skills course. I learned how to ride a unicycle and how to juggle. I still practice juggling every day and I've learned to juggle with five balls!
- I've never been good at sports, so the physical section wasn't easy. I joined the girls' soccer team at school, and I didn't like it at first because we had to practice outside in the cold, but now I love soccer!
- Finally, for my expedition, I went on a four-day canoeing trip with two friends in the Algonquin Park in Ontario. We carried our canoes between lakes and camped. It was hard sometimes, but we had an awesome experience!

Now I've started the Silver Award and I'd like to do the Gold Award next year, too."

Jessica Reed





Reading

1 (1) 2.08	Read and listen	to the magazine	article. Check	(√) the	activities	Jessica
mentio	ns in the article.					

bungee jumping climbing a mountain volunteering whitewater rafting camping playing basketball playing soccer canoeing

2 Answer the questions.

How old do you have to be to take part in the Duke of Edinburgh Award? You have to be aged 14 to 25.

- 1 How many young people in Canada have received an award?
- 2 What are the three levels of the DofE?
- 3 What are the four different sections to the award?
- 4 What level of the award has Jessica done?
- 5 What two skills did she learn in the Skills section of the award?
- 6 What did she do for her expedition?
- 7 Would you like to do the Duke of Edinburgh Award? Why? / Why not?

My listening skills

Choosing the correct answer

When you have a choice between two possible answers, you might hear both words in the dialogue. Only one word is correct, so you need to pay close attention to what the speakers say. A speaker may use one of the options in a question, but this may not be the correct answer.

Listening

3 (1) 2.09 Listen to Oliver talking about his experience of the Duke of Edinburgh Award. Then listen again and check.

Oliver has done the Bronze / Silver Award of the Duke of Edinburgh's Award.

- 1 The four sections in the Bronze and Silver Awards are the same / different.
- 2 Oliver helped at a homework club at his high school / an elementary school.
- 3 He had music lessons and learned to play the guitar / drums.
- 4 He joined the school soccer / basketball team.
- 5 For his expedition, he went camping / hiking in the Canadian Rocky Mountains.

Speaking

4 Pairwork Ask and answer questions about your partner's experiences. If he / she answers yes, then ask questions to find out more about the experience.

Yes (✓) / No (✗)

If yes: When? Where? Who with?

- do any volunteer work
- win an award or a prize
 visit another country

- try an exciting sport
- speak in public
- · visit a famous tourist attraction

- go on a school trip
- sleep in a tent
- · have an exciting experience
- A Have you ever done any volunteer work?
- A When did you do that?
- B Yes, I have. I've helped clean a river.

B Last summer.

Writing

5 Read the beginning of Dave's postcard. Then imagine you are on vacation and write a postcard (80-100 words) to a friend. Replace the phrases in bold with your experiences. Then write the second paragraph with your ideas.

Hi, Carlos,

Guess what! I'm on vacation in New Zealand with my family. It's a very beautiful country. I've only been here for a week, and I've already done some really exciting things. I've done a bungee jump, I've seen whales, and I've climbed a volcano! ...

Have you seen it yet?

Have You Seen It Yet?

In May 2007, an Englishman posted a video of his two young sons on the Internet. He called it "Charlie Bit My Finger" because the baby, Charlie, bites his brother's finger, and then laughs. The video is less than a minute long, but it immediately went "viral," and billions of people have watched it since 2007! There are billions of videos online, but very few go viral, and nobody knows why. Have you seen the latest viral video yet?



I've just watched the new Singing Dog video. It's hilarious! It's one of a series of videos by college students in Chicago about a cute dog who loves singing. They only posted the first one a month ago, but they've already made five more videos, and they've become incredibly popular. The new video has been online for a week and it's already gone viral. It's had over 250,000 hits since last Monday. Another great video is Gangnam Style by Psy. Psy is

a Korean pop singer, and billions of people have watched Gangnam Style since 2012.

I posted something last week, but it's only a video of me playing my guitar. There's no chance it'll go viral!

Mike, 15

I love funny animal videos. I haven't seen the new Singing Dog video yet, but I've just seen Greatest Freak Out Ever. It's a video of a teenager who's angry because his mom stopped him playing video games. It's been on the Internet for a few years now. I don't know if it's fake or not, but it's hilarious! The Annoying Orange videos are great, too. If you haven't seen them yet, you should. They're so funny.

Personally, I've only posted two videos on YouTube, but they haven't had many hits. I'm working on a funny one of my cat right now, but I haven't finished it yet. I'd love to post a video that goes viral, and then become famous!

Olivia, 16

Check it out!

Find these words and check their meaning.

hilarious cute (to have) hits no chance fake

- 1 (1) 2.10 Read and listen What is a viral video?
 - a It's a very short video.
 - b It's a very successful video.
 - c It's a very funny video.

2 Comprehension Answer the questions.

What happens in "Charlie Bit My Finger"?
The baby, Charlie, bites his brother's finger, and then laughs.

- 1 How long is the video?
- 2 Does anyone know why some videos go viral?
- 3 What does Mike think of the new Singing Dog video?
- 4 What video did Mike post online last week?
- 5 Why is the teenager in Greatest Freak Out Ever angry?
- 6 What's Olivia working on at the moment?
- 7 What are your favorite online videos? Why?

Language focus

3	Write	the	words	in	the	correct	order
-	vvrile	lne	words	ın	Lne	correct	order.

latest viral video / seen / you / yet / the / have ? Have you seen the latest viral video yet?

- 1 Singing Dog video / I've / watched / just / new / the
- 2 already / they've / five more videos / made
- 3 Monday / it's / last / had / since / 250,000 hits / over
- 4 since / watched / Gangnam Style / billions / 2012 / have / of / people
- 5 haven't / new / yet / Singing Dog video / I / the / seen
- 6 been / a few years / the Internet / for / on / it's

Victor	Lola	Alice
make his bed 🗹	do her math homework	take Scooby for a walk
clean his bedroom	do her English homework	feed Scooby

Victor has made his bed.

5 Focus on you Look at the titles of these movies and write if you have already seen them or if you haven't seen them yet.

Captain America Godzilla Jurassic World Noah Rio 2 The Amazing Spider-Man The Avengers Transformers X-Men

- A I've already seen Captain America and Godzilla.
- B I haven't seen Godzilla yet.
- 6 Pairwork Tell your partner the titles of three movies or online videos you have already seen and three movies or online videos you haven't seen yet.

I've already seen ...

I haven't seen ... yet.



Internet activities

1 (1) 2.12 Complete the Internet activities with the words in the box. Then listen and repeat.

commenting on a picture downloading music IMing playing an online game posting a picture sending an e-mail updating her antivirus software using a search engine watching a video















5 He's _____





1	He's playing an onl	ine game
	She's	•
3	He's	×
4	She's	to a friend.

6	She's	
7	She's	
8	He's	his cousin

9 He's __

2 (1) 2.13 Complete the sentences. Then listen and check.

I always download music from the Internet Music Store. The songs are only \$1! 1 Is George going to _____ pictures from his vacation on Facebook? 2 A lot of teenagers _____ online games. 3 | often _____ on my friends' posts on Facebook. I usually write something funny. 4 If I want to find some information, I _____ a search engine. 5 I _____ my antivirus software every week.

- 6 Can you _____ me when you get home? 7 I _____ funny videos on YouTube when I'm bored.
- 8 I don't often ______ e-mails to my friends. I usually text them.
- 3 Pairwork Ask and answer about often you do the Internet activities in exercise 1. Use the adverbs of frequency always, sometimes, often, rarely, and never.
 - A How often do you download music?
 - B I rarely download music.

Look!

IM = Instant message She IMd me last night.

sixty-two

Present perfect + yet and already

Have you seen the latest viral video yet? They've already made five more videos.

Think!

Read the sentences. Then complete the rules with yet and already.

Have you seen the new video yet? No, I haven't. I haven't seen it yet. Yes, I have. I've already seen it.

- We usually put ¹_____ in yes / no questions and negative sentences.
- We usually put ²______ in affirmative sentences.

Rules

p.W32

1 Choose the correct answers.

Darren hasn't read his e-mails already / (yet).

- 1 Clara has already / yet posted the pictures on her social network page.
- 2 Have you done your homework already / yet?
- 3 We haven't had dinner already / yet.
- 4 I've already / yet spoken to Mia.
- 5 You're late! The test has already / yet started.
- 2 Write the sentences in the correct order.

finished / hasn't / yet / her dance lesson / Maria . Maria hasn't finished her dance lesson yet.

- 1 blog / read / yet / have / you / Michael's ?
- 2 already / my / I've / done / homework .
- 3 movie / hurry up! / the / already / started / has .
- 4 you / have / new / yet / student / met / the ?
- 5 already / some / Jo / songs / downloaded / has .
- 6 shopping / we / yet / done / the / haven't .
- 3 Write affirmative sentences (✓) with already, and negative sentences (X) and yes / no questions (?) with yet.

Dad / wash the dishes (X)

Dad hasn't washed the dishes yet.

they / finish their project (?)

Have they finished their project yet?

Katie / see / the video (✓)

Katie has already seen the video.

- 1 1 / make my bed ()
- 2 you / see Sally's new video (?)
- 3 Mike / post the pictures of his birthday party (X)
- 4 the train / arrive (X)
- 5 we / downloaded the new Superman movie (1)
- 6 you / save the document (?)

4 Look at Julia's list. Write about what she has already done (1) and what she hasn't done yet (X).

She's already made her bed. She hasn't cleaned her room yet.

My chores!	
make my bed (🗸)	IM Ana about tonight (x)
clean my room (x)	post pictures on my blog (🗸)
do the shopping (x)	buy Mom's birthday present (x)
finish my homework (🗸)	study for the English test (🗸)

5 Complete the message with the words in the box.

already (x3) has haven't have already yet (x2)

Hi, Sylvia,		
	eat time in New York	
things. I've 1	t we've <u>already</u> doi taken a lo	ot of pictures, but I
	posted them on my visited the Statue of	이 사용 경기 하는 사람들은 사람들이 된 경기를 통하는 이렇게 하지 않는 것으로 살아내면 하나 없었다.
	ny museums ⁴	
	morrow. On Friday, v	
	adway. We ⁵	
Characteristics and the second	xcited! Have you got	
6 ?	My brother 7	already
received his and	they aren't very good	d. I hope yours are
better!		
Amy		

6 Game! Guess three things your partner has already done and three things he / she hasn't done yet this week. Write them down.

She's already cleaned her room.

She hasn't watched her favorite TV show yet.

Then find out if your guesses are correct. You get one point for a correct guess. The winner is the person with more points.

- A Have you cleaned your room yet?
- B Yes, I've already cleaned it. / No, I haven't cleaned it yet.

Finished?

Write five sentences about things you have already done or haven't done yet today.

I've cleaned my room today, but I haven't watched my favorite TV show yet.

Puzzle p.C15



ORMATION

At the visitor center

1 (1) 2.14 Jenny is at a visitor center. Listen and choose the correct answer. Then listen and repeat.

Assistant Good morning / afternoon. Can I help you?

Yes, please. I'd like to do a tour of the 'city / old town. Jenny

Assistant There are a lot of different tours. There's a walking tour, a bike tour, and a bus

tour. What type of tour are you looking for?

What do you recommend? Jenny

Assistant The 2walking / bike tour is very good. And I think the best way to see the city is

3 on foot / by bike.

How much does it cost? Jenny Assistant The tickets are 4\$8 / \$18. How long does it take? Jenny Assistant It takes 5two / a few hours.

Where does it start? Jenny

Assistant It starts here at the visitor center. You visit the most important sights in the city.

What time does it start? Jenny

Assistant There are three tours every day - at 10 a.m., 2 p.m., and 4 p.m. Here's a leaflet

with all the 6information / telephone numbers.

Thank you. That's great. Jenny

Learn it, use it!

Character Service Control of the Con	
You say	You hear
I'd like to do a tour of the city.	What type of tour are you looking for?
What do you recommend?	I think the best way to see the city is on foot / by bike.
How much does the tour cost?	The tickets are
How long does the tour take?	It takes
Where / What time does it start?	It starts at / There are three tours. They start at

2 (1) 2.15 Listen to two more people at the visitor center. Complete the chart.

	Person 1	Person 2
Type of tour	A bus tour	6
Price of ticket	1	7
Duration of tour	2	8
Departure from	3	9
Times	4, 5	10, 11

3 Pairwork Look at advertisements for tours of San Francisco. Choose a tour and take turns to ask for information at the visitor center. 🛜

San Francisco Duck Tour

See San Francisco from land and water! Duck tours last 90 minutes and depart every hour from the beach. Tickets: Adults \$27, children \$20



Helicopter Tour

See San Francisco from the sky! Take a Helicopter Tour! This unique tour lasts 30 minutes.

Tickets: Adults \$225, children \$170

Departs from the airport at 10 a.m. and 3 p.m.

Present perfect + just

I've just watched the new "Singing Dog" video.

Think!

Read the sentences. Then choose the correct alternatives.

I've just watched the new "Singing Dog" video. He's just bought an awesome new video game.

- We use just in 'affirmative / negative sentences.
- Just comes after 2 have or has / the verb.

Rules p.W32

1 Complete the sentences with the present	
perfect form of the verbs in parentheses a	nc
just. Use short forms.	

My brother is very excited. He 's just passed (pass) his driving test.

- 1 Our team is winning! Diego _____ (score) a goal.
- 2 They're not hungry. They _____ (have) lunch.
- 3 I _____ (finish) my homework. It was easy.
- 4 Sally isn't here. She _____ (take) the dog for a walk.
- 5 It's Liam's birthday today. | _____ (send) him a text message.

2 Look at the pictures and write sentences with the words in the box. Use the present perfect with just.

break / a bottle buy / the groceries eat / a fish find / some money have / a swim miss / the bus













She's just found some money.

(Workbook p.35 (Extra practice online

Present perfect + for / since

It's been on the Internet for a few years now. Billions of people have watched Gangnam Style since 2012.

Read the sentences. Then complete the rules with for and since.

The new video has been online for a week. It's had over 250,000 hits since last Monday.

- We use 1____ with the present perfect to talk about the duration of a state or action.
- We use ²_____ with the present perfect to talk about when a state or action began.

Rules pp.W32-33

3 Complete the time expressions with for or since.

since April 3 _____ last Saturday 1 ____ twenty minutes 4 ____ 2 o'clock 5 ____ a long time 2 _____ six months

4 Match the sentence halves and complete them with for or since.

1 I've been a student at this a the phone ____ hours! **b** house _____ 2012. 2 Our team hasn't won

c school for two years. 3 We've lived in this

d a game _____ November. 4 Jennifer has been on 5 Olivia hasn't eaten e teacher _____ two years.

6 Mrs. Watson has been our f chocolate _____ February. 1 c I've been a student at this school for two years.

5 Complete the sentences with the present perfect form of the verbs in parentheses and for or since.

We 've been (be) friends for five years.

1 George _____ (study) Japanese ____ three years. 2 My grandparents _____ (live) in Spain _____ 2013.

3 She's hungry because ___ (eat) anything _____ breakfast.

4 We ______ (have) our pet iguana ____ six months.

___ my cousins ____ my birthday party.

Finished?

Write about the things in the box. Use the present perfect with for and since.

> be at this school have my cell phone know my best friend

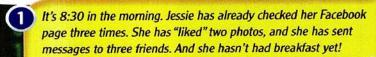
I've known my best friend for / since ...

Puzzle p.C15

5 Skills

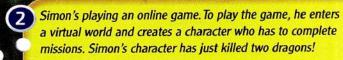
What Type of Internet User are You?

What have you used the Internet for in the past week? The answer to this question can tell you what type of Internet user you are. There are four categories of Internet users: butterflies, dolphins, seals, and squirrels. Read the article and discover what type you are.



Jessie is an Internet butterfly.

Butterflies use the Internet to keep in touch with friends on social network websites. They send messages, chat, post photos or videos, and comment on their friends' posts.



Simon is an Internet dolphin.

Dolphins like playing online games. In online games, players often create characters and enter virtual worlds. Multiplayer games are very popular. In them, people from all over the world play the game at the same time.

Carly's spending the evening with two friends. They haven't arrived yet, and Carly is getting ready. She's already downloaded some songs so she can make a playlist. They are going to listen to music and watch a movie online.

Carly is an Internet seal.

Seals use the Internet for entertainment. They listen to music and watch TV, movies, and videos online. They usually access the Internet via their smartphones, laptops, or tablets so they can listen to music or watch TV shows anytime and anywhere.

4 Chris and Holly are using the Internet to do some research for their science project.

They've just found a great website with interesting information.

Chris and Holly are Internet squirrels.



Find these words and check their meaning.

keep in touch with dragons playlist entertainment mixture

Squirrels use the Internet to get information and do research. They read and watch the news online. They use it to help them with their schoolwork. Squirrels have to be careful about choosing the correct website. Not all the information on the Internet is accurate

So, are you an Internet butterfly, dolphin, seal, or squirrel? Or perhaps you're a mixture of two or more categories — a squirrefly or a dolseal!



Reading

1 (1) 2.16 Read and listen to the article. Find the names of the four types of Internet users.

butterfly, ...

2 Answer the questions.

What type of websites do butterflies use? They use social network websites.

- 1 What type of game is Simon playing?
- 2 What are multiplayer games?
- 3 Why has Carly downloaded some songs from the Internet?
- 4 How do seals usually access the Internet?
- 5 What are Chris and Holly doing research for?
- 6 Why do squirrels have to be careful?
- 7 What Internet user category or categories do you belong to? Why?

Listening

3 (4) 2.17 Listen to Darren talking about how he uses the Internet. The underlined information is false. Listen and write the correct information. Then listen and check.

I use the Internet every week. day

- 1 I use it at school and at the library.
- 2 At home, I use the Internet for homework.
- 3 I have a laptop, but I usually use my tablet to go online.
- 4 I often play online games.
- 5 I like adventure and action games.
- 6 I love social network websites.
- 7 I prefer chatting to my friends online.

Speaking

4 Pairwork Ask and answer with a partner. Take notes of your partner's answers.

- · How often do you use the Internet?
- Where do you usually go online at home, at school, at the library?
- How do you access the Internet PC, laptop, smartphone, tablet?
- What do you use the Internet for social network sites, games, music, videos, schoolwork, other?
- Give an example of how the Internet has helped you with your schoolwork.
- · How often do you post things online? What and where?
- · How many times have you used the Internet today / this week?
- · What sites have you visited? Why?

5 Tell your classmates about how your partner uses the Internet.

Andrea uses the Internet every day ...

Writing

6 Use your answers in exercise 4 to write a paragraph (70-100 words) about how you use the Internet.

I use the Internet twice or three times a week ...

My speaking skills

Taking notes

When you ask another student questions, and you take notes of their answers, don't write full sentences. Only write one or two key words. You can also use abbreviations and then complete the words when you have finished talking.



Vo	cabulary				
1 Match the words in A and B to make six exciting experiences and six Internet activities.			4 Complete the dialogues. Use the present perfect or simple past.		
Α		В	A Have you ever eaten	(you / ever eat)	
	download h	a a horse	Chinese food?		
	do	b a mountain	B Yes, I have . I went	(go) to a	
	post	c a competition	Chinese restaurant last weeken		
	ride	d in an airplane	1		
	use	e whitewater rafting	A 1	(you / ever fly)	
	climb	f a search engine	in an airplane?		
	comment	g on your friends' pictures	B Yes, I ² I ³ Australia last year. I ⁴	(go) to	
	win	h music		(fly) from Rio	
	send	i a video	to Perth.		
	fly	j pictures on a website	2	200715-2111-24	
	watch	k a parachute jump	A 5	_ (your	
	go	I e-mails	grandma / ever use) a compute	err	
	5 —		B Yes, she ⁶ She ⁷	a last wools	
Gra	ammar		(download) the new Adele song	g last week.	
			3 A ⁸	Control of the control	
	rite affirmative (✓)		A ⁸ climb) a mountain?	_ (you / ever	
	entences or question	ns (?) with the present	B Yes, I 9 I 10	(climb)	
þ		~ \	Mount Kilimanjaro last summer.	(Cilillo)	
	we / be / to Spain (r todite rammanjare tase semmen		
	We haven't been to		5 Rewrite the sentences in the co	rrect order.	
1	Kevin / answer / my	e-mail (X)	started / just / has / the / movi	e	
2		- Soviet's source leurs (2)	The movie has just started.		
2	you / download / Ir	ne Script's new album (?)	1 has / Peter / yet / sold / his / la	aptop?	
3	I / see / all of Kirste	n Dunst's movies (🗸)	2 we've / cousin / your / met / al		
4	Mary / nost / the ni	ctures of her party on			
7	Facebook (✓)	etales of her party on	3 taken / trash / Jason / yet / has	sn't / the / out	
			4 left / train / just / has / the		
5	the children / finish	/ their homework (?)	5 I've / seen / movie / this / alrea	ady	
6	it / stop / raining (X)			
			6 the / just / students / finished	/ have / Unit 4	
3 C	omplete the senten	ces with been or gone.			
	"Where's Alice?" "Sl		6 Complete the sentences with for	or, since,	
1	I've to Mexic		already, or yet.		
	The state of the s	to the library.	Jack hasn't woken up yet		
	Pete's never		1 I've known my best friends	we were	
		hitewater rafting in the	at elementary school.		
-T	mountains. I hope it		2 Jill hasn't finished her homewor		
5	She's to eig		3 Dad has fed the do	g.	
			4 We've been here Fr		
			5 Al has invited 50 pe	eople to his party!	

6 I've had this phone _____ two years.
7 Have you lived in L.A. _____ a long time?

Extra communication

Communication

7	2.18	Complete	the	dialogues.	Then	listen	and	check.

1			
Α	Good afternoon. Can I help you?	= 0	
В	Yes, please. I'd like to check in.		
A	OK. 1?		
В	It's Ray, Janet Ray. 2	for three nights.	
Α	Ray. OK, that's fine. Could I have 3		?
	Yes, here's my passport.		
Α	Thank you. Your room number is 26.	t's on the second floor.	
В	Thank you.		
	4		

2			
Α	Hello. 5 does	a	walking
	tour of the town cost?		
В	The tickets are \$6.		
Α	6	?	
В	It takes about two hours.		
Α	7		?
В	It starts at 10 a.m.		
Α	Thank you. That's great.		

Pronunciation

/æ/ and /٨/

8 (1) 2.19 Listen to the difference between the two sounds. Then listen and repeat.

/æ/ began /ʌ/ begun

9 (1) 2.20 Complete the chart with the simple past and past participles of the verbs. Listen and check. Then listen and repeat.

Base form	Simple past /æ/	Past participle	
begin	began	begun	
drink	1	2	
ring	3	4	
sing	5	6	
swim	7	8	

Listening

10 (1) 2.21 Listen to Yuki describing her trip to the U.S. Check (1) the things she has done.

1 ridden a horse

7 been to Las Vegas 8 been to a theme park

2 been whitewater rafting
3 visited a museum
4 met Native American people
5 done a parachute jump
6 taken a lot of pictures
7 been to Las Vegas

11 (1) 2.22 Listen to four conversations and check (1/2) the correct answers.



Where does Paul live now?















1 Which is Chloe's bedroom?



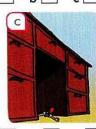




2 What has Grandpa never done?







3 Where are the girl's keys?

a

Culture club

The Online Community

Teens online

3

The Internet has become an essential part of a teenager's life in the 0.5. Today, about 97 percent of American teenagers use the Internet, and over three quarters of them use social networking websites.

Social networking sites first appeared in the late 1990s, and their growth has been incredible. Today, the number one social network in the U.S. is Facebook, but Pinterest and Twitter are also popular. The most popular activities on social networking sites are chatting and instant messaging. People also post comments on their friends' newsfeeds as well as posting pictures and personal updates.

The majority of teenagers say that they have had positive online experiences, and people their own age are generally kind to one another on social networks. However, 20 percent say that some people write unkind or rude things on their social networking sites. Also, many young people have experienced online bullying. This is a very serious problem, and you must tell an adult if someone tries to bully you or is unkind to you on the Internet.

Many people seem to have different personalities online than in real life. For example, some people may be too shy to say what they think in real life, but they are more confident online and they aren't afraid of giving their opinions. But someone who is usually kind may say unkind things about a friend online, and this can create problems.

We are all citizens of a physical community and we have to obey laws. Similarly, Internet users are citizens of the digital community and there are rules of behavior there, too. It is important that all people learn to be responsible digital citizens. They must learn to use the Internet safely and responsibly to help make the Internet a great place to be.

nts

Think before you post something – nothing disappears on the Internet, so never post secrets or personal information.

Digital Citizenship Tips

Respect other people – don't post your friends' personal texts or pictures online.

Be kind and polite – don't say unkind things about other people.

Be responsible – only spread useful and positive information.

Be critical – don't believe everything you read on the Internet.

Check it out!

Find these words and check their meaning.

newsfeeds one another bullying similarly spread

1 ② 2.23 Read and listen to the article. Match the headings with the paragraphs.

Then listen and check.

A Online experiences

C Digital citizenship

E Online identity

B Teens online

D Social networks

2 Comprehension Answer the questions.

What proportion of American teenagers use social networking sites?

Over three quarters of them use social networking websites.

- 1 When did the first social networking sites appear?
- 2 What are the most popular social networking activities?
- 3 What is a serious problem on the Internet?
- 4 What happens to many people's personalities online?
- 5 What is a digital citizen?
- 6 How can people make the Internet a great place to be?

3 Presentation Discuss the questions with your partner. Make notes and then prepare a short presentation about your online experiences.

- · What social network websites do you and your friends use?
- · What activities do you and your friends use these sites for?
- · Have you had mainly positive or negative experiences on the Internet?
- · Have you or someone you know ever experienced online bullying? If so, what happened?
- How do you check information you find on the Internet?

My progress

Vocabulary and speaking

I can talk about experiences. (p.54)

B1	I can ask and say how often people do Internet activities. (p.62) B1
1 Match 1–5 with a–f. Then say true sentences to your partner. My dad wants to go a a parachute jump. We flew to Rome b whitewater rafting. I hate sleeping c a famous actor. I'd like to do d in an airplane. My mom likes riding e in a tent. I met f horses.	4 Reorder the letters and complete the Internet activities. I often download music. (I a d o d w n o) 1 My friends games online. (I y a p) 2 How often do you e-mails? (n e d s) 3 I rarely on my friends' Facebook posts. (e m n o t m c) 4 I often online videos. (c w h a t) 5 Tim often pictures (s t o p s)
Complete the dialogue. Then practice the dialogue.A Good evening. Can I help you?	I can ask for information at the visitor center. (p.64)
B I'd like to ¹c in. My name's Kim Jones. A ²C I have your passport, please? B Yes, ³h you are. A Can you ⁴s this form, please? B Yes, of course. A It's room 302. ⁵H your key card. / 5	 5 Complete the questions. What type of tours are there? tour do you recommend? does it cost? does it take? does it start? does it start?
I can ask about experiences. (p.59) B1	I can ask my partner questions about how he / she uses the Internet. (p.67)
Write questions with ever. Then write true answers. Practice the questions. you / win / an award? Have you ever won an award? 1 your friends / do / voluntary work? 2 you / speak / in public? 3 your best friend / visit / a foreign country? 4 your mom / be / on TV? 5 you / try / an exciting sport?	6 Reorder the words and write questions. Then write true answers. often / do / how / Internet / use / you / the ? How often do you use the Internet? 1 access / how / you / Internet / do / the ? 2 ever / online / anything / have / posted / you ? 3 do / for / you / use / Internet / what / the ? 4 visited / today / what / websites / you / have ? 5 games / play / often / you / online / do ?
Reading, listening, and writing	Got it?
I can read and understand an article about a person Duke of Edinburgh award. (p.58) I can understand a person talking about his experier Duke of Edinburgh Award. (p.59) I can write an e-mail about things I have done on vacility and understand an article about different types of I can understand a person talking about how he uses	B1
I can write an article about how I use the Internet. (p	0.67) B1



BIKE THEFT ON THE RISE

It's a bike rider's worst nightmare - you lock your bike and leave it, but when you come back, it's gone!

Urban biking in the U.S. is increasing everywhere, but bike crime is, too. In New York City last year, thieves stole about 60,000 bikes! Most people don't report bike thefts because the police rarely do anything. Serious crimes like murder and vandalism take up most of their time. Stealing bikes is easy, as filmmakers Casey and Van Neistat discovered. They made a movie that showed it was too easy to steal a bike in New York City. In the movie, Casey stole his own bike in various situations, and the police only stopped him once!

We interviewed two victims of bike theft to find out what happened to them. Were they being careful when their bikes were stolen?





Check it out!

Find these words and check their meaning.

nightmare lock threatening sidewalk suspicious

First, we spoke to Steve; was he doing anything wrong?

Steve was riding his bike alone at night: "I was riding on a backstreet when I saw two boys. They were laughing and talking while they were walking towards me. They weren't doing anything threatening. Then, while I was riding past, one of the boys pushed me and I fell off my bike. While I was getting up, the other boy hit me. Then they took my bike and ran away. I reported it to the police, but they never found it."

Eva didn't lock her bike: "I was riding my bike with a friend. We stopped at a store to get some groceries. We left our bikes on the sidewalk while we were shopping. I didn't lock my bike because I was only in the store for

a couple of minutes. I was looking out the door while I was waiting in line at the register. A guy was standing near my bike, but he wasn't doing anything suspicious. When I got outside, the guy was riding away fast on my bike! I ran after

him, but he disappeared.
I reported it to the police,
but nothing happened."



1 (1) 2.24 Read and listen What did Steve and Eva do wrong?



2 Comprehension Answer the questions.

How many bikes did thieves steal in New York City last year?

They stole about 60,000 bikes.

- 1 Why don't most people report bike thefts?
- 2 Where was Steve when the boys stole his bike?
- 3 What happened when the first boy pushed Steve?
- 4 Why didn't Eva lock her bike?
- 5 What happened after Eva reported the theft?

Language focus

3 Complete the sentences from the web page article. Then put them in the correct order to tell Steve and Eva's stories.

Steve's story			
They	and	while they	
towards me.			
was riding	on a backstreet when	saw	two boys.
They	anything threaten	ng.	
Then they	my bike and		away.
While I	up, the other bo	у	me.
While I	past, one of the	boys	me and I
A CONTRACTOR OF THE CONTRACTOR			
Eva's story			
We	our bikes on the sid	dewalk while w	re
Ι	out of the door while		in line at the register.
	my bike with a friend.		
A guy	near my bike, bu	t he	anything suspicious.
			away fast on my bike!
	at a store to get so		
(a) 2.25 Lister	to the story. Put the s	entences in t	he correct order.
	my bike to a post outside		
			enter for basketball practice
	doing something to my b	PURE INCHES STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF	
	running away with the fro		y bike.
	d and ran outside.		
A guy w	as standing near my bike	, but he wasn't	looking at it.
When I I	ooked again, the guy was	still there.	
	vas playing, I looked out t		
Focus on yo	U Were you doing thes	e activities at	these times yesterday?
	aving breakfast		going home
	aveling to school		doing my homework
	aving a science lesson	7 p.m.	watching TV

6 Pairwork Tell your partner what activities you were or weren't doing at specific times yesterday.

11 p.m. sleeping

I was riding my bike to school at 7:45 a.m. yesterday.

I was / wasn't having breakfast at 7 a.m. yesterday.

having lunch

1 p.m.



Crime

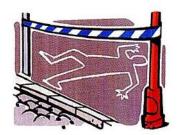
1 (1) 2.26 Match the crimes with the pictures. Then listen and repeat.

mugging murder pickpocketing kidnapping burglary vandalism robbery shoplifting









robbery









5

2 (1) 2.27 Complete the chart with the words in the box. Then listen and check.

burglar kidnapper mugger murderer pickpocket robber shoplifter vandal

Look!

Steal (v) (simple past stole, past participle stolen) - to take something from someone without their permission. Theft (n) - the act of stealing. Thief (n) - a general term for a person who steals. Robbers, burglars, pickpockets, and muggers are all thieves.

Crime	Criminal	Action		
robbery	robber	robs a bank or a store		
shoplifting	1	shoplifts / steals things in a store		
burglary	2	enters a house and burglarizes it		
pickpocketing 3 murder 4		picks people's pockets or steals from bags murders someone		
vandalism	6	vandalizes property		
kidnapping	7	kidnaps someone		

3 Pairwork Ask and answer questions about what criminals do.

A What does a burglar do?

B He enters a house and burglarizes it. What does a pickpocket do?

A He takes ...

Past progressive

Affirmative and negative

I was riding my bike with a friend. They were walking towards me.

Affirmative	Negative		
l was walking.	l wasn't walking.		
You were talking.	You weren't talking.		
He / She / It was running.	He / She / It wasn't running.		
We/ You / They were riding.	We / You / They weren't riding.		

Think!

Read the sentences. Then choose the correct alternative.

I was having breakfast at eight o'clock this morning. They weren't listening to the teacher.

· We use the past progressive to describe an action in progress in the past / that is still happening now.

Rules p.W38

1 Complete the sentences with the past progressive form of the verbs in parentheses.

The boys were playing (play) soccer on

	Saturday morning.	
1	She	(listen) to music in her
	bedroom all evening	ng.
2	1	(not wear) my best clothes
	yesterday.	
3	They	(not study) all afternoon.
4	The officer	(run) after the
	robbers.	
5	He	_ (watch) a movie at 8 p.m.

yes / no questions and short answers

Were they walking towards you? Yes, they were. / No, they weren't.

	Short answers			
yes / no questions	Affirmative	Negative		
Was I talking?	Yes, I was.	No, I wasn't.		
Were you walking?	Yes, you were.	No, you weren't.		
Was he / she / it sleeping?	Yes, he / she / it was.	No, he / she / it wasn't.		
Were we / you / they playing?	Yes, we / you / they were.	No, we / you / they weren't.		

2 Write questions in the past progressive. Then write short answers.

Amy / use the tablet / this morning? (✓)

"Was Amy using the tablet this morning?" "Yes, she was."

it / rain / yesterday? (X)

"Was it raining yesterday?" "No, it wasn't."

- 1 the burglar / run away / from the police? (1)
- 2 you / talk to Mr. Peters / after the lesson? (X)
- 3 James / wait at the bus stop / this morning? (1)
- 4 they / copy / during the test / last week? (X)
- 5 you / wear / sneakers / yesterday? (X)

while

Think!

Read the sentences. Then complete the rule.

While he was studying, he was listening to

The boys were talking while they were walking towards me.

 We use to link two simultaneous actions in the past.

Rules p.W39

3 Write sentences. Use the past progressive.

Juan / play / video games / while / I / wash / the dishes.

Juan was playing video games while I was washing the dishes.

- 1 You / bike / while / I / run.
- 2 While / we / play / basketball, / Maria / study.
- 3 The students / talk / while / they / take / a test.
- 4 Jason / come / out of the movie theater / while / we / go / in.
- 5 While / they / have / lunch, / they / watch / TV.

Finished?

Say what you and your friends were and weren't doing at these times.

> 10 a.m. last Saturday 5 p.m. yesterday 8 p.m. last night 7:30 a.m. today

I was playing tennis at 10 a.m. last Saturday. I wasn't sleeping.

Puzzle p.C16



At the police station

1 (1) 2.28 Listen and complete the crime report. Then listen and repeat.

Date: May 14th	Full Name: Dia	ne Clarke		
Description of suspect(s):	About 16 or 17, tall and had 2	wearing jea 	ns and a ! brov	. Quite vn hair. Had a tattoo on his
Item(s) stolen:	4	5		
Place:	6		Time:	7

Officer	Can	he	D	you?
2111001				

Yes. I want to report a crime. Diane

Officer OK. Let's fill out this crime report. What happened?

A boy stole my wallet and my cell phone. Diane Officer OK. I need a few details. Where were you?

I was walking through Lincoln Park. I was going home from school. Diane

Officer Lincoln Park ... and then what happened?

A boy stopped me. He had a knife and he asked me for money and my cell phone. Diane

Officer What time did this happen?

It happened at around 4:30 this afternoon. Diane Officer How much money was in your wallet? There was about \$15 and my metro card. Diane

Officer What did the boy look like?

wearing jeans and 12_____

He was about 16 or 17. He was wearing jeans and a black jacket. He was tall, Diane

and he had short brown hair. He had a tattoo on his neck.

Learn it, use it!

You hear	You say
Can I help you?	I want to report a crime.
What happened?	A boy / girl stole my cell phone.
Where / When did it happen?	It happened in Lincoln Park / this afternoon
What was he / were they wearing?	He was wearing / They were wearing

2 (1) 2.29 Listen to the conversation in a police station and complete Rachael's crime report. Listen again and complete the description of the crime and suspect.

Incident and Crime Report Item(s) stolen: December 17th Date: Rachael Hall Place: Name: Type of crime: theft Time: Description of the crime: _. I took it out of my backpack and while I I was sitting on the bus when 4 $_$, a girl sat down next to me. My 6_ _____ was open on my knee. ____ suddenly and 8_____ At the next bus stop, the girl 7___ knew something was wrong so I checked my backpack and my 9____ Description of the suspect(s): ____ hair. She was She was 10_____ and slim, and she had blond, 11_____

3 Pairwork Role-play a scene at a police station. Take turns to play the parts of the officer and the victim. Use the dialogue in exercise 1 as a model. 🔯

_____. She was about 13_



Past progressive and simple past + when I while

Think!

Read the sentences. Then complete the sentences with past progressive or simple past.

While I was riding past them, one of the boys pushed me.

I was sitting on the bus when my phone rang.

- We use the '_ ____ for a short action which interrupts a longer action.
- We use the ²_ longer action.

Rules p.W39

1 Match the sentence halves.

- 1 I was sleeping d
- 2 While Katia was cleaning her room, ____
- 3 Tom was skateboarding in the park ____
- 4 When I saw the burglar, ___
- 5 While we were walking home, ___
- 6 Mom burned her hand ____
- a her pet mouse escaped.
- b while she was cooking.
- c we saw an accident.
- d when my alarm went off.
- e he was climbing out of a window
- when he fell and broke his arm.

2 Read the text and choose the correct answers.



It was 8 p.m. and I was in my bedroom, I was listening/ listened to music and I was sending / sent text messages to my friends. It was very hot, so I decided to open the window. While I 2was opening / opened the window, I

was looking / looked at the sky and I was seeing / saw two big red circular lights. They swere moving / moved slowly towards the house. I was very excited! I 'was running / ran downstairs into the yard. While I was running / ran through the kitchen, I 8was calling / called my dad. He was watching / watched TV in the living room. When Dad ¹⁰was coming / came into the yard, the lights "were moving / moved over the house. It was incredible. Dad said, "Quick! Film them with your phone." | 12 ran / was running to my room and got my phone, but when I 13 was getting / got back, the lights 14 were disappearing / disappeared in the distance. I tried to film them, but it was too dark!

3	Complete the sentences with the past
	progressive or simple past form of the verbs
	in parentheses.

	outside. (read / hear)	when I <u>heard</u> someone
1	Two boys	Oscar's backpack
	while he	home from school
	(steal / walk)	
2	While we	in Brazil, we
		a lot of friendly people.
	(travel / meet)	
3	When I	up, it
		(wake / snow)
4	While Alicia	in her room, a
	bird	in through the open
	window. (study / fly)	
5	Lucas	his leg while he
		n Canada. (break / ski)
6	Aunt Katie	at the train
		(wait /
	arrive)	
7	We	to the bus stop when it
		to rain. (walk / start)
8	Our cat	on the sofa when
	we	home. (sleep / get)

4 Complete the sentences with your ideas. Use the past progressive or the simple past.

I was getting on the bus when my cell phone rang.

when the teacher called his name. 2 While my friend was walking home, ____

when it started to rain.

4 While my parents were watching TV, _____

5 I fell asleep while I __

Finished?

Write a crime story. Use the words in the box. Then exchange stories with a partner.

call look see vandalize wait watch

Last night, I was waiting for the bus when I saw ...

Puzzle p.C16



The Founding of Modern Australia

The Story of Mary Wade

Mary Wade was born in London in 1777. Her family was very poor, and Mary was a street beggar and a thief. One day while Mary was begging, she saw her friend Jane Whiting. Jane was a beggar, too. The two girls decided to spend the day together. It was a day that changed Mary's life.

While Mary and Jane were begging, they saw an 8-year-old girl. She was filling a bottle at a water fountain, and she was wearing expensive clothes. Mary and Jane offered to fill the bottle for the girl. Mary took the bottle and she broke it. The little girl was very upset, but Mary and Jane had a plan. They told the girl that they had another bottle and they asked her to follow them. Mary and Jane stole the little girl's clothes, and their plan was to sell the clothes and make some money.

The police found the little girl's scarf in Mary's house and arrested her for theft. She went on trial. Mary was only 11 years old, but the judge sentenced her to death. At that time, the death penalty was the punishment for 160 crimes in Britain, including sheep stealing and pickpocketing.

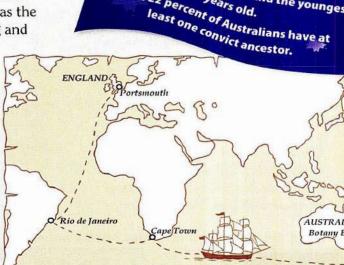


Mary was lucky. The authorities changed her death sentence to transportation to Australia. She traveled to Australia on a convict ship, the Lady Juliana. She was a servant to an Australian family when she was only 13. When she became free again, she met Jonathan Brooker. Mary had

21 children. One of her descendents, Kevin Rudd, became Prime Minister of Australia in 2007.



The oldest convict was 60 and the youngest About 22 percent of Australians have at



Check it out!

Find these words and check their meaning.

beggar / to beg arrested sentence / to sentence punishment descendents

Between 1788 and 1868, Australia was a British penal colony. British prisons were full, so the authorities sent convicts to the colonies. The journey to Australia took eleven months, and conditions on the convict ships were terrible, and many prisoners died. Life in the penal colonies was very hard. The men built roads or worked in factories or on farms. The women and girls became servants. At the end of their sentences, many stayed in Australia. Every year, Australians remember the first convicts on January 26th, Australia Day. It's the country's national holiday and it celebrates the arrival of the first convict ships in January 1788.

My reading sk

Overviewing a text

It is useful to get an overview a text before you read it in det Look at the title, any pictures, and the organization to find ou what type of text it is. Read th introduction, headings, and top sentences to get a general ide its content. Then read in detail answer specific questions.

Reading

Before you read, look quickly at the text and check (✓) what type of text it is.

a a magazine article ____

b an educational text ____

c a tourist brochure _



2 (1) 2.30 Read and listen to The Story of Mary Wade. Answer the questions.

Why did Mary beg on the streets when she was a child? Because her family was poor.

- 1 What was the young girl doing when Mary and Jane saw her?
- 2 What did Mary and Jane steal?
- 3 What sentence did the judge give Mary?
- 4 Why was Mary lucky?
- 5 How many children did Mary have?
- 6 What is your personal reaction to Mary's story? Is it shocking, surprising, interesting, inspirational, ...? Why?
- 3 (1) 2.31 Read and listen to the second part of the text. When is Australia Day? What does it celebrate?

Listening

4 (1) 2.32 Emily saw two girls committing a crime. Listen and complete the sentences with one or two words. Then listen and check.

	Emily was in a shoe store.	4 The stopped the	em.
	She was buying a pair of	5 He found pairs of s	hoes.
2	She saw girls walking quickly towards the door of the store.	6 He took the girls to back of the store.	at the
3	One of the girls was carrying a	7 The sales clerk called the	

Speaking

5 Pairwork How observant are you? Would you make a good witness? Follow the instructions and find out.

Look at the picture for one minute. Then cover the picture. Use the prompts to ask each other questions.

- · Number of robbers
- Description of robbers (clothes, etc.)
- · Time and place of robbery
- People at the crime scene (What were they doing? / What were they wearing?)
- · Other important information for the police
 - A How many robbers were there?
 - B I think there were three robbers.
 - A What were they wearing?

Now uncover the picture and check your answers.

Writing

- 6 Imagine you were in a store when a robbery took place. Write an e-mail to a friend about the robbery (100–120 words). Include information about:
 - the time and place and type of store
 - what you / other people were doing
 - the description of the robber(s)
- what happened
- what they stole
- how you felt



I saw a robbery yesterday! I was in ...

8

People who have made history

Women Who Have Made History

In the last 100 years, more women have become scientists, writers, and politicians than ever before. For example, Rachel Carson was a scientist and writer who started the environmental movement in the 1960s. Indira Gandhi was a politician who became the first female Indian Prime Minister in 1966. The achievements of these extraordinary women and many others have changed the world.

This week, we present Marie Curie, the Polish-French physicist

and chemist who was one of the greatest scientists

of the 20th century.
She was also the first woman to win a Nobel Prize, and the only person ever to win two Nobel Prizes in different subjects, physics and chemistry.

Maria Sklodowska was born in Warsaw, Poland in 1867. Maria went to Paris to study mathematics and physics. She met Pierre Curie, who was a well-known scientist. They got married in 1895.

Marie Curie is famous for her work on radiation, which she named "radioactivity." She used the word "radioactive" to describe substances that produce rays. Scientists already knew about the existence of "X-rays," but they didn't know what they were.

Marie Curie's research

showed that these radioactive rays come from atoms. She discovered polonium and radium, which are both radioactive elements. Her research was essential for the use of X-rays in medicine. She knew that doctors could use X-rays to reveal broken bones. During World War One, she organized twenty mobile X-ray units to help doctors. Marie also discovered that doctors could use another radioactive element, called radon, to treat cancer.

Marie Curie faced great opposition from male scientists in France, but she never gave up her research. She died in 1934 from leukemia that she developed because of her exposure to radiation. In those days, the health dangers of radioactivity were unknown. Her daughter Irene Curie was also a great scientist who won the Nobel Prize for chemistry in 1935.



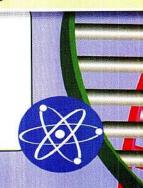
Check it out!

Find these words and check their meaning.

elements reveal treat gave up exposure



	Marie Curie
Occupation:	physicist and chemist
Nationality:	1
Famous for:	2



2 Comprehension Answer the questions.

What have more women done in the last 100 years?

More women have become scientists, writers, and politicians (than ever before).

- 1 How many subjects did Marie Curie win Nobel prizes for?
- 2 Why did she go to Paris?
- 3 What did she discover about radioactive rays?
- 4 What radioactive elements did she discover?
- 5 What did she do during World War One?
- 6 How did she die?

Language focus

3 Rewrite the two sentences with one sentence. Start with the words given and find the endings in the article.

Rachel Carson was a scientist and writer. She started the environmental movement in the 1960s.

Rachel Carson was a scientist and writer who started the environmental movement in the 1960s.

1	Indira Gandhi was a politician. She became the first female Indian Prime Minister in 1966.
	Indira Gandhi was a politician
2	She met Pierre Curie. He was a well-known scientist.
	Sho met Diarra Curia

- 3 Marie Curie is famous for her work on radiation. She named it "radioactivity." Marie Curie is famous for her work on radiation, _
- 4 She used the word "radioactive" to describe substances. They produce rays. She used the word "radioactive" to describe substances _
- 5 She discovered polonium and radium. They are both radioactive elements. She discovered polonium and radium, _
- 6 She died from leukemia. It developed because of her exposure to radiation. She died from leukemia _
- 7 Her daughter Irene Curie was also a great scientist. She won the Nobel Prize for chemistry in 1935.

Her daughter Irene Curie was also a great scientist ___

4 Read the article again. Complete the sentences.

She went to Paris to study mathematics and physics.

- 1 She knew that doctors could use X-rays _____
- 2 She organized twenty mobile X-ray units _
- 3 Marie also discovered that doctors could use radon ___

5 Focus on you Why do you do these things? Choose the most important reasons.

- I go to school a to study **b** to meet friends c to see the teachers I use the Internet ... a to do homework **b** to chat c to play games
- b to get the news c to learn new things I watch TV a to relax b to hang out
- c to listen to music I meet friends a to play sports a to buy candy c to buy presents I save money **b** to buy clothes

6 Pairwork Discuss your answers to exercise 5.

A I go to school to study.

B So do I. / Really? I go to school to meet my friends.



Human achievement

1 (1)2.34 Label the people with the professions in the box. Then listen and repeat.

architect artist composer explorer inventor musician politician scientist writer







	inventor
1	
2	
3	4
4	
5	
6	
7	
2	

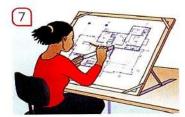














- 2 (1) 2.35 Match the people with the verbs. Then listen and check.
 - 1 inventor
 - 2 scientist
 - 3 artist
 - 4 composer
 - 5 explorer
 - 6 writer
 - 7 architect
 - 8 politician
 - 9 musician

- a travel / explore
- b negotiate / debate
- write
- d invent
- e play music
- discover
- g compose music
- h paint / draw
- build / design
- 3 Match the famous people with their professions and achievements. Then write two sentences about each person.
 - 1 Cervantes explorer Niteroi museum Guernica (1937) 2 Marie Curie architect artist radioactivity 3 Roald Amundsen Don Quixote (1605) writer -4 Oscar Niemeyer the South Pole (1912) scientist 5 Picasso
 - 1 Cervantes was a famous writer. He wrote Don Quixote.
- 4 Pairwork Think of a famous person for each category in exercise 1. Find out if your partner knows why they are famous.
 - A Who was Oscar Niemeyer?
 - B He was a Brazilian architect.

Relative pronouns: who I which I that

People

Marie Curie was a scientist. She discovered

Marie Curie was the scientist who / that discovered radium.

Things

Radium is an element. It is very radioactive. Radium is an element which / that is very radioactive.

Think!

Read the sentences. Then complete the rules with who and which.

Alexander Fleming was the scientist who discovered penicillin.

Penicillin is a drug which kills bacteria.

- The relative pronoun 1_____ refers to people.
- The relative pronoun 2_____ refers to animals or things.

Rules p.W44

1 Choose the correct answers.

Oscar Niemeyer was the architect who / that designed the National Museum in Brasilia.

- 1 Charles Darwin was the man who / which described the theory of evolution.
- 2 DNA is a molecule which / who contains genetic code.
- 3 An explorer is a person who / which discovers new places.
- 4 The TV was an invention who / which changed the world.
- 5 Tim Berners-Lee was the person which / who invented the World Wide Web.
- 6 The Internet is a network who / which connects computers.

2 Complete the definitions with who or which and a phrase from the box.

debate and make laws designed the Eiffel Tower discovered DNA made the Star Wars movies is radioactive stores and plays music files

Politicians are people who debate and make laws.

2	Uranium is an atom
3	Crick and Watson were the scientists
4	An MP3 player is an electronic device

5 Gustave Eiffel is the man

3 Join the sentences together. Rewrite them with who, which, or that.

Laurel and Hardy were actors. They appeared in silent movies.

Laurel and Hardy were actors who appeared in silent movies.

- 1 Frida Kahlo was a Mexican artist. She painted a lot of self-portraits.
- 2 A hard drive is a part of a computer. It stores computer files.
- 3 Vasco da Gama was an explorer. He came from Portugal.
- 4 A vacuum cleaner is a machine. It cleans the floor.
- 5 That is the dog. It bit my brother.

4 Game! Take turns to define one of the people or things in the box. See if your partner can guess who or what you are describing.

an airplane a cat a dog a DVD player an iron a pickpocket a salesclerk a student a teacher an umbrella a vandal

- A It is an object that is very useful when it rains.
- B An umbrella!

Finished?

Write five more definitions for people and

A nurse is a person who works in a hospital. A tablet is a computer that's small and easy to carry.

Puzzle p.C16



Discussing what things are for

1 (1) 2.36 Read and listen to the dialogues. Match the dialogues with the pictures. Listen again and repeat.







- A What's this gadget?
- B It's a solar cell phone charger.
- A What's it for?
- B It's for charging your cell phone. You attach it to your backpack and you use it to charge your cell phone outside in sunny weather.
- 2
- A What's this?
- B It's an automatic dog bowl.
- A What's it for?
- B It's for feeding your dog. You put dog food in it and you use it to feed your dog when you're not there.
- 3

1

- A What are these?
- B They're ice grippers.
- A What are they for?
- B They're for walking on ice. You put them over your shoes and you use them to walk on icy roads.

Learn it, use it!

You ask	You answer
What's this / are these?	lt's a/an / They're
What's it for?	It's for (feeding your dog). / You use it to (feed your dog)
What are they for?	They're for (charging your cell phone). / You use them to (walk on icy roads).

- 2 (1) 2.37 Pronunciation /ð/ Listen and repeat.
 - 1 this
- 2 these
- 3 they
- 4 then
- 5 them
- 3 (1) 2.38 Listen to three more conversations. Complete the notes about the gadgets.
 - 1 A USB memory stick
 - 2 A money _____ 3 Touch screen ___
- Use: for _____ information.
 - Use: for _____ your passport and money safe.
 - Use: for _____ your smartphone in cold weather.
- 4 Pairwork Ask and answer questions about these gadgets. 🔯



1 Universal phone charger Use: charges all types of cell phone!

2 DVD for cats

Use: for indoor cats - keeps your cat happy when you're out!

3 Runaway alarm clock Use: wakes you up and runs away! Can you catch it?

Use: listen to music in cold weather





4 Headphone hat - keeps your head and ears warm!



The infinitive of purpose

Think!

Read the sentences. Then check (√) the correct answers.

She went to Paris to study physics.

I use the Internet to find information.

- 1 What is the function of the **bold** phrases?
 - a to describe an event
 - b to describe a reason or purpose
- 2 What form does the verb in the phrases take?
 - a the infinitive
 - b the base form

Rules p.W45

1 Match the sentence halves.

- 1 She went to the museum
- 2 Pedro called the police
- 3 I went to the store
- 4 Lucas called Sofia
- 5 We organized a party
- 6 Olivia went online

- a to report a crime.
- b to celebrate Mom's birthday.
- c to see an exhibition.
- d to check her e-mails.
- e to buy some groceries.
- f to invite her to a concert.

2 Look at the pictures and complete the sentences.



She went to the store to buy sneakers



1 He went to the park



2 Ana went to the beach _



3 They went to the movie theater



4 Aya went to the library _



5 Bruno got a knife

Which one ...? I Which ones ...?

Singular

A These T-shirts are cool!

B Which one do you like best?

A I like the blue one.

Plural

A Help me choose some boots. Which ones do you prefer?

B I prefer the black ones.

Think!

Read the sentences. Then choose the correct alternative.

I like the black shirt. I don't like the green one. These video games are great. Those ones are borina.

• You can use one or ones to avoid repeating an adjective / a countable noun.

Rules p.W45

3 Rewrite the sentences. Substitute the underlined words with one or ones.

Which coat is more expensive? The red coat or the blue coat?

Which coat is more expensive? The red one or the blue one?

- 1 There are some books on the desk. Which books are yours?
- 2 Which sandwich do you want? The sandwich with cheese, or the sandwich with chicken?
- 3 A Look at these watches. Which watch do you prefer?
 - B I prefer the black watch. It's smaller.
- 4 A Which sandals do you like best? The blue sandals, or the brown sandals?
 - B I like the brown sandals. They're more fashionable.
- 5 A Which of those girls is your cousin?
- B The girl on the right. 6 This DVD isn't as good as that DVD.

Finished?

Look for three examples of these things in your book. Say which one you prefer.

animals boys gadgets girls sports

There are pictures of animals on pages 30, 36, and 60. I prefer the one on page 60.

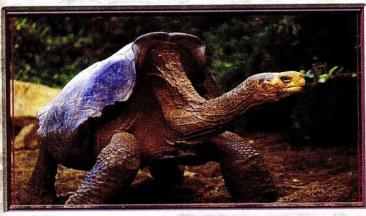
Puzzle p.C16

Skills

The Genius Who Changed the Way We See the World

Charles Darwin was a British scientist. He was born on February 12th, 1809. Darwin is famous because he described the theory of evolution, which transformed the way people think about life on Earth.

As a child, Darwin was very interested in nature, and he collected insects and plants. Later, he went to college to study medicine, but he hated it. His life changed in 1831 when he joined a scientific voyage around the world as a naturalist on a ship called the HMS Beagle. During the trip, he collected an enormous number of birds, plants, and fossils, and he found South America and the Galapagos Islands particularly interesting. He studied the animals and plants there, and noticed small but important differences between species on different islands. It was then that he started to develop his ideas about evolution.



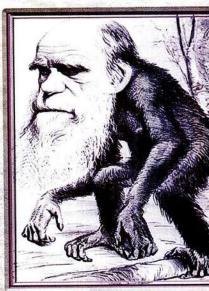
Darwin returned to England in 1836, and continued to collect evidence to support his theory. He worked hard for over twenty years until, in 1859, he published his famous book *On the Origin of Species* on his theory of evolution by the process of natural selection. According to his theory, animals (or plants) that are

best adapted to
the environment
are more likely to
survive and pass on
to their offspring the
characteristics that
helped them to survive.
Gradually, over very long
periods of time, species
change and new species
develop.

His theory was extremely controversial because it contradicted religious beliefs about the creation of life. Over the past 150 years, many important scientists have discovered new evidence to support and explain his theory, and today most scientists and ordinary people, with the exception of creationists, accept the theory.

Darwin did not know how inheritance worked because the science of genetics was unknown in his lifetime. The later discoveries of genes and DNA have helped explain exactly how inheritance works.

Charles Darwin died on April 19th, 1882, but his ideast live on. His theories have revolutionized science, and he is one of the greatest scientists in history.



Check it out!

Find these words and check their meaning.

offspring species evidence controversial inheritance

Reading

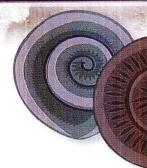
1 (1) 2.39 Read and listen Answer the question.

What was the title of Charles Darwin's famous book?

2 Answer the questions.

What nationality was Charles Darwin? He was British.

- 1 When was he born?
- 2 What was he interested in as a child?
- 3 Why did his life change in 1831?
- 4 What did he collect during his trip on the Beagle?
- 5 What theory did he present in his book?
- 6 Why was his book controversial?
- 7 What discoveries helped explain Darwin's theory of evolution?





Listening

3 (1) 2.40 Listen to two conversations. Choose the correct answers.

In conversation 1 ...

- 1 there are two / three people.
- 2 they are friends/ two of the people are friends.
- 3 they are at home / in a store.

In conversation 2 ...

- 4 there are two / three people.
- 5 they are strangers / friends.
- 6 they are at home / in a store.

My listening skills

Identifying context

Listening can be difficult when you can't see the speakers. If the question doesn't give you information about the context, listen carefully and find out ...

- who the people are
 - what their relationship is
- where they are
- 4 (1) 2.40 Listen again and check (✓) the objects the people buy.













Speaking

5 Pairwork Look at the objects in exercise 4 again. Discuss which ones you prefer. 🔯



- A What do you think of the cell phone cases? Which one do you prefer?
- B I like the red one best, of course! It has ...
- A I like that one, too. The other one is ... / Really? I prefer the green one. It's ...

Writing

6 Read the factfile about Louis Daguerre. Then complete the biography.

Factfile

Louis Daguerre

Nationality: French Born: November 18th, 1787

Education: did an apprenticeship in theater design Worked: 1804, theater designer at the Paris Opera

Occupation: Artist and inventor

Achievement: 1839 — invented the daguerreotype

Died: July 10th, 1851

Influence today: modern cameras are digital electronic

devices; cameras on cell phones

Louis Daguerre was a French	artist and	
' He was bot	n on November 18 th , ².	
He did an apprenticeship in th	eater design. He becan	ne a theater
designer at the Paris Opera. To	Daguerre is famous tod	ay because
he was an artist and 3	In ⁴	, he
invented a camera which he ca	lled the daguerreotype.	He died on
5, 1851.		
Today, 6 are of in the world and most people h	•	

7 Write a biography of Sir Alexander Fleming. Use the information in the factfile.

Alexander Fleming

Nationality: Scottish Born: August 6th, 1881

Education: studied medicine at University of London

Occupation: scientist

Worked: University of London

Awards: 1945, won the Nobel Prize in Medicine

Achievement: discovered penicillin, the first antibiotic

Died: March 11th, 1955

Influence today: many antibiotics; save millions of lives



Vocabulary

1 Complete the chart with the missing crimes or criminals.

Crime	Criminal
robbery	robber
1	vandal
burglary	2
3	mugger
shoplifting	4
5	murderer

2 Answer the questions.

	What do you call someone who		
	creates new machines?	an inventor	
1	writes novels and plays?	a w	
2	writes music?	a c	
3	plays music?	a m	
4	travels to unknown places?	an e	
5	designs buildings?	an a	
6	debates and makes new laws?	а р	
7	paints and draws pictures?	an a	
		A	

Grammar

3 Complete the dialogues with the past progressive form of the verbs and short answers.

answers.			
1			
Police	What were you	doing (do) a	t 7 p.m.?
Suspect 1	1.1	_ (watch) TV	at
	home. My wife	2	_
	(cook) dinner a	nd the childrer	n
	3	(play) video	games.
2			
Police	4	(you / sit)) in your
	car in Lyme Stre	eet at 8 p.m.?	
Suspect 2	No, I ⁵ my dog. We ⁷	l ⁶	(walk)
ši	my dog. We 7_	(g	o) to the
	park.		
3			
Police	8	(the	e men /
	look) through t	he window?	
Witness	No, they 9	They	
	10	(stand) or	n the
	sidewalk.		
Police	What 11		(they /
	wear)?		
Witness	They 12	(wear	r) dark
	hoodies and je	ans.	

4 Complete the sentences with the simple past or the past progressive form of the verbs in parentheses.

	I was watching	TV (watch) when the doorbel
	rang	(ring).
1	While I	(wait) for the bus, a
	pickpocket	(steal) my wallet.
2	Jake	(eat) candy when he
	-	(break) his tooth.
3	When the phone	(ring), I
	77	(take) a shower.
4	While they	(shop), they
		(see) a bank robbery.
5	Daniel	(play) tennis when he
		(hurt) his arm.
6	Mom's friend	(arrive) while we
		(cook) dinner.

5 Write complete sentences using who or which.

I met a woman. (the woman was a famous writer)

I met a woman who was a famous writer .

- 1 Ichiro wrote to his uncle. (his uncle lives in Tokyo)
- 2 A chef is a person. (a chef cooks in a restaurant)
- 3 Jack bought a car. (the car was ten years old)
- 4 Katie has a brother. (her brother is a pilot)
- **5** This is the photograph. (the photograph was in the newspaper)
- 6 Salvador Dali was a Spanish painter. (he was an important surrealist artist)

6 Choose the correct answers.

You use a search engine for /tofind information.

- 1 He went to the hospital for / to see his grandpa.
- 2 Which one / ones do you prefer? The red or the blue wallet?
- 3 I called Maria for / to invite her to my party.
- 4 "Which of these sweaters is yours?"

 "The one / ones with the hood."
- **5** A USB stick is **for** / **to** storing information from your computer.
- 6 I prefer these drawings to those one / ones .
- 7 A book light is for / to reading in the dark.

Extra communication



Communication

- 7 (1) 2.41 Choose the correct answers. Then listen and check.
 - 1 A Hello. Can I help you?
 - B Yes, please. I want to 'tell / report a crime.
 - A Let's 2 fill out / do this crime report. What happened?
 - B I was skateboarding in the park when a boy ³ stole / was stealing my camera.
 - A When did this happen?
 - B It 4 happened / was happening about an hour ago.
 - A How old was he, and what 5did he wear / was he wearing?
 - B He was about 16, and he was wearing jeans and a blue jacket.
 - A OK, ⁶write / sign here, please.

www.irLanguage.com

- 2 C What's 7this / these?
 - D It's a GPS dog locator.
 - C What's it 8about / for?
 - D It's 9to / for locating your dog. You use it to 10 find / finding your dog when it runs away. You put it on the dog's collar and it tells you where your dog is. It sends a text message to your cell phone.
 - C Cool!

Pronunciation

Strong and weak forms of was / were

8 (1) 2.42 Was / Were can have a weak form or a strong form.

In affirmative sentences and questions, we usually use the weak form. Listen.

I was walking along the road. They were talking and laughing.

But in short answers, we use the strong form of was / were.

Was he running?

Were they going into the store?

Yes, he was.

Yes, they were.

Now listen again and repeat.

9 (1) 2.43 Listen to a police officer talking to a person who witnessed a crime. Underline the examples of was / were and decide if the pronunciation is strong (S) or weak (W). Then listen and repeat.

A Where were the girls?	W
B They were in the café.	1
A Was the boy with them?	2
B Yes, he was.	3
A Were they sitting at the same table?	4
B Yes, they were.	5

Listening

10 (1) 2.44 Listen to five short dialogues and choose the best picture for each conversation.

Which girl are the people talking about?











1 What did the thief steal?













2 What type of crime did the girl see?











3 What does Rebecca use her head lamp for?







С

b 4 Which is Amelia Earhart's flight map?

arthern (1.





a



Culture club

From Slavery to Presidency:

Great People Who Changed America

For millions of African Americans, the election of Barack Obama in 2008 was an achievement beyond their wildest dreams. For the first time in history, a black American was President of the United States.

For black Americans, the long road to freedom started in 1863 with the Proclamation of Emancipation by President Abraham

Lincoln. The Proclamation of Emancipation gave black slaves their freedom, but it didn't give them the same rights as white people. It took over 100 years for black Americans to achieve equality. Read about the Little Rock Nine and Martin Luther King, heroes of the civil rights movement in the 1950s and 60s.

In 1957, segregation in schools was still common in many southern states of the U.S. In Little Rock, Arkansas, nine black students were determined to change this and attend the Central High School, which was for whites only. On the first day of school, the governor of Arkansas sent the state's soldiers to stop the

black students from entering the school. President Eisenhower had to send federal soldiers to protect the students. It took a lot of courage to continue attending school because every morning, angry crowds of whites insulted the students and they even made death threats. But the Little Rock Nine didn't give up, and several graduated from Central High. Their example gave other students the courage to fight for equality. Nine courageous African-American teenagers challenged segregation in the south and won.

Americans celebrate Martin Luther King Day each year in January. Dr. Martin Luther King was a church minister who was the leader of the civil rights movement in the 1950s and 60s. He was born on January 15th, 1929 in Atlanta. After graduating, King became a church minister in Alabama. Dr. King helped organize the Montgomery bus boycott, which another famous black American named Rosa Parks started. He was sent to jail for his participation. On August 28th, 1963, King made a speech which became very famous. It is called the "I have a dream" speech. His actions resulted in the Civil Rights Act of 1964, which made all forms of discrimination and segregation illegal. Dr. King won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1964. He was assassinated on April 4th, 1968. In the U.S., August 28th, which is the anniversary of Dr. King's speech, is called "Dream Day."

Check it out!

Find these words and check their meaning.

wildest freedom equality boycott assassinated

Culture Focus

Extract from Dr. Martin Luther King's famous speech.

"I have a dream that my four little children will one day live in a nation where they will not be judged by their color of their skin, but by the content of their character."

1 (1) 2.45 Read and listen to the magazine article. Why are The Little Rock Nine and Martin Luther King famous?

- a They were the first black American politicians.
- b Their actions helped black Americans get equality.
- c They both went to prison for their ideas.

2 Answer the questions.

When did Barack Obama first become President? He first became President in 2008.

- 1 What did the Proclamation of Emancipation do?
- 2 Why did President Eisenhower send federal soldiers?
- 3 How did the crowds of white people react?
- 4 How did the actions of the Little Rock Nine influence other people?
- 5 Who was Dr. Martin Luther King?
- 6 What did the Civil Rights Act of 1964 do?
- 7 What is Dream Day?

3 Presentation Prepare a presentation about an important person in the history of your country. Include the following information.

- · Who is / was the person?
- · Why is / was the person famous?
- What has changed as a result of his / her actions?

Vocabulary and speaking

1 Complete the words. A p ickpocket stole my cell phone. A M g people is a violent crime. There was a b y in our street yesterday. 4 Complete the sentences with properties. Bill Clinton was an American properties. 1 Picasso was a Spanish 2 Mozart was a Austrian	politician
3 Vs painted on the school wall. 4 The guard caught a sr in the mall. 5 There was a bank ry this morning. 3 Mark Twain was an American	
I can ask and answer questions about a crime. (p.76) B1 I can identify gadgets and say whare for. (p.84)	hat they B1
2 Complete the questions. A What happened? B A man stole my wallet. A ' were you? 2 did it happen? B I was walking through the park at around 3 p.m. A ' money did he steal? B About \$20. A ' did he look like? 5 mas he wearing? B He was tall and he was wearing a red sweater. 5 Choose the correct answers. A What's this / those gadget? B 'It's / They're a memory stick. A What's it 2for / used? B It's for 3store / storing comput. A And what are 4these / that? B They're Google glasses. You use go online. 1 can discuss preferences. (p.87)	ter information. se ⁵ it / them to / 5 B1
I can describe a crime and criminals. (p.79) B1 box.	
A I like this cell phone. What do y The robbery took place at around 4 p.m. were / six / bank / there / people / in / the . wearing / robbers / were / masks / the . door / a / was / woman / near / standing / the . robber / carrying / one / gun / a / was . mas I'd prefer ones of think this one A I like this cell phone. What do y B It's OK. But I prefer 1 A Mmm. It's cheaper than the 2 B It 3 a big screen at a colored or a colored or b. There are some colored 5 There are some colored 5	you think?
Reading, listening, and writing	Got it?
I can read two texts about the founding of Australia. (p.78) I can understand a person describing a crime she saw. (p.79) I can write an article for a website about a crime I saw. (p.79) I can read and understand an article about a great scientist. (p.86) I can understand people comparing objects and discussing preferences. (p.87) I can write the biography of a famous scientist. (p.87)	m not sure No

5 A postcard

1 Read the rules.

Adverbs of degree

We can use adverbs of degree before adjectives.

a bit, quite, really, very, extremely, incredibly They change the meaning of the adjective by making it weaker:

We were a bit tired.

It was quite interesting.

making it stronger:

It's a very old place.

It was **really** interesting.

I was extremely bored.

They were incredibly friendly.

2 Choose the correct answers.

I ate two huge sandwiches. I was a bit / really hungry.

- 1 We wore coats, gloves, and boots. It was really / quite cold.
- 2 He was quite / extremely lucky. He won a million dollars on the lottery.
- 3 It was a bit / incredibly dark, so we couldn't see anything.
- 4 I got a B in the test and I was quite / extremely happy.
- 5 The view was quite / really beautiful and I took a lot of pictures.

3 Look at the text and find seven more adverbs of degree.

Hi, Carlos,

Guess what! I'm on vacation in Australia with my cousin. It's acreally interesting country. I've done some very exciting things. I've been diving on the Great Barrier Reef, I've swum with sharks, and I've done a parachute jump! I went diving last weekend. The fish and the coral were incredibly beautiful. It's quite easy to take pictures because the sea is really clear. On Sunday, I was diving when two sharks swam past me. I was really scared! Yesterday, I did a parachute jump from an airplane. I was extremely frightened before the jump, but I'm very proud I did it! Bye for now!

4 Now do exercise 5 on page 59.

How I use the Internet

1 Read the rules.

Expressions of frequency

We use adverbs of frequency and phrases to say how often things happen.

never, rarely, hardly ever, sometimes, usually, generally, often, always

every day / month / year

once / twice / three times a week

Frequency adverbs go between the subject and the verb.

She never posts comments.

Adverb phrases go at the end of the sentence. Tom plays video games three times a week.

2 Where does the adverb or adverb phrase go in these sentences? Check (✓) the correct position.

_ I ✓ access	the Internet	with my
smartphone	. (rarely)	

- 1 Maria __ chats __ to her friends __. (every day)
- 2 I __ read __ the newspaper __on Sundays __. (sometimes)
- Those students __ go __ to the movies . (once a month)
- 4 We __ buy __ things __ online __. (often)

3 Reorder the words to make sentences.

phone / online / go / Mom / her / never / to / uses

Mom never uses her phone to go online.

- 1 week / a / l / room / clean / my / once
- 2 month / visits / Lucia / her / twice / grandparents / a
- 3 TV / my / night / is / on / every / show / favorite
- 4 three / week / I / soccer / play / a / times
- 5 computers / in / ever / class / use / hardly / math / we

4 Rewrite the sentences so they are true for you. Use expressions of frequency.

I go online.

I go online twice a week.

- 1 I download music.
- 2 I post comments on other people's social network sites.
- 3 I use the Internet at school.
- 4 I have used the Internet for schoolwork.
- 5 I watch online videos.

5 Now do exercise 6 on page 67.



1 Read the rules.

Time expressions in stories

We use time expressions like Last week and Yesterday to say when something happened. Last month, I saw a crime in the street.

We use when and while to talk about actions and situations that take place at the same time.

I was walking home when a man stole my purse.
The man was watching me while I was waiting for the bus.

We use time expressions like First, Suddenly, Then, Next, Just then, After that, Next, Later, In the end, and Finally to order events in a story. The man bought a ticket. Then he sat down.

Suddenly, a woman started shouting.

In the end, the thief ran away.

2 Choose the correct answers.

I was so mad when / while someone stole my phone at school. After that, / At first I thought it was at home, but it wasn't.

- 1 While / When I was looking at my watch, a man took my bag. Suddenly / Then he ran down the street and disappeared.
- 2 Last night, / Next, I was walking down the street when / then I heard a noise behind me. Suddenly / Later, a man ran past me.
- 3 Complete the texts with the time expressions in the box. There is more than one possible answer.

	After that Finally Suddenly Then Yesterday
1	Yesterday , I was standing in the bank. 1 , two robbers came in and told everyone to lie on the floor. 2 , they told the clerk to give them the money. 3 , they ran out of the
	bank. ⁴ , the police arrived, but it was too late. After that In the end Just then Last night Then when
2	5, Sophie and I were waiting for the bus. 6, a man grabbed my sister's purse. 7, he ran away. 8, the man stole a car.
	, the police arrested

4 Now do exercise 6 on page 79.

A biography

1 Read the rules.

Time expressions in biographies

We can use these time expressions in biographies:

He was born on April 6th.

She died in 1867.

She studied architecture for three years.

After college, he worked for a software company.

Today / Now, most people use the Internet.

2 Match the sentence halves

1	Galileo was born	C
2	He studied medicine	
3	After that, he	-
4	He died	-
a	on January 8th, 1642.	

- a on January 8", 1642.
- **b** became a professor of mathematics.
- c in 1564.
- d for a year at Pisa University.

3 Look at the factfile for Hubert Booth. Answer the questions.

When was Hubert Booth born? He was born on July 4th, 1871.

- 1 What did he do after college?
- 2 When did he die?
- 3 When did he invent the vacuum cleaner?

Name: Hubert Booth Nationality: British Born: July 4th, 1871

Education: engineering in London

Worked: engineering company - designed

bridges and ship engines

Occupation: engineer and inventor

Died: January 14th, 1955

Achievement: 1901, invented the vacuum

cleaner

4 Complete the time expressions in the text.

Hubert Booth was and inventor. He wa	as born on
July 4th, 1871. He s	tudied engineering
in London. 2	college, he
worked for an engir	neering company, and
he designed bridge	es and ship engines. He
died 3	January 14th, 1955.
Booth is famous be	ecause he invented the
vacuum cleaner 4	1901. All
CONTRACTOR STATE OF THE STATE O	are based on Booth's idea
5 , the	vacuum cleaner is one o
	household machines.

Curriculum extra | Computer science



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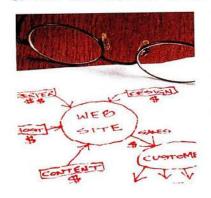
How to Build a Website

Home

About Us Contact Us

Before you start

Ask yourself: Who is your site for? Why will they visit the site? This will influence the way you design the site and what you put on it. It's a good idea to look at similar websites for ideas.



1 Choose a name and a web host

You must choose the domain name for your site as this is your Internet address. First, check that the domain is available, and then register it. Next, you must choose a web host company. These companies keep websites on their computers and make them available on the Internet. You usually have to pay to register your domain, as well as pay the web host company.

Choose the content for your site. Most sites have text, images, and videos, so it's a good idea to have all three. Plan the content of your homepage carefully because this is the first thing that visitors to your site will see. It should be attractive and clear.

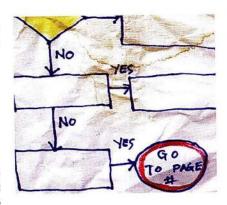
Decide what pages you want on your site. It should have a clear structure, so visitors can navigate and find what they want easily. Almost all websites have the following pages, so you should include them:

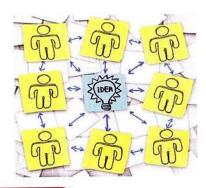
Home This first page often has a short description of the person and their interests.

About Us This page explains the purpose of the website.

Contact Us Include your e-mail address, but not a phone number.

You need to decide what other pages you want on your site, for example, photos, a blog, news, or FAQ (Frequently Asked Questions). Next, create your site map and decide which pages you want to include on the main menu bar. This can be at the top or on the side.





The easiest way to create a website is to use a web editor. This is a special software program for creating websites. There are a lot of web editors, for example, Dreamweaver, Komodo Edit, and HTML-Kit. These web editors offer a variety of model web pages, or templates. You can choose the one you like best and use it for your website.

Then upload your content onto the template you have chosen. You can personalize, or customize, your content by choosing the colors and fonts for your pages. All web editors have editing tools. You can use these editing tools to name the different pages of your site and to add the text, images, and videos.

Now let people know

Use social networking sites like Facebook and Twitter to tell your friends about it.

Check it out!

Find these words and check their meaning.

influence available upload fonts

Curriculum extra

1 Read the website quickly. Then answer the question.

What pages are there on almost all websites?

- 2 Read the website again. Match the headings with the paragraphs.
 - A Choose a web editor
 - B Choose the content
 - C Edit your website

- D Choose a name and a web host
- E Create a site map

3 Answer the questions.

What is a domain name? It is the Internet address.

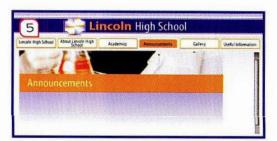
- 1 What does a web host company do?
- 2 What three types of content can you find on a website?
- 3 Where is the main menu bar of a website?
- 4 What do web editors offer?
- 5 How can you tell other people about your website?
- 4 Match the web pages in the box with pages 1-5 from a school website.

Home page Photos Contact Us About Us News

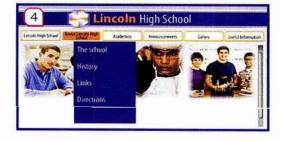


Photos









Project

Design a website for your class or school. Think about the following:

Who is the site for, and why will they visit it? What pages are there on the website? What photos and videos are there? What other pages are there?

Curriculum extra Litera vre

American Writers and Their Novels

Novels

Many great novels come from the U.S. Some of the famous novels below are over 100 years old, but they are still popular today.

1 Adventures of Huckleberry Finn

by Mark Twain

(1885)

A young boy runs away from home. He makes friends with an African-American slave, Jim. Together, they travel down the Mississippi River. They have lots of adventures, some good and some bad. At the end of the story, Jim becomes a free man.

2 Little Women

by _

(1868)

Four sisters – Meg, Jo, Beth, and Amy – live with their mother in Boston during the 1860s. Their father is away fighting in the American Civil War. The four girls are all very different, but they all help each other during a very difficult time.

3 A Farewell to Arms

by

(1929)

This is the story of an American ambulance driver in the Italian army during World War One. Lieutenant Frederic Henry falls in love with an English nurse named Catherine. The story is tragic. Catherine dies after giving birth to their stillborn child.

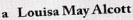
4 The Grapes of Wrath

by_

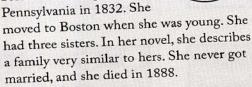
(1939)

Life is very difficult in Oklahoma in the 1930s. Tom Joad and his family leave their farm. They drive across America to California. Tom and his family try to find work on farms in California, but this is not easy.

Wrifers Louise May



Louisa May Alcott was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania in 1832. S



b John Steinbeck



John Steinbeck was born in 1902 in Salinas, California. Many of his novels are about poor people who live in California in the 1930s, for example *Of Mice and Men*. He won the Nobel Prize in 1962. He got married three times and had two children. He died in New York in 1968.

1961.

c Ernest Hemingway

Ernest Hemingway was born near Chicago in 1899.

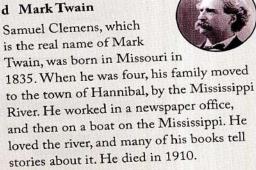
worked for a newspaper. During

World War One, he drove an ambulance

in Italy. He lived in Paris, Florida, Spain,

and Cuba. Many of his novels describe the places that he visited. He died in Idaho in

As a young man, he



Check it out!

IIII

Find these words and check their meaning.

runs away from home each other stillborn



Curriculum extra

- 1 Read the descriptions and biographies quickly. Then write the names of the writers (a-d) with their novels (1-4).
- 2 Write the titles of the novels. Then write the names of the characters.



Novel: Little Women

Characters: Meg, Jo, Beth, and Amy

1	Novel:	Section Control of the Control of th	
	Characters:		



2 Novel:

Characters:



3 Novel:

Characters:

3 Answer the questions.

What happens to Jim at the end of *Huckleberry Finn?*He becomes a free man.

- 1 Who is the novel Little Women about?
- 2 Why is the story in A Farewell to Arms tragic?
- 3 When does the story The Grapes of Wrath take place?

Project

Find out about a famous writer and one of his / her novels in your language. Think about the following:

Who is the writer?

Where was he / she born and where did he / she live?

When did he / she write the novel?

Who are the main characters?

Where does it take place?

What happens?



Mrite the four things Carla has done, and one thing she has never done.

LRACA SAH TME A SOAFMU TCARO

Carla has met a famous actor.

- 1 HES ASH NIDERD A SOHRE
- 2 SEH HSA PELST NI A NTET
- 3 HSE AHS NOW A INCMTOPEOTI
 - 4 ESH ASH VRENE NEOD A RAHUACETP PMJU

5B Look at the letter code. Write five questions. Then answer the questions.

Α	В	C	D	E	F	G	Н	1	J	K	L	M
Н	-	J	K	L	M	N	0	P	Q	R	S	Т
N	0	Р	Q	R	S	Т	u	٧	w	х	γ	Z
U	٧	w	х	Υ	Z	Α	В	C	D	E	F	G

1 ATOX RHN XOXK YEHPG BG TG TBKIETGX?

Have you _____

2 ATOX RHN OBLBMXW XNKHIX?

3 ATL RHNK WTW WHGX T ITKTVANMX CNFI?

4 ATOX RHN UXXG MH MAX N.L.?

6A The verbs are in the wrong sentences. Write the correct verbs.

I often post music from the Internet Music

1 How often do you use e-mails?

Store, download

- 2 Do you chat travel blogs before you visit another country?
- 3 Are you going to download your travel pictures on your blog?
- 4 I often send on my friends' posts on Facebook.
- 5 What search engine do you play?
- 6 We always video read with Dad on his birthday.
- 7 I rarely comment games online.

6B Circle the extra letters in each sentence. Use the extra letters to make a secret question. Then answer the question.

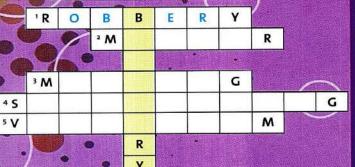
- Ih'vejoustdownwloaldedsomoemunsigo I've just downloaded some music .
- 1 Whehaven'tadoneovurhomeworekyet.
- 2 Sheyhasalreadoyseentuhemovie.
- 3 TshevidetohasbuedenoinlineseinceModnday.
- 4 Heheasnlivedhegrelforitwsoyehars.

SECRET QUESTION:

How long

COSCIENT Puzzles 7-8

7 /	Complete the puzzle with crime words. What is the mystery word?
IA	What is the mystery word?



MYSTERY WORD:

7B Break the code and write the questions. Then answer the questions.

- 1 WHAT _E__ _QU __L__ XIBU XFSF ZPV EPJOH
 - _1 5__ '____?
 BU TJY P'DMPDL MBTU OJHIU
- - ,
 - UFO P'DMPDL ZFTUFSEBZ?

Change the underlined words and rewrite the sentences.

An architect is a person who designs buildings.

- An inventor is a person who designs buildings.
- A scientist is a person who travels to new places.
- A politician is a person who discovers theories and natural laws.
- A composer is a person who makes the laws of a country.

- 4 An artist is a person who writes music.
- 5 An explorer is a person who plays a musical instrument.
- 6 An architect is a person who invents machines.
- 7 A writer is a person who draws and paints pictures.
- 8 A musician is a person who writes novels.

B Break the code and write the question

SERVICE TO	THE REAL PROPERTY.		I kun I		ALC: N						P ACTION	
Α	В	C	D	E	F	G	Н	1	J	K	L	M
	20	X			X		6	14	X	X	16	10
N	0	Р	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	Х	Υ	Z
	5		X	X	X			X		×		×

_H____?

3615 8148 1551 25 54161449

10 15 20 16 5 2

2nd edition

O S Workbook

Philippa Bowen
Denis Delaney
Diana Pye

OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS



irLanguage.com

Present perfect

Affirmative

Full form	Short form
I have won a competition.	l've won a competition.
You have read this book.	You've read this book.
He / She has been scuba diving.	He / She's been scuba diving.
It has bitten me!	It's bitten me!
We have been to France.	We've been to France.
You have slept in a tent.	You've slept in a tent.
They have tried skiing.	They've tried skiing

Subject + have ('ve) + past participle

- 1 We make the present perfect with the simple present form of the auxiliary verb have + the past participle of the main verb.
 They have bought a new laptop.
- 2 We usually use the short forms of the present perfect in spoken and informal written English.

He's done a parachute jump with a friend.

- 3 We use the present perfect to talk about:
 - a past action with a present result.
 l've eaten too much candy I feel sick.
 - experiences in our life without saying when they happened.

I've been to Europe.

Negative

Full form	Short form
I have not won a competition.	I haven't won a competition.
You have not read this book.	You haven't read this book.
He / She has not been scuba diving.	He / She hasn't been scuba diving.
It has not bitten me.	It hasn't bitten me.
We have not been to France.	We haven't been to France.
You have not slept in a tent.	You haven't slept in a tent.
They have not tried skiing.	They haven't tried skiing.

Subject + have not (haven't) + past participle

1 We make the negative form of the present perfect with the simple present form of the auxiliary verb have + not + the past participle of the main verb.

We have not visited Los Angeles.

We usually use the short forms of the present perfect in spoken and informal written English. You haven't seen my pictures of the party.

Past participles

1 We make the past participle of regular verbs by adding -ed to the base form of the verb.

Base form	Simple past	Past participle	
finish	finished	finished	
play	played	played	
watch	watched	watched	

- 2 Remember the spelling variations:
 - when the verb ends in -e, we only add -d.
 live lived
 - when the verb ends in a vowel and then a consonant, we double the last consonant and then add -ed.

stop – stopped plan – planned

 when the verb ends in a consonant and then the letter -y, we replace -y with an -i and then add -ed.

study - studied

3 There are no rules to form the past participles of irregular verbs. Look at the irregular verb list on the inside back cover and try to learn them.

been I gone

1 We use the present perfect of be (have been / has been) to say that someone went to a place and then returned.

Julio has been to Japan. He really liked it. (Julio went to Japan. Now he is at home.)

We use the present perfect of go (have gone / has gone) to say that someone went to a place and they are still there.

Jo has gone to the store. She'll come back soon. (Jo went to the store. She is at the store now.)



Present perfect

yes / no questions and short answers

yes / no questions
Have I won a competition?
Have you read this book?
Has he / she been scuba diving?
Has it bitten me?
Have we been to France?
Have you slept in a tent?
Have they tried skiing?

Have / Has

+ subject pronoun +

past participle?

Short answers				
Affirmative	Negative			
Yes, I have.	No, I haven't.			
Yes, you have.	No, you haven't.			
Yes, he / she / it has.	No, he / she / it hasn't			
Yes, we have.	No, we haven't.			
Yes, you have.	No, you haven't.			
Yes, they have.	No, they haven't.			

Yes,

+ subject pronoun +

have / has. haven't / hasn't. 1 We make present perfect yes / no questions with Have / Has followed by the subject pronoun and the past participle of the verb.

"Have you ridden a horse?" "Yes, I have."

"Has Elena slept in a tent?" "No, she hasn't."

ever I never

1 Ever means "in your life." We use ever in yes / no questions between the subject pronoun and the past participle.

Have you ever visited Canada?

2 Never means "not in your life." We use never in affirmative sentences between have / has and the past participle.

She has never visited Mexico.

Present perfect / Simple past

- 1 We use the simple past to talk about a completed past action. We also usually use the simple past with a past time expression which says when something happened (for example yesterday, a year ago, last Monday, in 2008).
 I went to Miami last summer.
- We use the present perfect to talk about a past action with a present result, or about an experience that happened in our lifetime, but we do not specify when it happened.

Have you ever been to Buenos Aires?

Student Book p.57

Word list

Review the Vocabulary. Write your own study notes (or translation) for each word.

Check it out!
at least
award
caves
juggle
rocky (a) / rocks (n)
to date
unicycle
wetsuit
Learn it, use it!
Can I help you?

Could cards?	I have your passports or ID
Yes, he	ere they are.
Can yo	ou sign this form, please?
Yes, of	course.
Here's	your key card. It's room

Student Book pp.54, 52, 58, 56



Vocabulary

Experiences

1 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

airplane competition country horse mountain newspaper parachute person tent



	Last year, I rode a horse beach.	on the
1	I climbed Aconcagua last summer highest in Soi	– it's the uth America.
2	I met a famous	_ at a concer
3	This weekend, we're going to visit park and sleep in a	a national
4	I did ajump l	ast month.
5	My dad travels a lot and he often	
6	My sister won a photography	
7	Every summer, we visit a different	foreign
8	My mom is often in thebecause she's the mayor of our to	own.

Grammar

Present perfect

Affirmative and negative

2 Complete the sentences with the correct present perfect form of the verbs in parentheses. Use short forms when possible.

	He's flown	across the Atlantic
	Ocean three time	s. (fly)
1	My sister	her new cell
	phone. It fell out	of her bag. (lose)
2	1	my homework. I'll do it
	after dinner. (not	do)
3	My uncle	Mont Blanc twice
	He's an experien	ced climber. (climb)
4	We	a lot of American cities
	but our favorite is	s New York. (visit)

5	Carla	a horse. She is scared
	of them. (never ride)	
6	1	Huckleberry Finn twice.
	It's my favorite book.	(read)
7	I can't go out tonight.	The science teacher us a lot of homework. (give)
	(1000000000000000000000000000000000000	

been / gone

	erfect and been / gone.	
We've been	to Mexico a lot of times.	
1 1	to Europe. I went there	
last year.		
2 My parents are	n't here. They	to

3 Complete the sentences with the correct form

3	They	to Australia three times
4	"Where's Jacob?"	"Umm, I think
	he	to the skatepark."

	116 to the	ie sitatepairii
5	Ricardo	to the beach
	That's why he is sunburn	ned.

6 Sorry, you can't speak to Alice. She home.

Mom (you / lose / something)

Present perfect

a restaurant.

yes / no questions and short answers

4 Complete the dialogue with questions and short answers.

	Ana, have you lost somethin	9?
Ana	Yes, I have	_•
	(you / see / my cell phone?)	
Mom	No, ² calling it?) ³	(you / try
Ana	Yes, ⁴	, but I can'
Mom	hear it anywhere.	

	3	
Ana	Yes, 6	, Mom
	It isn't there.	

Ana	7
	No, 8
	(he / come / home from school?)

Mom (ask / your brother?)

	3	
Mom	Yes, he 10	, He's
	in his room	

III IIIS TOOMI.
Hey, Mike. (you / take / my cell phone?

Mike	Um, yes, 12
	It's here. Sorry, Ana!



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ever / never

5 Complete the dialogue with the present perfect and ever or never. Use short forms where possible.



Sam	Hi. Are you an actor?	
Lily	No, I'm a stuntwoman. I'm goi that fire.	ng to run into
Sam	Really? Have you ever run into a fire before?	(you / run
Lily	No, I ¹ stunt before.	(do) this
	That's scary! ² (feel) scared before a stunt?	Abeles - 1997
Lily	No, I ³ scared because I ⁴ (have) an accident.	(feel)
Sam	2	efuse) to do a
Lily	No, I ⁶ do a stunt.	(refuse) to
Sam	Wow! ⁷	(you /
Lily	No, I ⁸ a horse in a movie. I've only r motorcycles.	(ride) idden
Sam		swim) with
Lily	No, I ¹⁰ I hate sharks!	(do) that

Present perfect / Simple past

6	Complete the dialogues with the correct forms
	of the present perfect or the simple past. Use
	short forms where possible.

Α	Have you ever visited Australia?	(you / ever / visit)
_	7 15-5 4 511.551	L VI
В	Yes, I have. I went (go) there last year.
1		
Α	Where's Ben? 1	(he / go)
	to the movies?	
В	No. he ²	•
	3	(see) him a few
	minutes ago. He 4	(go)
	outside.	
2		
A	5	(you / speak) to
, ,	Andres today?	_ () ou / spearly to
В	100	
0	17	(call) him at ten
	o'clock, but he 8	(can) riiii at ten
	the state of the second of the	- L
	(not answer). I don't kr	4 2
	9	_ (go).

3		
A	Hey, your sister I	nas a new boyfriend.
	10	(you / meet) him?
В	Yes, I 11	He
	12	(come) to our
	house last week	end. But my parents
	13	(not like) him.

Round-up

7 Complete the text with the correct forms of the present perfect or simple past. Use short forms where possible.

Martin Harris is a cam He 's traveled	neraman.
(travel) all over the wo	rld and
(make) a lot of docume	entaries.
Martin ²	(be) born in Canada and
he ³	(become) interested in wildlife
when he 4	(be) young. As a child, he
5	(love) taking photographs of animals.
Martin ⁶	(be) to some extreme places.
He ⁷	(visit) the freezing Antarctic and
he 8	(camp) in the Amazon Rainforest.
He 9	(do) some exciting things.
In February, he 10	(cross) a desert
on a camel, and in July	y, he 11 (swim)
with sharks. He 12	(not like) that
experience because the	
	he is on a safari in South Africa.
He ¹⁴	(never / be) on a safari before, and
he's very excited. Last	
in a tent and he 16	(hear) lions outside.

8 Write questions. Then answer the questions.

	Where / be / Martin Harris / born? Where was Martin Harris born?
	He was born in Canada.
1	What / extreme places / he / visit?
2	What / he / do / last February?
3	Martin / ever be / on a safari before?
4	Where / he / sleep / last night?

Communication

At the hotel

1 Complete the dialogue with the phrases in the box.



can you sign do we have to check out Have a nice stay. I'll just check that I've booked We'd like to check in. your key card

Receptionist Good afternoon. Can I help you? Yes, please. We'd like to check in. Man

Receptionist Certainly. What's your name,

please?

It's Steve Roberts. Man

a room for two people.

Receptionist OK, 2

Yes, ... a double room for three

nights. Is that correct?

Yes, that's right. Mark

Receptionist Great. Could I have your passports

or ID cards?

Yes, here they are. Mark Receptionist Thank you. And,

form, please?

Yes, of course. Mark Receptionist Right. Here's

> room 305, on the third floor. Breakfast is from 7 a.m. to 10 a.m.

OK, thank you. And what time Mark

Receptionist You have to leave the room by

11 a.m.

OK, thank you very much. Mark

Receptionist You're welcome.

2 Choose the correct answers.

Can I see your passports or ID cards?

- a Here I am.
- b Yes, please.
- c Here they are.
- 1 Can I help you?
 - a Yes, please.
 - b Yes, I can.
 - c No, you can't.
- 2 You have to leave the room by 11 a.m.
 - a OK, thank you.
 - b OK.
 - c I know.

- 3 Can you sign this form, please?
 - a Yes, I can.
 - b Thank you.
 - c Yes, of course.
- 4 OK, a family room for one night. Is that correct?
 - a You're right.
 - b Yes, that's right.
 - c True.
- 5 Thank you very much.
 - a Please.
 - b It's OK.
 - c You're welcome.

3 Complete the dialogue.

HOTEL PA	RADISE
Check in:	01/08
Name:	Thomas Lockhart
Number of people:	1 (single room)
Number of nights:	1
Room number:	306

Receptionist Good evening. Can I help you?

Receptionist Certainly. Is that a single or a

double room?

You

Receptionist OK, and what's your name, please?

You

And how many nights are you Receptionist

staying, Mr. Lockhart?

You

Receptionist OK, Here's your key card. It's room

number 306.

You

Receptionist Breakfast is at seven thirty.

You

Receptionist Check out is at eleven o'clock.

Receptionist You're welcome. Have a nice stay!

4 You have booked a room at the Grand Hotel. Write the dialogue with the receptionist. Use the information on the registration form.

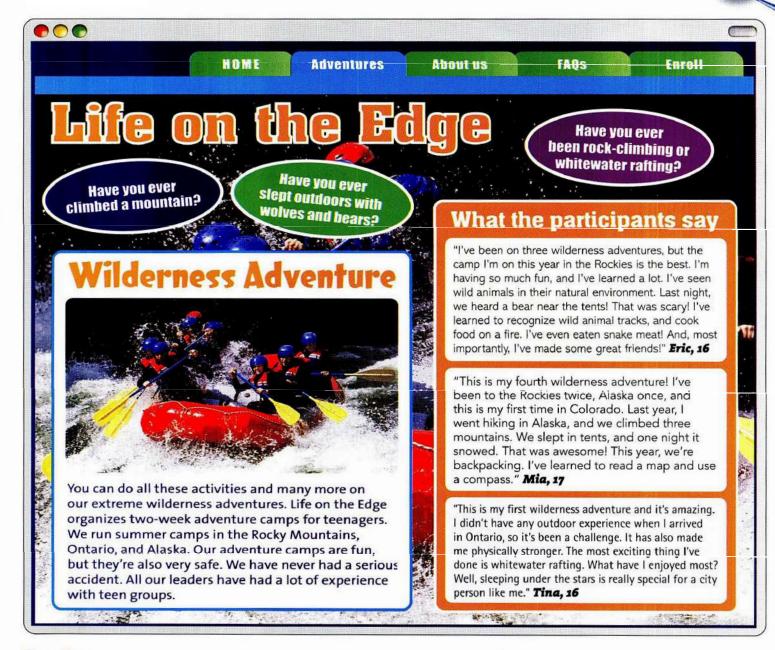
Rooms: 2 single rooms Nights: 7-9:30 a.m. Breakfast: Room number: 670 Check out: 10:30 a.m. irLanguage.com

Receptionist Hello. Can I help you?

You

Yes, I've booked ...





Reading

- 1 Read the web page. Then match the teenagers with the camps they are at this year.
 - 1 Eric -
- a Ontario

2 Mia

- b The Rocky Mountains
- 3 Tina
- c Colorado
- 2 Read the web page again. Correct the mistakes in the sentences.
 - Life on the Edge has only had a few serious accidents.
 - Life on the Edge has never had a serious accident.
 - 1 Eric saw a bear near his tent last night.

- 2 Eric has eaten bear meat.
- 3 Mia has been on five wilderness adventures.
- 4 Last year, she camped in snow every night.
- 5 Tina has found the outdoor experience easy.

Writing

- 3 Imagine you are on a wilderness adventure. Write a comment to post on the Life on the Edge webpage. Think about the following:
 - · Which adventure are you doing?
 - What activities have you done so far?
 - What have you learned?
 - Has anything scared you?
 - What have you found exciting / challenging?

Grammar rules

Present perfect + yet

Subject +	have not (haven't) has not (hasn't)	past participle+	yet
Have / Has	+ subject	+ past + participle +	yet?

1 We use *yet* to talk about something we are expecting to happen.

They haven't moved into the new house yet.

Olivia hasn't finished her homework yet.

2 We usually use yet in negative sentences and yes / no questions.

John hasn't fed the dog yet.

Has your brother started college yet?

Have you washed the dishes yet?

3 Yet comes at the end of a sentence or question. Have you been to see Ana in hospital yet? Mike hasn't come back from his vacation yet.

Present perfect + already

1 We use already to talk about something happening sooner than we expected. I've already heard the news about Eva's wedding.

She's already met my parents.

- We usually use already in affirmative sentences. We've already invited them to the party. He's already left for the airport.
- 3 Already comes between the auxiliary verb (have / has) and the past participle.
 She's already paid for her soda.
 We've already ordered the pizzas.

Present perfect + just

Subject +
$$\begin{vmatrix} have \ ('ve) \\ has \ ('s) \end{vmatrix}$$
 $just$ + past participle
Have / Has + subject | just | + past participle?

1 We use *just* to talk about something that happened a very short time ago.

Our team has just scored a goal.

I've just passed my driving test.

We've just had lunch.

Sarah has just received a text from her cousin.

2 We use just in affirmative sentences and yes / no questions.

Emma has just called.

My parents have just bought a new car.

Has Dave just left?

Have you and Liam just gotten home?

3 Just comes before the past participle in affirmative sentences and yes / no questions.

Lily's just finished her exams.

We've just seen a brilliant movie.

Have Simon and Silvia just had lunch?

Has Katie just gone home?

Present perfect + for I since

1 We use the present perfect with *for* or *since* to describe an action which started in the past and continues until the present.

This video has been on the Internet for six months.

I've known Lucas for three years.

I've been a soccer fan since I was 15 years old.

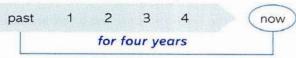
They've been married for ten years.

She's been my best friend since we started high school.

We've had a tablet since 2013.

My grandparents have lived in Recife since July.

2 We use *for* with a period of time. We use *for* to talk about the length of the period of time.



They've worked in St. Louis for four years.

- 3 We can use the following time expressions with for:
 - for + number of minutes We've only been here for five / ten minutes.
 - for + number of hours The baby's been asleep for three / four hours.
 - for + number of days Jan's gone to the mountains for ten days.
 - for + number of weeks I've been on vacation for two / three weeks.
 - for + number of months We've had a pet dog for eight / nine months.
 - for + number of years They've lived in Vancouver for two / ten years.
 - for + expression I've been in Miami for a while. (A short time, but we don't know exactly how long.) I've been in Miami for a long time.

(A long time, but we don't know exactly how long.)

4 We use since with a point in time. We use since to talk about the beginning of a period of time.

past Monday Tuesday Wednesday (now

since Tuesday

We've been in Sydney since Tuesday.

- 5 We can use the following time expressions with since:
 - since + time I've watched TV since one / two o'clock.
 - since + yesterday I haven't seen Vilma since yesterday.
 - since + day It's rained since Monday.
 - since + month We've had a car since June.
 - since + year They've studied English since 2012 / 2013.
 - since + specific moment in time I've had this computer since my birthday / Christmas.

Nobody has seen Tom since he left.

Student Book p.65

Word list

Review the Vocabulary. Write your own study

notes (or translation) for each word.
Internet activities
commenting on a picture / post
downloading music / videos
IMing (instant messaging)
playing an online game
posting a picture / comment
sending an e-mail
updating antivirus software / a program
using a search engine
watching a video
Check it out!
cute
dragons
entertainment
fake
hilarious
(to have) hits
keep in touch with
mixture
no chance
playlist
Learn it, use it!
I'd like to do a tour of the city.
The line to do d today of the only.
What type of tour are you looking for?
What do you recommend?
I think the best way to see the city is on foot / by
bike / by bus.
How much does the tour cost?
The tickets are
How long does the tour take?
It takes
Where does it start?
It starts at
What time does it start?

(Student Book p.62, 60, 66, 64

There are three tours. They start at ...

5 Exercises

Vocabulary

Internet activities

1 Reorder the letters in the box to form Internet activities. Then complete the sentences.

devios fowartes lawdonod MI moncemt neds neigen segam stop

	Do you usually comment on	your
	friends' pictures?	
1	I music to my MP:	3 player
	every week.	
2	I don't often use e-mail. I usually	
	my friends.	
3	I can only play online	on the
	weekend. It's my parents' rule.	
4	We'll our class pic	ctures on
	the school website.	
5	I always use a search	to do
	my homework.	
6	It's important to update your antivirus regularly.	
7	How often do you	_ e-mails?
8	I love watching funny catonline.	_

Grammar

Present perfect + yet and already

2 Complete the dialogues with questions and answers. Use the present perfect and yet.

Α	Have you commented on lina's posts yet?
В	(you / comment / Tina's posts?) No, I haven't read them yet.
	(I / not read / them)
1	No. 2 and a superior of the superior to
Α	
	(you / send Alice an e-mail?)
В	No,
	(I / not turn on / the computer)
2	
Α	
	(Pablo / have / his test scores?)
В	No,
	(they / not post / them on the school website)
3	
A	
	(Silvia / leave / for Europe?)
В	
	(she / not receive / her passport)

(you /	near / from Joe?)	
No		

3 Answer the questions. Use the present perfect and already.

ar	nd already.
	When are you going to have lunch? I've already had it.
1	
Α	When are you going to make your bed?
В	
2	
Α	When are you going to take the math test?
В	
3	
Α	When is Bruno going to send those e-mails?
В	
4	
Α	When is Ana going to write that letter?
В	
5	
Α	When are your cousins going to leave?
В	20 CONTROL OF THE CON
6	
A	When are you and Mark going to see the movie?
B	

4 Look at Ben's list of things to do and write sentences. Use the present perfect with already and yet.



Things to	o do
	e X-Men movie ✓
watch Liz's v	video X
post commer	nts on blogs 🗸
check my e-	mails X
post some pi	ictures on Facebook 🗸
play the new	online game X
visit my scho	ool's website 🗸
He's alre	ady downloaded the X-Men movie.
l	

 	S10.*	



Present perfect + just

5 Complete the sentences with just and the present perfect form of the verbs in parentheses.



	Have you done your ho	
В	Yes, I've just done	it. (do)
1		
Α	Are you hungry?	
В	No, I	_ lunch. (have)
2		
Α	Is Belén at home?	
В	No, she	to the park. (go)
3		
Α	Why is your sister so h	appy?
В	She	her driving test. (pass)
4		
Α	Why is your brother ha	ppy today?
В	He	a new computer. (buy)
5		
Α	Why are you so tired?	
В	We	a basketball game. (play)

Present perfect + for / since

6 Complete the sentences with for or since.

	I've lived in here for	fifteen years.
1	She's been there	_ nine o'clock.
2	Juan's played in the team _	last year.
3	I've had this cell phone	two years.
4	I haven't seen him	my birthday.
5	We haven't seen Tom	a long time.
6	They've worked here	2007.

7 Write sentences with the present perfect and for or since. Use short forms.

He / live / in Spain / 2009. He's lived in Spain since 2009. 1 They / be / students / here / September. 2 We / study / Chinese / two years. 3 Oscar / know / Amy / elementary school. 4 You / be / online / three hours. 5 My brother / have / his motorcycle / a month.

Round-up

8 Complete the e-mail with yet, already, just, for,

Hi, Aunt Lucia,	
I'm sorry I haven't written for	so long, but I've been
very busy 1 June doing	
finished the last one. Of course, I I	haven't had any results
	ation to stay with you. Mom'
4 found cheap flights o	nline, but she hasn't bought
the tickets 5 I'm excite-	d because I haven't been to
L.A. 6 ages. Jim can't co	
	ummer. He's going to work
as a lifeguard on the beach!	
How about you? Have you done a	
	you changed your computer
the family on Facebook. Check the	osted some new pictures of
	em out!
Love,	
Donna	

9 Read the e-mail again. Then correct the mistakes in the sentences.

Donna writes to Aunt Lucia every week. Donna hasn't written to Aunt Lucia for a long time.

- 1 Donna hasn't finished her exams yet.
- 2 She has already had her exam results.
- 3 Her mom has just bought the airplane tickets.
- 4 Donna has been to L.A. recently.
- 5 Jim hasn't found a summer job yet.
- 6 Donna is going to post some new pictures on Facebook.



At the visitor center

1 Complete the dialogue with the questions in the box.



Can I help you? How long does it take? How much does it cost? Where does it start? What time does it start? What do you recommend?

Assistant	Good morning. Can I help you?
Oliver	Yes, please. I'd like to do a tour of the city.
Assistant	There are a lot of different tours. There's a walking tour, a bike tour, and a bus tour.
Oliver	1
Assistant	The walking tour is very good. And I think the best way to see the city is on foot.
Oliver	2
Assistant	The tickets are \$10.
Oliver	3
Assistant	It takes three hours.
Oliver	4
Assistant	It starts here at the visitor center.
Oliver	5
Assistant	There are two tours every day – at 10 a.m. and 2 p.m.

2

Oliver

	rentalitysis. – lot. a tabartasta • a sterialityatustastarist	
M	atch the questions and an	swers.
1	Can I help you?	C
2	How much does it cost?	
3	Where does it start?	,
4	What do you recommend?	18 201-20
5	How long does it take?	
6	What time does it start?	11
a	About two hours.	
b	It starts from here.	
С	Yes, please.	
d	The open-top bus tour is ve	ry popular.
e	At three o'clock every aftern	noon.

f Eight dollars for adults and four dollars

for children.

Thank you. That's great.

3	Write	the	dialogue	in	the	correct	order
	Y	ou're	welcome	700			

	100 10 110.00
_	It costs \$15.
1	I'd like to do a tour of the city.
	\$15. OK, and what time does it start?
	The river tour - great. How much does it cost
_	Sure. What type of tour would you like to do
	OK, thank you.
	What do you recommend?

4 Imagine that you are at the visitor center in New Orleans and you are asking for information about city tours.

It starts at 11 a.m. in Canal Street.

The river tour is very nice.

NEW ORLEANS CHOST TOURS!

iscover the city with our ghost tour We visit the scariest places in town

When:

Leaves every evening from Peter Street at 9 p.m.

Duration:

2 hours

Cost:

\$20 for adults \$10 for children

rist	Yes, please
stant	
rist	
stant	
rist	
stant	
rist	8
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ist	3
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stant	
ist	



www.irLanguage.com

It's 7 p.m. and 16-year-old Nadine Conner has been online for two hours. She has already read and sent IMs, posted comments on social networking sites, and read an update on a blog she is following. She has researched her science project, and she has just started writing it. Nadine has done all these things since she got home from school.

1 0

As Nadine's example shows, the Internet has become an important part of a twentyfirst century teenager's life. Today's teens have never known a world without it. They have used the Internet since they were children. But is all this online activity good for their brains? Has it changed the way they read and remember?

The Internet has certainly changed the way people read. Teenagers find it difficult to concentrate on long texts because they read a lot of short texts online. They click on websites, scan texts quickly, and follow links to different webpages. Their minds follow a lot of different directions. This is a different skill from reading a book.

Search engines have made it less important for people to use their memories. Why remember something if you can find it in a few seconds on Google? However, even before the Internet, people didn't try to remember everything. There were libraries and reference books to store information. The Internet is just another type of external memory.

Teenagers are using their brains differently, but this doesn't mean that they are losing their brain power. They can't concentrate on long texts, but they can process small pieces of information extremely fast. They have developed new skills, and their brains are simply adapting to new technology.





Reading

- 1 Read the article. Then match the paragraphs with the topics.
 - a Memory
 - **b** Adaptation
 - c Modern Lifestyle
 - d Reading
- 2 Read the article again. Answer the questions.

How long has Nadine been on the Internet today? She's been on the Internet since five o'clock / she got home from school.

- 1 What is she doing now?
- 2 What type of texts do teenagers read?

- 3 What type of texts do they find hard to read?
- 4 What has replaced reference books?
- 5 Why are teenagers' brains changing?

Writing

- 3 Write a paragraph about how you use the Internet. Think about the following:
 - · How often do you use the Internet each day?
 - · What do you use to go online a cell phone, a tablet, etc.?
 - · What are your favorite online activities?
 - · What do you read online?
 - · How many times have you been online today?
 - · What websites have you visited this week?



Past progressive

Affirmative and negative

Affirmative
l was sleeping.
You were riding your bike.
He / She was watching TV.
It was raining.
We were talking in class.
You were waiting for me.
They were laughing.

Subject + | was / were | + verb in -ing form

Nega	ative		
Full form	Short form		
I was not sleeping.	I wasn't sleeping.		
You were not riding your bike.	You weren't riding your bike.		
He / She was not watching TV.	He / She wasn't watching TV.		
It was not raining.	It wasn't raining.		
We were not talking in class.	We weren't talking in class.		
You were not waiting for me.	You weren't waiting for me.		
They were not laughing.	They weren't laughing.		

Subject + $\begin{vmatrix} was \ not \ (wasn't) \\ were \ not \ (weren't) \end{vmatrix}$ + $\frac{\text{verb in}}{\text{-ing form}}$

- 1 We make the affirmative form of the past progressive with the subject + was / were + the main verb in the -ing form.
 She was riding her bike on the sidewalk.
- 2 We make the negative form of the past progressive with the subject + was / were + not + the main verb in the -ing form. She was not skateboarding on the sidewalk.
- 3 In spoken and written informal English, we usually use the negative short form.
 We weren't watching videos online.
 (= We were not watching videos online.)
- 4 We use the past progressive to talk about actions happening at a specific time in the past. I was waiting for the bus at 4 p.m. this afternoon.

- 5 We sometimes use time expressions to show the length of time that passed:
 - from ... to ...Camila was playing tennis from 3 to 4 p.m.
 - between ... and ...We were reading between 7 and 7:30 a.m.
- 6 We often use the past progressive to describe a scene, especially when telling a story. The sun was shining and the birds were singing.

yes / no questions and short answers

yes / no questions	The second
Was sleeping?	
Were you riding your bike?	
Was he / she watching TV?	
Was it raining?	
Were we talking in class?	
Were you waiting for me?	
Were they laughing?	

Was / Were | + subject + | verb in -ing form?

Short answers			
Affirmative	Negative		
Yes, you were.	No, you weren't.		
Yes, I was.	No, I wasn't.		
Yes, he / she was.	No, he / she wasn't.		
Yes, it was.	No, it wasn't.		
Yes, you were.	No, you weren't.		
Yes, we were.	No, we weren't.		
Yes, they were.	No, they weren't.		

 $\frac{Yes,}{No,}$ + subject + $\frac{was / were.}{wasn't / weren't.}$

- 1 We make yes / no questions in the past progressive with Was / Were + subject + the main verb in the -ing form. Was she cooking dinner?
- We make affirmative short answers for the past progressive with Yes, + subject + was / were. We make negative short answers for the past progressive with No, + subject + wasn't / weren't. Was she cooking dinner? Yes, she was. / No, she wasn't.

while

- 1 We also use the past progressive to talk about two longer actions happening at the same time. Dad was sleeping while we were playing. We were making pizza while Steve was doing the shopping.
- 2 We use while to connect the two actions happening at the same time.
 Emily was listening to her MP3 player while her younger brother was playing on his computer.
- 3 While can go between the two actions or at the beginning of the sentence. If While is at the beginning of a sentence, there is a comma before the second action / between the two actions.

 The teacher was writing on the whiteboard while the students were reading.

While the teacher was writing on the whiteboard, the students were reading.

Past progressive and simple past + when I while

1 We also use the past progressive to talk about a longer action that happened in the past and that was interrupted by a shorter action.

I was using the computer when Dad called me.

Dad called me

Past

Now

I was using the computer

2 We can connect the short and longer actions with *when* or *while*.

They were walking down the street when they saw an accident.

The teacher came into class while we were making a lot of noise.

3 When can come before the shorter action in the simple past or longer action in the past progressive.

Sarah was climbing when she fell.

When Sarah was climbing, she fell.

4 While must always come before the longer action in the past progressive.

While they were watching a video, someone burglarized the house.

NOT While someone burglarized the house, they were watching a video:

Student Book pp.75, 77

Word list

Review the Vocabulary. Write your own study notes (or translation) for each word.

Crime

burglary / burglarize a house	
kidnapping / kidnap someone	
mugging / mug someone	
murder / murder someone	
pickpocketing / pick someone's pocket	
robbery / rob a bank	
shoplifting / shoplift	
vandalism / vandalize a building	

Criminals burglar ___

kidnapper	
mugger	
murderer	
pickpocket	
robber	
shoplifter	

Check it out!

vandal

arrested	
beggar / to beg	
descendants	
lock	
nightmare	

punishment ______sentence / to sentence _____sidewalk ____suspicious _____threatening _____

Learn it, use it!

Can I help you?	
I want to report a crime.	
What happened?	
A boy / girl stole my cell phone	
Where / When did it happen?	

It happened in Lincoln Park / this afternoon.

Student Book pp.74, 72, 78, 76



Vocabulary

Crime

1 Complete the crime verbs.

Take money from someone's jacket or bag in the street, pickpocket 1 Enter a house and steal things. b_ 2 Attack and steal money from a bank. 3 Push and hit someone in the street and take the person's bag. m_ 4 Steal things from a store. s_

5 Kill someone. m_

6 Break public property. v_ 7 Take a person and ask for money in exchange.

2 Change the <u>underlined</u> words for a word from



burglar kidnapped mugger murderer pickpockets robbers shoplifter stolen vandals

A person got into our house and stole the TV. burglar

1 Two girls broke the windows of the bus station waiting room.

2 The group took the reporter and demanded \$1 million in exchange.

3 The woman died in hospital. Police identified the man from his fingerprints on the gun.

4 A woman took an MP3 player and a tablet from the store. Security guards saw it on a video.

5 Street thieves are a serious problem in many tourist areas of big cities. __

6 Three men ran into the bank and stole \$300,000.

7 Someone has taken my car! _

8 A young man hit me and pushed me to the ground. Then he took my cell phone and money.

Grammar

Past progressive

Affirmative and negative

3 Complete the past progressive sentences with the affirmative and negative form of the verbs in parentheses.

		a search engine to do
	your homework! You	were watching an
	online video. (not us	se / watch)
1	1	_ a computer game at
	midnight. I	(not play / sleep)
2	Blanca	her mom all
	afternoon. She	a video with
	her friends. (not hel	p / make)
3	That man	breakfast at home
	at 9 a.m. He	a bank.
	(not have / rob)	
4	Alan and Ted	
	their grandparents y	esterday. They
		with friends. (not visit / surf)
5	We	at 7 p.m. We
550		dinner. (not study / cook)
		W 1927

ves / no questions and short answers

4 Complete the dialogue with the correct past progressive form of the verbs in parentheses.

0	Were you standing outsi	do Mr Pannic
Officer	house at 11:30 last night	
Man	Yes, I was	. (,, ,
Officer	1	_ to a young
	man? (you / talk)	
Man	Yes, ²	to my
	brother, Carl. (I / talk)	
Officer	3	_ for
	someone? (you / wait)	
Man	Yes, ⁴	for a
	friend. (we / wait)	
Officer	5	_ a dark
	sweater and jeans? (he /	wear)
Man	Yes, ⁶	<u> </u>
Officer		_ a house?
	(he / burglarize)	
Man	No, ⁸	
	9	a friend.
	(he / visit)	
Officer	At eleven thirty at night?	

while

5 Write sentences with the past progressive and while.



Mary / cry / we / watch movie. Mary was crying while we were watching the movie.

- 1 We / set the table / my dad / cook dinner.
- 2 A man / rob the bank / another man / wait in a car.
- 3 Sara / talk / on her cell phone / I / try to call her.
- 4 My brother / not do / anything / I / helping with the housework.
- 5 Tim and Rob / play / loud music / I / try to study.

Past progressive and simple past + when / while

6 Complete the sentences with when or while.

	We were working while	you were
	sleeping.	
1	I was having a shower	she arrived
2	you were stu	udying, I was
	skateboarding.	
3	I was walking home	I lost my keys
4	Were you playing soccer	Thomas
	broke the window?	

5 Some boys were vandalizing the seats ____ I was riding on the bus!

- 7 Choose the correct answers.
 - A Where were you when the man mugged / was mugging Dave? Did you see / Were you seeing the accident?
 - B No 2I wasn't / I didn't. I 3was having / had dinner when it 4happened / was happening. I swas going / went to the hospital immediately when I 6heard / was hearing the news. Dave ⁷was talking / talked to a doctor when I 8arrived / was arriving.
 - A 9Did you speak / Were you speaking to him?
 - B Yes, 10I did / I was. Luckily, Dave was fine.

Round-up

8 Read the dialogue. Choose the correct answers.

Paul Have you ever seen a crime, Luke?

Luke Yes, last year. Matt and I left / were leaving a store. An old lady 'walked / was walking in front of us and she 2carried / was carrying a bag. We 3talked / were talking about music 4while / when I saw a big, black motorcycle. Two men 5rode / were riding it, and they ⁶wore / were wearing black clothes and dark glasses.

Paul What happened?

Luke While the lady ⁷got / was getting something out of her bag, the motorcycle 8came / was coming towards her along the street. 9While / When it got next to her, the passenger 10took / was taking her bag and she 11fell / was falling down.

Paul So what did you do?

Luke While Matt ¹²helped / was helping the lady, I ran into the street with my cell phone. 13While / When the thieves were riding away, I 14took / was taking a picture of the motorcycle.

Paul Did you get the registration number?

Luke Yes, I did. The three of us 15 went / were going to the police station and we 16 reported / were reporting the theft.

9 Read the dialogue again. Correct the sentences.

Luke saw a crime when he was walking home. Luke saw a crime when he was leaving a store.

- 1 Luke and Matt were listening to music.
- 2 The lady was talking on her cell phone while the motorcycle was coming towards her.
- 3 The woman shouted when the motorcyclist took her bag.
- 4 Luke ran after the thieves while Matt was helping the lady.



At the police station

1 Complete the dialogue with the phrases in the box.

> Can I help you? He was wearing It happened at around 8:30 stole There was about \$25 took my wallet walked up to me

Officer	Can I help you?		
Jim	Yes, I want to report a crime.		
Officer	What happened?		
Jim	A boy ¹		
	my wallet.		
Officer	Where did it happen?		
Jim	In West Street. I was going home		
	from basketball practice when a boy		
	2		
Officer	And then what happened?		
Jim	He had a knife and he		
	³ Then he		
	ran away.		
Officer	What time did this happen?		
Jim	4 last nigh	t.	
Officer	How much money was in your wallet?		
Jim	⁵ and my		
	bank card.		
Officer	What did the boy look like?		
Jim	He was about 16 or 17.		
	⁶ jeans an	d	
	a black jacket.		

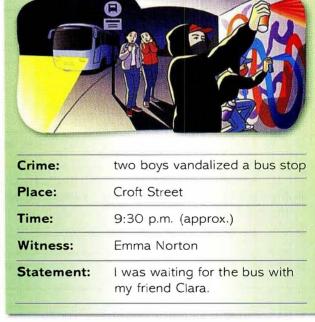
2 Match the questions and answers.

- 1 Can I help you? 2 What happened? 3 What did he look like? 4 What time did this happen? 5 Where did it happen?
- a He was about 18, and he was wearing jeans and a sweater.
- **b** Yes. I want to report a crime.
- c At about 4:30.
- d In the supermarket parking lot. The woman was getting into her car.
- e A man mugged a woman and he stole her bag.

3	Write	the	questions	for	the	answers.	
---	-------	-----	-----------	-----	-----	----------	--

Officer	Can I help you?		
Girl	Yes, I want to report a crime.		
Officer			
Girl	A woman stole my cell phone.		
Officer			
Girl	On the number 16 bus to the station.		
Officer			
Girl	She took my cell phone out of my purse and got off the bus in Kent Street.		
Officer	r		
Girl	It was about 8:30 this morning.		
Officer			

4 You saw a crime and you are reporting it. Use the information and the picture to write the dialogue with the police officer.



Officer	How can I help you?
You	
Officer	
You	



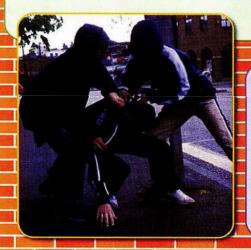
Stay safe on the streets by following a few simple rules.

Did you know that teenagers are two times more likely than other people to be victims of street crime? Many people are just unlucky, but others take risks. Read two victims' stories. What did Justin and Ava do wrong?

Sixteen-year-old Justin Bolton was walking home in the dark one evening. It was raining and he didn't have a coat, so he decided to take a shorter route across the park. Justin was listening to music on his MP3 player and he didn't hear two boys following him.

Suddenly, the boys attacked him from behind and pushed him to the ground. They stole his wallet, MP3 player, and cell phone, and then they ran away.

Fifteen-year-old Ava Parks was taking the bus home when a girl and boy got on. Ava put her bag on the floor to let the girl sit down. The girl thanked her and they started talking. But while Ava and the girl were chatting, the boy stole Ava's wallet from her bag. The two pickpockets were working together. They both got off at the next stop. When she got home, Ava discovered that her wallet was not in her bag.



Five Streetwise Rules

- Don't walk alone in quiet places, especially at night. Muggers prefer dark, empty places.
- Don't put your bag or coat out of your sight.
- Keep the volume of your MP3 player low, so you can hear cars and people.
- Don't be paranoid, but be careful of friendly strangers. Some pickpockets work in pairs.
- If you go to an unfamiliar place, it's better to go with a friend or two.

Reading

- 1 Read the article. What type of street crimes were Justin and Ava victims of?
- 2 Read the article again. Answer the questions.

Why did Justin take a shorter route home? Because it was raining and he didn't have a coat.

- 1 Why didn't Justin hear the two boys?
- 2 What did the boys steal?
- 3 Why did Ava put her bag on the floor?
- 4 What did the boy steal?
- 5 What did Ava do wrong?
- 6 Why should you be careful of friendly strangers?
- 7 What should you do if you go to an unfamiliar place?

Writing

3 Look at the picture. Answer the questions.



What was the man doing when the picture was taken? Is car theft a problem in your town?

- 4 Imagine you took the picture. Answer the questions. Then use your answers to write a story. Think about the following:
 - Where and when did it happen?
 - What were you doing when you took the picture?
 - What did the man do?
 - What happened in the end?

Grammar rules

Relative pronouns: who / which / that

People

The book is about an astronaut.

He travels to Mars.

The book is about an astronaut who / that travels to Mars.

Einstein was a scientist.

He developed the theory of relativity.

Einstein was a scientist who / that developed the theory of relativity.

Things

We have a cat. It watches TV.
We have a cat which / that watches TV.

This is the bridge. It connects Manhattan and Brooklyn in New York City.

This is the bridge which / that connects

Manhattan and Brooklyn in New York City.

That is a snake. It can kill you.

That is a snake which / that can kill you.

1 Relative clauses give important information about a noun. Relative clauses are introduced by relative pronouns. We use the relative pronouns who / that to avoid repeating a name or pronoun.

Emma's the new student. She started college last week.

Emma's the new student who / that started college last week.

Marie Curie was a scientist. She discovered the element radium.

Marie Curie was the scientist who / that discovered the element radium.

This is my new tablet. I bought it from an online store.

This is my new tablet which / that I bought from an online store.

Evolution is a theory. Darwin described it. Evolution is a theory **which** / **that** Darwin described.

2 We use the relative pronoun who for people.



Newton was the scientist **who** described the laws of gravity.

H.G. Wells wrote about a scientist **who** built a time machine.

Mark Twain is the writer **who** created Huckleberry Finn.

We met a man who sailed around the world. Have you met the people who live next door?

3 We use the relative pronoun which with animals and objects.

The birds **which** you have just seen come from South America.

This is the camera **which** Mo Li used to take pictures on her vacations.

Radium is an element which is radioactive. Is that the book which you got from the library?

4 We use the relative pronoun that with people, animals, and objects. We usually use that in informal spoken and written English.

Harry is the man that we met yesterday. That is the café that is open until 10 p.m.

These are the cookies that my mom made. Is Daniel the player that scored the most goals last season?



The infinitive of purpose

We often use an infinitive to talk about a person's purpose - why he or she does something. I went into the store to buy clothes.

NOT I went into the store for buying clothes.

NOT I went into the store for to buy clothes.

She's studying medicine to become a doctor.

NOT She's studying medicine for becoming a doctor.

NOT She's studying medicine for to become a doctor.

I got up early to study for the math test.

NOT I got up early for studying for the math test.

NOT I got up early for to study for the math test.

She bought some burgers to cook on the barbecue. NOT She bought some burgers for cooking on the barbecue.

NOT She bought some burgers for to cook on the barbecue.



Which one ...? I Which ones ...?

- 1 We use one instead of a singular noun. a small bottle → a small one a large orange → a large one
- 2 We use ones instead of a plural noun. small bottles → small ones large oranges → large ones
- 3 We can use Which one ...? / Which ones ...? as object pronouns in the question form to refer to people or objects. We use them:
 - when the choice is limited.

There's some apple juice and some water. Which one would you like?

There are two bags on the chair.

Which one is yours?

- to avoid repetition.
 - A Can I have some apples?
 - B Which ones? The red ones or the green ones?
 - A I like those jeans.
 - B Which ones? The black ones or the blue ones?

Student Book p.85

Mold list
Review the Vocabulary. Write your own study notes (or translation) for each word.
Human achievement – nouns
architect
artist
composer
explorer
inventor
musician
politician
scientist
writer
Human achievement – verbs
build
compose music
debate
design
discover
draw
explore
invent
negotiate
paint
play music
travel
write
Check it out!
controversial
elements
evidence
exposure
gave upinheritance
offspringreveal
species
treat
Learn it, use it! What's this / are these?
It's a / an / They're
What's it for?
It's for (feeding your dog). / You use it to (feed your dog).
What are they for?
They're for (charging your cell phone). / You use them to
(walk on icy roads).

(Student Book pp.74, 72, 78, 76



Vocabulary

Human achievement

1 Complete the names of the professions.



ccientist



1 0



2 W



3 e



4 a



5 a



6 p_



7 m_

2 Write the professions.

Roald Amundsen reached the South Pole in 1911. explorer

- 1 J.K. Rowling created the character Harry Potter.
- 2 Marie Curie discovered polonium and radium.
- 3 Josephine Cochrane created a mechanical dishwasher in 1886.
- 4 Salvador Dali painted in Spain in the 20th century.
- 5 Antonio Vivaldi wrote the violin concertos The Four Seasons. ______
- 6 Franklin Roosevelt was president of the U.S. from 1933 to 1945.

irLanguage.com

Grammar

Relative pronouns: who / which / that

3 Rewrite the sentences with who or which.

Shakespeare was an English writer. He lived in the 16th century.

Shakespeare was an English writer who lived in the 16th century.

- 1 *Guernica* is a famous painting. It is in the Reina Sofia Museum in Madrid.
- 2 Zhou Man was a Chinese explorer. He traveled around Asia and Africa in the 13th century.
- 3 The Ford Model T was a car. It was very popular in the 1920s.
- 4 Ernest Hemingway was a writer. He came from the U.S.
- 5 Amelia Earhart was a pilot. She was the first woman to fly solo across the Atlantic Ocean.

4 Match the sentence halves. Then write sentences with that.

- 1 Soccer is a game
 Soccer is a game that millions of people
 around the world watch.
 - 2 Uranium is an element
 - 3 She's a teacher
- 4 It's a website
- 5 The Hunger Games is a movie
- 6 A lawyer is someone
- a defends people in a court of law.
- b has a lot of interesting information.
- c millions of people around the world watch.
- d is very heavy.
- e always gives homework.
- f is very exciting.

The infinitive of purpose

5 Ella organized a barbecue yesterday. Here is a list of the things she did. Write sentences to explain why she did them.

Things to do:

Get up early - clean the yard / Call Tara and Kim - ask them for help / Go to the store - buy hamburgers and drinks / Buy some candles - put on the tables ~ Make some ice - put in the drinks ✓ Clean the barbecue - cook the hamburgers /

5	he got up early	to clean the y	ard.
			ISH SOCIETY

Which one ...? / Which ones ...?

6 Which word does one / ones replace? Read the sentences and circle the correct answers.

There are some OVDs on the table. Which ones are yours?

- 1 Which of those boys is your cousin? The one with dark hair.
- 2 Put those books in the bag over there. Which ones?
- 3 The sneakers in this store are cool. Which ones do you prefer?
- 4 Which of those men is your tennis coach? The one with a tattoo on his arm.
- 5 The songs on this CD are great! Which one is your favorite?
- 6 This museum has some cool paintings. I like the ones in this room best.

Round-up

7 Read the ad. Then complete it with who, which, or the infinitive form of the verbs in the box.

> damage find lie pick stimulate stop turn work

000		C
	Gizmos.com	
unique and original g for great gift ideas 1_	likes giving ifts? If you're looking are fun and s.com is the website for	you!
busy life. It's a mat ³ for people ⁴ adult ⁵	a perfect gift for someone has 6,000 p suffer from insomnia on. The spikes are hard elepinted enough 7	plastic spikes. It's perfect a! It is large enough for an nough ⁶ you
Price: \$59 Ideal for: adults 8	suffer from str	ress or who travel a lot.
nails or screws; the M	useful for someone 10_ free time repairing or m	Il metal objects. You don't ur knees 12
Price: \$8.50 Ideal for: adults and	teenagers ¹³	_ drop things everywhere
ideal gift! It is the pe out in the morning! Y	e Up Alarm Clock is the rfect way ¹⁵ ou can't press a button e alarm. There isn't one!	You it.
Price: \$14.15 Ideal for: lazy adults exercise!	s and teenagers 18	need to get more

8 Read the ad again. Complete the questions with one or ones. Then answer the questions or write answers that are true for you.

	Which one The Bed of Nails.	is the most expensive?
1	Which	are for teenagers?
2	Which	is only for adults?
3	Which	is the most unusual?
4	Which	would you like to get as a gift?
		would you choose for a family Why?

Communication

Discussing what things are for

1 Complete the dialogues with the phrases in the box.

for telling They're for to help What are these? What are they for? What's it for? What's this? What's this gadget?

1	
A	What's this gadget?
	It's an indoor weather
	station.
Α	
В	lt's ²
	you the temperature outside. You don't have to go outside to find out how cold it is.
2	and the same of th
Α	3
В	It's a pedometer.
Α	What's it for?
В	It's for counting your running steps when you go jogging. You attach it to your belt. You use it you get fit.
3	
Α	5
В	They're microwaveable slippers.
Α	6
В	7
	keeping your feet warm. You put them in the microwave for two minutes and then you wear them.

2 Match the questions and answers.

1	What's this?	a
2	What's it for?	-
3	What are these?	
4	What are they for?	
a	It's a solar charging	statio

- on.
- b They're for making ice cubes.
- c They're ice cube bags.
- d You use it to charge your cell phone when you're outdoors.

3

14	rite the dialogues in the correct ord	er.
1 -	It's for making popcorn at home. It's a popcorn machine. What's that? I want one of those! What's it for?	2.
2		
2 <u>4</u>	 They're reading glasses. What are those? They're for reading in bed. What are they for? They're stupid! I have a lamp by my be reading when it's dark! 	
	Vrite dialogues with the information product descriptions.	in the
	Product description Name: CD / DVD repair kit	
	Use: cleans and repairs damaged DVDs and CDs	
	Price: \$19.50	
	A What's that?	W. 1. 2
- 10	What's it for?	
,	A How much is it?	
	Product description	
	Name: sleep phones	
	Use: listen to music	
	Price: \$34	

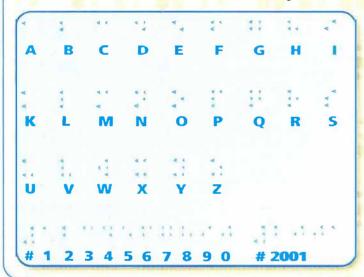


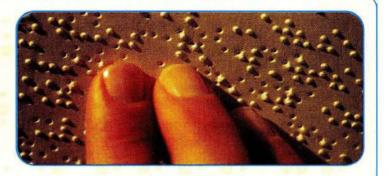
B 7 A 8

The Door to Knowledge

Braille is a special writing system for people who cannot see. Its inventor was a Frenchman named Louis Braille, who was blind and became a teacher. His invention made it possible for blind people to read and write, and to communicate independently. Today, nearly every country in the world uses Braille.

Louis Braille was born in 1809 in a small village near Paris. At the age of 3, he had an accident while he was playing in his father's workshop, and he became blind. In 1819, he went to live and study at the National Institute for Blind People in Paris. But Louis was not happy with his education. He said, "If my eyes won't tell me about men and events and ideas, I must find another way."





At the age of 15, Louis invented the writing system which is named after him. But he didn't stop there! In 1837, he added symbols for math and music. Louis created his code in 1824, but it didn't become popular until after his death. Braille began to spread worldwide in 1868 when a British organization called the Royal Institute for the Blind started using it.

Braille characters are rectangular cells with small dots that blind people can feel with their fingers. Each cell is different and represents a letter, a number, or a punctuation mark. Braille books have very big pages because the cells use a lot of space. These days, there are special braille keyboards which allow blind people to use computers and the Internet.

In his village there is a memorial sign which reads: "His invention opened the door to knowledge for all those who cannot see." Louis Braille was a great and inspirational man who changed the lives of blind people all over the world.

Reading

- 1 Read the article. What is Braille? Check (/) the correct answer.
 - a a special computer language for blind people
 - b a spoken language for people who cannot see
 - c a code which people read with their fingers
- 2 Read the article again. Answer the questions.

Who was Louis Braille? He was the inventor of a writing system for blind people.

- 1 When was he born?
- 2 Why did he go to a special school in Paris?

- 3 Why did Louis start to develop his writing system?
- 4 When did his system become popular?
- 5 How do people read Braille?

Writing

- 3 Write a short biography about an important person in the past. Think about the following.
 - When and where was he / she born?
 - What was his / her profession?
 - When and why did he / she become famous?
 - · What other things was he / she famous for?



Unit 5

Experiences

be in the newspaper /bi in ða 'nuzperpar/ climb a mountain /klaım ə 'mauntn/ do a parachute jump /də ə 'pærə∫ut dʒʌmp/ fly in an airplane /flai in æn 'erplein/ go whitewater rafting /gou waitwoter 'ræftin/ meet a famous person /mit a fermos 'parsn/ ride a horse /raid a 'hors/ sleep in a tent /slip in a 'tent/ visit a foreign country /vizət ə foron 'kantri/ win a competition /win a kampə'tıfn/

Nouns

award /ə'wərd/ bungee jumping /'bʌndʒi d3Ampin/ camel /'kæml/ canoe /kə'nu/ canoeing /kə'nuɪŋ/ cave /keiv/ circus /'sərkəs/ coasteering /koust'irin/ dolphin /'dalfən/ expedition /ekspə'dıſn/ family room /'fæməli rum/ ID card /aɪ 'di kurd/ key card /'ki kurd/ kitesurfing /'kartsərfin/ New Zealand /nu 'zilond/ registration form /redzə'streisn form/ rock /rak/ snowboarding /'snoubordin/ unicycle /'yunəsaikl/ wakeboarding /'weikbordin/ wetsuit /'wetsut/ whale /weil/

Other verbs

book /buk/ check in /tfek 'In/ check out /'tfek 'aut/ juggle /'dʒʌgl/

Adjectives

retired /rɪ'taɪərd/ rocky /'raki/ Thai /taɪ/

Unit 6

Internet activities

commenting on a picture / kamentin an ə 'piktfər/ downloading music /daunloudin 'myuzik/ Ming /ai'emin/ playing an online game /plettn æn anlain 'geim/ posting a picture /poostin a 'piktfər/ sending an e-mail /sendin æn 'imeil/ updating antivirus software / Apdeitin æntar'vaires softwer/ using a search engine /yuziŋ ə 'sərt∫ endʒən/ watching a video /watfin ə 'vidiou/

Nouns

butterfly /'bʌt̞ərflaɪ/
category /'kæt̞əgɔri/
dragon /'drægən/
entertainment /entər'teɪnmənt/
helicopter /'hɛləkɑptər/
mission /'mɪʃn/
mixture /'mɪkstʃər/
playlist /'pleɪlɪst/
seal /sil/
squirrel /'skwərəl/

Other verbs

go viral /goo 'vairəl/ have hits /həv hits/ keep in touch with /kip in 'tatf wið/

Adjectives

accurate /'ækyərət/
cute /kyut/
fake /feɪk/
hilarious /hɪ'lɛriəs/
multiplayer /'mʌltipleɪər/
unique /yu'nik/
viral /'varrəl/
virtual /'vərtʃuəl/

Culture club C

Nouns

bullying /'bolim/ citizenship /'sɪtəzənʃɪp/ growth /grouθ/ newsfeed /'nuzfid/ secret /'sikrət/

Verbs

obey / ou'ber /

Unit 7

Crime

burglar /'bərglər/ burglarize /'bərgləraiz/ burglary /'bərgləri/ kidnapper /'kidnæpər/ kidnapping /'kidnæpin/ mugger /'mngər/ mugging /'magin/ murder /'mərdər/ murderer /'mərdərər/ pickpocket /'pikpakət/ pickpocketing /'pikpakətiŋ/ robber /'rabor/ robbery /'rabori/ shoplifter /'faplifter/ shoplifting /'Japliftin/ steal /stil/ vandal /'vændl/ vandalism /'vændlızəm/ vandalize /'vændlarz/

Other nouns

backstreet /'bækstrit/ beggar /'begor/ colony /ˈkaləni/ convict /'kanvikt/ criminal /'krimənl/ death penalty /'de0 penIti/ death sentence /'dεθ sentins/ descendant /dr'sendant/ filmmaker /'film'meikər/ knife /naif/ metro card /'metrou kord/ nightmare /'naitmer/ penal colony /'pinl kaloni/ punishment /'pʌnɪʃmənt/ servant /'sprvant/ sheep stealing /'fip stilin/ sidewalk /'sardwak/

tattoo /tæ'tu/
theft /θeft/
transportation /trænspər'teι∫n/
wallet /'wolət/
water fountain /'wotər fauntn/

Other verbs

arrest /ɔ'rɛst/ beg /bɛg/ lock /lɑk/ report /rɪ'pɔrt/

Adjectives

circular /'sərkyələr/ suspicious /sə'spιʃəs/ threatening /'θεετπη/ various /'vɛriəs/

Adverbs

indoors /in'dorz/ rarely /'rerli/

Unit 8

Human achievement

architect /'arkatekt/ artist /'arţist/ composer /kəm'pouzər/ explorer /ik'sploror/ inventor /in'ventər/ musician /myu'zıʃn/ politician /pula'tıʃn/ scientist /'saiontist/ writer /'rattər/

Other nouns

apprenticeship /ə'prentəʃɪp/ atom /'ætəm/ bacteria /bæk'tıriə/ bone /boun/ cancer /'kænsər/ characteristic /kærəktə'rıstık/ charger /'t ford3ər/ chemistry /'keməstri/ creationist /kri'eifnist/ daguerreotype /dəˈgɛrətaɪp/ device /di'vais/ DNA /di en 'ei/ element/ /'cləmənt/ evidence /'evadans/ evolution /eva'luin/ exposure /ik'spouger/ fossil /'fasl/ genetic code /dʒənɛţık 'koud/ genetics /dʒə'nɛtıks/ genius /'dzinyəs/ ice gripper /'ais gripor /
inheritance /in'herotons/ iron /'arərn/ leukemia /lu'kimiə/ memory stick /'memori strk/ molecule /'maləkvul/ movement /'muvmont/ naturalist /'nætʃrəlɪst/ network /'network/ Nobel prize /noubel 'praiz/ offspring /'ofsprin/ opposition /apa'zıſn/ penicillin /penə'sılən/ physicist /fizəsist/ physics /'fiziks/ /meinuol'eq/ muinoloq radiation /reidi'eifn/ radioactivity /reidiooæk'tivəti/ radium /'reidiam/ radon /'reidan/ ray /rei/ self-portrait /self 'portrat/ species /'spifiz/ substance /'sabstans/

theory /'θιτί/ touch screen /'tʌtʃ skrin/ X-ray /'ɛks rei/

Verbs

attach /o'tætʃ/
compose /kom'pouz/
debate /dr'bert/
give up /grv 'Ap/
invent /In'vent/
negotiate /nr'goofiert/
reveal /rr'vil/
revolutionize /revo'lufonarz/
treat /trit/

Adjectives

controversial /kantrə'vərʃl/ extraordinary /ɪk'strərdneri/ radioactive /reɪdioo'æktɪv/ runaway /ˈrʌnəweɪ/ solar /ˈsoolər/

Review D

Nouns

collar /'kɑlər/ GPS /dʒi pi 'ɛs/ head lamp /'hɛd læmp/

Adjectives

surrealist /səˈriəlɪst/ unknown /ʌnˈnoon/

Culture club D

Nouns

anniversary /eno'vorsori/ boycott /'borkut/ courage /'kortdʒ/ equality /r'kwoloţi/ freedom /'fridom/ governor /'gʌvənər/ jail /dʒeɪl/ slave /sleɪv/

Verbs

assassinate /əˈsæsəneɪt/

Adjectives

courageous /kəˈreɪdʒəs/ federal /ˈfɛdərəl/ wildest /ˈwaɪldəst/

Curriculum extra C

Nouns

domain name /də'meɪn neɪm/ template /'tɛmplət/ web editor /'web ɛdətər/ web host /'web hoost/

Verbs

customize /'kastomaiz/ influence /'influens/ navigate /'nævegeit/ upload /'aplood/

Adjectives

available /əˈveɪləbl/ font /funt/

Curriculum extra D

Nouns

ambulance /'æmbyələns/ civil war /sıvl 'wər/

Adjectives

stillborn /'stilborn/ tragic /'trædʒik/

Irregular verbs

Base form	Simple past	Past participle
be	was / were	been
become	became	become
begin	began	begun
bite	bit	bitten
blow	blew	blown
break	broke	broken
bring	brought	brought
build	built	built
burn	burned, burnt	burned, burnt
buy	bought	bought
catch	caught	caught
choose	chose	chosen
come	came	come
cost	cost	cost
cut	cut	cut
do	did	done
draw	drew	drawn
drink	drank	drunk
drive	drove	driven
eat	ate	eaten
fall	fell	fallen
feed	fed	fed
feel	felt	felt
fight	fought	fought
find	found	found
fly	flew	flown
forget	forgot	forgotten
forgive	forgave	forgiven
get	got	gotten
give	gave	given
go	went	gone
grow	grew	grown
have	had	had
hear	heard	heard
hit	hit	hit
hold	held	held
hurt	hurt	hurt
keep	kept	kept
know	knew	known
learn	learned, learnt	learned, learnt
leave	left	left

Base form	Simple past	Past participle
let	let	let
lose	lost	lost
make	made	made
mean	meant	meant
meet	met	met
pay	paid	paid
put	put	put
read /rid/	read /red/	read /rɛd/
ride	rode	ridden
ring	rang	rung
run	ran	run
say	said	said
see	saw	seen
sell	sold	sold
send	sent	sent
set	set	set
shine	shone	shone
show	showed	showed, shown
shut	shut	shut
sing	sang	sung
sit	sat	sat
sleep	slept	slept
smell	smelled, smelt	smelled, smelt
speak	spoke	spoken
spell	spelled, spelt	spelled, spelt
spend	spent	spent
spin	spun	spun
spread	spread	spread
stand	stood	stood
steal	stole	stolen
swim	swam	swum
take	took	taken
teach	taught	taught
tell	told	told
think	thought	thought
throw	threw	thrown
understand	understood	understood
wake	woke	woken
wear	wore	worn
win	won	won
write	wrote	written