

**OXFORD** 

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# The world

# 5A My country

## The United Kingdom

1 Rearrange the letters to make ten things, then find them on the map.

1	The New <u>Forest</u> beautiful.	(sorFet) is very
2	Ben Nevis is a	(noamiutn).
3	Windermere is a	(akel).
4	The Severn is a	(ivrre).
5	The M1 is a	(owymrtoa).
6	The Isle of Man is an	(sdiln

2 Match the words from exercise 1 to the places on the map.

between England and Ireland.

A 1,343 m 2
B 33 m
D 67 m
F 311 km
E 354 km
G 11 km London
J 50 km

7	The Channel	(ulTnen) goes
	from England to France.	
8	The ForthScotland.	(reiBgd) is in
9	The Shard building is a (akpscyesrr) in London.	<u> </u>
10	Pendine Sands is a Wales.	(ecbah) ir

## **How** questions

3 Look at the map. Complete the questions and answers. Use the words in the box.

	deep	high	long	wide
1	How_	long	_ is the	e River Severn?
	It's	354 km	n long	
2	How _		_ is Be	en Nevis?
	It's			
3	How_		is La	ke Windermere?
	It's			in the middle.
4	How		is th	e Shard skyscraper?
	It's			
5	How		is th	e Channel Tunnel?
	It's			
6	How		is th	ne Forth Bridge?
	It's			
7	How		is th	ne M1 motorway?
	It's			

4	**	1	.23) L	isten to	son	neone	talking	about
	Loch	Ness	and	answei	the	auest	ions.	

- 1 How long is Loch Ness? It's <u>36 km</u> long.
- 2 How wide is Loch Ness?
  - It's wide.
- 3 How deep is Loch Ness?
  - It's \_\_\_\_\_ deep.
- 4 How many islands are there in the Loch?
- 5 How high is Mealfurvonie? It's about \_\_\_\_\_\_ high.
- 6 How long is the walk?
  - It's about \_\_\_\_\_long.

## 5 Make full questions.

- 1 wide / the Champs Elysees in Paris?
  - How wide is the Champs Elysees in Paris?
  - It's 70 metres wide.
- 2 high / Mount Etna in Sicily?
  - It's 3,329 metres high.
- 3 What / GB / short for?
  - It's short for Great Britain.
- 4 long / River Danube?
  - It's 2,850 km long.
- 5 Where / Cardiff?
  - It's in Wales.
- 6 Milan / big city?
  - Yes, it is. It's a very big city.
- 7 deep / Lake Geneva?
  - It's about 300 metres deep in some places.
- 8 long / the Interstate 44 road in the USA?
  - It's 4,991.81 km long!

#### Writing

6 a Look at the information about The London Eye. Complete the text with one word in each gap.

## Fact sheet:

he London Eve

Name: The London Eye
Where: London, next to

River Thames

Facts: 135 m high

Opened: 9/3/2000

3.5 million visitors

each year

See from top: all

of London



This 1_	is The London Eye	. It's <sup>2</sup>
	. It's next to the River Tha	
3	high. It opened 4	9 March
2000 ar	nd 3.5 million people 5	the
London	Eye each year. 6	_ the top, you
can see	e all of London.	

#### b Now write about the Eiffel Tower.

## Fact sheet:

Name: The Eiffel Tower

Where: Paris, next to

River Seine

Facts: 324 m high

Opened: 31/3/1889

Over 6 million visitors each year See from top: all

of Paris



his		

# 5B North and south

#### The weather

# 1 Label the pictures. Use the words in the box.

dry hot windy foggy cloudy raining icy snowing sunny cold





1 \_ It's dry.







3

1





5

0





7







10

## 2 Complete the crossword.

#### Across

- $1 \rightarrow \text{on a compass.}$
- **4** September, October and November are months in ...
- 5 The opposite of dry.
- 7 March, April and May are months in ...
- 8 ← on a compass

	<sup>1</sup> E	Α	<sup>2</sup> 5	T		3
4					1	1
					5	
6	7					

#### Down

- 2 A great time of year to swim in the sea in Europe.
- 3 ↑ on a compass
- **5** A cold time of year in Europe.
- 6 When it is sunny and dry, we can say it is ...
- 7  $\downarrow$  on a compass.

## Comparative adjectives

## 3 Circle the correct word.

- England is bigger / smaller than Wales.
- 2 London is hotter / cooler than Athens.
- 3 Mt Blanc is shorter / higher than Ben Nevis.
- 4 Holland is flatter / wider than Switzerland.
- The Eiffel Tower is **higher / older** than the Tower of London.
- The Thames is longer / shorter than the Nile.

## 4 ... 1.24 Listen to the descriptions. Label the people with the correct names.

Lisa Anna Kate Eve Pam



## 5 \*\*\* Complete the sentences with the comparative form of the adjectives in brackets.

- 1 France is much <u>smaller</u> than Canada. (small)
- 2 Who do you think is \_\_\_\_\_ Jennifer Lopez or Angelina Jolie? (beautiful)
- 3 I am \_\_\_\_\_\_ in summer than in winter. (happy)
- 4 I think English is \_\_\_\_\_\_ than French. (difficult)
- 5 The south is much \_\_\_\_\_ than the north. (flat)
- 6 Antarctica is \_\_\_\_\_\_ than any other place in the world. (cold)
- 7 Parrots usually live \_\_\_\_\_\_ than dogs or cats. (long)
- 8 I think swimming in the sea is than swimming in the pool. (nice)

## 6 \*\*\*\* Write sentences. Make comparisons.

1 long/short



Alison's hair <u>is longer</u> Lucy's hair <u>is shorter</u> than Lucy's . than Alison's



2 thin / thick



Mick's sandwich \_\_\_\_\_ Harry's sandwich \_\_\_\_\_



3 big/small





Duke \_\_\_\_\_ Pongo \_\_\_\_\_

4 wet / dry



Saturday was \_\_\_\_\_\_ Sunday was



5 quiet / crowded



The mountains \_\_\_\_\_

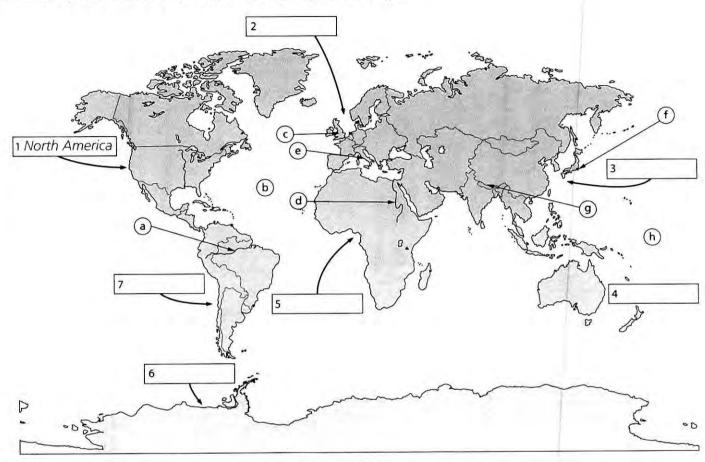


The beach \_

# Record breakers

## The world

Write the names of the continents (1–7) on the map.



2	**	Find the	places	on the	map.	Write	the
	corre	ect letter	s (a-h).				

•	the Amazon
•	Vatican City

	1
100	ш
1	1

-	<b>F</b> .			-4
	F\	10	rΔ	CI

-	_	-	i.
1			ı
1			ш

the	At	lan	tic

	- Constant
the	Nil

1	
	- 1
1	_

	the	1 1K
-	LITE	UIN

tr	ıe	IN	II

_	tho	Daci

•	lokyo	

	the Pacific	
•	the Pacific	

### 3 Write the places in exercise 2 with the correct descriptions.

-		Man course
1	1+'C >	river.
	11 5 0	IIVEL.
•		

the Amazon, the Nile

2 It's a country.

3 It's an ocean. 4 It's a capital.

5 It's a mountain.

### 4 Look at the map again and answer the questions.

1 Which continent is th	e largest?
-------------------------	------------

A	sia
/ 1	JILA

2 Which continent is the smallest?

3	Which	island	is the	biggest	in	Oceania?
---	-------	--------	--------	---------	----	----------

4 Which continent is south of Europe?

5 Which continent is the River Amazon in?

6 Is North America bigger or smaller than Europe?

## Superlative adjectives

below zero. (cold)

# 5 Put the adjectives in brackets into the superlative form.

1	The	hottest	capital city in Europe is Athens
	in Greec		
2	The		city in Europe is Zurich in
	Switzerla	and, but Copenh	nagen has more rainy days. (wet)
3	Zurich is (expension		city in Europe.
4	The		city in Europe is Lisbon but it
	isn't the		(sun / dry)
5	London	has the	difference
	between in winte		re in summer and the temperature
6			country in Europe.
	(crowde		
7	Milan is		city in Europe. It has
	fog on 3	43 days of the	year! (foggy)
8	Helsinki	is the	capital city in
	Europe.	It has 169 days	a year when the temperature is

## 6 a 1.25 Listen and complete the information.

	London	Madrid	Rome	Budapest
Population	7.8 million	3.2 million	2.8 million	million
Hours of sun	3	2,769	4	_ 1,933
Rain	5	436 mm	6_ mm	_ 593 mm

# **b** Make sentences about the cities using the superlative form of the adjectives in brackets.

London is the biggest of th	ne four cities. (big)
	(small)
	(sunny)
	(wet)
	(dry)

#### Writing

# 7 Complete the questions about your country. Then try to answer them.

1	What is <u>the most popular</u> place for tourists to visit? (popular)			
2	What isbuilding? (old)			
3	Which city is? (beautiful)			
4	What is shop in your town? (expensive)			
5	What is your country's food? (delicious)			
6	Who is your country's singer? (famous)			
7	What is month in your country? (wet)			
8	What is book by a writer from your country? (interesting)			
9	What isbuilding? (tall)			
10	What isriver? (long)			

# 5D

## Mickey and Millie go camping

#### as ... as

1 \*\* Complete the sentences with expressions using as ... as.



1 Come and sit by the fire! Your hands are <u>as cold as</u> ice.



2 The puppy only weighs 500 g. It's \_\_\_\_\_\_ a feather.



3 It's raining, but we are \_\_\_\_\_ a bone inside our tent.



**4** This new skyscraper is \_\_\_\_\_ a mountain!



5 He's an old man, with hair \_\_\_\_\_ snow.



**6** Let's go swimming. It's toast today.



7 This new train is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ lightning.



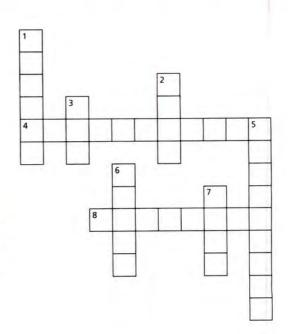
8 Our new car has got seven seats. It's \_\_\_\_\_ an elephant!



9 There's a hole in our garden which is \_\_\_\_\_\_ as the sea!

## 2 Example Look at the picture. Complete the crossword.





# 5D

## Comparatives and superlatives

# 3 a 1.26 Listen and number the places in the correct order.



		Sennen Beach	St Ives Beach	Praa Sands Beach
1	Longest	1	3	2
2	Most popular			
3	Best for swimming			



		Caravan	House	Hotel
4	Most expensive			
5	Most comfortable			
6	Most exciting			

#### **b** Complete the sentences.

1	Praa Sands is _	longer	than St lves
	beach, but	the longest	beach is Sennen.
2	Praa Sands is _		than Sennen,
	but	beach is St Ives.	
3	Praa Sands is _		beach for
	swimming beca		irmest water. St Ives is mming than Sennen.
4	Houses are		than caravans,
	but	pla	ces to stay are hotels.
5	Hotels are		places to stay.
	Houses are		than caravans.
6	Hotels are		places to stay than
	houses, but		places to stay are
	caravans on bio	campsites.	

# 4 Complete the sentences with better, the best, worse or the worst.

- Do you want a pizza?
- Yes, but not from here. The pizzas in here are <sup>1</sup> <u>the worst</u> in the world.
- They're <sup>2</sup>\_\_\_\_\_\_ than in Pizza Power.
- Oh yes. I forgot that restaurant. You're right. Pizza Power is <sup>3</sup>\_\_\_\_\_\_ than this place.
- So where's 4\_\_\_\_\_ place for pizzas?
- Pete's Pizzas. They're delicious!
- You look happy.
- Yes. My project was <sup>5</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ in the school.
- Really? Was it 6 than Joe's?
- Yes, it was. I was surprised because my last project was much <sup>7</sup>\_\_\_\_\_\_ than his.
   He usually does very good projects but this was <sup>8</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ one he's done this year.

#### Writing

# 5 Make either a superlative sentence (S) or a comparative sentence (C).

difficult (school subject)
The most difficult school subject
<u>is Maths.</u> (S)
interesting (place to visit in your country)
(S)
bad (pop group)
(C)
good (month of the year)
(C)
good (place to eat in your town)
(S)
funny (TV programme)
(C)
nice (place to go for a walk in your town)
(5)
big (city in your country)
(C)

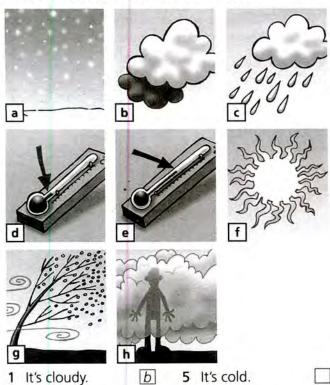
## Progress check

#### 1 Write the answers.

- 1 North and South America are examples of continents
- 2 China and Russia are examples of c\_\_\_\_\_\_.
- 3 The Atlantic is an example of an o ......
- 4 Paris and London are c\_\_\_\_\_ cities.
- 5 The four points of a compass are:
- 6 Spring and summer are two of the s\_\_\_\_\_.

  The two others are: \_\_\_\_\_.
- 7 The Amazon and the Nile are two long
- 8 The highest m\_\_\_\_\_ in the world is Everest.
- 9 A\_\_\_\_\_ is the coldest continent.
- 10 The Channel T\_\_\_\_\_ runs under the sea from England to France.

## 2 Match the pictures to the sentences.



6 It's snowing.

7 It's windy.

8 It's sunny.

- 3 Make full sentences.
  - 1 She's got beautiful eyes. They / blue / sky.

    They're as blue as the sky.
  - 2 I've got all my books in my bag and I can't pick it up. It / heavy / lead.
  - 3 I keep my books at school, so my bag isn't heavy. It / light / feather.
  - 4 Don't touch me. Your hands / cold / ice.
  - 5 It's very sunny today and 20°C! It / warm / toast.
  - 6 David won the 100 metres race. He / fast / lightning.

#### 4 Complete the sentences with the comparative or superlative form of the adjectives in brackets.

- 1 Amy and Donna are <u>the friendliest</u> girls in our class. (friendly)
- 2 James is \_\_\_\_\_ friend in the world. (good)
- 3 A Rolex watch is \_\_\_\_\_ than a Swatch watch. (expensive)
- 4 I think that \_\_\_\_\_ weather is in summer. (nice)
- 5 Tom is \_\_\_\_\_\_ than Dan. But Luke is \_\_\_\_\_ boy in our class. (tall)
- 6 It rained all day yesterday, but today the weather is \_\_\_\_\_\_. (good)
- 7 Yesterday was \_\_\_\_\_\_ day of my life!

  It was \_\_\_\_\_ than the day I broke
  my arm! (bad)
- 8 Rome is \_\_\_\_\_\_ than London in the winter but it is also \_\_\_\_\_. (hot / wet)

2 It's raining.

3 It's foggy.

4 It's warm.

## 5 1.27 Listen and complete the text.



#### I can ...

1	My favourite season 1 is summer. The weather is usually  1 and 2, and it doesn't 3 very often.
	an talk about the weather and seasons.  Yes I need more practice.  I think summer is 1 (good) than
	winter. It is <sup>2</sup> (hot) and <sup>3</sup> (sunny). Winter is <sup>4</sup> (dark) and <sup>5</sup> (wet) than summer. But <sup>6</sup> (nice) season is spring!
l c	an compare different things.  Yes I need more practice
3	The capital city of my country is 1 The highest mountain is 2 and the longest river is 3 I think the most beautiful place in my country is 4

# Entertainment

# 6A TV programmes

## Types of TV programmes

# 1 \*\* Match the programmes (1–9) to the descriptions in the TV guide (a–i).

1	a quiz show	1
2	a soap opera	
3	a cartoon	
4	a police drama	
5	a documentary	

- 6 the news \_\_\_\_\_
  7 a reality show \_\_\_\_\_
- a Learn all about whales and dolphins in this great new programme.
- b What is Mickey Mouse going to do this time? Watch all your favourites – Tom and Jerry, Donald Duck, ...
- c It's a story about students at a wizard school, with Daniel Radcliffe as Harry, and Emma Watson as Hermione.
- d Do you remember what happened last week? Jessica's boyfriend arrived, but she wasn't there ... Find out what happened to him in tonight's show!
- e This is the funniest programme in the world!
- f Who is going to leave the house this week? On this show, you have a chance to choose. Decide and phone us!
- g They drive fast cars and catch robbers... See what happens tonight inMiami Cops.
- h Find out what is happening right now around the world.
- i How much do you know? Try to answer these questions!

## 2 Complete the dialogue with the words in the box.



show	opera	TV guide	record	interview	control	
Nick		s the 1_ <i>TV</i>	-			
Amber	I'm rea	ding it. Oh	great! M	ly favourite	soap	
	is on soon. Oh no! There's a good					
	3	on a	t the sam	ne time. The	ey always	
	4	interesting people like film stars and				
	pop sta	ars.				
Nick	You ca	n <sup>5</sup>	the s	oap opera a	and watch it	
	later.					
Amber	Good i	dea. Can I	have the	remote 6	?	
Nick	Here it	is.				

3 1.28 Listen to two people talking about television programmes. Number them in the order they are going to watch them. There are two programmes that they aren't going to watch.

a	a sports programme
b	1 a cartoon
c	a police drama
d	a chat show
e	the news
f	a reality show
g	a comedy programme
h	a film

#### going to

## 4 Complete the dialogue with going to and the verbs in brackets.

Karina What 1 <u>are we going to watch</u> (watch) on TV tonight?

Alec Well, I <sup>2</sup>\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not miss)

The Simpsons tonight. It's my favourite programme. Do you remember what

happened last week?

Dad There's a football match on TV tonight. It

starts at seven o'clock.

Karina Oh no! It ends at ten o'clock.

3\_\_\_\_\_ (you / watch) it all?

Mum No, he isn't! My favourite quiz show is

on at eight o'clock. I 4\_\_\_\_\_

(watch) that. And you and your

brother 5\_\_\_\_\_ (finish) your homework before you watch anything.

Karina OK, Mum. I don't mind. I

6\_\_\_\_\_ (record) In the House. It's my favourite reality show. I can watch

it later.

Alec So, what about The Simpsons? Dad

7\_\_\_\_\_ (watch) the football, Mum <sup>8</sup>\_\_\_\_ (see) her programme, Karina <sup>9</sup>\_\_\_\_

(not miss) her reality show – what about

me?

Dad Don't worry. I 10\_\_\_\_\_\_ (do)

some work this evening. I don't really

want to watch the football!

Alec / Dad!

Karina

# 5 Read Paul's diary for next week. Complete the questions and answers.

MONDAY	have a piano lesson
TUESDAY	revise for a test
WEDNESDAY	do the Science project
THURSDAY	watch The Simpsons on TV
FRIDAY	see the new film with Nigel

1	have a tennis lesson / Monday?	
	Is Paul going to have a tennis lesson	on Monday?
	No, he isn't. He's going to have a pic	no lesson.
2	revise for a test / Tuesday?	
3	do the English project / Wednesday?	
4	watch <i>Friends</i> on TV / Thursday?	
5	see the new film with Nigel / Friday?	

### Writing

#### 6 Write sentences.

hat are you and your friends going to	
This weekend, I	
My sister / brother / friend	
We	
My parents	
My sister / brother / friend	
We	
My parents	
	This weekend, I

## At the movies

#### Adverbs

#### Write the adverbs.

adjective	adverb	
bad	badly	
beautiful		
careful		
easy		
fast		
good		
happy		
hard		
heavy		
horrible		
loud		
quick		
quiet		
slow		
sudden		

## 2 Complete the sentences with the adverbs in exercise 1.



1 She is acting badly\_\_\_\_.



2 They are moving



\_\_\_\_\_, a monster jumped out in front of them.



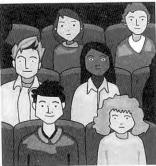
4 He is walking C\_



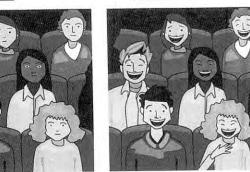
5 They are talking



6 He is working



7 They are watching



8 They are laughing



9 She is acting W\_\_\_\_.





10 He is driving

# 3 \*\*\* Complete the sentences with adjectives or adverbs.

- 1 Jack's a good swimmer.

  Jack can swim \_\_\_\_\_ well \_\_\_\_.
- 2 Sebastian's a bad dancer.
  Sebastian dances \_\_\_\_\_\_.
- 3 Kim's very careful.

  Kim does everything \_\_\_\_\_\_.
- 4 John can run fast.
  John is a \_\_\_\_\_ runner.
- 5 There was a sudden noise.
  \_\_\_\_\_, there was a noise.
- 6 I don't play music very loudly.
  - I don't like \_\_\_\_\_ music.

# 4 Listen to a teacher and match the children to how they wrote the test.



1.	slowly	badly	quickly	very well	carefully	
1	Uma	car	refully			
2	Sara					
3	Daniel					
4	Jane					
5	Harry	-				

## 5 Choose the correct words to complete the sentences.

- 1 Come and swim! The water is warm/ warmly.
- 2 Please be quiet / quietly. The children are writing a test.
- 3 I heard a loud / loudly noise.
- 4 Oh dear. I did very bad / badly in my test.
- 5 I can dance but not very good / well.
- 6 She plays the piano beautifully / beautiful.
- 7 The crocodile opens its mouth slow / slowly and then shuts it again very quick / quickly.
- 8 This film is so horrible / horribly!
- 9 My bag is very heavy / heavily.
- 10 This exercise is easy / easily.

## Writing

## 6 Answer the questions.

1 What do you do slowly?





- 2 What do you do carefully?
- 3 How well can you play football?
- 4 Do you talk quietly or loudly with your friends?
- 5 What do you do badly?
- 6 What do you do well?

# 6C Lights, cameras, action

## Types of films

## 1 Label the pictures with types of films.







2



4





6



8

# 2 \*\* Complete the sentences with types of films.

1	The new Mr Bean film is the funniest comedy film in the world!
2	I was so scared. I really don't like h films.
3	I like films with a happy ending, especially r c, where there is a wedding at the end.
4	My favourite films are t They are so exciting and full of action.
5	I don't like m because I hate it when people start singing in the middle of a film.
6	I love all of the Star Wars films because I like s f
7	The Harry Potter films are my favourite f films.
8	Rio is a great c about a parrot but Madagascar 3 is better!

## 3 \*\*\*\* Answer the questions in full.

1	What is your favourite film?  My favourite film is
2	What kind of films do you like best?
3	What kind of films don't you like?
4	Who is your favourite actor?
5	How often do you watch films at the cinema?
6	How often do you watch films on TV?

## have to

# 4 Look at the list. What do Howard and Meg have to do this week?





	Howard	Meg
take the dog for a walk	1	X
go to the dentist	×	1
practise the piano	1	1
revise for a test	X	X
help with the housework	1	1
cook dinner	X	1
buy a present	1	X

_		1	
1	Howard <u>has to take the d</u>	og	for a walk.
2	Meg <u>doesn't have to take</u>	the dog	for a walk.
3	Meg	to	the dentist.
4	Howard and Meg		_ the piano.
5	They		_ for a test.
6	They	with the	housework.
7	Meg		dinner.

8 She\_

a present.

# 5 \*\*\* 1.30 Listen to Simon talking about his weekend. Tick (/) the things he has to do and cross (X) the things he doesn't have to do.

1	Get up early /	
2	Revise for a test	
3	Go to sports training	
4	Tidy his room	
5	Go shopping	
6	Make his lunch	
7	Take the dog for a walk	

## Writing

# 6 Write the questions and answers about yourself using have to.

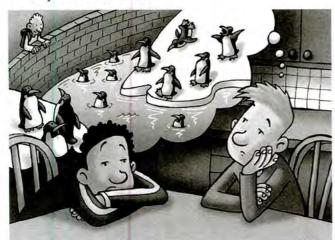
y	ourself using have to.	
1	you / do homework at the weekend?	
	Do you have to do homework at the	weekend?
	Yes, I do. I don't have to do homew	ork on
	Saturdays but I have to do homewor	rk on
	Sundays.	
2	you / go shopping with your parents?	
3	you and your classmates / stand up witeacher comes into the classroom?	hen a
4	What jobs / you / do in the house?	
5	How often / you / tidy your room?	
6	What time / you / get ùp / on school d	lays?

# 6D The lost penguin

## **Making suggestions**

# 1 Complete the dialogue with the sentences (a–f).

- a Let's come again next weekend.
- **b** Let's go to the zoo to see the penguins.
- c Let's look on the signpost.
- d They're £2 each.
- e Why don't we come back later when it's quieter?
- f Why don't we walk?



Tom Matt	I'm bored. What shall we do?  Let's go to the zoo to see the penguins.
Tom	Good idea!
Tom	I hate waiting for the bus.
Matt Tom	OK.
Matt Tom	Let's buy a map of the zoo.
Matt	Oh, OK, let's not buy one!
Tom Matt Tom	Where are the penguins? I don't know. 4
Matt Tom	Wow, there are lots of people here.
Matt	No, I think they are feeding the penguins now. It'll be fun.
Tom Matt	I'm glad we came. This is great.
Tom	Good idea.

# 2 Match the words in A to the words in B to make phrases.

Α	В
go —	shopping
play	a pizza
watch	a film
have	computer games
go \	a CD
pack	the match on TV
watch	on the Internet
listen to	our suitcases

# 3 \*\* Complete the sentences with the phrases in exercise 2.

1		Why <u>don't we have a pizza</u>	?
		That's a good idea. I'm going to have ham and mushrooms on mine.	
2	•	Let's	
	0	OK. We can look for information about the theatre.	
3	٠	Shall	?
	0	Yes, that's a good idea. I must buy a present for my mum.	t
4	•	Let's	
	0	OK. Who is playing?	
5	•	Why	_
			?
		OK. But be careful, I'm really good. I always win every game!	
6	•	Shall	?
	0	OK. Shall I meet you in front of the cinema	?
7	•	Why	
			_?
	0	OK, but not loudly because my mum hates loud music.	
8	•	Shalltoda	ay?
	0	Good idea. We have to be at the airport at	

eight o'clock in the morning.

# 4 Complete the sentences so they all have the same meaning.





- 1 a Let's watch something else.
  - b Shall <u>we watch</u> something else?
  - c Why <u>don't we watch</u> something else?



- 2 a Shall we go swimming?
  - b Let's \_\_\_\_\_\_ swimming.
  - c Why \_\_\_\_\_\_ swimming?



- 3 a Let's go to the cinema tonight.
  - b Why \_\_\_\_\_ to the cinema tonight?
  - c Shall \_\_\_\_\_\_ to the cinema tonight?



- 4 a Why don't we make a cake?
  - b Shall \_\_\_\_\_\_ a cake?
  - c Let's \_\_\_\_\_\_ a cake.



- 5 a Let's have a cola.
  - b Why \_\_\_\_\_ a cola?
  - c Shall \_\_\_\_\_\_ a cola?

## 5 1.31 Listen and complete the notes.

Friday	
Going to: the cinema	
Meeting at (place):	
Meeting at (time):	

	Saturday	
	Going to:	
L	Meeting at (place):	
	Meeting at (time):	

Sunday	
Going to:	
Meeting at (place):	
Meeting at (time):	

Wednesday	
Going to:	
Meeting at (place):	
Meeting at (time):	

Thursday	
Going to:	
Meeting at (place):	
Meeting at (time):	

## **Progress check**

#### 1 Circle the correct words.

- 1 'Why are you laughing?' 'I'm watching the news /a comedy show/ a documentary.'
- 2 My uncle works for a TV company. He makes documentaries / films / police dramas about animals.
- River City is one of the most popular films / reality shows / soap operas in Scotland. Every week, people watch to see what happens to their favourite characters in the story.
- 4 It's important to know about things in the world. That's why I always watch comedy shows / reality shows / the news.
- 5 I love police dramas / quiz shows / soap operas, because I often answer all the questions!
- 6 When they make a character in the news / a soap opera / a cartoon, they have to draw lots of pictures and then use a computer to make them 'move'.

## 2 Write the types of films.

dark night.

It's very funny. Owen Wilson is the main actor and he is the funniest man in the world!
 comedy

 Lots of famous people do the voices of the characters. Ben Stiller does the voice of Alex the lion.
 It's about a magic land full of wizards and talking animals.
 The singing is great and the dancing and costumes, too.
 It's really scary. Sometimes you have to close

your eyes when the monster comes out of the

6 It's about a man who travels in time and space.

# 3 Complete the dialogue with *going to* and the verbs in brackets.

•	Are you 1_going	to study (study) tonight?
0	No, I'm too tired	
	1 2	(watch) a DVD.
•		ome to the sports centre with (play) basketball.
0	Who 4	(play) with?
	Tom, Anna and	some other friends.
	We <sup>5</sup>	(meet) at seven o'clock.
0	6	(you / take) the bus?
•	No, 17	(go) by bike. It isn't far.
0	Wow. Cycling ar	nd basketball in one evening!
•	So, <sup>8</sup>	(you / come) with us?
0	I don't know. My	y parents 9
		nd I have to look after my little (watch) <i>Diary of a</i> loves that film.

- · OK. Well, enjoy the film.
- · Thanks.

# 4 1.32 Listen to an interview with an actor and circle the correct words.

The actor:

- 1 works(hard)/ slowly.
- 2 learns his lines easily / carefully.
- 3 is going to work on television / make a film.
- 4 isn't going to work in America / get married.
- 5 sings badly / well.

The interviewer says:

- 6 Shall we sing a song / watch a film?
- 7 Let's talk about your new film / family.
- 8 Why don't you go to Hollywood / make a CD?

## 5 Make sentences using have to / don't have to.



1 Ted is a teacher. (work on Saturdays / prepare lessons) He doesn't have to work on Saturdays. He has to prepare lessons.



2 Miranda is on a school trip. (go to school / get up early)



3 They are school children. (do homework / go to school on Sundays)



4 Annie is a waitress. (cook food / bring food to customers)



5 Seth works in a zoo on Saturdays. (feed the animals / buy a ticket for the zoo)

#### I can ...

#### Write the answers and tick ( $\mathcal{I}$ ) the correct box.

1		nday <sup>1</sup> I <u>'m' going to</u> <u>TV</u> . (watch TV)
	Next we	eek my parents (buy an MP3 player)
l c	an talk a	about plans. I need more practice
	163	Theed more practice

2 I like ¹ I don't li very mu		
I can say w watching.	hat TV progra	mmes / films I like
Yes	I need more	practice

	go / Let's / to / cinema / the	
•	Let's go to the cinema	
	idea / That's / good / a	
0	2	
	we / Why / meet / don't / the bus stop / a	it
•	3	
	we / meet / Shall / two o'clock / at	
0	4	_
	OK / you / See / there	
	5	

I need more practice

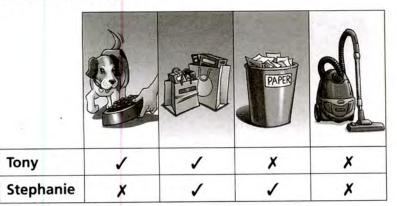
# Revision

1	1.33 Listen to	the	interview	and	answer	the
	questions.					

- 1 Has he got any brothers or sisters?

  Yes, he has. He's got one brother.
- 2 What subjects does Josh like?
- 3 What sports does Josh do?
- 4 When does he do sport?
- 5 What does he usually do at the weekend?
- 6 Does he like playing computer games?
- 7 What jobs does he have to do in the house?

# 2 Write about Tony and Stephanie. Use a verb and the correct form of have to.



1	Tony	has to feed	the dog.
1	TOTTY _	rias to reed	the dog

- 2 Stephanie \_\_\_\_\_ the dog.
- 3 Tony and Stephanie \_\_\_\_\_\_ the shopping.
- 4 Stephanie \_\_\_\_\_\_ the recycling.
- 5 Tony \_\_\_\_\_\_ the recycling.
- 6 Tony and Stephanie \_\_\_\_\_\_ the floor.

# **3** Write the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 Every Tuesday, after school I <u>have</u>
  (have) a music lesson. But today
  I \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the dentist, so I
  \_\_\_\_\_ (not have) a music lesson.
- 2 Karl usually \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) TV in the evenings, but tonight he \_\_\_\_ (play) football for the school team.
- 3 I always \_\_\_\_\_ (read) a lot when I go on holiday. At the moment, I \_\_\_\_\_ (read) a book by Phillip Pullman.
- 4 Angela \_\_\_\_\_ (not / usually / go) to bed late. But tonight she \_\_\_\_ (go) to bed later, because she has to finish her homework.

## 4 What did Sara buy? Write questions and answers with some or any.

Shoppin	ig list
oil /	rice /
tomatoes x	beans /
water x	meat x

1	Did she buy any oil?	
	Yes, she bought some oil.	
2		
_	-	_
3		_
4		
5		

Complete the sentences with one word in each gap.	7 Complete the text with the correct form of the adjectives in brackets.
<ul> <li>1Are there any grapes?</li> <li>2 there any meat?</li> <li>3 There some cheese.</li> <li>4 There some apples.</li> <li>5 How eggs are there?</li> <li>6 How milk is there?</li> <li>7 I went to the shop and bought a of bread.</li> <li>8 Do you have one of toast for breakfast or two?</li> </ul>	I think Looney Tunes is funny, but Tom and Jerry is much 1 funnier (funny). But the 2 (good) cartoon of all is The Simpsons. My favourite character is Homer. He's 3 (old) and 4 (fat) than Marge, his wife. She's much (nice) than Homer. Maggie, the baby, is 6 (young) of the three children. The 7 (old) child is Bart. I think he's 8 (bad) at schoolwork in his class!
What happened to Andy on holiday? Complete the sentences with the words in the box in the past simple tense.	Monday play tennis badminton
eat close leave lose start take <del>be</del> watch drive get have	Tuesday finish my homework
Hi Craig, The first day of our holiday   was	Wednesday  Medanie watch a DVD  with Melanie
terrible! First, we <sup>2</sup> to the wrong hotel. We finally <sup>3</sup> to our hotel	Thursday cook dinner for Tom Dan
at ten o'clock. But they <sup>4</sup> the restaurant at half past nine! I was lucky — I <sup>5</sup> an apple in my bag.	Friday buy tickets for the concert
The next morning, we 6 a taxi to the beach. We drove for a long time. At the beach, it 7 raining. We 8 in a café and 9 the rain. Then we went back to the hotel by bus. But my mother 10 her bag on the bus! So we 11 all our money. It was a bad day!  Bye, Andy	<ol> <li>On Monday, she <u>isn't going to play</u> tennis She badminton.</li> <li>On Tuesday, she her homework.</li> <li>On Wednesday, Valerie and Melanie to the cinema. They a DVD.</li> <li>On Thursday, Valerie a DVD.</li> <li>On Thursday, Valerie a dinner for Tom. She dinner for Dan.</li> </ol>
	dinner for Dan.  5 On Friday, she tickets for the concert.

# Grammar summary

## 1 My life

## 1.1 Present simple: affirmative

l We You They	have buy	a holiday in May. presents for the children.
He She It	visits lives	Scotland in November. on a farm.

- **a** To make the present simple, we use the infinitive. For *he, she* and *it*, we add *-s*.
- b We use the present simple to talk about things that happen repeatedly. We also use the present simple to talk about facts that are generally true.
- c Note these spelling rules:
  - 1 With verbs ending in -o, add -es. She goes to the sports centre every day.
  - 2 With verbs ending in -ch, -sh, -s, -x or -z, add -es.

We pronounce the -es as /ız/. She watches TV.

## 1.2 Present simple: negative

To make the negative of the present simple we use don't / doesn't and the infinitive.

I don't live in Britain.

She doesn't like school.

## 1.3 Present simple: questions

To make questions in the present simple, we use do / does and the infinitive.

Do you go to bed late on Saturday?

For Wh- questions we add the question word at the beginning.

Where do you live? When does she do her homework?

## 1.4 Present simple: short answers

To make short answers, we do not repeat the main verb. We use only do / does in the affirmative and don't / doesn't in the negative.

Do you play the violin? Does he live on a farm? Yes, I do. (NOT Yes, I play.)

No, he doesn't. (NOT No,

he doesn't live.)

#### 1.5 Ordinal numbers

1st	first	20th	twentieth
2nd	second	30th	thirtieth
3rd	third	40th	fortieth
4th	fourth	50th	fiftieth
5th	fifth	60th	sixtieth
6th	sixth	70th	seventieth
7th	seventh	80th	eightieth
8th	eighth	90th	ninetieth
9th	ninth	100th	hundredth
10th	tenth		

- a We use ordinal numbers for dates.
  My birthday is the twenty-seventh of June.
- **b** We also use them to describe the order of a noun. This is my **fourth** visit to England. We live on the **second** floor.

#### **Translate**

New Year's Day is the first of January. November is the eleventh month of the year.

## 1.6 Adverbs of frequency

always usually / normally often sometimes

- **a** We use adverbs of frequency to tell us how often something happens. We ask questions about frequency with *How often* ...?
  - How often do you go to the cinema?
- **b** We usually put adverbs of frequency before a verb. I usually watch TV in the evening.
- c When there is an auxiliary verb (eg. do, don't), we put adverbs of frequency after the auxiliary and before the main verb.

I don't **often** go to the cinema. What do you **usually** watch on TV?

**d** We usually put adverbs of frequency after the verb *be*. *It's always cold in winter.* 

#### **Translate**

I usually watch TV before I do my homework. We don't often go to football matches. How often do you go to pop concerts? I'm usually not at home on Wednesday

## 2 Animals

#### 2.1 Present continuous: affirmative

ľ	am 'm	
We You They	are 're	sleeping. reading a magazine
He She It	is 's	wearing jeans.

We use the present continuous to talk about something that is happening at the moment we speak.

Note these spelling rules:

- 1 with most verbs, add -ing. go going
- 2 with verbs ending in -e, drop the -e and add -ing. take taking
- 3 with verbs ending in a short vowel and one consonant, double the consonant. sit – sitting

## 2.2 Present continuous: negative

To make the negative we add *not* after the verb *be*.

You are not going shopping. (long form)

They **aren't** taking the bus. (short form)

## 2.3 Present continuous: questions

- a To make questions in the present continuous we put Am, Is or Are in front of the subject. He is taking a photo. Is he taking a photo?
- **b** For *Wh* questions we add the question word at the beginning.

When are you going shopping? Why is he taking a photo? What are they doing?

#### 2.4 Present continuous: short answers

To make short answers, we use only the verb be, NOT the -ing form. The verb be is in the full form, not the short form. Is she wearing her school uniform?

Yes, she is. (NOT Yes, she is wearing or Yes, she's)

## 2.5 Present simple and continuous

I go to school every day.
I am going to school now.
Tony gets up at eight o'clock every day.
It is eight o'clock now. Tony is getting up.

#### **Translate**

She waits for the bus every day. She is waiting for the bus at the moment.

#### 2.6 must

1		
You		
He		
She	must	go home now.
It		
We		
They		

We use *must* when it is necessary to do something. We don't have an -s in the he / she / it form of must. Peter must do his homework.

#### **Translate**

You must clean your room.

My sister must buy some new clothes.

## 2.7 Subject and object pronouns

Subject	Object
1	me
you	you
he	him
she	her
it	it
we	us
they	them

subject pronoun		object pronoun
We	love	him.
He	doesn't love	us.

#### **Translate**

They see her on Saturdays. She loves him.

## 3 Holidays

## 3.1 Past simple of be: affirmative

l He She It	was	on holiday at school at the cinema	last week. yesterday.
We You They	were	ill in London out	on Monday.

We use the past simple of be to talk about a definite time in the past.

#### **Translate**

I was at home yesterday. She was on holiday in England last year. They were at the cinema on Thursday.

#### 3.2 Past simple of be: affirmative

I He She It	was not wasn't	on holiday at school at the cinema ill in London out	last week. yesterday. on Monday.
We You They	were not weren't		

To make the negative we put *not* after the verb. To make the short form, we use *wasn't / weren't*.

## 3.3 Past simple of be: questions

Was	he she it	here at five o'clock last week? at home yesterday evening? at the cinema on Friday? on TV yesterday?
Were	we you they	in England two years ago? at home yesterday? ill last week?

a To make questions, we put the verb in front of the subject.

He was at home yesterday. Was he at home yesterday?

**b** For *Wh*- questions we add the question word at the beginning.

### 3.4 Past simple of be: short answers

Yes,	he she it	was.	No,	he she it	wasn't.
	we you they	were.		we you they	weren't.

#### **Translate**

Were you at the cinema yesterday? Yes, I was. Was he at school last week? No, he wasn't.

# 3.5 Past simple affirmative: regular verbs

I stayed in bed for three days. He watched TV all day. It arrived four days ago. We needed help last week. They visited us after school.

- We use the past simple for actions and states which happened at a particular time and are now complete.
   We often use it with time expressions, such as yesterday, ago, on (+ day), in (+ month / year), and at (+ time).
- **b** To make the past simple tense we add -ed to the infinitive.
- c Note these spelling rules:
  - With verbs ending in -e, add -d.
     We closed our books.
  - With verbs with a short vowel and one consonant at the end, double the consonant and add -ed. They stopped the car. They robbed the bank. They travelled to Spain.
  - 3 With verbs ending in -y, remove the -y and add -ied. He studied in London. I carried the bag.
  - 4 Note this pronunciation rule: When the stem of the verb ends in -d or -t, the -ed ending is pronounced /ɪd/.

She needed an operation. I wanted a book.

## Past simple: negative

I He She It We You They	did not didn't	have lunch yesterday.
---	-------------------	-----------------------

To make the negative of the past simple of regular and irregular verbs we use did not / didn't and the infinitive. He went to school. He didn't go to school.

#### **Translate**

Did you see your teacher on holiday? No, I didn't. He didn't write the letter yesterday.

## Past simple affirmative: irregular verbs

I had a headache.

It bit me.

You wrote a letter.

We got some medicine.

He went to London. They drove home.

She took my temperature.

A lot of verbs are irregular. There is no rule to make these verbs. You need to learn the form for each verb. See page 79 for a list of some irregular verbs.

## Past simple: Yes / No questions

Did	I hurt him? he drop the camera? she cut her finger? it ring? we play rugby? you break your leg? they have a headache?	
-----	---	--

Did is the past of do. To make questions in past simple, we use Did and the infinitive. We put Did in front of the subject.

She went to London. Did she go to London?

## Past simple: short answers

Yes,	l he she it we you they	did.	No,	l he she it we you they	didn't.
------	-------------------------	------	-----	-------------------------	---------

To make short answers, we use only did / didn't - NOT the infinitive.

Did he play football yesterday?

Yes, he did. (NOT Yes, he played.)

Did they go to Paris?

No, they didn't. (NOT No, they didn't go.)

#### 3.10 Past simple: Wh- questions

a For Wh- questions we add the question word at the beginning.

When did you go to England? Why did you come home?

**b** When the question word is the subject, we use the full verb.

Who bought a new car? What happened to Mandy?

#### Translate

Did you go to London last year? Did they play tennis yesterday? When did she go to Paris?

## Food

#### Countable and uncountable nouns

We need some bread. We need some tomatoes. How many do we need? How much do we need?

a Some nouns are countable. These nouns can be singular or plural.

an apple

six apples

an onion

lots of onions

a sausage

100g of sausages

**b** Some nouns are uncountable. These have no singular or plural form.

some milk

a lot of rice

a little butter

#### a / an 4.2

an apple a potato a hamburger an egg

- a A / an are indefinite articles. When the following noun begins with a consonant, we use a. When the following noun begins with a vowel (or vowel sound), we use an.
- **b** We don't use a / an with plurals or uncountable nouns. (see 4.3)

## **Grammar summary**

#### **Translate**

You need a frying pan. You need an egg. I like apples. There's sugar in this tea.

#### 4.3 some and any

I've got **some** books. I haven't got **any** food. Have you got **any** money?

**a** We use *some* and *any* with countable nouns in the plural and with uncountable nouns.

some books some money

**b** We use *some* when the sentence is positive.

We use *any* when the sentence is negative or a question. *Is there any milk?*There isn't any time.

#### 4.4 How much? | How many?

We use *How many* to ask about the quantity of countable nouns.

How many oranges have you got?

We use *How much* to ask about the quantity of uncountable nouns.

How much cheese do you want?

#### **Translate**

How much milk do we need? How many eggs do we need?

## 4.5 Definite and indefinite articles

You need some oil and a frying pan. Put the oil in the frying pan.

- a We use a / an when we mention a singular, countable noun for the first time.
- **b** We use *the* when we know or can see which thing or person we are talking about or when we mention it for a second time.
- c We use the same form of *the* for singular and plural countable nouns and for uncountable nouns.

the apple the onions the water

#### **Translate**

Slice the onions.
Put the flour in the bowl.
I've got a sandwich for lunch.

## 4.6 Quantity: a little and a few

a little	salt butter	
a few	carrots	

We use a *little* and a few to talk about small quantities. We use a *little* with uncountable nouns and a few with plural countable nouns.

## 5 The world

## 5.1 How questions

How	long high deep	is this street? is this building? is this ocean?	It's 400 metres long. It's 20 metres high. It's 2 kilometres deep.
-----	----------------------	---	--

We use *How* with an adjective to ask about the measurements of something. We can use the same adjective in the answer.

How long is this river? It's 500 kilometres long.

#### **Translate**

How wide is the Amazon? How deep is the Atlantic Ocean?

## 5.2 Comparatives

We use the comparative when we compare two things or people. After a comparative we use *than*. Canada is larger than England.

a To form the comparative of most short adjectives (adjectives with one syllable), we usually add -er.

small – smaller warm – warmer

**b** With adjectives which end in -e, just add -r.

large – larger nice – nicer

c With adjectives which end in one consonant after a short vowel, double the consonant and add -er.

hot - hotter big - bigger

**d** With adjectives which end in -y, change the -y to -i and add -er.

dirty - dirtier easy - easier

**e** With adjectives with two or more syllables (except when the second syllable ends in -y), put *more* before the adjective.

interesting - more interesting

f Some adjectives are irregular. far – further

#### **Translate**

Scotland is smaller than England. I am taller than my best friend.

#### 5.3 Superlatives

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
small	smaller	the smallest
nice	nicer	the nicest
wet	wetter	the wettest
heavy	heavier	the heaviest
modern	more modern	the most modern
far	further	the furthest

We use the superlative when we compare three or more things or people. We use *the* before the superlative.

Mount Everest is the highest mountain in the world.

- a To form the superlative of adjectives we use the and -est.
- **b** With adjectives with two or more syllables (except when the second syllable ends in -y), put most before the adjective.
- c Spelling changes also apply to the superlative form.

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
big	bigger	the biggest
hot	hotter	the hottest
easy	easier	the easiest

#### Translate

I'm the oldest student in my class. What is the furthest planet from Earth?

# 5.4 Comparatives and superlatives: good and bad

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
good	better	the best
bad	worse	the worst

The comparative and superlative forms of good and bad are irregular.

#### **Translate**

I think football is better than basketball. The worst subject is Maths.

Andy is the best student in our class.

# 5.5 Comparatives and superlatives with more and the most

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
gorgeous	more gorgeous	the most gorgeous
expensive	more expensive	the most expensive
intelligent	more intelligent	the most intelligent

We make the comparatives of adjectives with more than one syllable with *more*. We make the superlative with *the most*, except where the second syllable is *-y*.

useful more useful the most useful BUT happy happier the happiest

#### **Translate**

Geography is more difficult than Maths. He bought the most beautiful card in the shop. Who is the most intelligent person in the class?

#### 5.6 as ... as

as heavy as lead as white as snow

We use as ... as to say two things or people are the same.

Sometimes we use as ... as in fixed phrases.

as warm as toast

as dry as a bone

#### Translate

My sister is as tall as me. That building is as high as a mountain.

## 6 Entertainment

## 6.1 going to: affirmative

T	am ′m		
He She It	is 's	going to	visit Grandma next week have pizza for lunch. buy a new CD tomorrow
We You They	are 're		buy a new CD tomorrow.

To make *going to* we use *be* and *going to* and the infinitive. We can use *going to* to talk about what we have decided to do in the future.

#### **Translate**

I'm going to watch TV this evening.

They're going to have lunch in a restaurant tomorrow.

## 6.2 going to: negative

I	am not 'm not				
He She It	is not isn't	going to	phone Tim. play in the garden. play computer games.		
We You They	are not aren't		play comparer games.		

To make the negative form of *going to*, we use the correct form of the negative of *be*.

#### **Translate**

He isn't going to get up early tomorrow. We aren't going to eat at home today.

#### 6.3 going to: questions

Am	1		
ls	he she it	going to	see you this evening? do today's homework? rain this afternoon? have a party?
Are	we you they		

#### What is she going to sing?

**a** To make questions with *going to*, we put the verb *be* in front of the subject.

Are they going to play football?

**b** For *Wh*- questions we add the question word at the beginning.

What are you going to do this weekend?

#### **Translate**

Are you going to have a pizza? What are you going to do on your birthday?

## 6.4 going to: short answers

Yes,	1	am.		l'm	not.
	we you they.	are.	No,	we you they	aren't.
	he she it	is.		he she it	isn't.

To make short answers, we use the verb be, NOT going to.

#### **Translate**

Is she going to play tennis tomorrow? Yes, she is. Are they going to phone you this evening? No, they aren't.

## 6.5 Adjectives and adverbs

Adjective	Adverb	
The car is slow.	It moves slowly.	
He was quiet.	He spoke quietly.	
She's happy.	She's singing happily.	

a Adjectives describe nouns – they say what something is like.

He was a horrible man.

**b** Adverbs describe verbs – they say how you do something.

She opened her eyes quickly.

- c We make the adverb by adding -ly to the adjective. careful carefully loud loudly
- **d** With adjectives that end in -y, change the -y to -i in the adverb.

easy - easily happy - happily

e These adverbs are irregular.

fast - fast good - well hard - hard

This is a **fast** car. The car travels **fast**. He is a **good** driver. He drives **well**. She is a **hard** worker. She works very **hard**.

#### **Translate**

She's careful. She does her homework very carefully. It's a good robot. It works very well.

## 6.6 have to: affirmative

I We You They	have to	get up early. be very fit.
He She It	has to	stay outdoors.

To show when something is necessary, we use have I has to and the infinitive.

#### **Translate**

You have to wait.

He has to wear a uniform at school.

## 6.7 have to: negative

I We You They	do not don't	have to	get up early. be very fit.	
He She It	does not doesn't		stay outdoors.	

- a We use don't have to / doesn't have to when something is not necessary.
- **b** To make the negative, we add *don't / doesn't* before *have to*.

I have to get up early.

I don't have to get up

early.

She has to work.

She doesn't have to

work.

#### **Translate**

We don't have to go to school on Saturdays. He doesn't have to get up early.

#### 6.8 have to: questions

Do	we you they	have to	wear a uniform? travel a lot? do a lot of homework?
Does	he she it		sleep outdoors?

When do they have to go to bed?

- a To make questions with have to, we use Do I Does, have to and the infinitive.
- **b** For *Wh* questions we add the question word at the beginning.

#### Translate

Do you have to wear a uniform? Does she have to get up early?

#### 6.9 have to: short answers

Yes,	we you they	do.	No,	we you they	don't.
	he she it	does.		he she it	doesn't.

To make short answers, we do not repeat *have to* or the main verb. We use only *do / does* in the affirmative and *don't / doesn't* in the negative.

Do you have to travel a lot?

Yes, I do.

Does she have to work outdoors?

Yes, she does.

#### **Translate**

Do they have to wear a uniform? Yes, they do. Does she have to do her homework? No, she doesn't.

## 6.10 Making suggestions

- a We make suggestions with:
  - 1 Why don't we and the infinitive. Why don't we play tennis?
  - 2 Let's and the infinitive. Let's watch TV.
  - 3 Shall we and the infinitive.

Shall we meet outside the sports centre?

**b** We also use *shall* with question words to ask for a suggestion.

Where shall we meet?

c If you agree with a suggestion, you can say: OK, that's a good idea or All right. Shall we go shopping? All right. Why don't we go to the cinema? That's a good idea.

#### **Translate**

Let's go swimming. Why don't we have a pizza? When shall we meet?

# Wordlist

## Introduction

#### Introductions

+ best friend /,best 'frend/ + dark hair /'da:k ,heə(r)/ + garden /'ga:dn/ Her / His / My name's ... /'ha:, 'hız, 'maı ,neimz/

† He's / She's ... /hi:z, ʃi:z/ Hi. /haɪ/

† l'm ... /aɪm/ † live /lɪv/

neighbour /'neibə(r)/

next door /nekst 'do:(r)/
over there /,əuvə 'deə(r)/

people '/pi:pl'
short hair '/fɔ:t ˌheə(r)/
the boy / girl with ... /ðə 'bɔɪ, 'gɜ:l wɪð/
Their names are ... /'ðeə ˌneɪmz ˌɑ:(r), ə(r)/
+These are ... /'ðis ˌɪz, ðæts/
+ Welcome to ... /'welkam tə/
What's her / his / your name? / wnts 'hai

What's her / his / your name? /,wots 'ha:,

'hız, jo: neɪm/ † Who are / Who's ...? /'hu: a:(r), ə(r),

#### At the sports centre

activity /æk'tıvəti/ address /ə'dres/

address /a dres/
age /eid3/
+ child (children) /tʃaɪld ('tʃɪldrən)/
club /klʌb/
email address /'iːmeɪl ə,dres/
+ How old is ...? /'hau ,əuld ,ız/
include /inˈkluːd/

interested (in) /'intrestid (,in)/

join /dzoin/ membership card /'membəʃip ˌkɑːd/
open /'əupən/
postcode /'pəustkəud/
receptionist /ri'sepʃənist/
f sport /spoːt/

sport /sps.t/ sports centre /'sps.ts ,sentə(r)/ telephone number /'telifəun ,n.nmbə(r)/ Where does she live? /,weə dəz ,ʃi: 'lɪv/

#### Sports and activities

badminton /'bædmintən/ basketball /'bæskitbə:l/ basketball /'ba:skitbo:l/
fitness class /'fitnəs ,kla:s/
football /'fotbo:l/
karate /kə'ra:ti/
swimming /'swiminj/
table tennis /'teibl ,tenis/
tennis /'tenis/
volleyball /'vollbo:l/
weight training /'weit ,treinin/ yoga /'jauga/

#### What can you do?

bike /bark/ both /bəυθ/

Can you ...? /'kæn, kən ˌjuː/

tount from ... to ... /,kaunt from '... tə/ divide ... by ... /dı,vaıd '... ,baı/ English /'ıŋglıf/ French /frentʃ/

ice hockey /'ais hoki/

+ metre / mi:tə(r)/
ride /raɪd/
-speak /spi:k/
spell /spel/
swim /swim/

throw /θrau/

write /rait/ + Yes, I can. / No, I can't. /, jes ,aı 'kæn, ,nəu ai 'ka:nt/

#### In the street

bag /bæg/ box /bɒks/

+ What is / are ... doing? /,wpt ,iz, a:(r), ə(r) ... 'du:ɪŋ/

#### What has he got?

+ a bit of /a 'bit av/ + a lot of /a 'lot av/ apple /'æpl/

+back /bæk/

chance /tfg:ns/

Come on! /'kam pn/ dance /dains/ desk /desk/

desk /desk/
do /du:/
drink /drink/
everybody / everyone /'evribodi, 'evriwan/
exercise book /'eksəsaiz 'buk/

give /gɪv/

have got /hav 'got/ hips /hips/ jump /dʒʌmp/ key /kiː/

know /nau/

learn /l3:n/ little /'lɪtl/

/meik/ mobile (phone) /,maubail ('faun)/

now /nau/ orange /ˈɒrɪndʒ/ pen /pen/

photograph (photo) /ˈfəʊtəgrɑ:f (ˈfəʊtəʊ)/ ruler /ˈruːlə(r)/

sandwich /'sænwitʃ/ + song /soŋ/ - swing /swiŋ/

/Oin/ thing /trein/ train

umbrella /nm'brelə/

+ up /Ap/ → watch /wpt ʃ/

1 My life

1A My daily life School after /'a:ftə(r)/

assembly /ə'sembli/

at the moment /ət ðə 'məumənt/ at the weekend /ət ðə wi:k'end/

band /bænd/ before /bi'fɔ:(r)/ block of flats /,blok əv 'flæts/

city /'sɪti/

- city /'sɪti/
- correct /kə'rekt/
- cue /kju:/
- daily /'deɪli/
- don't / doesn't like /,dəunt, ,dʌznt 'laɪk/
favourite /'feɪvərɪt/
- flat (n) /flæt/
- good (at) /'gud (ət)/
- grow up /,grəu 'ʌp/
- happen /'hæpən/
high school /'haɪ ˌsku:l/
- I'm ... years old. /ˌaɪm ... ˌjɪəz 'əuld/
- in the evening /ˌɪn ði: 'iːvnɪŋ/
leave home /ˌliːv 'həum/
lesson /'lesn/
- life /laɪf/

carry /'kæri/

holiday /'holədeɪ/ How many ... are there? /,hau ,meni '... a: dea

+ memory /'meməri/ - poster /'pəustə(r)/ + tennis racquet /'tenıs ,rækıt/

wear /wea(r)/

+ What colour is / are ...? /'wnt kaler iz, ,a:(r), ə(r)/ What's this? /,wpts 'ðis/

→ Where is / are ...? /'weər ,ız, ,ɑ:(r), ə(r)/

#### Ordinal numbers

like /lark/

near /nia(r)/

too /tu:/ walk /wɔ:k/

+ wrong /rɒŋ/ -yet /jet/

morning /'mɔ:nɪŋ/

on the ... floor /,on do ... 'flo:(r)/

sixth form college /'siks0 ,fo:m ,kolid3/subject /'sʌbʒikt/

practise /'præktis/
really /'ri:əli, 'riəli/
registration /,redʒi'streiʃn/
right /rait/
school /sku:l/

first /f3:st/ second /'sekənd/ third /θ3:d/ fourth /fɔ:θ/ fifth /fɪfθ/ sixth /sɪksθ/ /fo:θ/

seventh /'sevnθ/ eighth /eɪtθ/ ninth /naɪnθ/

/ten0/ tenth eleventh /ι'levnθ/ twelfth /twelfθ/

tweith /tweith/ thirteenth /bɜː'tiːnθ/ fourteenth /fɔː'tiːnθ/ twentieth /'twentiəθ/ twenty-first /ˌtwenti 'fɜːst/ twenty-second /ˌtwenti 'sekənd/ thirtieth /'θɜːtiəθ/

1B Birthdays

a long time /ə lon 'taım/ birthday cake /'bɜ:θdeɪ ˌkeɪk/ birthday card /'bɜ:θdeɪ ˌkeɪd/ blow out /ˌbləʊ 'aut/ bowling alley /'bəʊlɪŋ ˌæli/

bowling alley / booling buy /bai/ candle //kændl/ CD /,si: 'di:/ celebrate //selibreit/ cinema //sinəmə/ +clean /kli:n/

tclose to /'klaus ta/
date /deɪt/
day /deɪ/
decide /dɪ'saɪd/
each /iɪtʃ/

extra /'ekstrə/

flowers /'flauəz/ get /get/ go on holiday /ˌgəʊ ˌɒn ˈhɒlədeɪ/ Happy Birthday! /ˌhæpi ˈbɜːθdeɪ/

have a party /,hæv ə 'paːti/ hear /hɪə(r)/

#important /im'po:tnt/ in ... days' time /,in ... ,deiz 'taim/ ·list /list/

+ look at /'luk at/

\* make a wish / meik a 'wis/ + maybe / meibi/

+ money /'mani/ · month /mʌnθ/

· name day /'neim ,dei/ - not ... much /'not ... ,matʃ/

/'aulda(r)/ older /ˈəʊnli/ only /aun/ own

present (n) /'preznt/ problem /'problem/

same /seim/

sing /sɪŋ/ some /sʌm, səm/ + someone / somebody /'samwan, 'sambədi/ somewhere /'samwea(r)/

sweet (n) /swi:t/

today /təˈdeɪ/ toy /tɔɪ/ What's the date today? /ˈwɒts ðə ˌdeɪt tə,dei/ When is your birthday? /'wen ,ız ,jo: b3:0dei/ Months of the year Months of the year
January /'dʒænjuəri/
February /'tebruəri/
March /mɑ:tʃ/
April /'eɪprəl/
May /mei/
June /dʒu:n/
July /dʒu'laɪ/
August /'ɔ:gəst/
September /sep'tembə(r)/
October /pk'təubə(r)/
November /nəu'vembə(r)/
December /dı'sembə(r)/

#### 1C Mickey, Millie and Mut

+ agree /əˈgriː/ + all /ɔːl/ answer /'a:nsə(r)/ clever /'klevə(r)/ /coffee /'kpfi/ come from /'kam fram/ Good idea. /,gud aı'dıə/ hate /heɪt/ mean (v) /mi:n/ # musical instrument /,mju:z
oil /ɔil/
OK /,au 'ket/
penguin /'pengwin/
polar bear /,paula 'bea(r)/
postman /'paustman/
+ quiz /kwiz/
rubber /'rʌbə(r)/
see /si:/
summer /'sʌmə(r)/
+think /θiŋk/
ftree /tri:/
Well done! /,wel 'dʌn/ musical instrument /,mju:zikl 'instrament/ Well done! /,wel 'dʌn/ winter /'wɪntə(r)/

#### 1D At home

brilliant /'briliant/
busy /'bizi/
cup /kAp/
+ DJ /'di: ,dʒei/
+ do wrong /,du: 'roŋ/
early /'3:li/
+ exam results /ig'zæm ri,zAlts/
great /greit/
+ help /help/
+ How often ...? /'hau ,pfn, ,pftən/
- job /dʒpb/
knives and forks /,naivz ən 'fɔ:ks/
- late (for) /'leit fə(r)/
+ meal /mi:l/
place /pleis/ place /pleis/
plate /pleit/
+ put /pot/
robot /'roubot/
+text (v) /tekst/
+ Which ...? /wit ʃ/

Household jobs

cook the dinner /,kuk ðə 'dınə(r)/
do the shopping /,du: ðə 'fɒpɪŋ/
feed the cat /,fiːd ðə 'kæt/
load the dishwasher /,ləud ðə 'dɪʃwɒʃə(r)/
make the bed /,meɪk ðə 'bed/
set the table /,set ðə 'teɪbl/
take / put out the recycling /,teɪk, ˌput
\_aut ðə riː'saɪklɪŋ/
take the dog for a walk / teɪk ðə dog fər take the dog for a walk /,teik ðə ,dog fər ə 'wɔ:k/ tidy your room /,taidi ,jo: 'ru:m/ vacuum the floor /,vækjuəm ðə 'flo:(r)/

Adverbs of frequency

always /'ɔ:lweɪz/
never /'nevə(r)/
+ not often /not 'ofn, 'oftən/
+ often /'ofn, 'oftən/
sometimes /'sʌmtaɪmz/ usually / normally /'ju:zuəli, 'nɔ:məli/

Culture

also /ˈɔːlsəu/ +autumn /ˈɔːtəm/ +because /bɪˈkɒz, bɪˈkəz/ beginning /bɪˈgɪnɪŋ/ bun /bʌn/ chocolate egg /ˌtʃɒklət 'eg/ come together /ˌkʌm təˈgeðə(r)/ decorate /ˈdekəreɪt/ decoration /dekəreijii/
eat /iit/
festival /festivl/
fireworks /'faɪəwɜ:ks/
followed by /'foləud ˌbaɪ/
+ go shopping /ˌgəu 'ʃɒpɪŋ/
+ half-term holiday /ˌhɑːf ˌtɜːm 'holədei/
+ hide /haɪd/
+ How long ...? /'hau ˌlɒŋ/
+ hunt /hʌnt/
+ in the middle of /ˌɪn ðə 'mɪdl əv/
match /mætʃ/ decoration /deka'rei[n/

match /mætʃ/ midnight /'mɪdnaɪt/

midnight /'midnait/
+ music /'mju:zik/
+ next /nekst/
put up / put 'np/
+ sale /seil/
+ several /'sevrəl/
+ spring /sprin/
street party /'striit ,paiti/
+ strike midnight /,straik 'midnait/
+ sweet (adj) /swiit/
+ switch on /,switf 'pn/
term /t3:m/
+ traditional /tra'difənl/
turkey /'t3:ki/ turkey /'tɜːki/ typical /'tɪpɪkl/

vegetable /'ved3tabl/ visit /'vizit/ + Why ...? /wai/

Holidays and festivals

Boxing Day /'boksin, dei/ Christmas /'krisməs/ Christmas Day /,krisməs 'dei/ Christmas Eve /,krisməs 'i:v/ Christmas pudding /,krisməs 'pudin/ Christmas tree /'krisməs ,tri:/ Christmas tree /ˈkrisməs ˌtri:/
Easter /ˈiːstə(r)/
Easter egg /ˈiːstər ˌeg/
Easter egg hunt /ˈiːstər ˌeg ˌhʌnt/
Easter Monday /ˌiːstə ˈmʌndeɪ/
Easter Sunday /ˌiːstə ˈsʌndeɪ/
Good Friday /ˌgud ˈfraɪdeɪ/
New Year /ˌnju: ˈjɪə(r)/
+New Year's Eve /ˌnju: ˌjɪəz ˈiːv/

**English Across the Curriculum** 

about /ə'baut/ add /æd/ at night /ət 'naıt/ calendar /ˈkælɪndə(r)/ Earth /ɜːθ/ fix /fɪks/ for example /fər ɪg'zɑ:mpl/
go round /ˌgəʊ 'raʊnd/
hour /'aʊə(r)/
in fact /ˌɪn 'fækt/
leap year /'li:p ˌjɪə(r)/
minute /'mɪnɪt/
Moon /mun/ Moon /mu:n/ need /ni:d/ nobody 'nəubədi/ once /wʌns/ period /'pɪəriəd/ sleep /sliːp/ still /stɪl/

Sun /san/

tie your shoelaces /,tai ,jo: 'fu:leisiz/ + turn /t3:n/ + until (till) /ən'tıl (tıl)/ + use (v) /ju:z/

**Your Project** 

fdislike (v) /dis'laik/ event /i'vent/ .go sledging /ˌgəʊ 'sledʒɪŋ/ .illustrate /'iləstreɪt/ † mind /maind/ → plan /plæn/ ← rest /rest/ - scrapbook /'skræpbuk/ snow /snou/ stay /stei/ think about /'θiŋk ə,baut/ title /'taitl/ + trumpet /'trampit/

## 2 Animals

2A Our school trip

coach /kəut f/
farm /fɑ:m/
guess /ges/
hamburger /'hæmba: /'hæmb3:gə(r)/ | listen (to) /'lisn (to)/ | mime /maɪm/ | outside /aut'saɪd/ | pigeon /'pidʒɪn/ | programme /'prəugræm/ run /rʌn/ etake (it in) turns /ˌteɪk (ɪt ˌɪn) ˈtɜːnz/ trip /trip/
wait (for) /'weit (fa)/ Pyoung /jʌŋ/

#### Farm animals

f cat /kæt/ f calf /kɑ:f/ Pcow /kau/ edog /dog/ educk /dak/ duck /dak/ duckling /'daklin/ f foal /faul/ goat /gaut/ horse /ho:s/ kid /kid/ kitd /kitd/
kitten /'kitn/
elamb /læm/
pig /pig/
piglet /'piglət/
puppy /'pʌpi/
sheep /ʃiːp/

+ act /ækt/

#### 2B Mickey's model dinosaur

bone /boun/ bone /bəun/
dinosaur /'dainəsə:(r)/
+ending /'endin/
glue /glu:/
guard /ga:d/
|'m stuck! /aim 'stʌk/
instruction /in'strʌkʃn/
-in the afternoon /,in ði: a:ftə'nu:n/
look for /'luk ,fɔ:(r), fə(r)/
magazine /mæga'zi:n/
model /'mpdl/ model /'modl/ mouth /maυθ/ move /mu:v/ other /'٨δο(r)/ something /ˈsʌmθɪŋ/ Sorry. / l'm sorry. /ˈsɒri, ˌaɪm ˈsɒri/ What's wrong? /ˌwɒts ˈrɒŋ/

#### 2C My favourite animals

bark /ba:k/ + description /dı'skrıpʃn/
different /'dıfrənt/
+ egg /eg/
+ elephant /'elıfənt/ + even /'i:vn/ fox /fpks/ ground /graund/

group /gru:p/ hole /həul/ in the morning /ˌin lizard /ˈlizəd/ + love /lʌv/ meerkat /ˈmɪəkæt/ /nın ðə 'mɔ:nɪŋ/ mouse (mice) /maus (mais)/ -pair /peə(r)/
+ plant /pla:nt/ poisonous /'pɔɪzənəs/ quite /kwaɪt/ scorpion /'sko:piən/ size /saɪz/ southern /'sAðan/ stripe /straip/ water /'wo:ta(r)/ wildlife park /'waildlaif ,po:k/ work /wa:k/ Wild animals bat /bæt/ camel /'kæml/ camel /'kæml/
crocodile /'krɒkədaɪl/
+dolphin /'dolfɪn/
+ eagle /'iːgl/

> frog /frog/
+ giraffe /dʒə'rɑːf/ hippopotamus /hipə'potəməs/ +insect /'insekt/ kangaroo /kængə'ru:/
monkey /mʌŋki/
t shark /ʃɑ:k/
tiger /'taɪgə(r)/
zebra /'zebrə/ 2D The story of Chicken Licken + come with /'kam ,wið/ den /den/ down /daun/ fall (down) /,fo:l ('daun)/
farmyard /'fo:mjo:d/ Follow me. /,foləu 'mi:/
king /kɪŋ/
meet /mi:t/
+ must /mast, məst/ nut /max, max, max, max, nut /nat/
Oh dear! /,əu 'dıə(r)/
pond /pond/
put out the rubbish /,put ,aut ðə 'rʌbɪʃ/ road /rəud/ + side /saɪd/ † side /said/ sky /skai/ \* stop /stop/ suddenly /'sʌdənli/ tell /tel/ • village /'vilidʒ/ Fwash up /ˌwoʃ 'ʌp/ way /wei/ + while /wail/ wife (wives) /waif (waivz)/ Culture +apart from /ə'pɑ:t frəm/ + bear /beə(r)/ bird-watching /'ba:d ,wptfin/ +build /bild/ +building /'bildin/ +butterfly /'biteflai/ +come out /kin 'aut/ -common /'komen/ \*countryside /'kʌntrisaɪd/ \*deer /dɪə(r)/ \*disappear /dɪsə'pɪə(r)/ \*escape /ɪ'skeɪp/ \*food /fuːd/ \*food /fu:d/
+gardener /'ga:dnə(r)/
+government /'gʌvənmənt/
- hedgehog /'hedʒhog/
+ hobby /'hobi/
- in danger /,ın 'deɪndʒə(r)/
+ knock down /,nok 'daun/
- large /la:dʒ/
- local /'ləukl/
- mention /'men ʃn/ mention /'menfn/ most /məust/

for course /av 'ka:s/

fowl /aol/

\*panther /'pænθa(r)/

\*paragraph /'pæragra:f/

pest /pest/

protect /pra'tekt/

\*pupil /'pju:pl/

\*rare /rea(r)/

\*restaurant /'restront/

\*safari park /sa'fa:ri ,pa:k/

\*south-west /,sauθ 'west/

\*squirrel /'skwiral/

\*topic /'topik/

\*town /taun/

\*try /trai/

\*wallaby /'wolabi/

\*wild /waild/

\*wolf (wolves) /wulf (wolvz)/

zoo /zu:/

English Across The Curriculum

\*air /ea(r)/

\*amphibian /æm'fibian/

\*backbone /'bækbaun/

\*breathe /bri:ð/

carp /ka:p/

\*classification /,klæsifi'keiſn/

cold-blooded /,kauld 'blʌdɪd/

control /kan'traul/

fast /fa:st/
fly /flai/

\*fresh /fref/

\*instead /in'sted/

## Your Project

alone /ə'ləun/
cave /keɪv/
from side to side /frəm ˌsaɪd tə 'saɪd/
funny /'fʌni/
get on /ˌget 'ɒn/
high /haɪ/
interesting /'ɪntrəstɪŋ/
look like /'luk ˌlaɪk/
nearly /'nɪəli/
reach /riːtʃ/
sway /sweɪ/

## 3 Holidays

## 3A Where were you last weekend?

apartment /ə'pɑ:tmənt/
faway /ə'wei/
beach /bi:tʃ/
expression /ik'spreʃn/
far /fɑ:(r)/
hope /həup/
fill /il/
foff /bf/
rain /rein/
fReally? /'ri:əli, 'rɪəli/

\* sir /s3:(r)/ + sports instructor /'spo:ts in,straktə(r)/ .theme park /'θi:m ,pa:k/ wedding /'wediŋ/ weekend /wi:k'end/

Phrases with at, in, on at a theme park /ət ə 'θi:m ,pa:k/ at a wedding /ət ə 'wediŋ/ at home /ət 'həom/ at school /ət 'sku:l/ at work /ət 'wɜ:k/ in bed /,in 'bed/ in the garden /,in ðə 'ga:dn/ in the park /,in ðə 'pa:k/ on holiday /,nn 'holədei/ on the beach /,nn ðə 'bi:tʃ/

angry /ˈæŋgri/
+ask /ɑːsk/
+ car wash /ˈkɑː ˌwɒʃ/
close (v) /kləuz/
collect /kəˈlekt/
+ enjoy /ɪnˈdʒɔɪ/
grab /græb/
+ land (v) /lænd/
+ notice /ˈnəutɪs/
+ pack /pæk/
- phone call /ˈfəun ˌkɔːl/
- pick up /ˌpɪk ˈʌp/
+ shopping list /ˈʃɒpɪŋ ˌlɪst/
- someone else /ˌsʌmwʌn ˈels/
+ thanks (for) /ˈ@æŋks fə(r)/
trævel /ˈtrævl/
unpack /ʌnˈpæk/
want /wont/

Holidays
airport /'eəpɔ:t/
+campsite /'kæmpsaɪt/
caravan /'kærəvæn/
label /'leɪbl/
+luggage /'lʌgɪdʒ/
+ passenger /'pæsɪndʒə(r)/
passport /'pɑ:spɔ:t/
plane /pleɪn/
+ rucksack /'rʌksæk/
runway /'rʌnwei/
suitcase /'su:tkeɪs/
taxi /'tæksi/
tent /tent/
ticket /'tɪkɪt/
trolley /'troli/

#### **3C Holiday problems**

+by boat /,bai 'bout/
+drive /draiv/
+drop /drop/
' Greetings from ... /'gri:tinz from/
+have an accident /,hæv ən 'æksidənt/
+hurt /h3:t/
+ irregular /i'regjələ/
• journey /'dʒ3:ni/
• luckily /'lʌkɪli/
+ not ... any more /,nɒt ... ,eni 'mɔ:(r)/
+ on the way /,ɒn ðə 'wei/
+ out of /'aut əv/
+ painful /'peinfl/
+ piece of paper /,pi:s əv 'peɪpə(r)/
• postcard /'pəustku:d/
+regular /'regjələ(r)/
+separate (adj) /'seprət/
• spooky /'spu:ki/
-top /tɒp/
+waiter /'weɪtə(r)/

#### Holiday problems

bite /bait/
+ break /breik/
+ fall over /,fo:l 'əuvə(r)/
+ feel seasick /,fi:l 'si:sik/
+ forget /fa'get/
+ get lost /,get 'lost/

+ leave /li:v/ +lunchbox /'lantsboks/ · lose /lu:z/ † stone /staun/
• taste /teist/
• tramp /træmp/
• whether /'weða(r)/ menu /'menju:/
mixed /mikst/
torder /'ɔːdə(r)/ + miss /mis/ - steal /sti:l/ + take the wrong bus / teik ða ron 'bas/ Food and drink 4C Mut goes shopping 3D Mut's holiday ## 4C Mut goes shopp

# apple juice /'æpl ,d3u:s/
- At last! /ət 'lɑ:st/
, bar /bɑ:(r)/
+ bunch /bʌntʃ/
+ carton /'kɑ:tn/
. gram /græm/
+ How much ...? /'hau ,mʌ
packet /'pækɪt/
+pot /pot/
+quantity /'kwɒntəti/
shelf /ʃelf/
- tin /tɪn/
- worried /'wʌrid/ banana /bə'nɑ:nə/
beans /bi:nz/
beef /bi:f/
+bread /bred/
+butter /'bʌtə(r)/
+cabbage /'kæbɪdʒ/
+carrot /'kærət/
, cheese /tfizz/ go camping /,gəu ˈkæmpɪŋ/ go sailing /,gəu ˈseɪlɪŋ/ look after /,luk ˈɑ:ftə(r)/ picnic /'piknik/ unhappy /An'hæpi/ /'hau ,mat f/ Culture abroad /ə'brɔ:d/
by car /,baɪ 'kɑ:(r)/
cathedral /kə'θi:drəl/
end /end/ chicken /ˈtʃikin/
- chips /tʃips/
- coffee /ˈkɒfi/
- cola /ˈkəulə/ + environment /in'vairənmənt/ + exciting /ik'saitin/ + famous /ˈfeiməs/ - ferry /ˈferi/ + crisps /krisps/
+ crisps /krisps/
- dessert /dr'z3:t/
- drink /drink/
- egg /eg/
- fish /fi]/
- fruit /fruit/ 4D Emma's apple crumble apple crumble /,æpl 'krA.
boil /boil/
bowl /boul/
'cover /'kAvo(r)/
degree /dr'gri:/
dish /drf/
flour /'flauo(r)/
fry /frai/
frying pan /'fraiin ,pæn/
grate /greit/
# grill /gril/
# half a / an /'horf ə, ən/
ingredient /in/gri:diant/ apple crumble / æpl 'krambl/ go away / gou ə'wei/ sights /saits/ spend /spend/ tourist /'tuerist/ - fruit /irui:/
- grapes /greips/
- ham /hæm/
- hot chocolate /,hot 't∫oklat/
- ice-cream /,ais 'kri:m/
- lamb /læm/
- lemon /'lemon/ tunnel /'tʌnl/
university /,ju:nɪ'vɜ:səti/
+ visitor /'vɪzɪtə(r)/ English Across the Curri

a few /a 'fju:/
ago /a'gau/
at first /at 'fa:st/
century /'sent fari/
change /tfeind3/
cheap /tfiip/
dangerous /'deindʒaras/
everywhere /'evriwea(r)/
expensive /ik'spensiv/
factory /'fæktri/
for short /fa 'fo:t/
history /'histri/
however /hau'eva(r)/
invent /in'vent/
later /'leita(r)/
motorcycle /'mautasaikl/
motor vehicle /'mautasaikl/
motorvehicle /'mautasaikl/
motorvehicle /'mautasaikl/
pordinary /'o:dnri/
over /'auva(r)/
past /past /pedl/
push /puf/
railway /'reilwei/
rich /ritf/
soon /suin/
thousand /'θauznd/
transport /'trænspoit/ English Across the Curriculum + lemon /'leman/
- lemonade /,lema'neid/
- lettuce /'letis/
- meat /miit/
- milk /milk/
- milkshake /'milkfeik/
- mushroom /'mafrum, -u:m/ + half a / an / half ə, ən/ + ingredient / in'gridiənt/ margarine /ma:dʒəˈri:n/ +melt /melt/ + mix /miks/ mixture /ˈmɪkstʃə(r)/ -oven /ʌvn/ - mushroom /'mx]rom, -u:m/
- onion /'nnjən/
- orange juice /'prindʒ ,dʒu:s/
- pasta /'pæstə/
- pepper /'pepə(r)/
- pie /pai/
- pork /pɔ'teitəu/
- rice /rais/ -oven /AVII/
-peas /pi:z/
-peel /pi:l/
-peeler /'pi:la(r)/
-pour /po:(r)/
-recipe /'resapi/
-sauce /soss/ sauce /so:s/
.serve /so:v/
.the rest /ôo 'rest/
.toast /toust/
.tvinegar /'vinigo(r)/
.twelsh rarebit /,welf 'reobit/ rice /rais/ salad /'sæləd/ →salmon /'sæmən/ ·salt /so:lt, solt/ satsuma /sæt'su:mə/
sausage /'sɒsɪdʒ/
soup /su:p/
spaghetti bolognese /spə,geti bɒlə'naɪz/ Culture Culture

+ around /ə'raund/
+ bacon /'beɪkən/
+ baked beans /,beɪkt 'biːnz/
+ canteen /kæn'tiːn/
+ cereal /'sɪəriəl/
+ curry /'kʌri/
+ custard /'kʌstəd/
+ grapefruit /'greɪpfruːt/
+ honey /'hʌni/
+ jam /dʒæm/
+ lasagne /lə'zænjə,-'sænjə/
+ light /laɪt/
+ main course /'meɪn ˌkɔɪs/
+ marmalade /'mɑːməleɪd/ ⇒sugar /ˈʃugə(r)/ •tea /ti:/ tomato /təˈmɑːtəʊ/ tuna /ˈtjuːnə/ thousand /'θauznd/ transport /'trænspo:t/ vegetable /'ved3təbl/ + water /'wo:tə(r)/ • wine /waɪn/ - wheel /wi:l/ - wooden /'wudn/ yoghurt /'jogət/ Revision 4B Stone soup · almost /ˈɔːlməust/ fanother /əˈnʌðə(r)/ any /ˈeni/ ranyone /ˈeniwʌn/ /bottle /ˈbotl/ finally /'faməli/ make friends /,meik 'frendz/ rush /raʃ/ terrible /'terəbl/ + marmalade /ma:məleid/ marmalade /'md:məleid/
midday /mid'dei/
+nowadays /'nauədeiz/
+ pudding /'pudiŋ/
- risotto /ri'zotəu/
- such as /'sʌtʃəz/
- supper /'sʌpə(r)/
- vegetarian /vedʒə'teəriən/ /bottle /'bottl/

+bring back /,brin 'bæk/
+come back /,kam 'bæk/
+cut up /,kat 'ap/

/delicious /dt'lifəs/
+diet /'daiət/
-Excuse me. /ik'skju:z,mi:/
-fetch /fetf/
+find out /faind 'aut/
+healthy /'helθi/
+knock /nok/
-loaf /ləut/
-magic /'mædʒik/
+normal /'nɔ:ml/
+ pity /'pɪti/ **Your Project** tchoose /tʃuːz/ copy /'kopi/ draft /dra:ft/ fun /fʌn/ memory stick /'meməri ,stik/ mistake /mi'steik/ seem /siim/ English Across the Curriculum avocado /æve'kɑ:dəu/
Aztecs /'æzteks/
bring /brin/
+ cool /ku:l/
. grow /grəu/
- language /'længwidʒ/
. maize /meiz/
. seed /siːd/
. spread /spred/
. sweetcorn /'swi:tkɔ:n/
. wet /wet/ since /sins/ take away / teik a'wei/ 4 Food + pity /'piti/ ready /'redi/ AA Food and drink Anything else? /ˌeniθɪŋ ˈels/ lere you are. /ˈhɪə ˌjuː ˌɑː(r)/ · saucepan /'sɔ:spən/ · slice /slais/ lere you are. ind /kaind/

+ spoon /spu:n/

#### Revision

circle /'sa:kl/ cut out /,kat 'aut/ parcel /'pɑ:sl/ + plastic /'plæstik/ + puzzle /'pʌzl/ + round /raund/ ·stir /st3:(r)/

**Your Project** 

+ celebrity chef /sə,lebrəti 'ʃef/ + replace /rı'pleɪs/ - sticky /'stɪki/ - take a photo /,teɪk ə 'fəutəu/ + toffee /'tɒfi/

## 5 The world

5A My country beautiful /'bju:tifl/ capital /'kæpitl/ coast /kəust/ deep /di:p/ map /mæp/ million /'mɪljən/ monster /'monstə(r)/ wide /waid/ +wood /wud/

Places

beach /bi:tʃ/ bridge /bridʒ/ canal /kə'næl/ cliff /klɪf/ field /fi:ld/ forest /'forist/ barbour /'hbrib harbour /'hɑ:bə(r)/ hill /hɪl/ island /'aɪlənd/ lake /leɪk/ motorway /'məutəwei/ mountain /'mauntən/ power station /'pauə ,steɪʃn/ river /'rɪvə(r)/ sea /si:/ skyscraper /'skaiskreipə(r)/ tunnel /'tʌnl/ valley /'væli/

#### 5B North and south

crowded /'kraudid/ + difference /'difrəns/ - difficult /'difikəlt/ difficult /difficult

dest /isst/
except /ik'sept/
flat (adj) /flæt/
friendly /'frendli/
hilly /'hili/
low /lau/ + north /no:θ/ - north-west /,no:0 'west/ + rule /ru:l/ \* season /'si:zn/ 4 south /sauθ/ south-east /,sauθ 'i:st/ +west /west/ yesterday /'jestədei/

The weather

The weather

It's cloudy. /,its 'klaudi/
It's cold. /,its 'kaudi/
It's cool. /,its 'kauld/
It's cool. /,its 'drai/
It's dry. /,its 'drai/
It's fine. /,its 'fain/
It's foggy. /,its 'fogi/
It's freezing. /,its 'fri:zin/
It's freezing. /,its 'fri:zin/
It's reaning. /,its 'fri:zin/
It's raining. /,its 'reinin/
It's snowing. /,its 'reinin/
It's sunny. /,its 'snaui/
It's warm. /,its 'wo:m/
It's wet. /,its 'wet/
It's windy. /,its 'windi/

#### 5C Record breakers

- cheetah /'t fi:tə/ ≠clue /klu:/ +clue /klu:/
-continent /'kontinent/
gold /geuld/
iron /'aien/
-lead (n) /led/
+lion /'laien/
-metal /'metl/
+ ostrich /'ostrit]/
+ record (n) /'reko:d/
-sportsperson /'spo:tsp3:sn/

#### 5D Mickey and Millie go camping

area /'eəriə/ - as ... as ... /əz ... əz/ --better /'betə(r)/ + Beware of ... /bi'weər əv/ + bull /bul/ + describe /dɪ'skraɪb/ + feather /'feðə/ - football team /'futbɔ:l ˌti:m/ full (of) /'ful (ov)/
f get dark /,get 'da:k/
guide /gaɪd/
guidebook /'gaɪdbuk/
ice /aɪs/ ice /ais/
Lightning /'laitnin/,
pop group /'pop gru:p/
frunner /'rʌnə(r)/
sign /sain/
snore /sno:(r)/
translate /træns/leit/ + translate /træns'leit/ - view /vju:/ - worse /w3:s/ - worst /w3:st/

#### Culture

+ across /a'kros/ + barbecue /'ba:bikju:/ + blackberry /'blækbəri/ + bluebell /'blu:bel/ + bluebell /'blu:bel/

+ chilly /'t sli/
+ climate /'klaimət/

- cloud /klaud/
+ come in /kam 'ın/
+ daffodil /'dæfədil/
- eastern /'i:stən/
+ fête /feit/
+ frosty /'frosti/
+ hay fever /'hei fi:və(r)/
+ hurricane /'harikən/
+ saying /'seiin/
+ shower /'sauə/
+ sports day /'spo:ts ,dei/
+ storm /sto:m/

#### **English Across the Curriculum**

federal /'fedərəl/ flag /flæg/
florm /form/
Hawaii /həˈwaɪi/
original /əˈrɪdʒənl/ population /pppju'lersn/
president /'prezident/
settler /'setlə(r)/
star (n) /sta:(r)/
tate /stert/
time zone /'taim ,zəun/ + whole /haul/

#### Revision

boring /'bo:rin/ flight /flait/

#### Your Project

tas long as /əz 'loŋ əz/
copy /'kopi/
download (v) /daun'ləud/
fact /fækt/
information /ɪnfə'meɪʃn/
+ invitation /ɪnvı'teɪʃn/
It doesn't matter. /ɪt 'dʌznt ˌmætə(r)/
faughing /'loːfɪŋ/
nation /'neɪʃn/

present (v) /pri'zent/ search engine /'sa:tf,end3in/ singing /'sijin/ tourism /'tuarizam/ -website /'websait/ word /wa:d/

## 6 Entertainment

#### 6A TV programmes

+hall /ho:l/ perfect /ps:fikt/
record (v) /ri'kɔ;d/
remote control /ri,məut kən'trəul/
revise /ri'vaiz/
test /test/ + perfect \* TV set /,ti: 'vi: ,set/

#### Types of TV programmes

- cartoon /kg:'tu:n/ - chat show /'tʃæt ,ʃəʊ/ - comedy programme /'kɒmədi ,prəʊgræm/ - documentary /dɒkju'mentri/ · film /film/ \* film //IIIm/
\* nature programme /'neitʃə ˌprəugræm/
\* police drama /pə'liːs ˌdrɑːmə/
\* quiz show /'kwɪz ˌʃəu/
\* reality show /ri'æləti ˌʃəu/
\* soap opera /'səup ˌpprə/
\* sports programme /'spɔːts ˌprəugræm/
the news /ðə 'njuːz/

**6B** At the movies Are you all right? /,a: ,ju: ,ɔ:l 'raɪt/ -belt /belt/ blanket /'blæŋkɪt/
bottom /'bɒtəm/ + bottom / bbtail/ • briefcase / bri:fkeis/ + by /bai/ + carefully / keafali/ + computer chip / kam'pju:ta ,tsp/ + computer chip /kə
+ die /dai/
+ easily /'i:zəli/
• enemy /'enəmi/
• engine /'endʒin/
+ happily /'hæpili/
• hard /ho:d/
+ horrible /'horəbli/
• imagine /'imædzii + imagine /rimædʒin/ +laugh /la:f/ vlock /lbk/ +loudh /laud/ + loud /laud/ +loudly /'laudli/ +movie /'mu:vi/ +pull /pul/ + quick /kwik/ + quickly /'kwikli/ + quiet /'kwaiətli/ + reporter /ri'pɔ:tə(r)/ -sad /sæd/ + sadly /'sædli/ +sadly /'sædli/ safe /seif/ + safely /'seifli/
• satellite /'sætəlait/ + save /serv/ + seat /si:t/ + seat /si:t/ - secret /'si:krət/ + sink /siŋk/ + slow /sləu/ + slowly /'sləuli/ - stomach /'stʌmək/ - sudden /'sʌdn/

## well /wel/ whisper /'wispə(r)/ 6C Lights, cameras, action

Action! /'ækſn/ + actress /'æktrəs/ correctly /kəˈrektli/ dentist /ˈdentɪst/ · line /laɪn/ · scene /si:n/

Types of films

+adventure film /əd'ventʃə ˌfɪlm/

- cartoon /ka:'tu:n/
- cartoon /ka:'tu:n/
- comedy film /'komədi ,film/
- fantasy /'fæntəsi/
- horror film /'horə ,film/
- musical /'mju:zikl/
- romcom (romantic comedy) /'romkom (rau,mæntik 'komadi)/

sci-fi film (science fiction) /'sar far film (,sarəns 'fikfn)/

thriller /ˈθrɪlə(r)/ western /ˈwestən/

#### 6D The lost penguin

- bus stop /'bas ,stop/ -Let's ... /lets/ policeman /pa'li:sman/
Shall we ...? /ˌʃæl, ʃəl wi: '.../

\_suggest /sa'dʒest/

+ suggestion /sə'dʒestʃn/

· What shall we do? /,wot ʃəl wi 'du:/

· Where shall we meet? /,weə ʃəl wi 'mi:t/

+ Why don't you ...? /'waı ,dəunt ,ju:/

#### Culture

film star /'film sta:(r)/
film star /'film sta:(r)/
hero /'hiərəə//
hold /həuld/
international /intə'næ[ international /intəˈnæʃnəl/ inventor /inˈventə(r)/ modern /ˈmɒdn/

plasticine //plæstəsi:n/
secret agent /ˌsi:krət 'eɪdʒənt/
star (v) /sta:(r)/
TV series /ˌti: 'vi: ˌsɪəri:z/
win /wɪn/
wizard /'wɪzəd/

**English Across the Curriculum** 

+ bored /bɔːd/ + camcorder /ˈkæmkɔːdə(r)/ - cameraperson /ˈkæmrəpɜːsn/ + director /dəˈrektə(r), dı-, daı-/

+ edit /'edit/ equipment /i'kwipmənt/
especially /i'speʃəli/
excellent /'eksələnt/
feel sick /ˌfiːl 'sɪk/
indoors /ɪn'dɔːz/

indoors / in ds:2/
- just /d3xst/
- lighting /'lartin/
- media studies /'mi:dia ,stxdiz/
- microphone /'markrafaun/
- premiere /'premiea(r)/
- script /skript/
- soundpa:sn/

tip /tip/ tripod /'traɪpɒd/ tuseful /'ju:stl/ voice /vɔɪs/

**Your Project** 

f channel /'t fænl/ entertainment /entə'teinmənt/

/ˈnʌθɪŋ/ /əˈpɪnjən/ nothing opinion pretty /'priti/ review /ri'vju:/ screen /skri:n/

/'setl/ settle survey (n) /'s3:vei/ turn down /,t3:n 'daun/

#### Reading

#### Unit 1

attic /ˈætɪk/ axe /æks/ branch /bra:nts/ cart /ka:t/ cart /kg:t/
chop (down) /,tfop ('daon)/
corner /'ko:nə(r)/
fire /'faiə(r)/
fir tree /'fɜ: ,tri:/
hang /hæŋ/
inside /in'said/ living room piece /pi:s/ /'livin ,ru:m/ point /point/ proud /praud/ sail /seil/ sall /sell/ servant /'sa:vant/ ship /fip/ silver /'silva(r)/ ugly /'agli/

#### Unit 2

councillor /'kaunsələ(r)/ drown /draun/ ever /'evə(r)/ flute /flu:t/ get rid of /,get 'rɪd əv/ Mayor /meə(r)/ offer /'pfə(r)/ oner / block)
pay /pei/
please /pli:z/
through /θru:/
too much /'tu: ,mʌtʃ/
town hall /,taun hɔ:l/ Unit 3 dirty /'da:ti/ entrance /'entrans/ genie /'dʒi:ni/ genie /ˈdʒi:ni/
golden /ˈgəuldən/
in a flash /ˌin ə ˈflæʃ/
jewel /ˈdʒu:əl/
lamp /læmp/
lift /lift/
live happily ever after /ˌliv ˌhæpɪli ˌevər
'd:ftə(r)/ long ago / long a'gau/ magician /ma'dʒɪʃn/ marry /'mæri/ master /'mɑɪstə(r)/ moment /'maumant/ Once upon a time ... /'wʌns əˌpɒn ə ˌtaɪm/ out /aut/ /ˈpæləs/ /ˈpedlə(r)/ palace pedlar pedlar /'pedla(r)
poor /pɔ:(r)/
prince /prins/
princess /prin'se
prison /'prizn/
ring (n) /riŋ/
rock /rɒk/
rub /rʌb/
wicked /'wikid/ /prin'ses/

Unit 4

African /'æfrikən/
bake /beik/
go to sleep /,gəʊ tə 'sli:p/
have a rest /,hæv ə 'rest/
lie down /,lai 'daʊn/
look down /,luk 'daʊn/
noisy /'nɔizi/
pick flowers /,pik 'flaʊəz/
See you later. /'si: ,ju: ,leitə(r)/
share /feə(r)/
spin /spin/
smell /smel/
Thank you. /'θæŋk ,ju:/
walk on /'wɔːk ,pn/
web /web/ Unit 4

#### Unit 5

climb /klaım/ farmer /'fa:mə(r)/ /'ledʒənd/ legend legend /'ledʒənd/ polite /pə'latt/ run away /ˌrʌn ə'weɪ/ scream /skri:m/ stand up /ˌstænd 'ʌp/ stepdaughter /'stepdɔ:tə(r)/ strawberry /'strɔ:bəri/ widow /'wɪdəu/

#### Unit 6

unit 6
angrily /'æŋgrəli/
cry /krai/
cut off /ˌkʌt 'ɒf/
dead /ded/
god /god/
goddess /'godes/
helmet /'helmit/
instantly /'instəntli/
invisible /in'vizəbl/
invite /in'vait/
just in time /ˌdʒʌst ˌi
kiss /kis/
mirror /'mɪrə(r)/ /d3Ast in 'taim/ mirror /'mura(r)/
put on /put 'bn/
shield /[i:ld/
statue /'stætʃu:/ sword /sold/ take off /,telk 'pf/ temple /'templ/

## Irregular verbs

Infinitive / Past simple

can / could be / was, were become / became begin / began bite / bit break / broke bring / brought build / built burn / burnt buy / bought catch / caught come / came cost / cost cut / cut do / did draw / drew drink / drank drive / drove eat / ate fall / fell feel / felt fight / fought find / found fly / flew get / got give / gave go / went grow / grew have / had hear / heard hide / hid hit / hit hold / held hurt / hurt keep / kept know / knew

learn / learnt

leave / left

mple
lose / lost
make / made
mean / meant
pay / paid
put / put
read / read
ride / rode
ring / rang
run / ran
say / said
see / saw
sell / sold
send / sent
set / set set / set sing / sang sink / sank sink / sank sit / sat smell / smelt speak / spoke spell / spelt spend / spent stand / stood steal / stole stick / stuck sweep / swept stick / stuck sweep / swept swim / swam take / took teach / taught tear / tore tell / told think / thought throw / threw understand / understood wake / woke wear / wore win / won

write / wrote