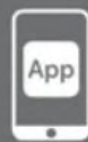


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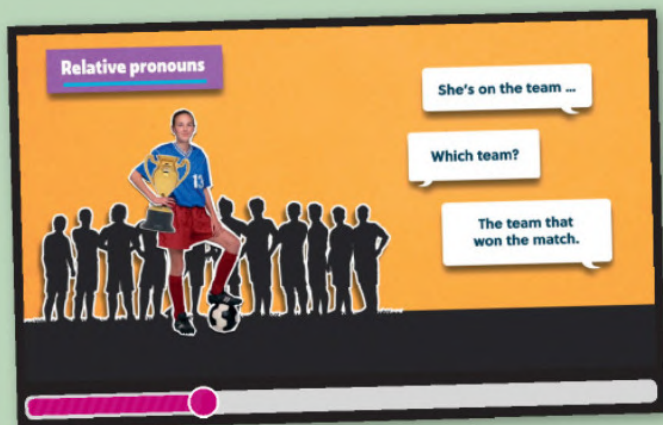
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		Vocabulary	Grammar	Reading	Listening
	Personality profile p6	Physical appearance Personality Synonyms and partial synonyms	1 Present simple and present continuous Adverbs of frequency 🔗 2 State and action verbs 🌐 Culture exchange: Onomatopoeia	The Colour Test / YouTube Cat Videos / Selfie Fans Articles	What your favourite font says about your personality Monologues
	Getting from 'A' to 'B' p18	Types of transport Travel Accommodation Phrasal verbs connected with travel	1 Past simple, past continuous and past perfect 🔗 2 <i>used to/would, be used to</i> 🌐 Culture exchange: A transport icon in the UK	Intrepid travellers A magazine article	50 objects that improved the world A podcast
	Cityscapes p32	Houses and homes Places in a city Adjectives describing cities Extreme adjectives 🌐 Culture exchange: Homes in the UK	1 Present perfect simple and past simple <i>ever, never, for, since, yet, already, just</i> 🔗 2 Present perfect continuous	A different way to visit London An article	Smart cities A podcast
	Feeding the planet p44	Food and meals Describing food Prefixes 🌐 Culture exchange: School food in Australia	1 <i>will, be going to</i> , present continuous and present simple for future 🔗 2 Future continuous and future perfect	Save the planet. Eat less meat? A scientific article	Food and the planet Monologues
	School rules p58	Study subjects Words connected with studying Noun suffixes	1 Modal verbs of obligation, prohibition, advice and permission 🔗 2 Zero, first and second conditionals, <i>unless</i> 🌐 Culture exchange: Legal ages in Ireland	Should school start later for teenagers? An online article	Unusual schools Dialogues
	Cool gadgets p70	Everyday technology Describing technology Operating technology Prepositional phrases with adjectives	1 The passive 🔗 2 <i>have something done</i> , Gerunds and infinitives 🌐 Culture exchange: A great British inventor	Future Tech An online article	Artificial Intelligence (AI) A podcast interview
	In it to win it! p84	Sports and sports equipment Things you can do with a ball/ Playing and scoring Sports venues Phrasal verbs connected with sport	🔗 1 Defining relative clauses 2 Non-defining relative clauses, Quantifiers	Football ... but not as you know it! A magazine article	Alex Honnold – free solo climber A podcast interview
	But is it art?! p96	Artists The visual arts The performing arts Adjectives: <i>-ing</i> and <i>-ed</i> 🌐 Culture exchange: The National Gallery, London	1 Reported speech – Statements 🔗 2 Reported speech – Questions, commands and suggestions	An appetite for art A magazine article	Get out there and do something! A teen podcast
	National Treasures p110	Countries and nations Governments Adjective suffixes 🌐 Culture exchange: An introduction to UK government	1 Modal verbs of speculation and deduction – Present Modal verbs of speculation and deduction – Past 🔗 2 Third conditional	Flying the flag An article	On this day in history – Pompeii A radio programme
	Shopping around p122	Shops Shopping in store and online Collocations with <i>money</i> 🌐 Culture exchange: The UK high street	1 Indeterminate pronouns: <i>some-, any-, no-, every-</i> so and <i>such</i> 🔗 2 <i>I wish</i> and <i>If only</i>	Buy it. Wear it. Then what? A blog post	Shopping Conversations

Speaking	Writing	GREAT LEARNERS GREAT THINKERS	Exam success Collaborative projects
Asking for and giving personal information A conversation	Describing people An informal email 1	Confidence and Self-Esteem ▶ Video: Finding yourself through poetry SEL: Building confidence	Exam success 1–2 Reading: 3-option multiple choice p30 Speaking: Questions p30 Listening: Gap fill p144 Writing: An email p144
Asking for information A dialogue	Writing about a holiday A blog post	Better Public Transport ▶ Video: 'Flying' above Mexico City SEL: Managing group dynamics	Collaborative project 1 An icon of transport in your country p31  Virtual Classroom Exchange
Describing photos 1 A description	Describing a place An informal email 2	Evolving Cities ▶ Video: How New York became New York SEL: Being curious	Exam success 3–4 Reading: Gapped text p56 Speaking: General conversation p56 Reading: Use of English: Multiple choice p145 Writing: An email p145
Negotiating Organising a party	Replying to informal invitations Replying to an email	Sustainable food solutions ▶ Video: A different kind of school lunch SEL: Making decisions	Collaborative project 2 School food in your country p57  Virtual Classroom Exchange
A presentation Discussing aspects of schools	Applying for a scholarship A formal letter of application	Time management ▶ Video: Please take my phone, teacher! SEL: Managing limits	Exam success 5–6 Reading: Matching p82 Listening: 3-option multiple choice p146 Writing: An article p146 Speaking: Extended turn p146
Comparing and contrasting photos Virtual Reality	The dangers of technology A for-and-against essay	Evaluating new inventions ▶ Video: Long-distance art SEL: Understanding effective communication	Collaborative project 3 A famous scientist or inventor from your country p83  Virtual Classroom Exchange
A debate Competitive sport at school ▶ Culture exchange: Sport in US High Schools	You and your favourite free-time activity A magazine article	Healthy bodies and minds ▶ Video: Supporting new Olympic sports SEL: Managing mental stress and tiredness	Exam success 7–8 Reading: Open cloze p108 Speaking: Discussion (pictures) p108 Listening: 3-option multiple choice p147 Writing: A story p147
Describing a past event A memorable school trip	School film club A film review	Hobbies and inspiration ▶ Video: Venice through the eyes of a young artist SEL: Having courage	Collaborative project 4 School sport in your country p109  Virtual Classroom Exchange
Describing photos 2 Competitive events	Writing from a given first sentence A story	Debates and public speaking ▶ Video: A debate team SEL: Managing nerves	Exam success 9–10 Reading: 4-option multiple choice p134 Listening: 3-option multiple choice p148 Speaking: General conversation p148 Writing: An essay p148
At a clothes shop A role-play dialogue	Following fashion An opinion essay	Ethical shopping ▶ Video: Buy it. Use it. Buy it again! SEL: Being considerate	Collaborative project 5 A basic introduction to institutions in your country p135  Virtual Classroom Exchange
Communication activities p149		Irregular verbs p151	



PERSONALITY PROFILE

Vocabulary in context

Physical appearance

Personality

- 1 **SPEAKING** Put these words in the correct column.

01 Physical appearance

attractive • bald • blonde • curly •
cute • dark • fair • good-looking •
gorgeous • long • medium-height •
medium-length • plain • pretty • short •
spiky • stocky • straight • strong • tall •
thin • wavy • well-built

Build	Height	Hair (Beard/ Moustache)	General
<i>thin</i>	<i>short</i>	<i>short</i>	<i>attractive</i>

- 2 **SPEAKING** Take it in turns to describe the people in the photos using words in 1.



- 3 **SPEAKING** Ask and answer these questions.

- 1 Which of these is your favourite colour?



- 2 Do you think your favourite colour says anything about your personality? If so, what?

- 4a Complete the text with some of these words.

02 Personality

affectionate • arrogant • artistic • bossy • cheerful •
clever • confident • determined • easy-going • energetic •
generous • hard-working • impatient • likeable • lively •
loyal • optimistic • outgoing • patient • reliable •
sensible • sensitive • serious • shy • talkative • tidy •
well-organised

DOES YOUR FAVOURITE COLOUR SAY SOMETHING ABOUT YOU?

Some psychologists use a Colour Test to make a quick decision about somebody's personality. They think your favourite colour says something about who you are. For example:

Red: You are determined and confident. Perhaps you are also (a) – you enjoy meeting and talking to people. You might be (b), too – you hate waiting!

Blue: You are probably hard-working and easy-going. You may also be (c), happy to give other people your time.

Green: You are (d) to your friends, ready to stay and help them even in difficult times. Maybe that's also because you are (e), too, and you show your friends that you love them and care about them. This makes you very likeable.

White: You are well-organised and (f) – you like things to be in the right place.

Black: You are possibly very artistic and clever. And you may also be quite (g), thinking a lot about things and not laughing much. You may also be quite (h) – you care about others and don't want to hurt them.

Brown: This is the colour of people who are calm and also (i) You know you can depend on them.

Purple: You are probably quite imaginative. But you can be (j), always telling others what to do. Sometimes you are (k) and think you are better than everyone.

Yellow: You are very lively and (l) – you always love being active. You're generally very cheerful and (m) and think that good things are going to happen.

Pink: You are probably very clever. But perhaps you are also (n) and find it hard to chat to new people.

- 4b **03** Listen and check your answers.

- 5 **SPEAKING** Did you agree with what the Colour Test says about your personality? Why/Why not?

Use it ... don't lose it!

- 6 **SPEAKING** Choose five adjectives from 1 and five from 4a to describe yourself. Tell your partner your adjectives and explain why you chose them.



Reading

- 1 **SPEAKING** Look at the two photos above and answer the questions.

- Do you like watching cat videos or taking selfies?
- What can you see in the photos?

- 2 Read the texts. Which three universities do they mention? What did each university find out?

Exam tip

You are going to do a True/False reading exercise. What do you think is a good procedure for doing this type of exercise?

- 3 **04** Read the texts again and decide if the statements are True (T) or False (F). Write the number(s) of the line(s) where you found the answer.

- Today nobody believes that the Colour Test tells us what type of person we are. T / F
- In the test at the University of California people first had to tell the psychologists their favourite colour. T / F
- Indiana University found that people watch cat videos around five times a week on average. T / F
- People who often watch cat videos are usually quite sad. T / F
- The University of Toronto asked 200 students to submit their favourite selfie. T / F
- People who take selfies always have a high opinion of how they look in photos. T / F

- 4 What do the underlined words in the texts mean? Guess and then check in your dictionary.

- 5 **Critical thinkers**

In your opinion, what do your daily activities and preferences say about your personality?

What makes you say that?

Use ideas in the text and/or other facts, opinions and experiences to justify your opinion. Then share your ideas with a partner.

The Colour Test

Everybody knows the Colour Test. You choose your favourite colour and then find out what it says about your personality. Well, some people are changing their minds about the Colour Test. It seems we usually like colours because we like objects that are always or usually that colour. That's what psychologists at the University of California discovered in a 2010 study. They asked people if they loved or disliked 200 objects. From that information, they could predict the person's favourite colour with 80% accuracy. So, for example, if you love the sea and the sky, there's a strong possibility that your favourite colour is blue.

YouTube Cat Videos

Right now, thousands of people are probably watching YouTube™ cat videos. How often do YOU watch cat videos? Choose your answer.

- 15 (1) never (2) less than once a month (3) two or three times a month (4) once a week (5) two or three times a week (6) once a day (7) more than once a day

Seven thousand people replied to this question in an Internet survey about personalities conducted by Indiana University's Media School. The average answer was somewhere between answers 5 and 6. According to the survey, people who answered 6 or 7 are generally more likeable than the rest. But it found that they are also often shy. However, they are people who receive a lot of affection from others. So, they don't watch cat videos because they need attention or human company. In fact, they are often more cheerful than people who rarely watch cat videos.

Selfie Fans

Some people are always taking selfies! What about you? Choose a sentence.

- 30 (1) I never take selfies, or maybe just once or twice a year. (2) I rarely take selfies, maybe just one or two a month. (3) I often take selfies, at least once a week.

When you take a selfie, how (a) attractive and (b) likeable do you think you appear in the selfie? Give yourself a mark from 1 (not very) to 7 (very).

A study from the University of Toronto separated 200 students into two groups, one with people who often take selfies and another that rarely or never take selfies. They all took a selfie in a lab and then said how attractive and likeable they thought they appeared in the selfie. Then the researchers asked external assessors to give the selfies a mark for attractiveness and likeability. The external mark and the mark from people who rarely or never take selfies was very similar. But people who often take selfies generally gave themselves a higher mark than the external assessors. They see themselves as more attractive and likeable than other people see them. Curiously, this was only true with selfies, not with photos that other people took of them.

Present simple and present continuous

- 1 Look at the sentences (a–g) and match them to the rules (1–7).
- a Some people **are always taking** selfies!
 - b Psychologists **study** mental processes and human behaviour.
 - c I **take** selfies at least three times a month.
 - d Right now, thousands of people **are watching** cat videos.
 - e Some people **are changing** their minds about the Colour Test.
 - f Blue and yellow **make** green so my personality is a combination of both.
 - g She's a researcher at the University of California, but she's **teaching** in Indiana for one term.

We use the present simple for:

- 1 routines and habits.
- 2 things that are always or generally true.
- 3 scientific facts.

We use the present continuous for:

- 4 actions that are happening now or near the moment of speaking.
- 5 actions that are temporary or not a normal routine.
- 6 actions that happen very often and annoy the speaker.
- 7 changing situations.

Check it page 16



- 2 Choose the correct alternative. Which rule in 1 explains your answer? There is one example for each rule.
- 1 Humans do/are doing unusual things sometimes! Rule
 - 2 At the moment, my brother plays/is playing a video game. Rule
 - 3 I watch/am watching my favourite series every evening. Rule
 - 4 This new actor becomes/is becoming really famous. Rule
 - 5 Sunshine produces/is producing Vitamin D and Vitamin D helps/is helping to keep you cheerful. Rule
 - 6 My mum is a teacher but she does/is doing a psychology course this month. Rule
 - 7 Not again! My sister always shows/is always showing me her selfies! Rule

Adverbs of frequency

3 Read the sentences. The words in bold are all adverbs of frequency. Choose the correct alternative to complete the rules in 1–4.

- a We don't **usually** watch cat videos.
- b They **occasionally** do psychology tests.
- c They're **always** watching videos instead of working!
- d They **always** give themselves high marks.
- e I **never** take selfies.
- f They are **rarely** wrong with their predictions.
- g She **often** does research.
- h You **sometimes** feel shy.

- 1 Adverbs of frequency usually go after/before the verb *to be*.
- 2 Adverbs of frequency usually go just after/before main verbs.
- 3 Adverbs of frequency usually go with the present continuous/present simple.
- 4 The adverb of frequency 'always'/'sometimes' goes with the present continuous/present simple to talk about frequent actions that annoy the person who is speaking.

Check it page 16

4 Complete the text with the present simple or continuous forms of the verbs given and the adverbs.

Social Media Personality Profiles

How irritating! Some people (a) (always post) things on social media about trivial everyday things like what they (b) (eat) at that moment. At London's Brunel University there was a study of the relationship between a person's social media posts and their personality. They found that when a person (c) (often write) about their social activities and everyday life, they (d) (be usually) outgoing. Annoying people who (e) (always talk) about the great things they've done can be a bit in love with themselves. But when somebody (f) (create) posts about intellectual topics, that person (g) (not be) necessarily shy or introverted. He or she (h) (usually show) an interest in exploration and new experiences. That's true for my older brother. This term, he (i) (study) at a university in Italy. He (j) (not usually post) photos of himself but he (k) (share) interesting photos and information about other people, places and things. For example, right now I (l) (read) his new post about the place where he (m) (live) at the moment. It's much better than just another selfie with a plate of pasta!

Synonyms and partial synonyms

- 1 Look at these words. Do they have similar meanings? If there is a difference, what is it?

attractive • beautiful • cute • good-looking •
gorgeous • handsome • pretty

- 2 Match these words to their synonyms or partial synonyms. Some words can have more than one.

bright • calm • cheerful • childish • clever •
difficult • easy-going • elderly • energetic • friendly •
generous • glad • happy • hard • immature •
intelligent • kind • lively • old • outgoing • relaxed •
slim • sociable • thin

bright – clever – intelligent

- 3 Choose the best alternative in each sentence. If there is no difference, choose both.

- I think your brother is quite attractive/good-looking.
- You smile a lot. You always look glad/cheerful.
- Your cat needs to eat more. It looks a bit slim/thin to me.
- Yesterday's exam was really hard/difficult.
- You need to be clever/bright to do what Einstein did!
- I volunteer at a charity that supports elderly/old people.



Use it ... don't lose it!

- 4 **SPEAKING** Look at the example. Then one of you says a sentence and the other agrees using a synonym.

I think Alex is very good-looking.

I agree. He's really cute.

- I think Ellen is so bright.
- Don't you think the maths exam was hard?
- Oliver always seems so happy.
- Your sister is quite slim.
- Sarah is really sociable.
- Jack can be quite immature sometimes.
- People in our class aren't very lively on Monday morning.
- Andy is really easy-going, don't you think?

Reach higher page 136



27 likes

- 5a Choose three phrases from the box and write two true sentences for each, one in the present simple and one in the present continuous. Write negative sentences if necessary.

eat pasta • have lunch at school • listen to music •
play video games • study English • take selfies •
text a friend • walk to school • watch cat videos •
wear school uniform

I eat a lot of pasta. I'm not eating pasta now because we can't eat during class.

- 5b **SPEAKING** Read your sentences to your partner. How many of your sentences are the same?

- 6 **SPEAKING** Interview your partner using these questions.

- What are the first two things you do when you get to school?
- What are the first two things you do when you get home after school?
- What are people in your class doing right now?
- In what ways are you, your friends or people in your family changing?
- What do you usually do at the weekend?
- What are members of your family doing now?
- How do you usually spend your summer holidays?
- Is anybody always doing things that annoy you? Who and what?

What are the first two things you do when you get to school?

I say hello to my friends and ask them what class we have!

Use it ... don't lose it!

- 7 **SPEAKING** Write at least three more questions like the ones in 6. Use them to continue interviewing your partner.

What subjects are you studying this year?

What is your favourite subject?

What sports do you do after school?

Reach higher page 136



GREAT LEARNERS GREAT THINKERS

CONFIDENCE AND SELF-ESTEEM

Lesson aim: To think about different ways to improve your confidence and self-esteem

Video: Finding yourself through poetry

SEL Social and emotional learning: Building confidence

1 **SPEAKING** Work with a partner. Ask and answer these questions.

- 1 Do you like reading or writing in your free time? Why/Why not?
- 2 How do you think reading or writing poetry could make people feel confident and good about themselves?

2 **VIDEO** Watch a video about a young person called Lucrecia. In what different ways is poetry important in her life?

3 **VIDEO** Watch the video again and complete the sentences with between one and three words per gap.

- 1 The first line of Lucrecia's poem is 'She cries in the middle'
- 2 The last line of her poem is 'Lucrecia, ...?'
- 3 She writes her poems with or
- 4 Before, Lucrecia was quiet and but now she is confident.
- 5 She knows that it is to talk about how you're feeling.
- 6 Lucrecia describes herself as a person.
- 7 She wants her poetry to make other people
- 8 She runs a charity that encourages education and personal development of poetry.

4 Look at these nine suggestions for improving your self-esteem. Choose two or three that you saw Lucrecia put into practice in the video.

- 1 **Think positively.** Think about all the positive aspects of being you.
- 2 **Remember that perfect doesn't exist.** So don't aim for perfection.
- 3 **Mistakes are good.** They are part of being human and of learning.
- 4 **Have realistic goals.** Changes come gradually so be patient.
- 5 **Try new things.** Experiment with different free-time activities to discover your talents.
- 6 **Take exercise.** It can make you happy and relaxed.
- 7 **Be confident in your own opinions, ideas and feelings.** Make your own decisions, don't always follow others.
- 8 **Make a contribution.** Help others and make a difference to them.
- 9 **Celebrate your achievements.** Be proud of things that you're good at.





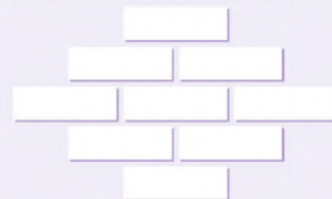
GREAT THINKERS



Diamond ranking

5 **SPEAKING** Follow the instructions.

- 1 Look again at the nine ideas in 4. Separate them into two groups: the ideas you really like and the ideas you like less.



- 2 Look at the **diamond** diagram. The top of the diamond is for the best ideas or reasons. The bottom is for the weakest. **Rank** the ideas you like and decide the top three positions. Then do the same for the worst three ideas. Put the other three ideas in the middle.
- 3 Work with a partner. Show your **diamond** and compare/explain your rankings.

6a Individually, write a list of ...

- some things you're good at
- some of your successes
- some things you've done for other people.

6b **SPEAKING** Share two things you wrote with the class.

GREAT LEARNERS **SEL**



Great learners think positively

How can positive thinking help you when you face difficult situations?

Learner profile  page 142

- 1 **SPEAKING**  Look at the different fonts. Say which one you prefer and why.

- a Helvetica
- b Impact
- c Tekton
- d Times New Roman
- e Isabella

- 2 **SPEAKING**  An article on a popular psychology website says that your favourite font says a lot about your personality. Do you agree? Why/Why not?

- 3 **05**  Listen to five people who did the activity in 1. Which font a–e did they choose? Do they agree, partly agree or disagree with what the article says about their personality?

Speaker 1: Font:
 Speaker 2: Font:
 Speaker 3: Font:
 Speaker 4: Font:
 Speaker 5: Font:

Exam tip

In the next task you are going to match the speakers to the correct information. What should you do before this task?

- 4 **05**  Listen again. Which speaker ...

- 1 likes their font because it looks more 'human'.
- 2 thinks the analysis of their personality is completely wrong.
- 3 has no real interest in any font.
- 4 isn't sure if the article is saying something negative about their personality.
- 5 has a personal connection with their favourite font.
- 6 thinks the article uses a word incorrectly.
- 7 doesn't agree with the basic idea of the test.
- 8 is happy to use serious fonts and fun fonts, too.

5 Critical thinkers

In your opinion, is the font you use to write different types of texts important?

What makes you say that?

Use ideas in the listening and/or other facts, opinions and experiences to justify your opinion. Then share your ideas with a partner.

Flipped classroom video

Watch the Grammar Presentation video



State and action verbs

- 1a Look at these sentences. Do the verbs in bold describe states and situations or do they describe actions?

- 1 I **have** curly hair.
- 2 I **love** music.
- 3 I **like** this font.
- 4 It **doesn't look** too official.
- 5 It **sounds** big and confident.
- 6 I **don't believe** it's important.
- 7 I **know** it says that I'm easy-going.
- 8 I **don't think** it's a good idea.

- 1b Look at the sentences again. Are they in the present simple or present continuous? Why?

- 1c Put the verbs in bold from 1a in the correct lists.

- 1 verbs of feeling and liking:, *hate, want, prefer, enjoy, need*
- 2 verbs of thinking:, *remember, mean*
- 3 verbs of the senses:, *hear, see, taste, smell, feel, seem*
- 4 verbs of possession:, *own, belong*

- 1d Why are the verbs in the sentences below in the present simple in 1 but in the present continuous in 2?

- 1a I **think** psychology tests are fun.
- 1b He **has** a bike.
- 2a I'm happy because I'm **thinking** about the weekend.
- 2b He's **having** a good time at the party.

 Check it page 16

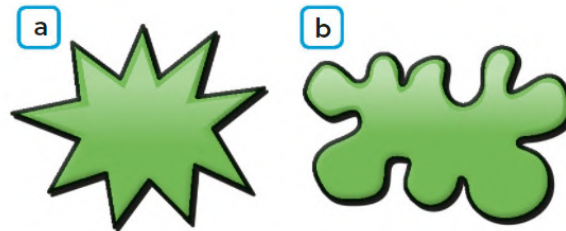
- 2 Complete the sentences with the correct form of these verbs.

feel • look • seem • smell • sound • taste

- 1 Did you make this chocolate cake? It amazing. I want another piece.
- 2 My feet are cold. They like ice!
- 3 Have you got an exam now? You really serious.
- 4 I like my brother. Our personalities are very different but our appearance is almost identical.
- 5 I love this perfume. I think it great.
- 6 I don't like their new song. It terrible!

3a Look at these two shapes. Individually, match each invented name (1–2) and type of food (3–4) to one of the shapes. Then ask others. Do you have the same answers?

- | | |
|---------|------------------|
| 1 bouba | 3 milk chocolate |
| 2 kiki | 4 lemon |



3b Complete the text with the present simple or present continuous form of the verbs given.

Can shapes have sounds and flavours?

Attention, please! (a) you (look) at the two shapes carefully? What (b) you (think) is the name of shape A? There (c) (not be) a correct answer. But 95% of people answering the question (d) (believe) the answer is kiki. Kiki (e) (sound) like 'key' and keys are angular, like shape A. And the letter K (f) (look) angular, too.

I know what you (g) (think) right now. What if your first language isn't English? (h) you (have) the same answer, that shape A is kiki? The answer is probably yes. And B is bouba, right? Maybe it's because bouba (i) (sound) round. Your lips (j) (be) round when saying the word 'bouba'.

Now, what about food? A lot of people (k) (think) that milk chocolate (l) (belong) with shape B. It (m) (seem) that the round shape goes best with sweet flavours. Right at this moment, I (n) (have) a fizzy drink and it (o) (feel) exactly like the kiki shape on my tongue! So, yes, strange but true – shapes can have sounds and flavours!

4 Read the text and choose the correct alternatives. Then answer the questions in the text.

Culture exchange

Onomatopoeia

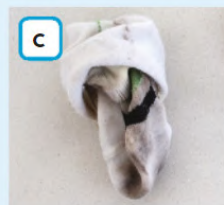
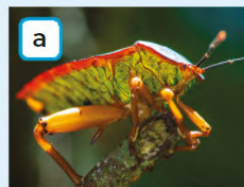
Right now, I (a) *sit/am sitting* in my attic. While I (b) *write/am writing* this, I can hear a dog. What sound (c) *does it make/is it making*? The sound that all dogs (d) *make/are making*, of course! Woof, woof. Wait! (e) *Do dogs go/Are dogs going* woof in your language?

'Woof' is an onomatopoeic word – a word that (f) *sounds/is sounding* like the sound it refers to. Look at some other onomatopoeic words in English. What (g) *do you think/are you thinking* (h) *makes/is making* these sounds? Are the sounds the same in your language?

atishoo beep beep buzz cock-a-doodle-doo
ding dong fizz screech splash tick-tock



5 Write sentences about the things in the photos. For each sentence, use one of the verbs below and at least one of the adjectives, or other adjectives you can think of.



Verbs:

feel • look • smell • sound • taste

Adjectives:

cold • colourful • delicious • frightening •
gorgeous • hard • horrible • loud • soft •
warm • wet

Use it ... don't lose it!

6 SPEAKING Read out your sentences to your partner, but do not give the name of the things you are describing. Can they identify them?

It looks dirty and it probably smells really bad.

Is it the sock?

Yes, it is!

Reach higher

page 136

Developing speaking

Asking for and giving personal information



- 1 Look at this dialogue between two teenagers called Megan and Ellie on the first day of school. Put Ellie's phrases (A–G) in the correct place in the conversation.

Megan: Hi. You're Lucy's cousin, aren't you?

Ellie: (1)

Megan: I'm Megan. This is your first year at this school, isn't it?

Ellie: (2)

Megan: Hey, you don't play basketball, do you? We need new players for the team.

Ellie: (3)

Megan: Do you play any other sports?

Ellie: (4)

Megan: Great! What are your other hobbies then?

Ellie: (5)

Megan: Really? What kind of music?

Ellie: (6)

Megan: Now I remember! You can play the guitar, can't you? Lucy told me once.

Ellie: (7)

Megan: Do you know Josh, Josh Smith? He plays the guitar, too. Come on. Let me introduce you to him.

- A Yes, I really enjoy swimming. And I'm quite keen on tennis.
- B Yes, it is.
- C I play a little, but I'm not mad about basketball.
- D Yeah, I'm in a band. We're really good.
- E I like all sorts, but my favourite is rock.
- F I love music!
- G Yes, that's right. My name's Ellie.

- 2 06 Listen and check your answers.

- 3 SPEAKING Practise the completed dialogue in 2.

- 4 Look at the dialogue. How many different ways can you find to say you like or don't like something? Make a list.

- 5 Look at the Speaking bank. We use question tags when we want somebody to confirm something. Choose the correct alternative.

- 1 We use nouns/subject pronouns at the end of question tags.
- 2 We use main verbs/auxiliary verbs and 'to be' in question tags.
- 3 Usually the question tag in an affirmative sentence is affirmative/negative and the question tag in a negative sentence is affirmative/negative.

Speaking bank Question tags

- You're Lucy's cousin, **aren't you?**
- This is your first year at this school, **isn't it?**
- You like rock music, **don't you?**
- You don't play basketball, **do you?**
- You can play an instrument, **can't you?**

- 6 Complete these sentences with question tags.

- 1 She's your maths teacher, ...?
- 2 That actor speaks English, ...?
- 3 Her dad doesn't work here, ...?
- 4 You can run really fast, ...?
- 5 You've got a red bike, ...?
- 6 They can't see us, ...?
- 7 Your mum goes to the gym at the weekend, ...?

- 7 07 Listen to the first part of eight sentences. Call out the question tag before the person finishes the sentence!

Practice makes perfect

- 8a SPEAKING Write down six things you think you know about your partner's family and free-time habits.

- 8b SPEAKING Ask your partner about their family and free-time habits. Use question tags for confirmation and to keep the conversation going.

You like doing judo in your free time, don't you?

Yes, I do. I've got a brown belt.

It's difficult to get a brown belt, isn't it?

- 8c SPEAKING Now do the same with a new partner.

Developing writing

An informal email 1

- 1 **SPEAKING**  Look at the family selfie. Take it in turns to describe the people. Then make guesses about their personality.



- 2 Read Eric’s email to his new e-pal, Sofia. He is describing the people in the photo, his family. Were you right about their personalities?
- 4 Look again at Eric’s email. Complete the words and expressions in the Writing bank.

To: Sofia

From: Eric

Subject: A photo of my family

Hi Sofia,

Thanks for your last email. It was great to hear from you. Today I'm sending you a photo of my family. I took it this weekend when we went out for the day.

Well, as you know, I'm usually very lively, but I look serious in the photo. I think it's because I was concentrating on taking the selfie. You can see that my hair's a little bit wavy. I wish it was straight!

My sister Emma is eleven years old. She's always cheerful and very talkative. She has long, blonde hair. She can be annoying sometimes, but she makes us laugh, too.

In the photo, my parents are having a great time! My dad, Mike, is always calm and relaxed. You can see that he has dark hair. Oh and that's my mum of course, the one with blonde hair on the left. Her name's Sandra and she's usually quite serious, but she looks happy here because she loves it when we all go out together at the weekend.

Anyway, when you send your next email, don't forget to send me a picture of you and your family.

All the best,

Eric

- 3 Read the email again and complete the table.

	Name	Physical Appearance	Personality
a			
b			
c			
d			

Writing bank

Useful words and expressions in informal emails

- Begin with *Dear* or and the person's
- Your first sentences can be *Thanks for* and/or *It was great*
- Use contractions (e.g. *I'm* or).
- Use short forms of words (e.g. instead of *Thank you*).
- Use interjections like *Well* or
- Use exclamation marks (e.g. *My parents are having a great time*
- Use to change the subject.
- Use *Write back soon*, *All* and/or *Love* to end.

Practice makes perfect

- 5a Find a photo of you with family or friends. Write an email describing their appearance and personality. Use the email in 2 as a model and include expressions from the Writing bank.
- 5b When you finish your email, use the Writing checklist on page 141 to check it.
- 5c **SPEAKING**  Show your photo and email to your partner. Can they identify the people in your photo correctly?

Present simple

Affirmative	I/You/We/They run . He/She/It runs .
Negative	I/You/We/They don't (do not) run . He/She/It doesn't (does not) run .
Question form	Do I/you/we/they run ? Does he/she/it run ?
Short answers	Yes, I/you/we/they do . No, I/you/we/they don't . Yes, he/she/it does . No, he/she/it doesn't .

We use the present simple to talk about:

- regular habits and routines.
I do sport on Wednesday and Sunday.
- things that are always or generally true.
A lot of people study English.
- general and scientific facts.
The Earth goes around the Sun.

Present continuous

Affirmative	We're reading.
Negative	She isn't reading.
Question form	Are they reading?
Short answers	Yes, I am . No, they aren't .

We use the present continuous with time expressions such as *now*, *at the moment*, *currently*, etc. to talk about:

- actions that are happening now or near the moment of speaking.
I can't talk now. I'm having a meeting with the head teacher.
- temporary actions and situations.
I'm staying with my uncle and aunt this week.
We're living in London at the moment.

- changing situations.
I'm getting good at this computer game.
- actions that happen very often and annoy the speaker.
My little brother is always shouting.

Adverbs and expressions of frequency

We often use adverbs of frequency with the present simple to talk about routines and habits. They usually go after the verb to *be* or just before main verbs.

He's always cheerful.
They rarely eat out.
We don't usually play computer games.

We can also use *always* with the present continuous to talk about actions that happen very often and annoy the speaker. See last example in Present continuous above. We can use other expressions of frequency with the present simple to talk about routines and habits. These usually go at the end of the clause/sentence.
I watch TV once/twice/three times a day/week/month/year.

State and action verbs

Some verbs are not usually used in the present continuous because they describe states not actions. These are usually:

- verbs of feeling and liking: *like, love, hate, want, prefer, need*
- verbs of thinking: *know, understand, believe, remember, mean, think (= have an opinion), see (= understand)*
- verbs of the senses: *look, seem, sound, hear, see, smell, feel, appear*
- verbs of possession: *have, own, belong*

Be careful! Some verbs can describe a state and an action.
I have two sisters. (state) I'm having a great time. (action)
I think you're right. (state) I'm thinking about what you said. (action)

Vocabulary

1 Physical appearance

Build: stocky • strong • thin • well-built
Height: medium-height • short • tall
Hair (beard/moustache): bald • blonde • curly • dark • fair • long • medium-length • short • spiky • straight • wavy
General: attractive • cute • good-looking • gorgeous • plain • pretty

2 Personality

affectionate • arrogant • artistic • bossy • cheerful • clever • confident • determined • easy-going • energetic • generous • hard-working • impatient • likeable • lively • loyal • optimistic • outgoing • patient • reliable • sensible • sensitive • serious • shy • talkative • tidy • well-organised

3 Synonyms and partial synonyms

attractive • beautiful • bright • calm • cheerful • childish • clever • cute • difficult • easy-going • elderly • energetic • friendly • generous • glad • good-looking • gorgeous • handsome • happy • hard • immature • intelligent • kind • lively • old • outgoing • pretty • relaxed • slim • sociable • thin



Grammar test

Present simple and present continuous

- 1 Complete the sentences with the correct present simple or present continuous form of the verbs given.

A: Why (a) you (wear) a jacket and a tie?
You (b) (not normally wear) smart clothes like that.
B: I (c) (go) for a job interview. I (d) (start) to get bored this summer.
A: My sister and I are bored, too, but that's because we (e) (work) every summer.
We (f) (save) up money to buy a new computer.

/ 6 points

Adverbs of frequency

- 2 Are these sentences correct or not? If not, correct them.

- 1 I'm not usually going to school by bus.
- 2 You're always interrupting me. I don't like it.
- 3 My friends and I play sometimes football after school.
- 4 Adam often is late.
- 5 Mia always does her homework before dinner.
- 6 My friend is a vegetarian. Never he eats meat.

/ 6 points

State and action verbs

- 3 Choose the correct alternatives.

- 1 Can we stop at the bank? I need/am needing some money.
- 2 Do you know/Are you knowing the answer?
- 3 How are you? Do you have/Are you having a good time?
- 4 He owns/is owning three mansions.
- 5 You don't seem/aren't seeming happy.
- 6 I prefer/am preferring drinking juice to milk.
- 7 Hey! Why do you look/are you looking out of the window?
- 8 I don't know who this cat belongs/is belonging to.

/ 8 points

Vocabulary test

Physical appearance

- 1 Complete the words with vowels. Then write the correct category for each word (build/height/hair/general).

- 1 g r g s
Category:
- 2 w l l - b l t
Category:
- 3 m d m - h g h t
Category:
- 4 s t r g h t
Category:
- 5 c t
Category:
- 6 u r y
Category:
- 7 b l d
Category:

/ 7 points

Personality

- 2 Write a simple definition or explanation for each word.

- 1 sensible
- 2 likeable
- 3 bossy
- 4 shy
- 5 determined
- 6 arrogant
- 7 loyal

/ 7 points

Synonyms and partial synonyms

- 3 Write a synonym for each underlined word.

- 1 She's very easy-going.
- 2 I'm a very energetic person.
- 3 This question is really difficult.
.....
- 4 She seems a very immature person.
.....
- 5 My sister is very outgoing.
- 6 Can you see that old man over there?
.....

/ 6 points

Total:

/ 40 points