

CUADERNILLO DE REFUERZO

2 ESO

INGLÉS

NOMBRE DEL ALUMNO/A: _____

CURSO ACTUAL: _____

PROFESOR EN 2 ESO: _____

PROFESOR ACTUAL: _____

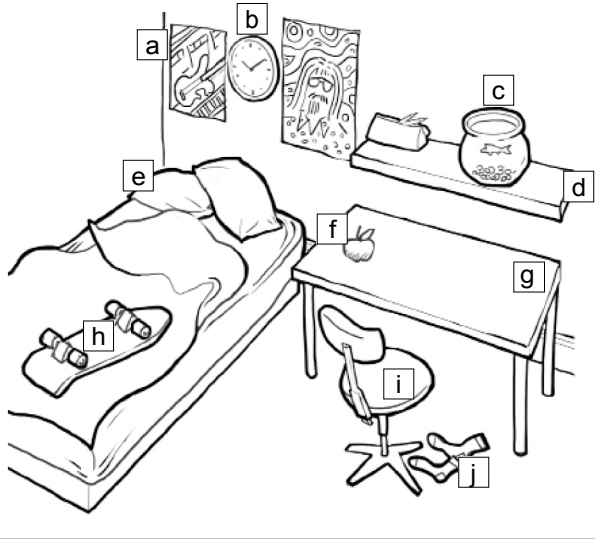
INSTRUCCIONES GENERALES PARA EL ALUMNO: IMPORTANTE !

- | Este cuadernillo pretende ser una ayuda para alcanzar aquellos objetivos de 2 de ESO que no se consiguieron superar durante el curso.
- | Como cualquier trabajo extra, requiere un esfuerzo y una constancia en su realización. Ha de trabajarse con regularidad, buscando siempre las palabras nuevas en el diccionario, anotándolas y memorizándolas para ir adquiriendo vocabulario.
- | La gramática necesaria para las explicaciones se encuentra en el libro y cuadernillo de 2 ESO “ trabajado durante el curso.
- | Los apartados referidos a la lectura y redacción (Reading y Writing) deben ser trabajados paralelamente con cada unidad , al terminar los apartados de gramática y vocabulario.

Vocabulary

1 Complete the words. Then match the words to items in the picture.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. d k | 6. sh |
| 2. ... pp ... e | 7. c c ... |
| 3. s k ... | 8. p ... s ... e ... |
| 4. c ... a | 9. s ... a ... eb r ... |
| 5. g df | 10. p ... ll |



2 Look at the picture in Exercise 1 and complete the sentences with the prepositions of place below. There are more words than you need.

in front of ♦♦ under ♦♦ behind ♦♦ on ♦♦ above ♦♦ between

- The socks are the chair.
- There is a chair the desk.
- The clock is the posters.
- There is a shelf the desk.
- There is a skateboard the bed.

3 Complete the chart with the words below.

*pilot ♦♦ olives ♦♦ mountains ♦♦ pie ♦♦ goggles ♦♦ valley ♦♦ scientist ♦♦ rollerblades
inventor ♦♦ hairdresser ♦♦ rolls ♦♦ jungle ♦♦ ice cream ♦♦ net ♦♦ racket ♦♦ cave*

Food	Jobs	Sports equipment	Geographical features
.....
.....
.....
.....

4 Complete the sentences with words from Exercise 3.

- Tennis players hit the ball over the
- People usually eat in the summer.
- There are beautiful birds in the Brazilian

4. Olympic swimmers always wear
5. Sam is a He often flies from London to New York.
6. My grandmother makes a delicious apple

5 Circle eight adjectives in the puzzle and write them next to their opposites.

o	y	w	u	i	z	s	t	i	m
n	o	i	d	i	g	t	i	n	y
i	s	l	a	z	y	r	e	l	s
l	t	d	m	a	r	a	o	r	h
o	r	e	i	n	o	i	s	y	o
v	o	y	o	u	n	g	w	h	r
a	n	z	t	r	i	h	t	y	t
h	g	l	u	o	y	t	n	o	d

1. domesticated
2. weak
3. old
4. curly
5. hard---working
6. huge
7. tall
8. quiet

6 Match A to B to make expressions.

- | A | B |
|----------|--------------------|
| 1. chat | a. homework |
| 2. surf | b. a bike |
| 3. have | c. the web |
| 4. do | d. a trip |
| 5. get | e. online |
| 6. sleep | f. dressed |
| 7. hire | g. late |
| 8. take | h. breakfast |

Grammar

1 Complete the sentences with the correct form of *to be* or *have got*.

1. your mother at home?
2. I blue eyes. They're green.
3. I tall, so I don't play basketball.
4. you a ruler?
5. I like Tina and Marge. They friendly.
6. The baby straight hair, not curly.

2 Complete the chart.

Subject Pronouns	Possessive Adjectives
I	1.
you	2.
3.	his
she	4.
it	5.
6.	our
7.	your
they	8.

3 Complete the sentences with the plural form of the words below.

box ♦♦ child ♦♦ foot ♦♦ baby ♦♦ shelf

- Hannah has got books and CDs on the in her room.
- Mrs Duncan and her four are at the amusement park.
- Sue has got two They are starting to walk now.
- There are three of chocolate on the kitchen table.
- Matt has got big Those aren't his shoes.

4 Complete the sentences. Use the Saxon Genitive of the words in brackets.

- favourite food is pizza. (Terry)
- car is in the garage. (Mr Brown)
- The dog is cute. (children)
- The room has got a big sofa. (teachers)
- The hats are white. (chefs)

5 Write six sentences with the words in the chart below. Use the affirmative or the negative form of the Present Simple.

I	eat	hamburgers	every day
My friends	watch	computer games	once a week
My parents	do	my room	on Fridays
Our cat	play	milk	at the weekend
We	tidy	TV	
	drink	sport	

-
-
-
-
-
-

6 Write sentences with the words below. Use the Present Continuous.

1. Barry and Serge / ride / their bikes / in the mountains / right now / .
.....
2. The cat / sleep / on my bed / .
.....
3. I / not do / my homework / at the moment / .
.....
4. Edna and Pat / help / Mum / in the kitchen right now / ?
.....
5. The teacher / not check / our homework / at the moment / .
.....

7 Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets. Use the Present Simple or Present Continuous.

1. you (walk) the dog every day?
2. your mum (sleep) at the moment?
3. Fred often (not go) to school by bus.
4. The students (not do) a test at the moment.
5. Dave (write) an e---mail now.
6. the boys (work) in the restaurant right now?
7. The baby usually (cry) at night.
8. Betty and Paul (not eat) lunch at school on Fridays.

Reading

1 Read about Wendy’s birthday. Then tick (✓) the sentences true (T) or false (F). Correct the false sentences.

My name’s Wendy Black and I live in Brighton. Today is Saturday and it’s my fourteenth birthday. I’m very excited. Birthdays aren’t ordinary days in my family. Every year, I wake up to find balloons in my room. My parents prepare a tasty birthday breakfast. They sing “Happy Birthday” and then they give me my presents.

Right now, I’m in town with my brother, Harry. We are in The Lanes. This is a special part of Brighton. There are shops with amazing things to buy. At the moment, Harry is buying me some posters of Adele. I think she’s a great singer and I listen to her music all the time.

On a birthday, my family usually goes to a restaurant for dinner. I love Donatello. It’s an Italian restaurant in The Lanes and they have got delicious pizzas. My favourite pizza is the *Quattro Formaggi*. It’s got four different cheeses on it. We finish our dinner with Italian ice cream. Delicious! It’s a perfect end to a perfect day.

- | | T | F |
|---|----------|----------|
| 1.irthdays are special days in the Black family.
..... | | |
| 2.hen Wendy wakes up, there are presents in her room. | | |

.....
 3. n her birthday, Wendy’s breakfast is different from her usual breakfast.

.....
 4. Harry is looking for a poster for his room.

.....
 5. the Black family goes out to eat on a birthday.

2 Answer the questions.

1. How old is Wendy today?

2. What does Wendy get on her birthday? List two things.

3. What is Harry buying Wendy for her birthday?

4. What can you find in The Lanes?

5. Why does Wendy like eating at Donatello?

Writing

Put the words in the correct order to make sentences. Add capital letters.

1. goes / john / every day / to / market / the / .

2. not / are / history / studying / now / we / .

3. in / valley / houses / there / the / 15 / are / .

4. a / guitar / has / Vic / new / got / ?

5. isn’t / coat / in / the / my / cupboard / blue / .

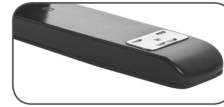
GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY SECTION

Vocabulary

1 Write the words under the correct school items.

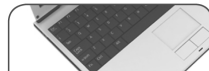
flash drive ♦♦ glue ♦♦ microscope ♦♦ tablet ♦♦ laptop ♦♦ scissors ♦♦ stapler

1.



2.

5.



6.

3.



7.

4.

2 Circle the school items. Then use them to complete the sentences.

atlas paintbrush calculator compass globe paints

1. We often use and a in an art lesson.
2. We sometimes use a and an in a geography lesson.
3. We sometimes use a and a in a maths lesson.

3 Complete the sentences with the words below.

dictionary ♦♦ literature ♦♦ sport ♦♦ textbooks ♦♦ drama

1. We always wear trainers in
2. I study – I want to be an actress.
3. I learn from in many subjects.
4. A has got definitions of words.
5. In , we learn about famous books.

Grammar

4 Choose the correct answer.

1. Dave usually **studies** / **is studying** in the evening, but tonight he **meets** / **is meeting** friends at the cinema.
2. Mum and Dad often **buy** / **are buying** food at the supermarket, but today they **shop** / **are shopping** at the market.
3. Louise **practises** / **is practising** the piano every day. At the moment, she **plays** / **is playing** a Mozart sonata.

4. Jo **answers / is answering** the questions now. She **knows / is knowing** all the answers.

5 Write sentences with the words below. Use the Present Simple or Present Continuous.

1. Mark / never / take / photos / at night / .
.....

2. Lisa / put / water / in the paint / now / ?
.....

3. I / not use / my laptop / at school / today / .
.....

4. where / your teacher / live / ?
.....

6 Complete the text with the verbs in brackets. Use the Present Simple or Present Continuous.

My friend Wugang is a new student from China. Wugang's parents ¹ (not know) any English, so he always ² (speak) Chinese with them. I ³ (love) listening to Chinese and Wugang ⁴ (teach) me a new word in Chinese every day. Today, Wugang and his parents ⁵ (prepare) for the Chinese New Year – a very important festival. Chinese people often ⁶ (wear) red clothes for the festival and they ⁷ (put) beautiful decorations in their windows. At the moment, Wugang's dad ⁸ (wash) the floors in their flat because Chinese people always ⁹ (clean) their homes for the festival. Wugang ¹⁰ (not help) his father. He and his mother ¹¹ (make) special cakes for the festival.

Vocabulary

1 Match A to B to make activities.

- | A | B |
|-----------------|-----------------------|
| 1. perform in a | a. models |
| 2. do | b. nap |
| 3. learn a new | c. computers |
| 4. build | d. band |
| 5. play the | e. horse-riding |
| 6. repair | f. judo |
| 7. go | g. piano |
| 8. take a | h. language |

2 Write the activities from Exercise 1 under the correct pictures.



3 Complete the words in the sentences.

1. I c k e -- s on my tablet.
2. Ann wants to t e p s with her new camera.
3. I want to l n c e d at the swimming pool.
4. We s d t m s on our mobile phones.
5. Students d e s in science.
6. You need a paintbrush to p t p s.

Grammar

4 Choose the correct answer.

- A:** I'm new here. ¹ **Is there / Are there / There are** any clothes shops in the area?
B: Yes, ² **are there / there are / there isn't**. There are ³ **an / any / some** great clothes shops next to the bank.
A: Are there ⁴ **an / the / any** sports shops? I need ⁵ **a / some / any** trainers.
B: No, ⁶ **there aren't / is there / there are**. But ⁷ **there is / is there / there are** a shoe shop and ⁸ **a / the / any** trainers there are very good.

5 Write questions with the words below and *Is there* or *Are there*. Add *a, an* or *any* to each question.

1. glue / in your schoolbag
.....
2. orange pen / in your pencil case
.....
3. laptop / in your classroom
.....
4. blonde students / in your class
.....
5. white shirts / in your cupboard
.....

6 Answer the questions in Exercise 5. Make the answers true for you.

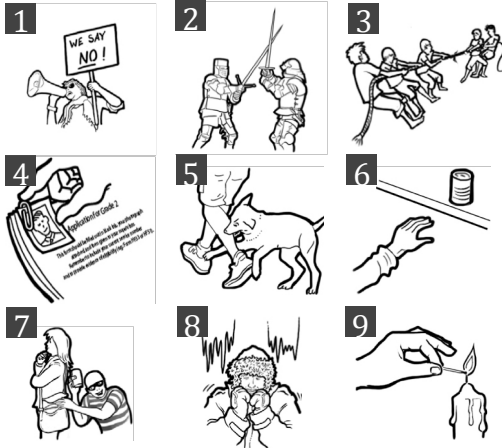
- 1.....
- 2.....
- 3.....
- 4.....
- 5.....

7 Complete the questions with *How much* or *How many*.

- 1..... money is there in your bag?
- 2..... people work at the shop?
- 3..... homework do you usually get?
- 4..... textbooks has Jake got?
- 5..... water do people need each day?

Vocabulary

1 Complete the words according to the pictures.



- | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. ... e ... n ... t | 6. ... e ... c ... |
| 2. ... i ... t | 7. s ... a ... |
| 3. ... u ... | 8. f ... e ... |
| 4. a ... a ... | 9. l ... h ... |
| 5. ... i ... | |

2 Unscramble the letters in brackets to make verbs to complete the sentences.

- More than 50 people at the local hospital. (lonreuevt)
- I'm working hard to my school marks. (evirpom)
- Flowers need water to (vevsuir)
- She held my arm to me from falling. (tenverp)
- Did your dog your life? (aevs)
- The inventor wants to a special microscope. (podevle)
- Can I some money and give it back to you tomorrow? (robrow)
- It's important to the street at the traffic lights. (sorsc)

Grammar

3 Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets. Use the Past Simple affirmative.

- Yesterday, our teacher (teach) us a beautiful song.
- I (travel) to India last month.
- We (see) a good film last week.
- The shop (close) at 1.00.
- We (hear) the news yesterday.
- The exam (begin) an hour ago.

4 Write sentences with the words below. Use the affirmative or negative form of the Past Simple to make them true for you.

- my family / eat / chicken / yesterday

.....

- I / volunteer / last summer

.....

3. my friends and I / do / sport / last weekend

.....

4. my class / have / a test / last week

.....

5. there / be / a great film / on TV / last night

.....

5 Complete the questions with the Past Simple form of the verbs in brackets. Then match the questions to the answers below.

- 1. What painting Vincenzo Peruggia (steal) in 1911?
 - 2. When Edmund Hillary and Tenzing Norgay (reach) the top of Mt Everest?
 - 3. What Microsoft (develop)?
 - 4. When the Wright brothers (invent) the aeroplane?
 - 5. Where divers (find) the *Titanic*?
- a. In 1903.
 - b. Windows.
 - c. The *Mona Lisa*.
 - d. At the bottom of the Atlantic Ocean.
 - e. In May, 1953.

Vocabulary

1 Look at the pictures of Bill's life events and number the sentences in the correct order. Pay attention to the phrases in bold.

- a. In 1995, Bill and Kate **got married**.
- b. Bill and Kate met at a party and **fell in love**.
- c. Bill and Kate **had a child**.
- d. Bill and Kate **got divorced** five years later.
- e. Bill **received an award** for his volunteer work.



2 Complete the text with the words and phrases below.

went to university ♦♦ fell in love ♦♦ belonged ♦♦ graduated ♦♦ get married ♦♦ died
 moved ♦♦ grew up ♦♦ got a job ♦♦ was born ♦♦ joined

Antoni Gaudí was a famous architect. He designed many buildings including th Sagrada Família church in Barcelona. Gaudí ¹ in 1852. He ² with his parents and four brothers and sisters in Reus.

In 1868, he ³ to Barcelona to study teaching. He ⁴ the army in 1875. After that, he ⁵ to study architecture and he ⁶ in 1878. To pay for his studies, he ⁷ drawing pictures for architects. Gaudí was a religious man and he ⁸ to the Catholic Church. He ⁹ with Josefa Moreu, but she didn't love him and they didn't ¹⁰ In 1926, Gaudí was in a terrible accident. He ¹¹ in hospital three days later.

Grammar

3 Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets. Use the correct form of used to.

1. Anne's parents (fight) a lot before they got divorced.

- 2.I (not study) much before Year 7.
- 3.We (go) to the sea every weekend because we had a boat.
- 4.He (receive) many awards for his excellent films when he was an actor.
- 5.You (not enjoy) doing sport, but now you play football every day.

4 Complete the questions with the verbs below. Use used to.

Then answer the questions. Make the answers true for you. *make ♦♦ have ♦♦ play ♦♦ read*

- 1..... you more books than you do now?
.....
- 2..... you and your friends Monopoly?
.....
- 3..... you short hair?
.....
- 4..... your mum hot drinking chocolate for you in the morning?
.....

5 Choose the correct answers.

Hibiki Kono, a British teenager, **there was / used to** love Spider-Man. He **was / used to** dream about climbing walls like him, but he **knew / didn't know** how to do it. When he was 13, he **got / was** an idea from a TV show. Hibiki **decided / made** to build a climbing apparatus in his technology class at school. It **weren't / wasn't** an easy task, but after five months, Hibiki's invention was ready. When he **showed / told** it, there **was / were** a lot of students at school. The headmaster, teachers and students all **came / brought** to watch him climb the school wall.

The headmaster **wanted / didn't want** Hibiki to climb very high, but it was still an amazing thing to see. There **was / were** other interesting inventions from the school's technology class, but there **wasn't / weren't** anything like Hibiki's climbing machine!

Vocabulary

1 Complete the description of the pictures with the adjectives below.

peaceful ♦♦ elegant ♦♦ rough ♦♦ lively ♦♦ isolated ♦♦ dull

1



a sea

2



a day

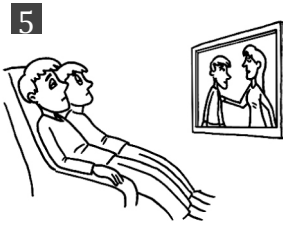
3

an farm

4



an lady



a film



a party

2 Complete the words in the sentences below.

1. Don't go out at night. It isn't ... a f
2. Disney World is an i ... e holiday destination for families. It's perfect.
3. He was amazing! It was w e !
4. We can go sailing. The sea is ... a ... m.
5. We didn't enjoy our holiday because the weather was t i
6. New Delhi is an ... x i r ... city – there are cows on the streets!
7. A hospital can be a f e place for a child.
8. We enjoyed the restaurant. The atmosphere was very ... l san
9. I love sitting in a jacuzzi. It's very r i

Grammar

3 Look at the hotels. Complete the sentences with the comparative form of the adjectives below. Make affirmative or negative comparisons.



clean ♦♦ elegant ♦♦ relaxing ♦♦ large ♦♦ peaceful

1. The Seaview is the Palace.
2. The Palace is the Seaview.
3. The Palace is the Seaview.
4. The Seaview is the Palace.
5. The Palace is the Seaview.

4 Use the superlative form to write sentences. One sentence is a negative comparison.

1. Vatican City / is / small / country / in the world

.....
 2. mineral water / is / tasty / drink / on the menu

3. Death Road in Bolivia / is / dangerous / road / in the world

.....
 4. Mout Teide / is / high / mountain / in Spain

5. football / is / popular / sport / in the world

.....

5 Choose the correct answer.

1. Buckingham Palace is **more famous than** / **the most famous** Kew Palace.
2. July and August are **hotter than** / **the hottest** months of the year.
3. The blue dress is **nicer than** / **the nicest** the pink one. It's lovely!
4. The Blue Whale is **bigger than** / **the biggest** animal in the sea.
5. Tibet is one of **more extraordinary than** / **the most extraordinary** places in the world.
6. Russia is **larger than** / **the largest** Canada.

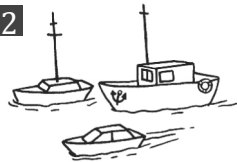
Vocabulary

1 Where can you find the following things? Match the pictures to the geographical features.

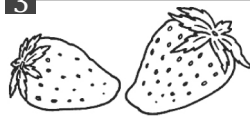
1



2



3



4

5

6



- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| a. coast | d. coral reef |
| b. harbour | e. field |
| c. rainforest | f. swamp |

2 Write the directions below on the compass.

east ♦♦ west ♦♦ south ♦♦ north

1.

2.



3.

4.

3 Unscramble the letters in brackets to complete the sentences. The first letter is in bold.

1. People ski on mountains and (cergilsa)
2. I fell into the and got wet. (armset)
3. In Acapulco, people dive from into the sea. (fcslfi)
4. It's hard to climb down the by yourself. (yoannc)
5. The in Switzerland is amazing. There are beautiful lakes and mountains. (eecynsr)
6. There aren't any apples on the tree. They are all on the (dgnuro)

Grammar

4 Complete the sentences with (not) as ... as and the adjectives in brackets.

1. Islands in Europe are islands in the Pacific. (isolated)
2. A stream is a river. (large)
3. Don't worry! The city at night is the city during the day. (safe)

4. It's too bad the water in the lake is the water in the river near your home. (clean)

5. This hotel is good and it's the hotel we stayed at last summer. (nice)

5 Complete the sentences with the adjectives below and *too ... or (not) ... enough*.

1. Are you (brave) to jump out of an aeroplane?
2. She is (tall) to reach the book. Can you help her?
3. The harbour is (small) for that big ship.
4. I don't want to go swimming today. I'm (tired).
5. I didn't like the hotel. The rooms were (elegant).

6 Complete the text with the phrases below.

big enough ♦♦ the best ♦♦ too hard ♦♦ more exciting than ♦♦ faster than

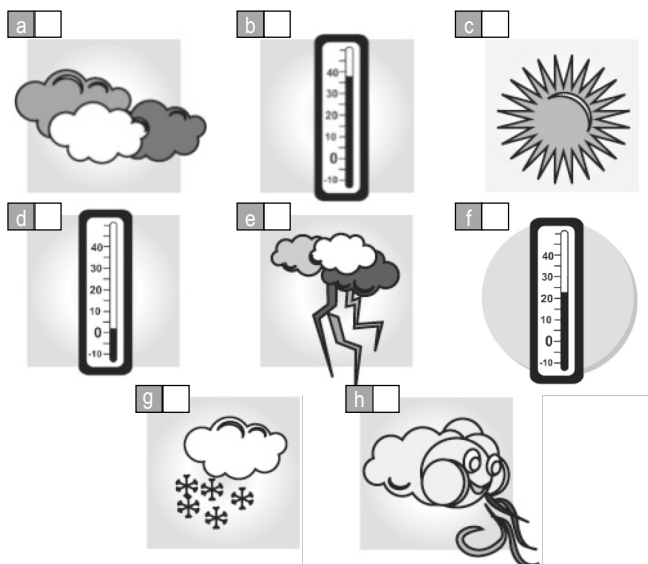
Kayaking in Key West

Last summer, our family went to Florida. It was ¹ holiday of my life. One day, we went kayaking in Key West. The kayaks were ² for four people and we all sat together. The water was very calm, so it wasn't ³ to kayak. We had a race with another family. At first, they were ⁴ us, but in the end, we won. I loved that day. I thought it was ⁵ our visit to Disney World!

Vocabulary

1 Unscramble the words and match them to the correct picture.

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| 1.....ocdl | 5.....coydul |
| 2.....morsty | 6.....synun |
| 3.....nows | 7.....diwny |
| 4.....marw | 8.....tho |



2 Choose the correct answer.

1. Listen! I can hear **thunder** / lightning / fog.
2. It's dangerous to drive when it's **sunny** / cloudy / foggy.
3. Where's my coat? It's a **hot** / dry / cold day.
4. Take an umbrella. I hear **cool** / windy / rain outside.
5. It's **hot** / cold / dry today. Let's go for a swim.

3 Complete the words in the sentences.

1. It's raining and my clothes are w
2. It's a beautiful w day. Let's eat outside.
3. It's a stormy night. Can you see the l ?
4. It's often hot and d in the desert.
5. I like c weather. It isn't hot and it isn't cold.

Grammar

4 Complete the questions according to the answers in bold.

1. What you wear to parties?
I usually wear **a short dress**.
2. Who you to school yesterday?
My **dad** drove me to school yesterday.
3. Who us?
Bill and Adam are calling us.
4. Who you meet at the park?
I met **Liz and Rose** at the park.
5. How often you ride your bike?
I ride it **every day**.
6. What that strange noise?
Our dog made that strange noise.

5 Write questions with the words below. Use the correct tenses.

1. who / ride / a horse / now
.....
2. who / eat / a lot of rice / in your family
.....
3. what / fall / on the ground / yesterday
.....
4. where / Laura / go sailing / last week
.....
5. who / you / usually / do / your homework / with
.....

6 Write questions according to the words in bold. Use the words below in your questions.

What ♦♦ Who ♦♦ How often ♦♦ When ♦♦ Why

1.
My baby sister cries every night.
2.

Steve feeds his pets **in the morning**.

3.

I play the piano **twice a day**.

4.

The stormy weather changed our plans.

5.

Al left work early **because he didn't feel well**.

Vocabulary

1 Read the text and complete the family tree.

Bob has got a wife. Her name is Elaine. Bob and Elaine have got two children. Their son is Lee and their daughter is Sally. Sally's husband is Mike. Sally and Mike have got two sons – Ned and John. Ned and John's cousins are Cathy and Jason. Cathy and Jason's parents are Lee and Kim.

Elain

2 Complete the sentences with the words below according to the family tree in Exercise 1.

aunt ♦♦ granddaughter ♦♦ niece ♦♦ grandsons ♦♦ grandfather ♦♦ nephew ♦♦ grandmother ♦♦ uncle

1. Sally is Jason and Cathy's
2. John's is Elaine.
3. Elaine and Bob have got three and one
4. Sally and Mike have got a Her name is Cathy.
5. Jason is Mike's
6. Bob is Cathy's
7. Ned and John's is Lee.

Grammar

3 Put the words in the correct order to write sentences.

1. my homework / never / quickly / I / do
.....
2. Kate / doesn't / nicely / her sister / as / sing / as
.....
3. dances / Brad / than / me / less / shyly
.....

4. to / I / spoke / slowly / the teacher

5. than / her friends / Mel / more / studies / seriously

4 Complete the sentences with the correct adverb form of the adjectives in brackets.

1. Tom acted (brave) when he climbed up the tree to help the cat.
2. Chloe plays the piano (beautiful) the other girls. The music teacher will choose her for the school play.
3. I danced (nice) the other dancers and lost the competition.
4. Both Dan and Paul know a lot of French. Dan speaks French (good) Paul.

5 Choose the affirmative or negative form of the verb and complete each sentence so that it is true for you. Use the comparative adverb form of the adjectives below.

good ♦♦ bad ♦♦ beautiful ♦♦ quick ♦♦ slow ♦♦ ~~loud~~

1. ~~Speak~~ / **don't speak** loudly as my sister.....
2. I **play** / **don't play** a musical instrument
3. I **do** / **don't run**
4. I **read** / **don't read** English
5. I **dance** / **don't dance**
6. I **swim** / **don't swim**

Vocabulary

1 Complete the sentences with the words below.

gun ♦♦ police officer ♦♦ prison ♦♦ fingerprints ♦♦ criminal

1. The robber left some on the door.
2. The people in the bank were afraid because the robber had a
3. The asked questions about the robber.
4. There was a picture of the dangerous in the newspaper.
5. Finally, the robber went to

2 Complete the words in the sentences. Then complete the sentence below with the hidden word.

1. The r r ... happened at the City Bank on High Street.
1
2. Detectives often i i a crime for many months.
2
3. Two passengers h a the plane.
3
4. I read a book about a m e
4
5. The police a t him for stealing cars.
5
6. Janet used a big k to cut the cake.
6
7. Lawyers appear in c ... u
7
8. Do all policemen carry a w p ?

The police found of the crime.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

Grammar

3 Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets. Use the Past Continuous affirmative or negative.

- Chris had no time to talk to me. He (study) for a test.
- I (sleep) at 1.00 because a loud noise woke me up.
- The children (sit) on the grass because they were tired after the long walk.
- I didn't take an umbrella because the sun (shine).
- We (wait) for the bus at 7 o'clock because Dad was driving us to school.

4 Look at the pictures and complete the sentences . Use the Past Continuous affirmative or negative.

shop ♦♦ draw ♦♦ talk ♦♦ play ♦♦ eat



- Jack and Max a game on the computer. They basketball.
- Maggie a sandwich. She an apple.
- We for clothes. We for food.
- Andrea and Ben to each other on Skype. They on their mobile phones.
- Kyle in his notebook. He on the board.

5 Complete the mini-dialogues below. Use the Past Continuous.

- A: ?
B:.....Yes, Tom was washing the car in the afternoon.
- A: Where ?
B:Matt was looking for his dog in the park.
- A: ?
B:.....No, they weren't planning a party for you.
- A: Why ?
B:..... I was crying because I fell down.
- A: ?
B:..... No, I wasn't working at 4.00.

Vocabulary

1 Match A to B to complete the definitions.

A

B

- | | | |
|---------------|-------|-------------------------------------|
| 1.A witness | | a. decides if the person is guilty. |
| 2.A detective | | b. investigates crimes. |
| 3.A jury | | c. saw what happened. |
| 4.A burglar | | d. protects places from criminals. |

- 5.A security guard e. checks the evidence in a laboratory.
 6.A forensic scientist f. goes into people’s homes to steal.

2 Circle eight kinds of people related to crime in the puzzle.
 Then use the words to complete the sentences.

b	e	s	u	s	p	e	c	t
p	x	t	e	r	g	o	f	h
o	p	a	r	d	i	n	f	i
s	e	c	g	k	d	m	o	e
p	r	i	s	o	n	e	r	f
t	t	j	e	b	o	x	g	y
h	c	u	l	a	w	y	e	r
i	i	d	r	w	n	z	r	h
e	s	g	v	i	c	t	i	m
g	t	e	a	d	i	n	a	p

- The o copied a famous painting and sold it for a lot of money.
- Mr Beatty is a good a He usually wins his cases in court.
- The people in the court made a lot of noise, so the e told them to be quiet.
- The police didn’t have enough evidence, so they couldn’t arrest the u
- In the middle of the night, a i stole 20 expensive watches from our shop.
- Ken knows how to repair every kind of computer. He is an x
- The prison guards watched the dangerous i o carefully.
- The policeman asked the i what the robber looked like.

Grammar

3 Complete the questions with the verbs in brackets. Use the Past Simple or Past Continuous.

- Where the robber (hide) when the police arrived?
- Why was Ellen crying while she (talk) on the phone?
- Why were you standing outside when I (see) you at the shopping centre?
- How fast was Ted driving when he (win) the race?
- What were the children doing while Mum (cook) dinner?

4 Complete the answers with the correct verb in brackets. Use the Past Continuous.
 Then match the answers to the questions in Exercise 3.

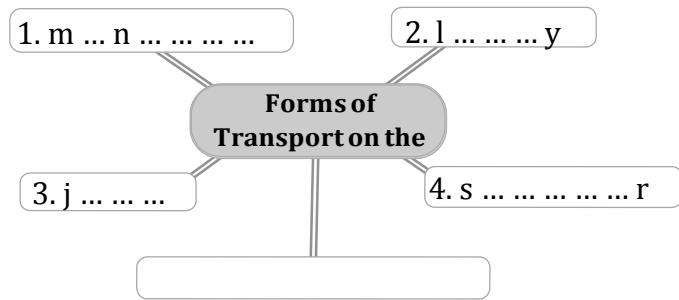
- a. Because her boyfriend (fight / help) with her.
 b. They (learn / make) a mess in the living room.
 c. He (build / go) 100 kilometres an hour.
 d. Because I (wait / perform) for my sister.
 e. He (run / lie) under the bed.

5 Choose the correct answers.

The Bush family in Westlake, Ohio ¹ **went / were going** to sleep at night as usual last week. While they ² **slept / were sleeping**, Sue Warren, a cleaning lady, ³ **entered / was entering** their house. They didn’t know that she ⁴ **cleaned / was cleaning** the living room and kitchen while they ⁵ **lay / were lying** in their beds. In the morning, they ⁶ **found / were finding** a note from Warren. It said, “I ⁷ **cleaned / was cleaning** your house. Please send me \$75.” Mrs Bush immediately ⁸ **called / was calling** the police. According to the police, Warren ⁹ **didn’t steal / wasn’t stealing** anything while she ¹⁰ **worked / was working** in the Bush house. In the end, she had to pay \$5,000 or go to prison.

Vocabulary

1 Complete the words.



4. m b

2 Choose the correct answer to show you understand the words in bold.

1. When Mark *flew / drove* to New York, he sat in a seat at the front of the **aeroplane**.
2. My parents had a wonderful *experiment / holiday* on the **cruise ship**.
3. One way to *travel / swim* from England to France is to take the **ferry**.
4. They went on a **helicopter** ride and saw the scenery from *below / above*.
5. Many people come to the *coast / glacier* to rent a **motorboat** for the day.
6. Today, most **trams** use *petrol / electricity*.
7. Many big *cities / harbours* have got an **underground**.
8. Dan loves *cycling / sailing*. He wants to buy a **yacht**.

Grammar

3 Write questions with the words below and will.

1. the weather / be / sunny / tomorrow / ?
.....
2. our basketball team / win / the championship / ?
.....
3. mobile phones / cost / more money / in the future / ?
.....
4. the teacher / give / four tests / next term / ?
.....
5. Jason / like / the birthday present / ?
.....

4 Complete the answers with the verbs in brackets. Use the correct form of will.
Then match the answers to the questions in Exercise 3.

- a. No, we (pay) less. They (be) cheaper.
- b. No, he (not like) it, but he probably..... (not say) that.
- c. No, it (rain) all day.
- d. Yes, they (be) champions.
- e. No, the class (not have) so many tests next term.

5 Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets according to Emily's diary.
Use the affirmative or negative form of *be going to*.

Sunday	visit Grandmother
Monday	judo lesson
Tuesday	repair bicycle
Wednesda	practise playing the piano
Thursday	study for maths test with
Friday	bake a cake for dinner
Saturday	go clothes shopping with Mum

1. Emily (visit) her grandmother on Tuesday.
2. The judo teacher (give) Emily a lesson on Monday.
3. Cathy and Emily (study) maths on Wednesday.
4. Emily (repair) her car on Tuesday.
5. The family (eat) Emily's cake on Friday.
6. Emily and her mother (buy) new clothes on Saturday.

6 Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets. Use the Present Continuous with future meaning.

1. We (leave) on the 8 o'clock train to Paris.
2. your friends (move) to their new flat next week?
3. Brad wants a new car. He (sell) his old car soon.
4. I (not go) on a skiing holiday this winter.

Vocabulary

1 Complete the text with the words below.

recycle ♦♦ cleaned up ♦♦ threw out ♦♦ unplugged ♦♦ picked up

Jim and Paula volunteered to stay after the class party because there was a lot of work to do. Jim ^{1.} the mess on the table and Paula ^{2.} all the cups from the floor. They ^{3.} three big rubbish bags and they put all the plastic bottles in the special bin to ^{4.} them. Before they left the room, Jim ^{5.} the television.

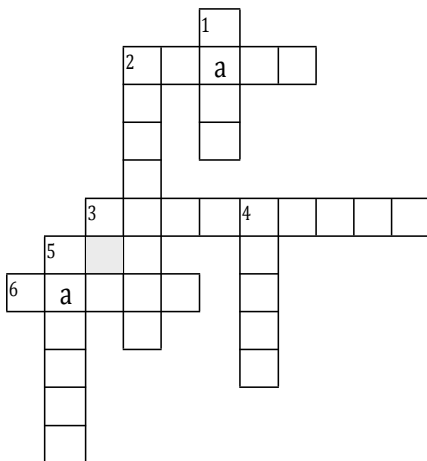
2 Complete the puzzle according to the clues.

Across ➡➡

2. I want to ... a vegetable garden.
3. The fire completely ... the house.
6. Turn off the lights so you don't ... electricity.

Down ↓↓

1. Pollution can ... marine life.
2. A seatbelt ... you in the car.
4. Don't throw out those bags – ... them.
5. When you dropped my mobile phone, you didn't ... it. It works fine.



Grammar

3 Choose the correct answers to complete the interview. Use the First Conditional.

Al: Hello, Sue, can you tell me about your school’s recycling programme? If there ¹ **is / will be** enough space in the next edition of the newspaper, I ² **write / will write** an article about it.

Sue: Sure. We’ve got different coloured bins for different types of rubbish – red for cans and bottles, blue for plastic and green for paper. Black is for the rest. The school sends the bins to a recycling centre. It’s important because the Earth ³ **is / will be** a cleaner place if people ⁴ **recycle / will recycle** their rubbish.

Al: Do all the students agree to do this?

Sue: Well, some students say that recycling is too much work. If a student ⁵ **doesn’t want / won’t want** to be part of the programme, the teacher ⁶ **asks / will ask** that student to come to “green” lessons.

Al: What do the students learn there?

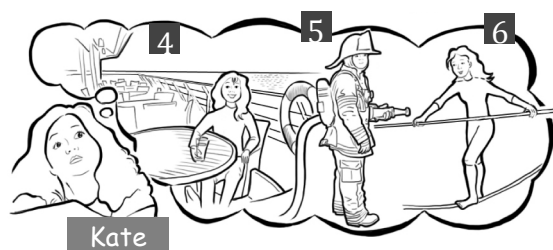
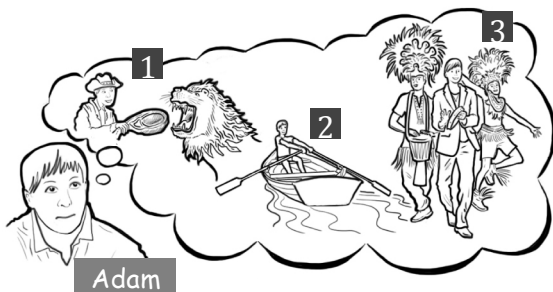
Sue: They learn that people must take care of the Earth. Unless we ⁷ **are / will be** careful now, we ⁸ **don’t have / won’t have** enough clean water or energy in the future.

Al: Thanks Sue. So remind me – which bin do I put my can in?

4 Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets. Use the Second Conditional.

1. If you lived near me, we (meet) each other every day.
2. Our beach would be pretty if people (not throw) rubbish.
3. We (buy) the tickets if Andrew gave us the money.
4. If the girls (ask) the teacher for help, he would help them.
5. If I (be) you, I would reuse these bottles.
6. If we had a garden, I (plant) carrots and potatoes

Vocabulary 1 Match the things Kate and Adam want to do with the phrases below.



- a. walk a tightrope
- b. row a boat
- c. feed a wild animal
- d. put out a fire
- e. take part in a carnival
- f. go on a cruise

2 Match A to B. Pay attention to the words in bold.

A

1. John rarely **forgets things**.
2. The little girl **got lost** in the department store.
3. The suspect **told lies** about the robbery.
4. Lauren **performs in a circus**.
5. I'm planning to **go abroad** next summer.
6. I'm sure Julia will **break a record**.
7. Andrew never **fails a test**.
8. My brother **takes lessons in self---defence**.

B

- a. She's the fastest runner in school.
- b. He studies judo.
- c. She's an acrobat.
- d. The detective didn't believe him.
- e. He remembers events from long ago.
- f. His marks are always high.
- g. I want to go to Brazil.
- h. Her parents looked for her everywhere.

Grammar

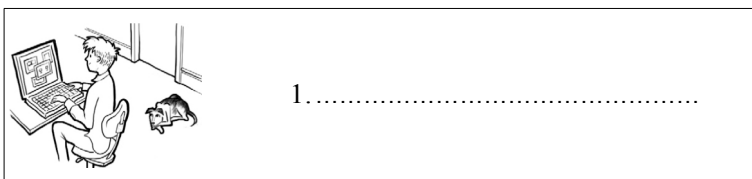
3 Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets. Use the Present Perfect Simple.

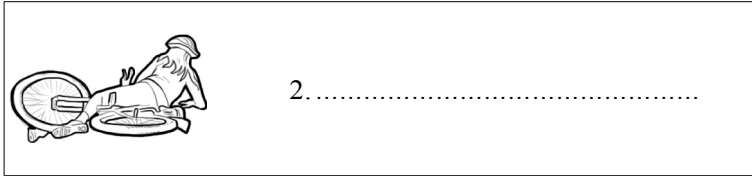
1. Jason (leave) his coat in the restaurant by mistake.
2. The police (not arrest) a suspect yet.
3. My neighbours (decide) to sell their car.
4. You (not answer) my phone calls all week.
5. Bart (put out) the fire with some water.
6. The baby (not eat) all day.

4 Write questions with the words below. Use the Present Perfect Simple.

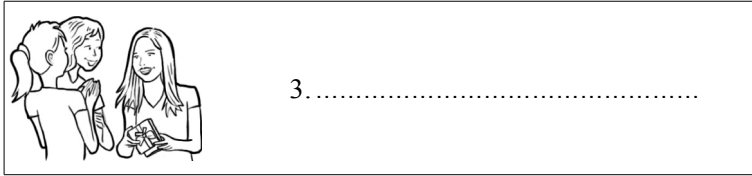
1. Alex / take / the dog / for a walk
.....
2. Zoe / fall off / her bicycle
.....
3. Amber's friends / forgot / her / birthday
.....
4. where / you / put / the car keys
.....

5 Answer the questions in Exercise 4 according to the pictures.

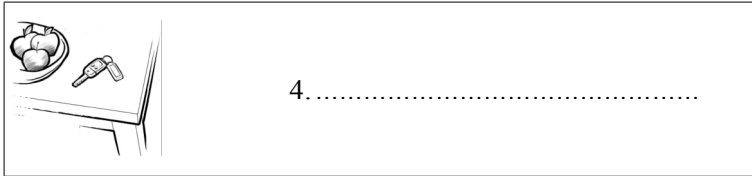




2.



3.



4.

Vocabulary

1 Read what the people say and

complete the sentences with the words below.

exhausted ♦♦ proud ♦♦ frightened ♦♦ worried ♦♦ rude ♦♦ angry ♦♦ upset

1. **It's dark and I'm**
Denise is

2. **I don't know where my son**
Mr Black is

3. **My dog**
Ben is

4. **I've received an**
Mia is

5. **I'll tell her I'm**
James was yesterday.

6. **They've worked for**
Pam and Tim are

7. **You've broken the**
Mum is

2 Complete the words in the sentences.

1. Don't do it! It's r ... s
2. That can't be true. It's r u ... !
3. There are un e plants and animals in the rainforests.
4. Maya always has something n ... s ... y to say. I don't want to be her friend.
5. I was su e ... when I failed the test.
6. The weather today is very u s It is rainy, cold and windy. I don't want to go outside.
7. We laughed at the s l ... clowns.

Grammar

3 Write sentences with the words below. Use the Present Perfect Simple and *for* or *since*.

1. Kevin / live / in London / 2010
.....
2. they / not speak / French / two years
.....
3. Daniel and Greg / be / best friends / primary school
.....
4. we / watch / this television series / the beginning
.....
5. she / not visit / her grandmother / a month
.....
6. I / drink / coffee / many years
.....

4 Complete the text with the verbs in brackets. Use the Present Perfect Simple and *for* or *since*.

Many people like travelling and some of them ^{1.} (make) travelling their career. Take Julia Dimon, for example. This Canadian travel writer and TV host ^{2.} (travel) around the world ^{3.} many years. Julia explains that she ^{4.} (be) in love with travelling ^{5.} her first trip to Italy.

She enjoys sharing her experiences on her blog *TravelJunkie Julia*. She ^{6.} (have) unusual adventures like eating live worms, diving in Australian coral reefs and sleeping with lions in Africa. Julia ^{7.} (write) weekly travel articles for Canadian and international newspapers ^{8.} she was a teenager. She has also got a career in television. She ^{9.} (take part) in a TV programme on National Geographic Adventure and she ^{10.} (appear) on many TV and radio programmes as a travel expert. Julia is lucky because she ^{11.} (choose) the perfect job for her. She does what she loves the most – travelling!

Vocabulary

1 Complete the sentences with the words below.

vitamins ♦♦ calories ♦♦ balanced diet ♦♦ processed food ♦♦ healthy lifestyle ♦♦ junk food ♦♦ carbohydrates ♦♦ sugar

1. Vegetables contain a lot of
2. Eat natural food, not only
3. Sally has had a since she began doing competitive judo.
4. How many has 100 grams of chocolate got?
5. Bread contains a lot of
6. It's not healthy to eat a lot of like pizza and chips.
7. A has got meat, fruit, vegetables and dairy products.
8. There is often a lot of in fizzy drinks.

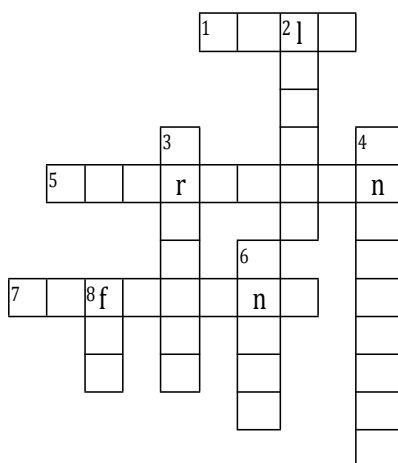
2 Complete the puzzle according to the clues.

Across ➡➡

1. You put too much ... in the soup.
5. We learn about healthy eating in our lessons about ...
7. Drinks like coffee and cola have got ...

Down ⚓

2. It's important to drink enough ... before a sports lesson.
3. Children need to eat foods with ... to grow.
4. ... food like sweets will harm your teeth.
6. Is popcorn a healthy ... ?
8. You shouldn't eat food with too much ...



Grammar

3 Complete the sentences with the correct modals below.

can ♦♦ can't ♦♦ could ♦♦ couldn't ♦♦ must ♦♦ mustn't

1. I do the maths homework last night. It was too difficult.
2. When Matt fix the car?
3. You make so much noise here.

4. Jason come with us because he's got football practice.
5. My grandfather run a marathon when he was young.
6. I clean the kitchen before my parents come home.

4 Write sentences with the words below and the correct form of *should*.

1. you / not eat / all this junk food / .

.....

2. he / not drive / in / this storm / .

.....

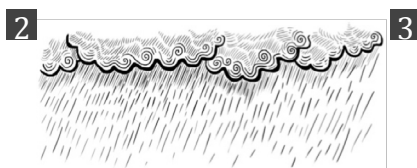
3. I / wear / this dress / for / the party / ?

.....

4. I / think / we / buy / her / a present / .

.....

5 Look at the pictures and choose the correct answers.



1. rad **can / can't / should** drive a car but he **can / should / must** ride a scooter.
2. The children **can / should / mustn't** wear their raincoats. They **mustn't / can't / can** forget their umbrellas.
3. e **should / can / must** walk today. Tomorrow, we **can't / mustn't / must** get up late.

Vocabulary

1 Coach Bill is meeting with his athletes at the first practice after the summer holiday. Complete the mini-dialogues with the words below.

muscle ♦♦ track ♦♦ fresh air ♦♦ exercise ♦♦ gym ♦♦ gained weight ♦♦ dietician ♦♦ team

A.

Coach: Chloe, have you ^{1.} this summer? Your training suit is too small.

Chloe: Yes, I didn't ^{2.} at all and I wasn't careful about what I ate. What should I do?

Coach: Here is the telephone number of a good ^{3.} She will help you.

B.

Coach: Andrea, welcome to our basketball ^{4.}

Andrea: Thanks, Coach!

Coach: We usually meet for practice at the school ^{5.}, but today we're going to practise outside in the ^{6.}

C.

Coach: Kate, why have you stopped running around the ^{7.} ?

Kate: It's the ^{8.} in my left leg. It hurts badly.

Coach: OK. Sit down for a while.

2 Write true (T) or false (F).

- 1. Playing football three times a week will help you **keep fit**.
- 2. Running two kilometres every day will harm your **heart**.
- 3. Eat lots of crisps if you want to **lose weight**.

- 4. Some **fitness trainers** work at a sports centre.
- 5. Because of the **injury**, the gymnast won the competition.
- 6. If you break a **bone**, it'll probably hurt.

3 Correct the false sentences in Exercise 2. Use the words below.

fresh vegetables ♦♦ lost ♦♦ is good for

Grammar

4 Rewrite the sentences using the modals in brackets.

- 1. Everyone is required to leave their coats and bags outside the room. (has to)
.....
- 2. It's necessary for Amy to take off her shoes before she exercises. (must)
.....
- 3. You aren't allowed to bring food into the gym. (mustn't)
.....
- 4. It isn't necessary for Dan to wear special clothes for this lesson. (doesn't have to)
.....
- 5. It isn't an obligation to meet with a personal fitness trainer. (don't need to)
.....

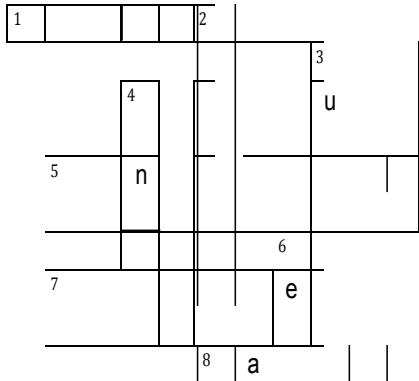
5 Choose the correct answer.

1. **Should / Can** you believe that I've just won first place in our school's 10 km race? I ² **can't / mustn't** stop smiling. A year ago, I ³ **can't / couldn't** run around the track at school once without feeling bad. I was terribly overweight. My friends told me, "You ⁴ **mustn't / have to** lose weight!" but I didn't listen to them. One morning, it was too difficult for me to tie my trainers. That day, I decided to change my unhealthy lifestyle. I learned that you ⁵ **don't need to / doesn't have to** be a great athlete your whole life in order to succeed. You ⁶ **shouldn't / can** change your lifestyle one step at a time if you're serious about it. You ⁷ **should / mustn't** get professional help. A doctor, a dietician and a fitness trainer will all help you do things in a healthy way so you don't get any injuries. You ⁸ **don't have to / must** work very hard. You ⁹ **mustn't / can** eat without thinking and you ¹⁰ **mustn't / have to** exercise almost every day. But once you start and you see results, you'll feel healthier and happier.

Vocabulary

1 Complete the puzzle according to the pictures.

Across →→



2 Match the descriptions in A to the items in B.

- | A | B |
|--|-----------------------|
| 1. Women wear these to keep their legs warm. | a. phone case |
| 2. Some women wear this on their face. | b. tights |
| 3. You need it for a manicure. | c. hoodie |
| 4. You put your mobile phone in this. | d. make-up |
| 5. It's a type of jewellery for your hands. | e. wallet |
| 6. You wear this. It's warm and comfortable. | f. ring |
| 7. A man keeps his money in it. | g. nail varnish |

Grammar

3 Choose the correct answers to complete the sentences in reported speech.

- “Next week, the weather will be hot and sunny,” Dad said.
Dad said that **next week / the following week**, the weather **will be / would be** hot and sunny.
- “I’m looking for my green hoodie now,” Paul said.
Paul said that he **is looking / was looking** for **my / his** green hoodie **then / now**.
- “You can wear your new uniform at school tomorrow,” Mum told John.

Mum told John that he **could / can** wear **his / your** new uniform at school **tomorrow / the next day**.

4. "I want to buy a bracelet for my sister in this shop," Diane told her husband.

Diane told her husband that she **want / wanted** to buy a bracelet for **her / my** sister in **that / this** shop.

4 Match the people below to what they said. Then choose the correct answers to complete what they said using reported speech.

shop assistant ♦♦ model ♦♦ art teacher ♦♦ customer

1. "We're looking at a sculpture from Ancient Greece," said the

He said that they **are looking / were looking** at a sculpture from Ancient Greece.

2. "We don't sell purses here," said the

He said they **didn't sell / weren't selling** purses **there / here**.

3. "I can't walk across the room in these shoes," said the

She said that she **couldn't / can't** walk across the room in **these / those** shoes.

4. "I'll get the purple hoodie today and maybe next month I'll buy a pink one," said the

She said she **would get / will get** the purple hoodie **today / that day** and maybe the **following month / next month** she **would buy / will buy** a grey one.

Vocabulary

1 Choose the correct adjective.

1. The diamond necklace is **cheap / plain / expensive**.



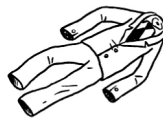
2. That dress is so **fashionable / old-fashioned / sophisticated**.



3. She looks **modern / pretty / practical**.



4. It's **casual / formal / colourful**.



2 Circle eight adjectives in the puzzle. Then use them to complete the sentences below.

g	c	p	r	a	c	t	i	c	a	l	a
i	r	o	n	l	o	v	e	l	y	i	m
d	a	p	l	i	z	t	i	m	p	o	o
c	a	b	c	o	d	c	h	e	a	p	d
o	h	s	l	k	u	e	i	m	a	c	e
n	i	e	e	d	r	s	a	i	o	r	
l	i	p	l	a	i	n	f	r	n	o	n
h	a	z	t	p	r	i	t	u	z	l	r
c	o	m	f	o	r	t	a	b	l	e	y

- I like black clothes. I rarely wear o clothes.
- I can't walk! My shoes aren't m
- Clothes in a second---hand shop are often h

4. o is both the opposite of *warm* and similar to *trendy*.
5. The opposite of *old---fashioned* is r
6. A wallet is a a place to keep your money.
7. Doesn't Kay look o in her new dress?
8. I like a casual clothes without any sophisticated details.

Grammar

3 Choose the correct answer.

1. about the history of fashion is interesting.
a. Learning b. To learn
2. Do you mind a few questions?
a. answering b. to answer
3. I didn't really want this dress, but I needed a dress for the event.
a. buying b. to buy
4. We were lucky friendly people on our trip.
a. meeting b. to meet
5. I'm thinking about my electric bike.
a. selling b. to sell

4 Choose the correct answers.

- Lisa:** I've just read an article about West Edmonton Mall in Canada. I want ¹ **to visit / visiting** it when we go to Canada this summer. It'll be hard ² **to decide / deciding** which shops to visit because there are over 800 shops there!
- Mum:** Over 800 shops? Wow! ³ **Shopping / To shop** at West Edmonton Mall can take several days,
I guess. I'm afraid I don't enjoy ⁴ **walking around / to walk around** a mall for long.
- Lisa:** Don't worry. You and Dad can go and watch a show at the aquarium while I go shopping.
The article recommended ⁵ **seeing / to see** a show there and they've got two shows every day.
- Mum:** OK. I'll be happy ⁶ **doing / to do** that!
- Lisa:** Good, and you must take me to Galaxyland Amusement Park. I can't wait ⁷ **going / to go** there. According to the article, you can spend a day there.
- Mum:** I see you've got lots of plans, Lisa. Let's discuss them with Dad.

5 Complete the sentences to make them true for you. Use gerunds and infinitives.

1. In the summer, I love
2. Last week, I decided
3. It's difficult
4. I've learned
5. At weekends, I usually feel like
6. Sometimes, I'm afraid of

READING AND WRITING SECTION

1 Write the words below in your own language. You can use a dictionary.

- 1.heels
- 2.oor
- 3. health
- 4. chance

2 Read about a special school and complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets. Use the Present Simple or Present Continuous. Then tick (✓) the sentences true (T), false (F) or don't know (DK) according to the text.

School on Wheels

It's a hot afternoon in the city of Hyderabad, India. A school bus is stopping in a poor area of the city. Some children are running towards the bus. They want to look inside. They're happy and excited.

The bus is a classroom, and for many of India's poor children, it is their only hope for an education. Many children in India's poor areas haven't got schools to go to. Some of them work to help their families. Others stand on the streets and ask people for money. This special bus brings school to them.

It's clean inside the bus. There are pictures on the walls and cupboards with textbooks and notebooks. There are pencils, pens, glue and a TV. There is a teacher, too. The children learn to read and do maths.

They also get a hot meal. A doctor sometimes comes to the bus to check the children's health.

Right now about 40 children are sitting on the bus. They are listening to the teacher and writing in their notebooks. Ten-year-old Devi is learning on the bus today. After she finishes work with her father, she comes to the bus to study. Devi wants to be a teacher one day. Manjula is studying on the bus today, too. She hopes to become a doctor.

The school on a bus is the idea of a man called T. L. Reddy. He wants the children to enjoy school. "This is the only chance they get to be kids, even if it is only for two hours," he says.

- 1.t the beginning of the text, the school bus (drive) in the snow.
- 2.The children (wear) sandals and shorts today.
- 3.oor children in India sometimes (help) their families.
- 4.The bus (not take) the children to school.
- 5.he children sometimes (see) a doctor on the bus.
- 6.At the moment, Devi (have) a hot meal.
- 7.The children (not study) maths today.

T	F	DK
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

3 Complete the sentences according to the text. Use one word in each space.

- 1. The children feel to see the school bus.
- 2. In India, children haven't always got a school to learn at.
- 3. There are textbooks in on the bus.
- 4. Manjula wants to be a one day.
- 5. School on Wheels is Reddy's

4 Write a paragraph about one of your classrooms. Explain what you study in the classroom and describe the school items there.

1 Write the words below in your own language. You can use a dictionary.

- 1.rope
- 2.injury
- 3. aquarium
- 4. spine

2 Read the text about an amazing dolphin. Then write questions with the words below. Use the Past Simple.

A Dolphin’s Tail

One cold winter morning in 2005, Jim Savage went fishing in his small boat. Suddenly, he heard a terrible noise. What was it? He sailed his boat in the direction of the noise and he discovered a baby dolphin with a rope around her tail and head. The rope prevented the dolphin from swimming so Jim cut the rope, but the dolphin didn’t swim away. She had horrible injuries to her tail. Jim called for help and Teresa Mazza, a marine biologist, came. Jim and Teresa helped the dolphin reach the beach. She was very tired and she fell asleep in Teresa’s arms. After that, a special ambulance came and took the baby dolphin to the Clearwater Marine Aquarium in Florida, USA.

Winter didn’t survive. Winter learned to swim without a tail, but it was very difficult. She couldn’t swim like she used to swim. Dolphins’ tails move up and down, but Winter moved from side to side. The unusual movements weren’t good for Winter’s spine. Then, Kevin Carroll heard Winter’s story and volunteered to help. Kevin designs and builds artificial body parts for animals. He wanted to create the first artificial tail for a dolphin. Kevin and a team of experts worked for a year and a half to design the new tail and develop a special gel to attach it to Winter’s body. Winter worked hard and finally learned to swim with her new tail.

Today, you can see Winter in films about her story. They’re called *Dolphin Tale* and *Dolphin Tale 2* and Winter is the star.

People at the aquarium named the little

1. Why / be / there / a terrible noise / ?

.....

2. What / Jim / do / with the rope / ?

.....

3. Why / Jim / call / for help / ?

.....

4. Why / Winter / swim differently / from other dolphins / ?

.....

5. What / Kevin Carroll / design / ?

.....

6. How / Kevin / attach / the tail / to Winter / ?

.....

3 Answer the questions in Exercise 2 according to the text.

- 1.....
- 2.....
- 3.....
- 4.....
- 5.
- 6.

4 Imagine you are interviewing a worker at the Clearwater Marine Aquarium. Write five questions to ask him / her.

- 1.....
- 2.....
- 3.....
- 4.....
- 5.....

1 Write the words below in your own language. You can use a dictionary.

- | | | |
|----------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. Earth | 3. deep | 5. dry |
| 2. steep | 4. wet | |

2 Read the advert about the Galapagos Islands. Then complete the sentences with the comparative or superlative forms of the adjectives below.

The Galapagos Islands

Come and visit the Galapagos Islands, 1,000 km off the coast of Ecuador, in the Pacific Ocean. The islands are an ideal holiday destination for animal lovers. Come and see some of the most extraordinary animals on Earth, including whales, sharks, birds and reptiles. They arrived on the isolated Galapagos Islands thousands of years ago. Many of them live only on these islands and nowhere else in the world!

There are 120 islands in the Galapagos. One of the most beautiful islands is Espanola, in the south. It isn't easy to get here because crossing the sea can be rough. But once you are here, you can have a lot of fun. You can enjoy a peaceful day on the beach or go scuba diving in the deep blue sea. Espanola is also a favourite destination for animal lovers. Here you can see the famous marine iguana. It looks frightening with its big yellow eyes, but don't worry – it's very friendly and it only eats plants!

Another interesting island is Isabela. It isn't as old as Espanola but it's the largest island in the Galapagos. It has got long coasts with steep cliffs and beautiful beaches. You can take a trip to the Wolf Volcano – the highest point in the Galapagos – and enjoy the extraordinary scenery.

There are two seasons on the islands: the wet season and the dry season. The wet season is between December and May. It is warm – not too hot and not too cold – and it often rains during this time. For bird lovers, this is an excellent time to visit the islands. They will see many unusual birds. In the dry season, from June to December, the weather is lovely. It is the best time to watch sea mammals because they are more active than in the wet season. So come to the Galapagos at any time!

old ♦♦ good ♦♦ big ♦♦ high ♦♦ extraordinary ♦♦ nice

1. Animals on the Galapagos Islands are some of animals in the world.
2. Espanola is Isabela.
3. Isabela is island in the Galapagos.
4. The Wolf Volcano is point on the islands.
5. In July, the weather is in January on the Galapagos Islands.
6. time to watch birds is during the wet season.

3 Answer the questions.

1. Where are the Galapagos Islands?
2. Why are the animals on the islands extraordinary?
3. Why is it difficult to get to Espanola?
4. What can you do on Espanola? List three activities.
5. Why is it better to scuba dive in the dry season?

4 Imagine you are a tourist on the Galapagos Islands. Write an e-mail to a friend about your visit.

1 Write the words below in your own language. You can use a dictionary.

1. disappear 2. absorb 3. ray

2 Read the text about saving a glacier in Peru. Then write questions for the answers in bold below. Which answer is NOT correct?

The Painting Mountains

Chalon Sombrero is a mountain in Peru. It is about 5,000 metres high and the weather on the mountain is dry and cold. Snow from the mountain brings fresh water to many villages in the area. This water is important for the people from the villages and their animals – alpacas. Alpacas are like small llamas. Alpacas don't work, but people in Peru use alpaca hair to make ponchos, sweaters, socks, hats and scarves.

But today, the snow on the mountain is disappearing quickly because the weather in Peru and many places around the world is getting warmer. The nights are still very cold on the mountain, but the days are very hot. Today, the mountain isn't white with snow – it's black. Why is this a problem?

Without the snow, there isn't water for the people and their animals.

Who has got a solution for this problem? Eduardo Gold, an inventor, has got an idea. He wants to put snow on the mountain again. His idea is very simple. Black mountains are warm because the colour black absorbs the sun's rays. White mountains are cold because they don't absorb the sun's rays. Gold's idea is to paint the mountain white! According to Gold, when the mountain is white and cold, there will be snow again. What do people think of Gold's idea? Some people think it is clever and others think it isn't. But Gold has got an answer for them: "Doing something is better than nothing at all," he says.

1.

Snow from the Chalon Sombrero brings fresh water to many villages in the area.

2.

Alpacas carry water from the mountain to the villages.

3.

People use **alpaca hair** to make ponchos, sweaters, socks, hats and scarves.

4.

Snow is disappearing quickly from the mountain **because the weather everywhere is getting warmer**.

5.

Eduardo Gold suggested a solution to the problem.

6.

The colour black absorbs the sun’s rays.

3 Complete the sentences according to the text.

- 1.You must climb high to reach the top of Chalon Sombrero.
- 2.At night, it is on Chalon Sombrero.
- 3.The weather in the world is becoming it was in the past.
- 4.The colour white the sun’s rays.
- 5..... Gold’s idea will work well.

4 Does the weather affect your life? Write a paragraph about how weather affects you.

1 Write the words below in your own language. You can use a dictionary.

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1.hacker | 4. cybercrime |
| 2.fine | 5. break into |
| 3.take a risk | |

2 Read the text about a teen hacker. Then complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets according to the text. Use the Past Simple or Past Continuous, affirmative or negative.

A Teen Hacker’s Story

Owen Thor Walker from New Zealand is a computer expert and he works for a big company. His job is to make sure that hackers don’t break into the company’s computers. Walker is a hard---working, responsible and honest worker, but his boss took a risk when he gave him his job. When Walker was a teenager, he was already very good with computers. He developed his computer skills by himself and became an expert in computer programming. But he didn’t experiment with computers just for fun. He knew how to break into computers and find people’s personal details. Walker didn’t steal money while he was hacking into other people’s computers, but he did help criminals break into computers of big companies. Walker wrote computer programs

for them and they used these programs to steal millions of dollars from companies all over the world. In 2008, the police arrested Walker. He was a suspect in a serious crime. They thought Walker was stealing money and also helping cybercriminals. In court, the judge understood that Walker wasn’t a thief, so he didn’t send him to prison. In the end, Walker paid a large fine. Today, many ex-hackers work for big companies. Some of them were in prison for several years and now use their computer skills to prevent cybercrime. However, other companies don’t think this is a good idea. They don’t want ex-hackers to work for them because they were criminals. What do you think?

- 1.Owen Thor Walker (get) a job with a big company.
- 2.He (learn) his computer skills at school.
3. He (find) people’s personal information while he (hack) into computers.
4. hile the criminals (steal) money from big companies with Walker’s computer programs, Walker (continue) writing computer programs to help them.
- 5.The judge (think) that Walker was a criminal.
6. The ex---hackers (work) for big companies while they were in prison.

3 Answer the questions.

- 1.What does Walker do now?
- 2.Why did the police arrest him?
- 3.What was his punishment?
- 4.What type of work do many ex--hackers do?

4 What do you think Walker’s boss asked him in his job interview? Write four questions.

- 1.....
- 2.....
- 3.....
- 4.....

1 Write the words below in your own language. You can use a dictionary.

- 1.passenger
- 2.material
- 3.average
- 4. speed
- 5. charge a battery

2 Read the text. Then complete the sentences below with the verbs in brackets according to the text. Use the First Conditional, affirmative or negative.

Solar Impulse

On 5th June, 2012, the pilot Bertrand Piccard made aviation history when he flew 2,500 kilometres from Switzerland to Madrid and then to Morocco. The plane, *Solar Impulse*, is the size of a 240--passenger aeroplane and uses only solar energy. Piccard demonstrated that a solar plane can fly day and night. His next plan is to fly the plane around the world.

Solar Impulse is very different from a passenger aeroplane. The aeroplanes are the same size, but Piccard built his solar plane from very light material. It weighs the same as a medium-sized car. There are many solar panels on the aeroplane’s wings and during a flight, the sun hits the panels and makes electricity. The electricity turns the propellers and also charges the batteries. The plane uses electricity from the batteries to fly at night or when it is cloudy.

practical? If it isn’t a sunny day, the plane will not travel very far. Another problem is speed. The average flying speed of Piccard’s solar plane is 70 kilometres an hour and it took him 19 hours to fly from Madrid to Rabat, Morocco. A normal aeroplane travels 10 times as fast and the flight takes about an hour. If I wanted to travel from Madrid to Rabat, I would probably choose a fast flight.

All of us probably won’t buy tickets to travel on solar power planes for our next holiday. But that doesn’t bother Bertrand Piccard. He wants to protect the environment and hopes that *Solar Impulse* will show people how useful solar energy is. He says that if people see the success of his aeroplane, they will understand that it is possible to use solar energy to run your car, heat your house and turn on your computer.

- 1.If the sun (shine), the solar panels (make) electricity.
- 2.If Piccard (fly) at night, he (need) to use the batteries on the plane.
- 3.If it (rain) for several days, *Solar Impulse* (take off).
- 4.You (choose) to travel on a solar aeroplane if you (want) to get somewhere fast.
- 5.People (harm) the environment if they (heat) their houses with clean energy.

3 Answer the questions.

1. What did Piccard show the world on 5th June, 2012?

.....

2. How is *Solar Impulse* similar to a passenger aeroplane?

.....

3. Why does *Solar Impulse* weigh very little?

.....

4. Why isn't a solar plane impractical? Give two reasons.

.....

5. Why did Piccard develop *Solar Impulse*?

.....

4 Imagine there were only solar planes in the world. How would it affect the world? Complete the sentence. Use the Second Conditional.

If there were only solar planes in the world, ...

- 1.....
- 2.....
- 3.....
- 4.....
- 5.....

1 Write the words below in your own language. You can use a dictionary.

- 1.crowd2.entertain3.entrances
- 4.audience5.support

2 Read the text. Then complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets. Use the Present Perfect Simple affirmative. Then tick (D) the sentences true (T), false (F) or don't know (DK) according to the text.

Street Musicians

It's a typical morning at one of Chicago's underground stations. People have left home early to get to work on time. There's a lot of noise from the trains and the crowd. But if you listen carefully, you will hear the sound of a violin. Musician Scott Dusenbery has begun another day of work. He will play for several hours to entertain the underground travellers. If they like Scott's music, they will throw money in the basket in front of him. It's hard work, but Scott thinks it's fun.

Street musicians like Scott are serious, talented artists. They are different from ordinary musicians because they have chosen to perform on street corners, in parks and at shopping centre entrances. They perform when they want to and for as long as they want.

Some street performers get a chance to develop their careers. Crystal Bowersox is a good example. After performing as a street

musician since the age of 17, she reached second place on the television programme *American Idol* in 2010.

Playing on the streets isn't easy. It's important not to get upset when people don't listen to you. There is a YouTube video of Crystal Bowersox before she became famous. She was singing beautifully in the underground, but people didn't even look at her as they hurried to their trains. Another problem is money. You won't get rich playing on the streets. Musicians often support themselves with a normal job and play in their free time.

Why do musicians choose this unique lifestyle? They love the adventure and the chance to meet new people. But the best part is the connection with the audience. George Banks, another Chicago street musician, feels the most wonderful part of his music is making another person happy.

	T	F	DK
1.cott (work) at a normal job to support himself.
2.ome street musicians (choose) this type of work.
3.Crystal Bowersox (perform) as a street musician.
4.The <i>American Idol</i> programme (make) Crystal famous.
5.It (be) easy for Crystal to make money as a street musician.

3 Answer the questions.

- Why is it hard to hear Scott’s music?
- How are street musicians similar to ordinary musicians?
- What is difficult about playing in the street?
- Why do street musicians enjoy this work? Write two reasons from different paragraphs.
.....
.....
- What does George Banks like about his work?

4 Imagine you are a street musician. Write a blog entry about a day of playing on the street.

1 Write the words below in your own language. You can use a dictionary.

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. quarter | 4. encourage |
| 2. mayor | 5. prove |
| 3. announced | |

2 Read the text. Then complete the sentences according to the text.

This City Is Going on a Diet

In 2007, an important magazine called Oklahoma City in the United States “the Fast---Food Capital of America”. A quarter of the people in the city were very fat. They ate a lot of fried foods and other carbohydrates. They never exercised and they drove their cars everywhere. Even Mick Cornett, the mayor, was 40 pounds* overweight.

Cornett understood that the residents of his city had a serious problem and they needed to do something urgently. On 1st January, 2007, he announced that the city’s goal was to lose one million pounds together. Cornett set up a website called ThisCityisGoingonaDiet.com. Thousands of people have joined the website since then and it has helped many people lose weight. There is helpful information about nutrition, how many calories people have to eat and what they should do to get fit. You can also find out about sports events and contests in the city. Forums and blogs

encourage the dieters. By the beginning of 2009, the people in Oklahoma City succeeded in losing 519,000 pounds. People did this in different ways. Many of them began to exercise for the first time in their lives. Amy Petty went to the gym three times a week and rode a bicycle to work every day. She lost 200 pounds in three years. Police officers Dan Evans and his twin brother Don worked as partners and lost 250 pounds together. On 12th January, 2012, the city reached the goal of one million pounds. But Mick Cornett doesn’t want to stop. Oklahoma City is going to build more parks and bicycle paths, so more people will exercise. All the primary schools in the city must have gyms. The school cafeterias don’t serve unhealthy foods. The story of Oklahoma City has proved that if you motivate people, they can change their unhealthy lifestyle.

*1 pound = 0.454 kilograms

1. Mayor Mick Cornett started the project because
2. By using the website, people can learn
3. The twins Dan and Don lost weight because
4. Schools for young children in Oklahoma City have to
5. Students in Oklahoma City can't buy at school.

3 Imagine people from the text said the following sentences. Match each sentence to the correct person.

Mick Cornett ♦♦ Amy Petty ♦♦ Dan Evans

1. People couldn't believe I lost 200 pounds!
2. I must find solutions to help as many people as possible.
3. You should ride your bike to work instead of taking your car – like me.
4. I'm sure we can reach this goal of losing one million pounds.
5. You don't have to change your lifestyle alone. You should find a partner and do it together. It made a huge difference for me.
6. We have to continue making the city more exercise---friendly.

4 Imagine you are a resident of Oklahoma City. Write an entry from a blog describing how you should change your lifestyle.

1 Write the words below in your own language. You can use a dictionary.

- | | |
|---------------|-------------------------|
| 1. ie | 3. sweatshirt |
| 2. adge | 4. pinafore dress |

2 Read the timeline. Then complete the sentences according to the text. Use the gerund or infinitive form of the verbs in brackets.

School Uniforms in England

Many students have to wear school uniforms. Some students like wearing them. Adam (14) said he preferred wearing a school uniform because it was easy to get ready in the morning. But others aren't pleased. Sharon (15) said she was unhappy because she couldn't choose her own style. So, when did school uniforms begin in England and why?

1552: King Edward VI wants to help poor children in England. Many parents haven't got money for schools, so King Edward opens a school for poor boys and girls in London. He calls it Christ's Hospital. The children wear long blue coats and yellow socks. The uniform is very cheap.

1700s: Girls learn at home, but there are many private schools for boys from rich families in the UK. The students do sport and their expensive clothes get dirty. Parents decide to send their boys to school in uniform because it's practical.

1800s: Boys and girls from rich families go to private schools and wear formal uniforms. Boys wear white shirts, long trousers, short jackets and hats. They've got uniforms for different sports, too. Girls wear different dresses for lessons and sport. Later, students in public schools start wearing a similar uniform.

1920s---1940s: English school uniforms begin to change to give a school and its students a unique identity. Students wear sweaters and jackets with school badges. Boys wear grey shirts, short trousers and ties in school colours. Girls wear pinafore dresses.

1960s---1980s: Boys wear long trousers. In some schools, girls wear trousers and sweaters instead of skirts and shirts.

1990s: Students wear sweatshirts with no ties.

1.1552: King Edward VI decides (open) Christ’s Hospital because

2.1700s: Boys from private schools start (wear) uniforms because

3.1800s: In private schools, students need (wear) different Public schools also choose (have) similar school uniforms.

4.1920s---1940s: Schools feel like (create) their own identity so

5.1960s---1980s: Girls start (dress) in

6.1990s: Students stop (wear)

3 Imagine students from the past said the sentences below. Decide which period in the timeline each student is from. Then write the sentences in reported speech.

1.Sue: I’m wearing a pinafore dress today.

2.Alex to Max: I’ll put on my grey shirt and my tie and then I’ll meet you outside the classroom.

3.Oliver: In my school we wear yellow socks.

4.Mike: I can’t find my rugby uniform.

5..Robert: My mum often complains about how dirty my nice clothes become.

4 Describe your ideal school uniform. What do boys and girls wear and what style is it.

.....
.....
.....
.....

