Vocabulary

Rooms and parts of the house

1. Match the pictures of the parts of the house (1–16) to these words. Then listen, check and repeat.

- attic
- balcony
- ceiling
- cellar
- drive
- fireplace
- floor
- garage
- hall
- landing
- lawn
- office
- patio
- roof
- stairs
- wall

2. Complete the sentences with the words in Exercise 1.

1. The stairs go up to the bedrooms at the top of a house.
2. You come into the house through the __________.
3. There's a bird on the __________.
4. The __________ is next to the bathroom.
5. The red car is inside the __________.
6. There are boxes of old toys in the __________.
7. It's warm near the __________ in the living room.
8. Someone is cutting the grass on the __________.

3. Tell a partner about your home.

1. Have you got a house or a flat?
2. Describe the outside of your house or flat.
   - Is it big or small?
   - What colour are the walls and roof?
   - Is there a balcony, a lawn, a garage, a drive?
3. Describe the inside of your house or flat.
   - Is there a hall, an attic, a cellar, an office?
   - What colour are the walls, floor and ceiling in your bedroom and your living room?

Our house is small. It’s got white walls and a red roof. There’s a garden with a small patio and a lawn. There’s a drive, but there isn’t a garage.
Reading

1 Look at the photo. What do you think this building is for?

2 Read the text quickly. Choose the best answer.
   1 Austin is a schoolboy / builder.
   2 The building is his bedroom / a complete house.
   3 He wants to live in it / sell it.

3 Read the text again. Answer the questions.
   1 How are families in Europe and North America changing?
     The size of an average family is getting smaller.
   2 What are the disadvantages of big homes?
   3 Where is Austin’s bedroom?
   4 What is 3.7 metres long?
   5 What does Austin like about his house?
   6 What happens when a building job is difficult for Austin?
   7 Does Austin live in his house all the time? Why? / Why not?
   8 Why is his house useful for the future?

4 In pairs, ask and answer.
   1 Are many homes in your country bigger than they need to be?
   2 Imagine your family in a house that is half the size of your home now. How is your life different? What is better? What is worse?
   3 Would you like to live on your own in a house like Austin’s? Why? / Why not?

In Europe and North America, the size of an average family is getting smaller, but homes are not. In many countries they are getting bigger. Bigger homes are more expensive and heating them in cold weather is worse for the environment. Many people believe it’s time to think again about the size of our homes.

Sixteen-year-old Austin Hay is building a home on his parents’ drive. It’s got everything important, including a shower room, a kitchen and an attic bedroom with a low ceiling, but it’s only 2.4 metres wide and 3.7 metres long.

‘When I was a kid, I wanted to build a tree house,’ Austin explains. ‘But this house is on wheels and that’s a lot cooler.’

Austin doesn’t do any building during the week – he’s busy with school work and playing baseball. But he usually works hard on his house at the weekend. ‘At the moment I’m working on the doors. They’re quite easy, so my dad isn’t helping me. He only helps with the difficult things.’

Austin is sleeping in his little house this summer. There isn’t a fireplace at the moment, so in winter he’ll move back across the lawn to his parents’ house. And in the future? ‘University is very expensive in the USA, but it’ll be cheaper for me because I can take my little house with me. I can live in it anywhere.’
Grammar  
Present simple and continuous

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Present simple</th>
<th>Present continuous</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>He always makes nice food.</td>
<td>He is making dinner at the moment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I live with my dad.</td>
<td>They’re staying in a house without any adults.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Grammar reference  Workbook page 86

1 Study the grammar table. Match the sentence beginnings (1–2) to the endings (a–d) to complete the rules.

1. We use the Present simple
2. We use the Present continuous
   a for routines and habits.
   b for actions in progress.
   c for temporary situations.
   d for permanent situations and general truths.

2 Choose the correct options.
1. Sophie and Kat don’t talk / aren’t talking to me today.
2. I always go / am always going to bed at nine o’clock.
3. We often go / are often going to the cinema at the weekend.
4. I’m learning / I learn about electricity in Science this week.
5. British people use / are using a lot of electricity in their homes.
6. Where’s Kieran? Does he have / Is he having a shower?

3 Complete the phone conversation with the Present continuous form of the verbs.
A Hi, Ellie. How are you?
B Fine thanks, Gran.
A How are you feeling (you/feel) about your exams?
B Not too bad, thanks. I’m (study) on the balcony at the moment.
A (the sun/shine) there?
B Yes, it’s (shine). It’s lovely!
A You’re lucky! Your grandad and I (wear) our coats in the house because it’s so cold! What (Callum and Leo/do)?
B They (listen) to music in the cellar. Do you want to talk to them?
A Actually, I want to talk to your dad.
B OK. He (wash) the car on the drive. Wait a minute ...

4 Complete the text with the Present simple or Present continuous form of the verbs.

I usually have (have) a bath before bed but tonight I (wait) on the landing. Why? Because my brothers Mick and Todd (use) the bathroom for band practice. Most people (not wear) their clothes in the bath, but Todd is different. At the moment he (lie) in the bath with all his clothes on. Mick (sit) on the side of the bath and he (play) something on the guitar. They usually (practise) their band music in the garage, but my mum (paint) flowers on her car in there tonight! I (live) with the world’s craziest family!

5 Make questions.
1. you / always / have / a shower or bath / before bed?  
   Do you always have a shower or bath before bed?
2. what time / you / usually / go to bed?
3. you / often / get up / late / at the weekend?
4. you / listen / to music / at the moment?
5. where / you / usually / do / your homework?
6. you / work / hard / right now?

6 What about you? In pairs, ask and answer the questions in Exercise 5.

Do you always have a shower or bath before bed?

No, I usually have a shower in the morning.
Vocabulary  Furniture and household objects

1 1.5 Match the pictures (1–13) to these words. Then listen, check and repeat.

alarm clock armchair blind bookcase
chest of drawers curtains cushions duvet
mirror pillow rug vase
wardrobe 1

Word list page 43  Workbook page 104

2 Read the descriptions. Say the thing or things.
1 You put clothes in this. (two things)
   a wardrobe and a chest of drawers
2 You can see your face in this.
3 You put flowers in this.
4 This wakes you up in the morning.
5 You put books in this.
6 This is on the floor. You can walk on it.
7 When you are using these, you can’t see out of the window. (two things)
8 You sit in this.
9 This keeps you warm in bed.
10 You put your head on this in bed.
11 You put these on your bed or on a chair.

3 Which things from Exercise 1 are in your home? Make sentences.
There’s a bookcase in the hall, next to the living room door.

Pronunciation  /v/, /w/ and /b/

4a 1.6 Listen and repeat.

balcony bookcase drive
vase wall window

4b 1.7 Listen and repeat. Then practise saying the sentences.
1 My favourite vase in the living room is very heavy.
2 Why did you wash the windows and walls?
3 There’s a big blue blind above the bookcase.
4 I love black and white duvets.
5 Do you want to have a shower before breakfast?

5 Say a sentence about the picture in Exercise 1. Your partner says True or False.

There’s a blue rug on the floor.
False! There’s a green rug on the floor.

Brain Trainer Unit 1
Activity 3 Go to page 112
Chatroom
Describing a place

Speaking and Listening

1 Look at the photo. Whose house do you think this is?

2 Listen and read the conversation. Check your answer.

3 Listen and read again. Choose the correct options.
   1 Ruby wants / doesn’t want to move house again soon.
   2 Ash likes / doesn’t like Ruby’s new house.
   3 Ruby’s bedroom is big / small.
   4 There’s a computer in Ruby’s bedroom / the office.
   5 Ash wants / doesn’t want to go into the living room.
   6 Ella likes / doesn’t like the town.

4 Act out the conversation in groups of four.

Ruby Thanks for carrying these boxes in from the drive, guys.
Tom No problem! We don’t mind helping.
Ruby I can’t stand moving house. I never want to see another cardboard box again!
Ash Your new house is really cool.
Ruby Thanks, Ash.
Ella What’s your bedroom like?
Ruby It’s a bit small, but that’s OK. There’s space for a chest of drawers and a little desk for my computer. Anyway, I prefer spending time in the garden.
Ella What’s behind that door?
Ruby The living room. It’s got a big door out to the patio.
Ash Let’s go out there now. It’s a lovely day.
Tom Hang on! Let’s show Ruby the town first.
Ruby I’d like that. What’s the town like?
Ella It isn’t very big, but it’s quite nice.
Ash Come on, then. Let’s go!

Say it in your language …
guys No problem! I’d like that. Come on, then.
Look back at the conversation. Find these expressions.
1 a question asking about Ruby’s bedroom
   What’s your bedroom like? (Ella)
2 an expression describing Ruby’s bedroom
3 a question asking about the town
4 two expressions describing the town

Read the phrases for describing a place.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Describing a place</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>What’s it like?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It’s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>really</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Listen to the conversations. Act out the conversations in pairs.
Ruby  What’s 1 your bedroom like?
Ella  It’s got 2 pretty red walls and a white wardrobe.
Ruby  Is it 3 quite big?
Ella  Yes, it is.
Ruby  What’s 4 the swimming pool like?
Ash   It’s very nice. It’s 5 quite cold but it’s got 6 a lovely café.

Work in pairs. Replace the words in purple in Exercise 7. Use these words and/or your own ideas. Act out the conversations.

What’s your garden like?
It’s got a lawn and lots of flowers.

1 your kitchen / your living room / your bathroom
2 green walls and a cooker / white walls and a big sofa / pink walls and a large bath
3 a bit small / very big / really small
4 the park / the library / the shopping centre
5 quite small / very quiet / really busy
6 a lake / lots of interesting books / some boring shops

Study the grammar table. Complete the rule.

After the verbs like, love, hate, enjoy, don’t mind, .... and ...., we use verb + -ing.

Complete the sentences with the correct form of these verbs.

done get listen live sleep swim wait

1 He doesn’t like living in England because it’s colder than Spain.
2 She hates beds. She prefers ..., on the floor.
3 I can’t stand .... to rap music.
4 They love .... in the sea.
5 We don’t mind .... our homework.
6 Do you prefer .... up late in the morning?
7 I don’t enjoy .... for buses in the rain.

Complete the second sentence so it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. Use the correct form of the word in brackets and one other word.

1 I think skateboarding is OK. (mind)
   I don’t mind skateboarding.
2 She never wants to have breakfast. (not like)
   She having breakfast.
3 He’s very happy when he rides his bike. (love)
   He his bike.
4 It’s better when we have band practice in the cellar. (prefer)
   We band practice in the cellar.
5 They hate doing homework. (not stand)
   They doing homework.

Make three questions with Do you like + -ing. Then ask and answer in pairs.

Do you like going to the beach?
Yes, I love it. What about you?
I don’t mind it, but I prefer going to a swimming pool.
Reading

1 Read the magazine article quickly. Choose the best heading.
   1 Tidy your room!
   2 What does your bedroom say about you?
   3 How to have a cool bedroom

You can't always choose your room, but you can choose the things inside it. Because of that, your bedroom says a lot about your personality.

And we're not only talking about your favourite hobbies or your taste in music and books. Of course, a guitar behind the door or sci-fi stories in your bookcase give people information about you, but a careful look at your bedroom can teach them a lot more than that.

The colours in your room, for example, are very interesting. Has your room got bright colours on the walls, curtains, rug or duvet? Then you probably love trying new experiences. People with pale walls are often friendly and talkative, but people with dark walls don’t like meeting new people. Black and white is a popular choice for people with strong opinions.

How big is your wardrobe? A big wardrobe often means that you are into fashion, but not always. It can also be a sign that you hate throwing old things away and prefer keeping everything behind your wardrobe door. Someone with a tidy room is usually cheerful, but someone with an untidy room is moodier and often unhappy. The pictures on your walls say a lot, too.

Generous people like decorating their rooms with photos of their friends and family, but if your own face is in every picture or you have more than one mirror, watch out! This shows that you are probably a bit selfish.

So, before you invite your friends into your bedroom, think carefully. What message will your bedroom give them about you?

Listening

1 Hannah is talking to a friend about her bedroom and the article above. Listen and choose the correct options.

   1 How much of the article is correct about her?
      a all of it   b a lot of it   c some of it   d nothing
   2 Does she want:
      a a tidier room?   b a lock on her door?

2 In pairs, ask and answer. Is the article right about you?

   1 What colour are your bedroom walls?
   2 Have you got any bright colours in your bedroom?
   3 Are there any pictures of your friends on the walls?
   4 Are there any pictures of you?
   5 How many mirrors are there?
   6 Is your room tidy?
Writing A description of a room

1 Read the Writing File.

Writing File Linking words: addition and contrast
You can link similar ideas with and, also and too.
You’re really talkative and you like having new experiences.
The rug is green. The duvet is also green.
The colours are interesting. The pictures are interesting, too.

You can link contrasting ideas with but and however.
I’ve got some pictures of friends, but I haven’t got any pictures of myself.
I love red. However, I don’t like the bright red walls in my living room.

2 Read about Matt’s favourite room. Find the linking words.

My favourite room
by Matt Davies

My favourite room is the office at home. It’s a bit small, but it’s really light and it’s always very quiet. There’s a big desk under the window. On the desk there’s a computer and a lamp. There’s a box of pens and pencils, too. In front of the desk there’s a chair with green cushions and next to it there’s a bookcase full of interesting books. The walls are white and there’s a blue and green blind on the window. The rug in front of the desk is also blue and green.

I love sitting at the desk and watching all the people in the street. I usually do my homework in the room. However, when I don’t have any homework, I like playing games on the computer.

3 Complete the sentences with and, also, too, but and however.

1 He’s got a big wardrobe for his clothes and he’s got two big chests of drawers.
2 My alarm clock wakes me up in the morning and it can play the radio, but...
3 We watch TV in the kitchen and we..., do our homework there.
4 I like playing tennis, but I don’t play very often.
5 I’ve got three pet lizards in my bedroom and I’ve..., got a pet snake.
6 There’s a pillow on the bed, but there isn’t a duvet.
7 Her pink armchair is very pretty, but she never sits on it.
8 I live with my mum, and my grandparents live with us, ...

4 Read Matt’s description again. Answer the questions.

1 What room is it? The office.
2 What adjectives does he use to describe it? Light and quiet.
3 What furniture is there in the room? Desk, computer, lamp, chair, bookcase.
4 What colour are the walls? White.
5 Are there other things in the room of a different colour? Yes, blue and green.
6 What does he like doing in the room? Sitting at the desk and watching the street.

5 Think about your favourite room. Use the questions in Exercise 4 to help you. Make notes.

6 Write a description of your favourite room. Use ‘My favourite room’ and your notes from Exercise 5.

Paragraph 1
Introduce the room and give a general description.
My favourite room is .... There’s a ....

Paragraph 2
Describe the furniture and walls.
The walls are .... and ....

Paragraph 3
Say what you like doing in the room.
I like ....

Remember!
- Use linking words and, also, too, but, however.
- Use the vocabulary in this unit.
- Check your grammar, spelling and punctuation.
Grammar Review

1 Complete the conversation with the correct form of the verbs.
   A What are you reading (you/read)?
   B A postcard from my dad. He (work) in Paris at the moment, so we only (see) him at weekends.
   A (he/like) Paris?
   B Yes, he loves it. He (look) for a new home for us there, but my mum doesn’t want to go. All our friends and family (live) here in London and she (not speak) any French.
   A (you/speak) French?
   B Well, we (have) French lessons every day at school, but people in France always (talk) very fast. I (not understand) very much!

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

cook eat go learn live not do not listen play visit watch

1 My dad usually cooks our supper, but tonight we .... in a restaurant.
2 We .... about China in Geography at the moment. 1.3 billion people .... in China!
3 They .... to their new CD. They .... a film.
4 She .... judo on Thursdays. She .... volleyball.
5 I .... to school in Brighton, but today we .... a museum in London.

3 Make sentences and questions.
   1 he / love / play / basketball
      He loves playing basketball.
   2 you / enjoy / run?
   3 she / not mind / go / by bus
   4 you / hate / lose
   5 I / not like / learn / French
   6 he / prefer / do / Computer Studies?
   7 they / can’t stand / listen / to rap music

Vocabulary Review

4 Complete the sentences with the correct rooms and parts of the house.
   1 Come and have a drink on the patio. It’s so sunny today.
   2 The light on the l .... outside my bedroom doesn’t work.
   3 The dog usually sleeps under the table in the h ....
   4 The c .... in the attic is very low. I can’t stand up in there.
   5 There’s a big mirror above the f ....
   6 When there isn’t any rain, the grass on the l .... looks a bit brown.

5 Match the beginnings (1–6) to the endings (a–f) of the sentences.
   1 There are flowers in the f ....
   2 On the floor there’s a e ....
   3 He went to bed and put his head on the d ....
   4 I woke up early because of my brother’s e ....
   5 She loves looking at herself in the b ....
   6 That window needs a a ....

   a pillow.
   b mirror.
   c blind.
   d alarm clock.
   e rug.
   f vase.

Speaking Review

6 Put the conversation in the correct order (1–6). Then listen and check.
   a Do you spend any time there?
   b It’s a bit small and it isn’t very sunny.
   c It’s quite nice. It’s got very big windows and some really comfortable armchairs.
   d What’s your balcony like? 1
   e No, I don’t. I prefer sitting in the living room.
   f What’s that like?

Dictation

7 Listen and write in your notebook.

My assessment profile: Workbook page 127
Houses around the world

1. Mongolia is near Russia and China in north-east Asia. The winters in Mongolia are very long and very cold. Many Mongolians keep horses. They move from place to place two or three times a year so their animals have enough food. When they move, their homes come with them. Their homes are called yurts and they must be strong because there are often winds of 160 km an hour.

2. The city of Hong Kong in the south of China is on a peninsula and two small islands. There are lots of mountains in Hong Kong, so there isn’t a lot of space for houses. The buildings are very tall to save space. There are more tall buildings here than in any other city in the world. Forty percent of people live higher than the fourteenth floor! Most people live in really small apartments, but they don’t mind. They often eat in restaurants and they don’t spend a lot of time at home.

3. Belize is a small country in Central America. It is hot all year with a wet and a dry season. A lot of people live in stilt houses near the ocean. This type of house stays cool because the wind blows through it. It is also safer from snakes and other animals because it is not on the ground. People often leave their car under the house, out of the hot sun. From June to November, there are sometimes terrible storms, but the sea water doesn’t come into the house.

Reading

1. Read about these homes. Match the photos (a–c) to the paragraphs (1–3).

2. Listen to a description of another home. Choose the correct words to complete the fact file.

My Geography File

3. In groups, make a fact file about a home in another part of the world. Use the questions in Exercise 2 to help you.

4. Prepare a presentation for the class, including pictures or photos if possible. Then give your presentation.
Vocabulary  Shopping nouns

1 Match the pictures (1–15) to these words. Then listen, check and repeat.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>bargain</th>
<th>cashpoint</th>
<th>change</th>
<th>coin</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>customer</td>
<td>high street</td>
<td>market stall</td>
<td>note</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>price</td>
<td>products</td>
<td>queue</td>
<td>sale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shop assistant</td>
<td>shopping basket</td>
<td>stallholder</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2 Complete the conversation with the words in Exercise 1.

Dean  This is my favourite shop on the 1 high street.
Louis  I love this coat, but how much is it?
Dean  Ask the 2 .... She’ll know.
Louis  Oh! It’s £17. It’s half price in the 3 ....
Dean  It’s a 4 .... Are you going to buy it?
Louis  Yes, but I must go to the 5 .... first. I’ve only got a twenty pence 6 .... and I can’t buy a coat with that!
Dean  But there’s always a long 7 .... at the cashpoint. Here’s a twenty pound 8 .... You can get some money later.

3 Complete the sentences with the words in Exercise 1.

1 The price of petrol is very high.
2 Lucy makes T-shirts and sells them at a .... on Saturdays. She knows all the other ....
3 This shop sells really good .... – they often buy from the local farmers.
4 Shop assistants should always make sure they give the .... the correct .... when they buy something.

4 In pairs, ask and answer about your local area.

1 Where or when are there good bargains?
2 Which shops have friendly shop assistants?
3 Where or when are there often queues?
News

London

London Market Wins Award

Spitalfields has won the title of ‘Best Market’ in the British Market Awards.

1 ... ‘This is the most fashionable market in Britain!’ says Vicky Green at her bag stall. ‘IT’s popular with lots of famous people. Every stallholder in London wants to be here, but there isn’t enough space for everyone.’

2 ... For hundreds of years, it was the best place to buy fruit and vegetables in London. But by the 1990s, the fruit and vegetable stalls were too big for the small market area at Spitalfields. The stalls moved to a bigger market further from the centre of London. A lot of people thought that Spitalfields Market had no future.

3 ... It now has hundreds of stalls, with everything from Indian scarves to African drums, from fresh bread to designer jeans. And customers love it. ‘Prices here are often cheaper than in shops, so you can find some great bargains,’ explains Nick Baines, 16. Others come to the market for the quality of its food. ‘Supermarket food isn’t fresh enough,’ says Kath Manning, 40. ‘The food here is better because it comes from local farms and the stallholders are friendlier than shop assistants.’

4 ... ‘In every high street in Britain, you find the same shops with the same products,’ says Diyanah Chowdry, 21. ‘I prefer Spitalfields because the stalls here change every week and you can’t buy their products anywhere else.’

For Spitalfields and other markets like it, the future has never looked better.
Grammar
Comparatives and superlatives

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Comparative</th>
<th>Superlative</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cheap</td>
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<td>nice</td>
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<tr>
<td>better</td>
<td>worst</td>
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<td>worse</td>
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<tr>
<td>further</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Stallholders are friendlier than shop assistants.
Spitalfields is the most fashionable market in Britain!

Grammar reference Workbook page 90

1 Study the grammar table and the examples.
Complete the rules with comparative or superlative.

1 We compare two people or things with the.....
2 We compare one person or thing to the rest of its group with the.....
3 We use the before the.....
4 We use than after the.....

2 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the adjectives.
1 We’re hungrier (hungry) than you.
2 August is the .... (hot) month of the year.
3 It is the ... (large) market in Britain.
4 The T-shirt is .... (clean) than the jacket.
5 My sister’s .... (selfish) than my brother.
6 This is the .... (bad) day of my life!

3 Complete the text with the correct form of the adjectives.
The 1 most popular (popular) markets in Thailand are on water and the stalls are boats. Taling Chan is the 2 .... (good) market near the city of Bangkok, but the 3 .... (big) and 4 .... (busy) market in Thailand is at Ratchaburi. It is 5 .... (far) from Bangkok than Taling Chan and prices there are 6 .... (expensive) than prices in other places. Why? Because this market is one of the 7 .... (famous) and 8 .... (exciting) markets in the world!

Grammar reference Workbook page 90

4 Study the grammar table. Complete the rules with too or enough.

1 We use + adjective.
2 We use (not) adjective + ....
3 We use.... + noun.

5 Make sentences and questions.
1 aren’t / people / There / enough
There aren’t enough people.
2 you / too / tired / Are / ?
3 fast / enough / It / isn’t
4 never / food / enough / eats / She
5 clever / I’m / enough / not
6 She / too / works / always / hard

6 Complete the second sentence so it means the same as the first. Use the word in brackets.

1 That colour is too bright. (dark)
That colour isn’t dark enough.
2 The shopping basket is too heavy. (light)
The shopping basket .......
3 The film wasn’t exciting enough for me. (boring)
The film .... for me.
4 Our football team is too small. (players)
We haven’t got .... in our football team.
5 The library is never quiet enough. (noisy)
The library is always ....

7 What about you? Make sentences about different shops, shopping areas or markets where you live. Use comparatives, superlatives, too and enough. Use some of these adjectives.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>big</th>
<th>busy</th>
<th>cheap</th>
<th>cool</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>expensive</td>
<td>good</td>
<td>interesting</td>
<td>noisy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>old</td>
<td>quiet</td>
<td>small</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The shopping centre is too busy on Saturdays.
There aren’t enough clothes shops in the town centre.
Vocabulary

Money verbs

1. Match the pictures (1–12) to these verb pairs. Then listen, check and repeat.

- buy/sell 1–2
- lend/borrow
- save/spend
- cost/afford
- pay in cash/pay by credit card
- win/earn

Complete the sentences with the correct verbs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>verb pairs</th>
<th>sentence examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>borrow/lend</td>
<td>1. The DVDs cost £12. I can’t afford one. I haven’t got enough money.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cost/afford</td>
<td>2. The stallholder sells fruit and vegetables. The customer bought her fruit from him.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in cash/by credit card</td>
<td>3. Sam took out a note from his wallet and paid for the sandwiches. Ellie didn’t have any cash so she paid for her lunch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paid in cash/pay by credit card</td>
<td>4. They sometimes buy their dad’s laptop. But he doesn’t always lend it to them.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>won/earn</td>
<td>5. Tara saves her money in the bank, so she’s got £500 now. Tod buys all his money on computer games, so he hasn’t got any money now.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6. Daniel won £100 in a competition last week. Olivia only earned £100 in a week.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Pronunciation

/aʊ/ and /əʊ/

3a. Listen and repeat.

- /aʊ/ /əʊ/
- cost go
- long note
- shop show

b. Listen and repeat. Then practise saying the sentences.

1. Go home on the boat.
2. The shops don’t close at six o’clock.
3. Can I borrow your orange coat?
4. The stallholder sold me some old posters.
5. The queue at the post office is so slow.

Match the beginnings (1–5) to the endings (a–e) of the sentences.

1. My favourite shop sells a save for it.
2. I usually spend my money b by credit card.
3. I sometimes borrow money c pet snakes.
4. I usually pay for new clothes d from my dad.
5. If I can’t afford something nice, I e on DVDs.

5. Look at the sentence beginnings (1–5) in Exercise 4. Complete the sentences so they are true for you.
Chatroom

Asking for help

Speaking and Listening

1. Look at the photo. What does Ella want to buy?
2. Listen and read the conversation. Check your answer.
3. Listen and read again. Answer the questions.
   1. What help does Tom give Ella?
   2. Why does Ella want the T-shirt?
   3. When does Ella want to buy the T-shirt?
   4. Can the shop assistant save the T-shirt for Ella?
   5. Why does Ella ask Tom about his money?
   6. Does Tom think the T-shirt is a bargain?
4. Act out the conversation in groups of three.

Ella: Hey, Tom. Can you give me a hand with these bags?
Tom: Sure.
Ella: Thanks. I want to look at these T-shirts.
Tom: But you’ve got a lot of T-shirts, Ella. You don’t need a new one.
Ella: I haven’t got many nice T-shirts. These are nicer than all my clothes at home. Oh look, there’s the shop assistant … Excuse me, would you mind saving this for me until next week?
Assistant: Sorry, I can’t. It’s against the rules.
Ella: That’s a shame. Er, Tom … how much money have you got?
Tom: Why?
Ella: Well, I can’t afford any new clothes at the moment. Could you lend me some money?
Tom: No problem. How much?
Ella: £20.
Tom: £20 is too much money for one T-shirt!
Ella: But for £20 I can buy five T-shirts.
Tom: Oh, Ella! You’re impossible!

Say it in your language …

It’s against the rules. You’re impossible!
5 Look back at the conversation. Complete the sentences.
1 Can you give me a hand with these bags?
2 ... saving this for me until next week?
3 ... lend me some money?

6 Read the phrases for asking for help. Find three responses in the conversation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Asking for help</th>
<th>Responding</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Could you ...?</td>
<td>OK.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Can you ...?</td>
<td>Sure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Can/Could you give me a hand with ...?</td>
<td>No problem.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Would you mind ...-ing?</td>
<td>Sorry, I can't.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7 1.34 Listen to the conversations. Does each person agree to help or not? Act out the conversations in pairs.

Ruby: Can you lend me 1 a pen?
Ella: Sorry, I can't. I've only got one.

Ash: Could you give me a hand with 2 this homework?
Ruby: Sorry, I can't.

Ella: Would you mind 3 carrying my bag?
Tom: No problem.

8 Work in pairs. Replace the words in purple in Exercise 7. Use these words and/or your own ideas. Act out the conversations.

Can you lend me a calculator?  
Sorry, I can't. I've only got one.

1 a pencil / a ruler / a rubber

2 my English / these sandwiches / this computer

3 taking a photo / opening the door / coming with me

Grammar much, many, a lot of

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>How much money has she got?</th>
<th>How many T-shirts has she got?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>She's got a lot of money.</td>
<td>She's got a lot of T-shirts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She hasn't got much/a lot of money.</td>
<td>She hasn't got many/a lot of T-shirts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She's got too much money.</td>
<td>She's got too many T-shirts.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Grammar reference Workbook page 90

1 Study the grammar table. Complete the rules with (too) much, (too) many or a lot of.

1 With countable nouns, we use a lot of or ....
2 With uncountable nouns, we use a lot of or .... .
3 In affirmative sentences, we usually use .... .
4 In negative sentences, we can use .... , .... or .... .

Choose the correct options.

1 There are too much / many people here.
2 He doesn't earn much / many money.
3 She does a lot of / much homework every night.
4 How much / many credit cards have you got?
5 I ate too much / many food yesterday.
6 He took a lot of / many photos.

Complete the text with much, many or a lot of.

How 1 many underground shops are there in your city? In Toronto, Canada, there are 1,200! In winter there's 2 ... snow in Toronto and people don't spend 3 ... time outside in the cold. In summer, there are too 4 ... cars on the streets and too 5 ... pollution. So, instead, 6 ... people like shopping on the 28 km of paths under the city.

In pairs, ask and answer about these things.

cash in your purse or wallet  free time  homework

shoes  T-shirts

How much free time do you have?
I have a lot of free time.
Reading

1 Look at the heading and the photos. What connection do you think the photos have to the text?

The internet – the world’s biggest market

1 .... A lot of people find shopping online easier than going to their local high street or to the supermarket and they love the cheaper prices on the internet. They also like reading other customers’ reviews, so they know different people’s opinions about a product before they buy. But for many people, the most important advantage of online shopping is the choice.

2 .... Shopping in your town isn’t easy if you don’t like the same things as everyone else. But that isn’t a problem online. On the internet your shopping centre is the world. You can buy from a Korean music shop, a Mexican chilli farmer and a Nigerian hat designer all in one afternoon.

3 .... The internet is also the perfect place to find something strange or unusual. You can buy a jar of Alaskan snow, the poster for a 1920s horror film or a potato in the shape of a rabbit! Soon after singer Justin Bieber went to the hairdresser, a fan bought a small box of his hair at an auction website for $40,668!

4 .... For some people, experiences are more important than possessions and they too can find a lot of interesting things on the internet. Would you like to give your name to a character in a novel or appear in a TV show? Win the right online auction and you can. In 2008, someone even bought an evening with actress Scarlett Johannson for $40,100 (the money went to the charity Oxfam). You don’t get much exercise when you shop online and you don’t see many friendly faces, but if you are looking for something unusual, there’s nowhere better!

Key Words

advantage fan auction character novel charity

Reading

2 Read the text quickly and check your ideas.

3 1.35 Read the text again. Match the headings (A–D) to the paragraphs (1–4).

A An experience to remember
B International shopping
C Why shop online? 1
D No one else has that!

4 Read the text again. Answer the questions.

1 How do online shoppers know if other customers like a product? They read their reviews.
2 Why is it difficult for some people to find nice things in their town?
3 Why did someone pay $40,668 for a box of hair?
4 How, according to the text, can the internet help you to be on TV?
5 How did Scarlett Johannson help Oxfam?
6 What two disadvantages of online shopping does the text mention?

Listening

1 What problems do people sometimes have when they buy things online? Make a list.

2 1.36 Listen to the news report. Was the boy’s problem one of the things on your list in Exercise 1?
### Writing A customer review

1. Read the Writing File.

### Writing File Expressing opinion

You can introduce your opinion with:

- I think (that) those boots are a waste of money.
- I don’t think (that) it’s a very useful bag.
- In my opinion, it’s too expensive.
- I find it very difficult to use.

2. Read a customer’s online review of a camera. Find three phrases that express an opinion.

The iPix S70 camera costs £90 in the sale. It comes in a choice of six different colours. The camera is only 10 cm long and it’s very light, so it goes in a small bag easily. It takes great photos inside and outside and it can make short videos, too. I find it very easy to use. However, it has some problems. When you take a photo of something too near to the camera, the quality of the photo isn’t very good. Another problem is the size of the screen. It isn’t big enough if you want to look at your photos on the camera. In my opinion, the iPix S70 isn’t the best small camera in the shops. However, at £90, I think it’s a good bargain.

3. Complete the sentences with these phrases.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I don’t think</th>
<th>I find</th>
<th>I think</th>
<th>In my opinion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 I love this book. .... very interesting.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 I really don’t want that poster. .... that it’s very nice.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 I never go there. .... , it’s the worst shop in town.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 .... , markets sell the freshest food.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. Read the review again and answer the questions.

1. How much does the camera cost?
   - It costs £90 in the sale.
2. Is there a choice (e.g. of size, colour, etc.)?
3. Is its size a good thing or a bad thing? Why?
4. What can you do with it?
5. Is it easy to use?
6. What problems does it have?
7. What is the writer’s general opinion of it?

5. You are going to write a customer review of one of these products: a mobile phone, an MP3 player or a bag. Use the questions in Exercise 4 to help you. Make notes.

6. Write your customer review. Use ‘My review’ and your notes from Exercise 5.

#### My review

**Paragraph 1**
Introduce the product. Say how much it costs and what choices there are (colour, size, etc.)

**Paragraph 2**
Describe the product. Say what you like about it.

**Paragraph 3**
Describe any problems with the product.

**Paragraph 4**
Summarise your opinion of the product.

### Remember!

- Express opinions with expressions from the Writing File.
- Use the vocabulary and grammar you’ve practised in this unit.
- Check your grammar, spelling and punctuation.
Grammar Review

1 Make eight sentences comparing the shops in the table. Use the comparative or superlative form of these adjectives.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>adjective</th>
<th>bad</th>
<th>big</th>
<th>cheap</th>
<th>expensive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>friendly</td>
<td>good</td>
<td>large</td>
<td>popular</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Shop</th>
<th>Pound Stop</th>
<th>Fashionista</th>
<th>Mason’s</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>2000 m²</td>
<td>900 m²</td>
<td>3500 m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prices</td>
<td>Everything £1</td>
<td>£2–£90</td>
<td>£30–£20,999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Customers per week</td>
<td>5000</td>
<td>12,000</td>
<td>2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shop Assistants</td>
<td>unfriendly</td>
<td>very friendly</td>
<td>friendly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Products</td>
<td>not very good</td>
<td>OK</td>
<td>very good</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fashionista is the most popular shop. Mason’s has got friendlier shop assistants than Pound Stop.

2 Make sentences.

1 hasn’t / She / enough / friends / got
She hasn’t got enough friends.

2 enough / T-shirt / The / big / isn’t
The / too / expensive / are / scarves
4 is / market / too / The / noisy
5 money / don’t / enough / We / earn
6 aren’t / enough / My / fashionable / clothes

3 Complete the conversation with a lot of, much or many.

A I haven’t got 1 many summer clothes, so I’m going shopping.
B Oh, I need 2 .... things in town. Can I give you a list? I can’t go with you because I’ve got too 3 .... homework.
A OK, if you’re quick. I haven’t got 4 .... time. There’s a bus in five minutes and you know there aren’t 5 .... buses at the weekend.
B Thanks. Here’s the list. I hope there aren’t too 6 .... things.
A What? How 7 .... hands do you think I’ve got?! I can’t carry all this!

Vocabulary Review

4 Match these words to the definitions (1–6).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>word</th>
<th>bargain</th>
<th>cashpoint</th>
<th>coin</th>
<th>customer</th>
<th>sale</th>
<th>shopping basket</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>definition</td>
<td>You use a card to get money from this.</td>
<td>This type of money is small and hard.</td>
<td>You put the products you want to buy in a supermarket in this.</td>
<td>When a shop has this, the prices are cheaper.</td>
<td>This person buys things in shops.</td>
<td>This is a product with a cheap price.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5 One of the underlined words in each sentence is incorrect. Correct it.

1 ‘How much do the jeans spend?’ cost
   ‘Ten pounds. They’re a very good price.’

2 He wins a lot of money on his market stall because he sells really popular things.

3 Do you want to pay in cash or with credit card?

4 He can’t cost designer clothes on the high street in his town.

5 Can I lend a ten pound note so I can buy my train ticket?

6 She won the lottery and spent all the money in the bank.

Speaking Review

6  1.37 Complete the conversations with these words. Then listen and check.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>can</th>
<th>could</th>
<th>give</th>
<th>mind</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>problem</td>
<td>sorry</td>
<td>sure</td>
<td>with</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A 1 Could you lend me your mobile phone for a minute, please?
B 2 .... , Here you are.
A Would you 3 .... carrying the shopping basket?
B OK. No 4 .... .
A 5 .... you 6 .... me a hand 7 .... the food?
B 8 .... , I can’t. I’m too busy.

Dictation

7  1.38 Listen and write in your notebook.

My assessment profile: Workbook page 129
**Price of products across the world**

Do you pay more for products than people in other countries? Look at this table and find out.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>the UK</th>
<th>China</th>
<th>The USA</th>
<th>France</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>trainers</td>
<td>£60.00</td>
<td>¥388</td>
<td>$55.00</td>
<td>€50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>magazine</td>
<td>£2.20</td>
<td>¥14.50</td>
<td>$3.60</td>
<td>€3.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cinema ticket</td>
<td>£3.50</td>
<td>¥5</td>
<td>$3.50</td>
<td>€2.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coffee</td>
<td>£8.00</td>
<td>¥30</td>
<td>$9.00</td>
<td>€6.20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Reading**

1. Match the currencies to the countries. What is your country’s currency?

   - pound (£)
   - dollar ($)  
   - yuan (¥)
   - euro (€)
   - rand (R)

2. Read the magazine article and answer the questions.
   1. How much do trainers cost in the UK? **£60.00**
   2. In which country is a magazine more expensive than a burger?
   3. How many magazines can you buy for the price of a cinema ticket in China?
   4. Name two places where you can find out about exchange rates.

3. Calculate the price in euros of the items from the UK, China and the USA in the table in the article. Use the exchange rates below.

   **EXCHANGE RATES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>£1</th>
<th>€1.20</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>¥1</td>
<td></td>
<td>€0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US$1</td>
<td></td>
<td>€0.75</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. Listen. Are these sentences true (T) or false (F)? Use your euro prices from Exercise 3 to help you.

   - **1.39**

5. Find out the price of three items in your country and in two other countries with a different currency. Convert the prices into your currency.

6. Make a poster with the information from Exercise 5. Include a table like the one in the article and sentences comparing the items.

   - Switzerland has the most expensive coffee.
   - Tickets to football matches are cheaper in Mexico than in my country.
Happy Holidays

5

Grammar
Present perfect + for and since; How long?; Present perfect with just

Vocabulary
Holidays; Meanings of get

Speaking
Asking for information

Writing
A travel guide

Vocabulary  Holidays

1 Match the pictures (1–14) to these activities. Then listen, check and repeat.

- book a holiday
- buy souvenirs
- check into a hotel
- eat out
- get a tan
- get lost
- go abroad
- go camping
- lose your luggage
- pack your bag
- put up a tent
- see the sights
- stay in a hotel
- write a travel blog

Word list page 77  Workbook page 108

2 Match the sentences to the activities in Exercise 1.

1 OK, we’ve got flights and paid for the villa – I think that’s everything. book a holiday
2 All the other bags have gone, but mine wasn’t there! get lost
3 This pink T-shirt is great. It says ‘I love New York’. get a tan
4 I’ve almost finished, but the bag is really heavy! go camping
5 I want to see the famous cathedral by Gaudi. lose your luggage
6 My best friend is flying to Australia next week. put up a tent
7 Shall we go to the restaurant by the beach tonight? see the sights
8 I’m not sure how to get back to the hotel!

3 Match the verbs (1–6) to the nouns (a–f) to make activities from Exercise 1.

1 stay a into a hotel
2 write b a tan
3 go c a tent
4 check d a travel blog
5 get e in a hotel
6 put up f camping

4 What about you? In pairs, ask and answer.

1 Where do you usually stay when you go on holiday?
2 What do you enjoy doing? Do you like getting a tan or seeing the sights?
3 Have you ever written a travel blog?

I usually stay in a hotel.
Reading

1. Look at the photos from Shannon and Gemma’s holiday. Answer the questions.
   1. What type of holiday is it?
   2. Where do you think they are staying?
   3. What do you think they do every day?

2. Read the magazine article quickly and check your answers to Exercise 1. Which activity in the photos haven’t Shannon and Gemma done?

3. Read the article again. Answer the questions.
   Who …
   1. likes staying in hotels? Shannon
   2. likes doing different activities? Gemma
   3. has never booked a holiday before? Shannon
   4. has never stayed in a tent before? Gemma
   5. gets bored easily? Shannon
   6. sometimes listens to music? Gemma
   7. usually reads books on holiday? Shannon
   8. has enjoyed the holiday?

4. What about you? In pairs ask and answer.
   1. What do your parents like to do on holiday?
   2. Do you like the same things or different things?
   3. What are the advantages of a family holiday?
   4. Are there any disadvantages?

Behind the Camera

People have different ideas about what makes a good holiday, especially parents and their children. In a new TV show You choose!, kids decide on the family holiday, with some funny results! This week, 16-year-old Gemma Roberts packs the bags and books the holiday destination. Mum, Shannon, gets a big surprise. We asked them about their experiences.

Gemma’s story

Mum has always chosen our holidays since I was small. We usually stay in hotels and Mum just likes getting a tan or she reads books all day. I don’t mind swimming or listening to my MP3 player, but I like adventure too, so I chose a holiday in the Lake District. No hotels, no swimming pools, just a tent in a field (Mum has never put up a tent before). How long have we been here? Mum says ‘forever!’ but actually we’ve been here for five days. We’ve tried mountain biking, rock climbing and canoeing since the weekend. Mum was scared on the rock climb, but I think she liked canoeing …

Shannon’s story

I was worried when Gemma chose the holiday. I like to relax and read when I’m away, but Gemma is quite active. She often gets bored. It hasn’t been a great holiday because I haven’t read a book since Saturday. In fact I haven’t read anything for a whole week, but I’ve had some time to talk to Gemma. That’s been the best part, really. We’re both too busy to talk at home!
Grammar  Present perfect + for and since; How long?

How long have we been here?
We've been here for five days/a week/a month.

I haven't read a book since Saturday.

She's lived in France since 2010.

Grammar reference Workbook page 94

1 Study the grammar table. Choose the correct options to complete the rules.

1 We use for / since with a period of time.
2 We use for / since with a point in time.

2 Copy the table and put these words and phrases in the correct column.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>a long time</th>
<th>a week</th>
<th>August</th>
<th>four years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>five o'clock</td>
<td>I was fifteen</td>
<td>last week</td>
<td>ten minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the weekend</td>
<td>Tuesday</td>
<td>two days</td>
<td>yesterday</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>for</th>
<th>since</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a long time</td>
<td>August</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3 Make sentences with the Present perfect. Add for or since to each sentence.

1 They / not go / abroad / years

They haven't gone abroad for years.

2 You / be on my games console / hours!

3 He / not watch TV / last weekend

4 We / stay in the same hotel / two weeks

5 I / not write my travel blog / a long time

6 We / eat local food / we arrived

7 They / not see their friends / Friday

4 Complete the text about an unusual holiday. Use the verbs or choose for or since.

Jilly Daniels has had (have) a new bike for / since Christmas. When she got her bike, she went on a cycling holiday. She ... (be) on her holiday for / since three months now and she ... (travel) thousands of kilometres. She ... (visit) six different countries and she ... (be) in Portugal for / since Thursday. However, she ... (not stay) in a hotel or put up a tent for / since December. Why? Because Jilly’s bike ... (not leave) her house! ‘It's a virtual holiday on an exercise bike,’ explains Jilly. ‘I cycle 20 kilometres at home every day. I follow a map, then I read about the place I’m 'visiting' on the internet. I haven’t got a tan and I ... (not buy) any souvenirs,’ she says, ‘but I’m enjoying it!'

5 Make questions and answers about Exercise 4.

1 How long / Jilly / had a new bike?

How long has Jilly had a new bike? Since Christmas.

2 How long / she / be on holiday?

3 How long / she / be in Portugal?

4 How many kilometres / she / travel?

5 How many countries / she visit?

6 How many souvenirs / she / buy?

6 Pronunciation /aɪ/ vs /ɪ/

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>active</th>
<th>arrive</th>
<th>bike</th>
<th>give</th>
<th>I've</th>
<th>like</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>live</td>
<td>mobile</td>
<td>miss</td>
<td>since</td>
<td>time</td>
<td>visit</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6a 2.17 Listen and repeat.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>arrive</th>
<th>active</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/aɪ/</td>
<td>/ɪ/</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6b Copy the table and put the words in Exercise 6a in the correct column.

6c 2.18 Listen, check and repeat.

7 What about you? In pairs, ask and answer.

1 How long have you lived in your town?

How long have you lived in your town?

I've lived here for ten years.
Vocabulary  Meanings of get

1 Match the pictures (1–6) to the different meanings of the verb get (a–f).
   a It was dark when we got to the campsite. = arrive
   b Damian got a key ring and a baseball cap from the souvenir shop. = buy 1
   c We got their postcard after they arrived back from their holiday. = receive
   d Can you get the suntan lotion from the hotel room? = fetch
   e It was getting cold on the beach so we went home. = become
   f He got on the bus and bought a ticket. = walk/move

Word list page 77  Workbook page 108

2 Read the sentences. Replace get with one of these verbs in the correct form.

| arrive | become | buy  | fetch | receive | walk |

1 Hurry up! We won’t get to school on time!  
   Hurry up! We won’t arrive at school on time.
2 I think adventure holidays are getting more dangerous.
3 When you book a flight online, you get the tickets in an email.
4 She got a lot of new clothes for her holiday.
5 Can you get the guidebook? I left it in my bag.
6 Someone checked our passports before we got onto the plane.

3 What would you say in these situations? Make a question or a sentence with get.

1 You like your friend’s new bag. You want to know where she bought it.
   Where did you get your bag?
2 You sent your friend a text message. You want to know if he received it.
   Did you get it?
3 You see your friends at a party. You ask them what time they arrived.
   When did you get there?
4 You are at a train station with a friend. Your train has just arrived.
   Come on. Let’s get on.
5 Your mother has left her jacket upstairs. You offer to fetch it for her.
   Don’t worry. I’ll get it.

4 What about you? In pairs, ask and answer.

1 How many text messages do you get a day?
2 What time do you usually get to school?
3 What things can you do to get healthy?
4 How often do you get on a bus to go to school?
Chatroom

Asking for information

Speaking and Listening

1. Look at the photo. Answer the questions.
   1. Where do you think they have been?
   2. What are they doing?
   3. What do you think Tom’s dad is asking?

2. Listen and read the conversation. Check your answers.

3. Listen and read again. Answer the questions.
   1. Who liked the souvenir shops? Tom
   2. What does Ash want to do?
   3. Where does Tom want to go next?
   4. How does the girl help them?
   5. How can they get there?
   6. What does Ash want to know?

4. Act out the conversation in groups of four.

Mr Green: What did you think of Brighton Pier, boys?
Tom: Great! I really liked the souvenir shops.
Ash: The cafés were nice, too. Can we have lunch soon?
Tom: You’ve just had an ice cream, Ash! Let’s go and see Brighton Pavilion first.
Ash: Is it far?
Mr Green: Let’s ask someone. Excuse me. Can you help us? We want to get to Brighton Pavilion.
Girl: Sure. Let me show you on the map. You’re here … and Brighton Pavilion is there. You can’t miss it.
Mr Green: How can we get there?
Girl: Well, you’ve just missed the bus, but it’s only ten minutes on foot.
Ash: Is there a good place to eat there?
Girl: Oh yes! There’s a really good restaurant there. The menu has just changed and the food’s delicious.
Ash: Thank goodness. I’m starving!

Say it in your language …

Thank goodness.
I’m starving!
5 Look back at the conversation. Who says what?
   1 Is it far? Ash
   2 Excuse me. Can you help us?
   3 How can we get there?
   4 Is there a good place to eat there?

6 Read the phrases for asking for information.

   Asking for information
   Excuse me. Can you help us/me?
   Where’s a good place to …?
   Is there a good place to … there?
   How can we/I get there?
   Is it far?
   How long does it take to get to …?

7 Listen to the conversations. What information do the people ask for? Act out the conversations in pairs.
   Ash  Excuse me. Can you help us? Where’s a
good place to 1 eat out?
   Girl  There’s a 2 pizzeria by the beach.
   Ash  Thanks. That’s great.
   Tom  Excuse me. Can you help me?
   Girl  Sure.
   Tom  Where’s a good place to 3 buy souvenirs?
   Girl  There’s a 4 great shop in the Brighton Pavilion.
   Tom  Is it far?
   Girl  3 No, it’s only five minutes on foot.

8 Work in pairs. Replace the words in purple in Exercise 7. Use these words and/or your own ideas. Act out the conversations.

   1 buy clothes / have a drink / go swimming
   2 good shop on the high street / café by the pier / swimming pool near the park
   3 No, it’s about five minutes by bus. / Yes, it’s about twenty minutes on foot. / No, it’s just over there.

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**Grammar**

**Present perfect with just**

- You’ve just had an ice cream.
- You’ve just missed the bus.
- The menu has just changed.

**Grammar reference** Workbook page 94

1 Study the grammar table. Choose the correct option to complete the rule.
   The Present perfect with just describes an action that happened a short time ago / a long time ago.

2 Make sentences with just.
   1 He / get some fish and chips
      He’s just got some fish and chips.
   2 I / get a postcard from my friend
   3 She / be for a swim
   4 We / pack our bags
   5 He / buy some souvenirs
   6 I / find the guidebook
   7 They / check into their hotel

3 In pairs, say what has just happened. Use the ideas below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>State of Mind</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>book a holiday</td>
<td>He’s excited.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>leave the house</td>
<td>They’re worried.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>put up a tent</td>
<td>We’re tired.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>their team/win a match</td>
<td>He’s laughing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>his brother/tell a joke</td>
<td>She isn’t at home.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lose their luggage</td>
<td>They’re happy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>start homework</td>
<td>You’re bored.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Why is he excited?**

- He’s excited.
- He’s just booked a holiday.
Reading

1 Look at the photos of these tourist attractions. Which would you like to visit? Why?

Strange Tourist Attractions

This week in Holiday Horizons you can read about tourist attractions with a difference.

Bubblegum Alley, San Luis Obispo, USA
In 1950, this was just a normal passage between buildings. Then, students from two local schools started to leave their bubblegum on its walls. They wrote messages with the gum and made pictures. Some people loved the bubblegum in the alley, but others hated it and local shopkeepers cleaned it a few times. But the students and their bubblegum always came back. Today the alley is called Bubblegum Alley and it is still full of gum. Students leave most of it, but tourists and artists leave gum, too. Artist Matthew Hoffman has recently made a big picture of a man blowing a bubble! ‘It’s fantastic!’ says one visitor. ‘Disgusting!’ says another. What do you think?

Upside Down House, Szymbark, Poland
Daniel Czapiewski built this house in 2007 and thousands of tourists have visited it since then. He built it because he thinks many things in the world are wrong – upside down – and his house is a symbol of this. You usually enter a house through the door, but to get into the Upside Down House, you climb through a window. When you are inside, you walk along the ceiling, go under a table and look up at a bed. In the bathroom, there’s a toilet on the ceiling and in the living room there’s an upside down TV. Inside the house, there’s an art exhibition. It’s called ‘Let’s save this world’ and the pictures show different world problems. Czapiewski wants people to think about these things. ‘I’ve just visited the house and I like its message,’ said one tourist, ‘but it made me feel dizzy!’

2 2.21 Read the magazine article. Match the statements with the attractions.
A = Bubblegum Alley
B = Upside Down House
1 Some people don’t like it. A
2 Furniture is in the wrong place.
3 It’s popular with students.
4 It has something important to say.
5 You can walk along it.
6 You feel confused inside.
7 You can see serious pictures there.
8 You can see a funny picture there.

3 Read the article again. Are the sentences true (T) or false (F)?
1 The first people to leave bubblegum in the alley were artists. F
2 At first, some people tried to clean the walls in the alley.
3 Everybody loves Bubblegum Alley.
4 The Upside Down House represents what the artist thinks is wrong in the world.
5 You go into the house through a window.
6 The TV is in the living room.

Listening

1 2.22 Listen to the radio interview. Complete the sentence.
The most unusual place Troy has ever stayed in is in ....

2 Think about a tourist attraction in your country.
1 Where is it?
2 What is it?
3 What is it like? Describe it.
4 How long has it been a tourist attraction?
5 Who visits the place and why? What do people think of it?
Writing  A travel guide

1 Read the Writing File.

Writing File  Making your writing more interesting
- Use different adjectives to make your writing more interesting.
- Use new vocabulary you have learnt too. It's a good way to remember new words!

2 Read the travel guide. Find the opposites of these adjectives.
1 large small
2 unfriendly
3 rainy
4 ugly
5 unknown
6 terrible

3 Find the adjectives in these sentences. Then copy and complete the table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Town/City</th>
<th>small, busy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>People</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weather</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tourist attractions</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4 Read the travel guide again. Answer the questions.
1 Where is Brighton? *It's in the south of England.*
2 What are the people like there?
3 What is the weather like?
4 What are the main attractions?
5 What can you do at the beach?
6 How can you find out what’s happening in Brighton?

5 Think about your town. Answer the questions. Make notes.
1 Where is it?
2 What do you think of it?
3 What are the people like?
4 Is the weather usually good or bad?
5 Are there any famous or unusual tourist attractions?
6 What activities can you do there?

6 Write a travel guide. Use ‘My favourite town/city’ and your notes from Exercise 5.

My favourite town/city

1 Introduce your town/city
2 Describe what you can see and do
3 Give your conclusion

Remember!
- Use different adjectives to make your writing more interesting.
- Use the vocabulary in this unit.
- Check your grammar, spelling and punctuation.

Travel Guide: My city by Hayley West
My home city is Brighton. It’s a small city, near the sea, in the south of England. I love living in Brighton because the people are friendly and the weather is often sunny. There are also lots of music festivals there. There are many things to see and do in Brighton. One of the main attractions is Brighton Pavilion. It’s a beautiful palace and it’s more than two hundred years old! Another famous attraction is Brighton Pier. There’s a fantastic funfair there. After you have seen the sights, you can sit in a beach café or buy some souvenirs. If you enjoy watersports, you can go windsurfing or sailing, too. Brighton is a lovely city and has a lot to offer. When you visit Brighton, get a newspaper and see what’s on. You might have a nice surprise!
Grammar Review

1 Match the beginnings (1–8) to the endings (a–h) of the sentences.
1 They've been on holiday for b
2 He's lived in Spain since
3 I waited two hours for
4 She hasn’t written her travel blog for
5 I haven’t worn a T-shirt since
6 We've tried lots of different sports since
7 They haven’t had a sunny day for
8 I haven’t received a text message since
a a long time. She’s got a lot to write about.
b three weeks. They don’t want to go home.
c he was a child. He speaks fluent Spanish.
d weeks. It’s been very cloudy.
e last weekend. I miss my friends!
f we arrived. We’ve been very busy!
g a train this morning. I was fed up.
h Monday. It’s too cold!

2 Complete the sentences. Use just and these verbs.

arrive buy eat finish
get have miss pass

1 Sorry, there isn’t any more pizza. We’ve just finished it.
2 They .... some souvenirs. They haven’t got any more money.
3 That was the postman. I .... a postcard.
4 He’s very tired. He .... home.
5 She’s upset. She .... an argument with her mother.
6 I .... my exam. I’m very happy!
7 We .... the last bus. We’ll have to walk home.
8 I .... the last slice of bread. I’ll have to go to the supermarket later.

Vocabulary Review

3 Complete the sentences with these verbs.
buy get lost packed
put up stay went (x2) write

1 We arrived at the campsite, put up our tent, then made a cup of tea.
2 Have you .... your bag? Yes, I'm ready to go.
3 I sometimes .... a travel blog on holiday.
4 If we take a map with us, we won’t .... lost.
5 He doesn’t .... souvenirs on holiday because he never has enough money.
6 When we .... abroad last year, we .... our luggage at the airport.
7 We usually .... in a hotel, but this year we .... camping.

4 Match the meanings of get (a–f) to the sentences (1–6).

a arrive 2 d fetch
b buy e become
c receive f walk/move

1 I got your text message this morning. What’s the matter?
2 I was late for school this morning. I got there at half past nine!
3 Can you get the football? It’s in the car.
4 He got a new computer game with his birthday money.
5 School exams are getting more and more difficult.
6 When the school bus arrived, we all got on.

Speaking Review

5 Put the conversation in the correct order. Then listen and check.
a No, it’s only five minutes on foot.
b Excuse me. Can you help me? 1
c There’s a good souvenir shop on Weymouth Street.
d Where’s a good place to buy postcards?
e Sure.
f Is it far?

 Dictation

6 Listen and write in your notebook.

My assessment profile: Workbook page 131
Reading

1. Look at the photo of Gulliver from the book *Gulliver’s Travels*. Answer the questions.
   1. Where is he?
   2. What is happening?
   3. How do you think the little people feel?

2. Read the Introduction and the extract from Chapter 1 quickly. Were your predictions correct?

3. Read the Introduction again. Choose the correct option.
   1. Gulliver goes to Lilliput on *holiday* / *by accident*.
   2. He meets *very big / very small* people there.
   3. He meets horses *in the same place / in another country*.
   4. After his adventures, Gulliver changes / doesn’t change his life.

4. Read the extract from Chapter 1. Answer the questions.
   1. What happened when Gulliver woke up?
      *He tried to stand up, but he couldn’t move because he was tied up.*
   2. How are the Lilliputians different from Gulliver?
   3. How many men were on Gulliver?
   4. How does Gulliver talk to the little man?
   5. How do the people help him?
   6. What type of ruler does Lilliput have?

5. Make notes about a book you have read. It can be about a journey, or an experience of a strange new place. Think about:
   - when the story happens
   - where events happen
   - who is/are the main character(s)
   - new places they go to
   - new people they meet
   - what happens in the end

6. Write an Introduction to the book. Add photos or pictures. Use your notes from Exercise 5 to help you.