Vocabulary

Time twins

Match 1–6 and a–f to form sentences.

1 Henry is studying
2 My brother and I often look
3 I need to find
4 My sister is a nurse,
5 I wonder
6 Paula works in a nursery

a because she loves children.
b out when Picasso was born for my art project.
c she works in a hospital.
d after our little sister.
e for his exams.
f what my friends are doing now.

Complete the text with the words below.

private doing do crazy divorced twins similar interests personalities

Grammar

Present simple

3 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form of the present simple.

1 Mark loves (love) football but he______(not play) every day.
2 We______(use) English when we______(write) emails.
3 I______(not have) any brothers or sisters, but my friend______(have) two sisters.
4 Sam______(not go out) very often, but I______(go out) every weekend.
5 David usually______(watch) sports on Saturdays but I______(watch) sports every day.
6 Maria and Mark sometimes______(arrive) at school late because they______(live) far away.

4 Use the verbs in brackets to complete the sentences. There are some short answers.

1 A: Where______(live) you? (live)
   B: I______(live) in Canada.

2 A: When______(go) Pat______(go) to school? (go)
   B: She______(go) at 8 a.m.

3 A:______(like) Greta and Tim______(like) coffee? (like)
   B: Yes, they______.

4 A:______(work) Marek______(work) in a shop? (work)
   B: No, he______.

5 A: What time______(get) Fay______(get) home? (get)
   B: She______(get) home at 11 p.m.

Grammar Plus: Present simple: word order with time expressions

5 Put the words in the correct order to make sentences.

1 goes out/Sheena/always/Saturdays/on
Sheena always goes out on Saturdays.

2 don't/we/always/at home/have dinner

3 play the guitar/Francis/does/often

4 I/have lunch/never/at school

5 go running/every day/they/do

6 don't/usually/we/drink tea/in the morning
Present continuous

6  Look at the picture. Use the verbs in brackets to complete the sentences about what the teenagers are doing.

![Image of teenagers with captions]

1. Tom and Frank are buying (buy) cinema tickets.
2. Lisa is looking (look) at shoes.
3. Rachel is eating (eat) a salad.
4. Louise and Jane are drinking (drink) coffee. They are not eating (not eat) salad.
5. Brian is waiting (wait) for a friend.
6. George is going (go) to the gym.

7  Complete the questions and then answer them, using the picture in exercise 6.

1. Are Tom and Frank eating salad? (eat salad)
   No, they're not.

2. What are Tom and Frank doing? (do)
   ______________________________________

3. Is Rachel looking? (look at shoes)
   ______________________________________

4. Who is looking? (look in a shop window)
   ______________________________________

5. Is Brian going? (go to the cinema)
   ______________________________________

6. Where is George going? (go)
   ______________________________________

7. Louise and Jane are eating pizza. (eat pizza)
   ______________________________________

8. What are Louise and Jane doing? (do)
   ______________________________________

Legend:
Tom
Brian
Frank
Lisa
Louise
Jane
George
Rachel

Grammar reference

Present simple

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Form</th>
<th>+</th>
<th>I/We/You/They live</th>
<th>He/She/It lives</th>
<th>in Glasgow.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>I/We/You/They do not (don't) live</td>
<td>He/She/It does not (doesn't) live</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>?</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>I/we/you/they live</td>
<td>He/she/it</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Short answers
Yes, I/we/you/they do.
Yes, He/she/it does.
No, I/we/you/they do not (don't).
No, He/she/it does not (doesn't).

Wh-questions
Where do I/we/you/they live?
When does he/she/it eat?

Time expressions
sometimes, often, usually, never, every day/week/morning, a lot, always

Word order with time expressions
Time expressions can go at the beginning or end of sentences. However, in present simple sentences the time expression usually goes before the main verb in a sentence:
I usually go swimming on Sundays
We don't usually have breakfast together.
Does she usually catch the bus home?

Present continuous

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Form</th>
<th>+</th>
<th>I/He/She/It am ('m) waiting</th>
<th>We/You/They are ('re) waiting</th>
<th>am ('m) waiting is ('s) waiting are ('re) waiting</th>
<th>for Tom.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>I/He/She/It am not ('m not) waiting</td>
<td>We/You/They are not ('re not) waiting</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
<td>waiting for Tom?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>?</td>
<td>Am I</td>
<td>I/He/She/It</td>
<td>are ('re) waiting</td>
<td>are not ('re not) waiting</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Short answers
Yes, I am. / No, I am ('m) not.
Yes, he/she/it is. / No, he/she/it is not (isn't).
Yes, we/you/they are. / No, we/you/they are not (aren't).

Time expressions
at the moment, now, today, this week/summer/morning/ evening/afternoon
**Vocabulary**

**Social life**

1 Match a verb from column A with a noun from column B to make collocations.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 go to</td>
<td>a shopping</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 go</td>
<td>b the beach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 play</td>
<td>c a party</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 meet</td>
<td>d new people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 make</td>
<td>e computer games</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 have</td>
<td>f sport</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 do</td>
<td>g plans</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2 Complete the paragraph with the verbs below.

- go x3
- play x2
- go to x2
- do x2
- stay

**Grammar**

**Present simple and present continuous**

3 Match the sentences 1–4 with the correct description a–d.

1 Kate is studying a lot this week.
2 Alex plays computer games every day.
3 Mark doesn’t live in England.
4 I’m doing this exercise now.

- a present simple for regular activities
- b present simple for things that are generally true
- c present continuous for actions now
- d present continuous for actions in the present period

4 Underline the correct form of the verbs.

1 John **plays**/is **playing** every Monday. He **plays**/is playing an important match at the moment.
2 Jackie **looks**/is **looking** after her little sister every day, but she **doesn’t look**/isn’t looking after her today because she’s got exams.
3 Pete **doesn’t drink**/is **drinking** coffee because he **doesn’t like**/isn’t liking it.
4 A: What **do you read**/are you **reading**?  
  B: Dracula. Usually I **don’t read**/am not reading horror stories, but it’s good!
5 They **go/are going** to the cinema every week. Right now they **watch/are watching** a comedy film.

5 Complete the text with the present simple or the present continuous form of the verbs below.

- get up ✓
- meet ✓
- study
- go
- make
- have
- learn
- speak
- watch
- know
- work

**About ME**

I have a very busy social life! I 1 **meet** my friends nearly every day. We spend a lot of time together! At the weekend, we usually 2 **go** shopping. We all love films! After the film, we 3 **go to** the cinema and 4 **play** plans for the evening. Sometimes, we 5 **meet** a party or just 6 **play** video games. I often 7 **play** sport or 8 **meet** running in the holidays. I 9 **have** the swimming pool a lot. Of course, I sometimes 10 **have** nothing but I 11 **go to** out more than I 12 **stay** in!

**My life**

I usually 1 **get up** at eight o’clock on Saturdays. I 2 **go to** drive at the moment and I 3 **go** my driving lesson on Saturday mornings. After that, I usually 4 **go to** the gym. I 5 **play** for my exams this term, so on Saturday afternoon, I 6 **watch**. In the evening, I 7 **meet** my friends. At the moment, we 8 **make** plans for our next holiday— to Mexico! I want to go because I 9 **speak** Spanish and I 10 **know** a lot about Mexico. In fact, I 11 **watch** a TV programme about Mexico right now!
Question words

6 * Complete the questions with the words below.

what where when which who why
how what kind ✓ how much how many

1 A: What kind of music do you like?
   B: I like reggae.

2 A: _____ are you doing now?
   B: I'm doing my homework.

3 A: _____ CDs have you got?
   B: About fifty CDs.

4 A: _____ do you live?
   B: In Poland.

5 A: _____ are you looking in the dictionary?
   B: I want to check the spelling of a word.

6 A: _____ money have you got?
   B: About ten euros.

7 A: _____ does the class start?
   B: At nine o'clock.

8 A: _____ is speaking? I can't see.
   B: Jane.

9 A: _____ old are you?
   B: I'm fifteen.

10 A: _____ do you prefer, cartoons or music programmes?
    B: I like them both!

7 *** Put the words in the correct order to make questions. Then answer the questions.

1 you/do/Saturdays/get up/on/when
   When do you get up on Saturdays?
   I get up at ...

2 you/what/reading/at the moment/are
   What are you reading at the moment?
   I'm reading a fantastic book.

3 money/do/how much/usually/you/every week/spend
   How much money do you usually spend every week?
   I spend about ten euros.

4 is/who/your favourite/actor
   Who is your favourite actor?
   Brad Pitt.

5 how many/you/sports/do/do
   How many sports do you do?
   I play football and basketball.

6 films/you/like/what kind/of /do
   What kind of films do you like?
   I like action and thriller films.

Grammar reference

Present simple and present continuous

Use of the present simple

Use the present simple to talk about:
- regular activities/habits in the present.
  He plays football every Sunday morning.
- things that are always/generally true.
  My mother doesn't speak German.

Use of the present continuous

Use the present continuous to talk about:
- actions at the moment of speaking.
  The sun is shining. (= now, as I speak)
  It isn't raining. (= at the moment)
- actions in the present period but not at the moment of speaking.
  I'm reading a fantastic book. (= in the present period, but not as I speak)

Questions and question words

- Wh- questions ask for information. The answers to wh-questions provide information and cannot have Yes or No answers.
- Meaning of wh- question words:

  **Question word**  to ask about:

  What → things
  Who → people
  When → times
  Where → places
  How → the way you do something
  Why → reasons
  Which → things
  How many (+ noun) → a number
  How much (+ noun) → quantity
  How much (+ verb) → the cost of something
  What time → a precise time
  What kind/sort/type of → the type

- what and which:
  We use both to ask about things, but we only use which if the number of answers is limited.
  What do you want to do tonight? (= unlimited number of answers)
  Which film do you want to see – the Brad Pitt one, or the horror film? (= limited number of answers)

- Word order in wh- questions:
  After wh- question words, the auxiliary verb (or the verb to be) comes before the subject:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question word(s)</th>
<th>auxiliary or to be</th>
<th>subject</th>
<th>rest of sentence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Where</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>you</td>
<td>come from?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What time</td>
<td>does</td>
<td>your</td>
<td>mother get home?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What</td>
<td>is</td>
<td>his</td>
<td>name?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Vocabulary

Talking teenagers

1 Complete the sentences with the words below.

[complain  sense of humour ✓ media
exam pressure  appearance  support]

1 Simon always makes me laugh. He has a good sense of humour.
2 Many teenagers worry about their appearance. They don’t like the way they look.
3 I never complain about my parents. They give me enough freedom.
4 My friends are great. They always support me when I have a problem.
5 There is a lot of pressure at school. There are tests and exams every month.
6 The media don’t usually show good things about teenagers.

Family and relationships

2 Complete the table with the words below.

[brother ✓ grandfather son great-grandfather
great-grandmother step-father aunt husband
uncle sister ✓ niece wife
daughter-in-law nephew mother]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>brother</td>
<td>sister</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Effie - Ted

Ina - Ronald - Aileen - Tom

Sandra - Brian - Lisa - Simon - ME - Rob

Ellen - Daniel

3 Look at the family tree. Complete the sentences with words from exercise 2.

1 Effie is Ellen’s great-grandmother.
2 Ronald is my grandfather.
3 Rob is my big brother.
4 Daniel is Simon’s little brother.
5 Ina is Effie and Ted’s daughter.
6 Ellen is Lisa’s mother.
7 Ted is Daniel’s cousin.
8 Aileen is Tom’s niece.

4 Answer the questions.

1 Are you an only child? ____________________________
2 How often do you see your relatives? ____________________________
3 How many cousins have you got? ____________________________
4 Do you have any grandparents? ____________________________
5 Do you have any brothers or sisters? ____________________________
6 Do any of your friends have a step-father or step-mother? ____________________________

Reading

5 Look at the photo on page 7 and the title of the text. Choose the correct answer.

1 The two girls are a in an office.  b at school.
2 They are a working.  b having fun.

6 Read the dictionary extracts and the text about teenagers on page 7. Match questions 1–6 with the paragraph where you find the answer. Then answer the questions.

hotline n special telephone line for information or help
expert n someone who has a lot of knowledge about something
advice n helpful information

1 □ How old are the teenagers who answer the calls?  ____________________________
2 □ Why do teenagers call the hotline? ____________________________
3 □ Does the hotline help with homework? ____________________________
4 □ What is the biggest problem for teenagers? ____________________________
5 □ Adults sometimes call the hotline. Who are they? ____________________________
6 □ How many hotline helpers are there? ____________________________
Teens Talking to Teens

1 Tina and Jana, two high school students, are chatting when the phone rings. Jana answers, 'This is Teens Talking to Teens.' All this is happening in Ljubljana, the capital of Slovenia, at the Young People's Support Centre. Young people in the city help at a telephone hotline for teenagers with problems. What's so special about this hotline? Well, the people who answer the phones are fourteen to eighteen-year-olds. They aren't experts but they try to help. Two teenagers work every day from 3 p.m. to 5 p.m. They don't work at weekends or during holidays.

Most teenagers who phone are high school students with problems. 'We have to have a sense of humour because teenagers sometimes think we'll do their homework for them,' says Jana, 'But that's not what the hotline is for. People think teenagers' lives are fun but they often worry about school, problems with parents or even trouble with the police. Teenagers today complain that their parents don't give them enough freedom. But the biggest problem is school. They worry about teachers, marks and exams, and there is a lot of exam pressure. Also, many kids are unhappy about their appearance. We listen and try to help.'

'There are the media, so everybody knows our phone number,' says Tina, 'even parents. Parents sometimes call us for support when they are having problems with their teenage daughter or son. They don't know what to do. Kids call us because they find it difficult to talk to their mum or dad. Some kids even want to leave home but we ask them to think about it for a day or two. Kids listen to us because we're kids too.'

The fifty Slovenian teenagers love their work. 'It's really interesting to talk to other teenagers about their problems. I think all the hotline helpers are good at listening, talking and giving advice and support to people in trouble,' says Jana.

2

Listening

8 DJ Karen Klass is talking to Alan Lost about British teenagers' problems. Which teenage problems do you think you are going to hear about?

9 Listen to a recording about British teenagers' problems. Choose the correct answers.

1 Where does Alan work?
   a At the radio station. b At a hotline. c At a school.

2 Alan is
   a a teacher. b not a student. c seventeen years old.

3 Alan is answering calls about problems with
   a parents and teachers. b friends and school. c school and teachers.

4 Some kids
   a worry about their appearance all the time. b feel they are not good at a subject. c don't like any of their teachers.

5 Alan thinks … can support teenagers with
   problems.
   a other students b only teachers c other family members

6 Denise has a problem with her … teacher.
   a English b Maths c Chemistry

7 Read the text again. Tick (✓) true or cross (✗) false.

1 ☐ The hotline is in a Support Centre in the UK.
2 ☐ Teenagers work at the hotline in the morning.
3 ☐ Hotline helpers don't work on Saturdays.
4 ☐ Today's teenagers want more freedom.
5 ☐ Teenagers worry about their school exams.
6 ☐ A lot of kids worry about the way they look.
7 ☐ Only teenagers call the hotline.
8 ☐ The hotline helpers are good at their job.
### Writing

**Filling in a form**

1. Read Kasia’s application form for the Kinglee Language School. Then match the notes in boxes A–F with the correct part of the form 1–6.

   **A** Put the day of the month first, then the month, then the year.(12/06/97 OR 12/06/1997) On some forms you see ‘DOB’. DOB = Date of birth.

   **B** Mr = a married or unmarried man. Mrs = a married woman. Ms = a married or unmarried woman (pronounced /miz/).

   **C** The applicant is the person filling in the form.

   **D** Write your home address as usual, but give the English words for your town/city and country. Don’t translate the name of the street into English.

   **E** Forename(s) = first name(s) Surname = last name or family name Your forename(s) and surname make up your full name.

   **F** When you write addresses in the UK, put the number first, then the name, then the kind of street 24 Elm Road, 13 Mill Street, 6 Park Avenue. Finally, put the town or city and the postcode. Notice the punctuation when you have to write an address in one line: 34 Broad Avenue, Greenwood GR21 9TY.

2. Read the application form again. Answer the questions.

   1. What is Kasia’s full name?
      
      ______________________

   2. How long is the course she wants to do?
      
      ______________________

   3. Where does she want to stay?
      
      ______________________

   4. What is her date of birth?
      
      ______________________

   5. What is her phone number?
      
      ______________________

   6. Has she got an email address?
      
      ______________________

3. Write the dates of birth for a form. Use the notes in box A to help you.

   1. 23rd January 1978  
      
      23/1/78 or 23/1/1978

   2. 2nd April 2007
      
      ______________________

   3. 9th December 1996
      
      ______________________

   4. 21st March 2008
      
      ______________________

   5. 19th August 2001
      
      ______________________

4. Write the addresses in the correct order using capital letters where necessary and the correct punctuation. Use the notes in box F to help you.

   1. fenland road/NW27 2KL /65/london
      
      65 Fenland Road, London NW27 2KL

   2. 606/new york/third avenue/NY 10016
      
      toronto/new/34/TY16 2PP /road

   3. 6b/edinburgh/ER3 SHL/princes/street
      
      ______________________
5 Complete the strategies box with the words below.
[ gaps  punctuation  capital letters ✓ ]

Filling in a form
- Read the form carefully before you begin to fill it in.
- Use capital letters where necessary.
- Write the date correctly.
- Check your spelling and gaps.
- Fill in all gaps. If you can’t answer something, write n/a (= not applicable).
- Only write necessary information.

6 Use the information below and the strategies in exercise 5 to complete Kristof’s application form for Kinglee School of English.

Mike Kristof
male
born: Budapest, 8th August 1990
hungarian
uk address – 25 Vine Street, Cambridge, CB2 3EL
passport number: 207856641
65 ibisz u budapest, 00987
(+45) 20 787 5664
kristofbiro@hotmail12.com
course: 3 months
stay with a family

Speaking
Meeting and greeting
7 Complete the mini dialogues with the expressions below.

Hello. Nice to meet you.  
Thanks, it’s great to be here.  
Hi ✓ It was fine, thanks.  
How do you do? I’m fine, thanks.

1 A: Hello!
   B: Hi!
2 A: How do you do?
   B: _______________
3 A: This is my sister, Helen.
   B: _______________
4 A: Welcome to London!
   B: _______________
5 A: How was your journey?
   B: _______________
6 A: How are you?
   B: _______________

Getting to know people
8 Put the conversation between Kristof and Kasia in the correct order.

   7  Hi! I’m Kristof.
   6  Me? Oh, I’m from Budapest in Hungary. Where are you staying?
   5  Hi, Kristof. Nice to meet you. I’m Kasia, from Poland.
   4  Yes, very much. It’s a fantastic city. Which course are you doing?
   3  I’m from Katowice, in the south of Poland. And you?
   2  I’m doing the four-week English course.
   1  Which part of Poland are you from?
   0  I’m staying with a really nice family. Are you enjoying London?
Vocabulary
Life events
1 Match the sentence beginnings 1–6 with the endings a–f.
   1 Claudia worked a) himself.
   2 Ellen had a happy b) to fight in the war.
   3 He shot c) as a model for two years.
   4 Kate and Lisa became d) in the USA.
   5 They refused e) childhood.
   6 We grew up f) world champions.

2 Complete the text with the words below.
   [grew up] [famous bands] [refused] [depressed] [was born]✓
   [childhood] [himself] [very successful] [came from]

Paul Hester was born in Australia in 1959. He 2 _____ in Melbourne. He 3 _____ an artistic family
and he had a happy 4 _____. He played with different
teenage 5 _____ as the drummer. In 1984 he formed
a band called Crowded House with Neil Finn and
they quickly became 6 _____. Their most 7 _____
songs include Weather with you and She goes on. The
band travelled a lot. Hester wasn’t happy when he
was away from home and he was often 8 _____ .
Finally, he 9 ______ to travel again and he left the
band. Sadly, he killed 10 _____ in 2005. He was only
forty-six years old when he died.

Grammar
Past simple
3 ✗ Put the verbs below into the correct column. Then write their past simple forms.
   [grow] [play] [become] [dance] [be]
   [move] [get] [marry] [die] [begin] [think]
   [start] [come] [have]

   [Regular verbs] [Irregular verbs]
   grow – grew

4 ✗ Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form of the past simple.
   I 1 _____ (want) to write before, but I 2 ______ (not have) time. On Friday, Clare and
   I 3 _____ (go) to see the new Tom Cruise film. Amy 4 _____ (not go) with us – she 5 _____
   (be) busy. We 6 _____ (not like) the film
   because it 7 _____ (be) boring! On Saturday,
   I 8 _____ (meet) Colin and we 9 _____
   (decide) to go for a hamburger. The
   hamburgers 10 _____ (be) great!

   How was your weekend?
   Bye!
   Emily

Grammar Plus: Time phrases with in, on, at
5 *** Underline the correct words to complete the sentences.
   1 What did you do at/in/on your birthday?
   2 Jo’s family had a good time at/in/on Christmas.
   3 House music was popular at/in/on the 1990s.
   4 Harry and Monica went to the cinema at/in/on
   the weekend.
   5 Jay arrived home at/in/on 10 April.
   6 When did Tim get to school at/in/on Tuesday?
6  **Use the verbs in brackets to complete the questions and answers.**

1. A: Where **did Jim go** (Jim/go) on Saturday evening?
   B: He __________ (go) to Mark’s party.

2. A: What time __________ (you/be born)?
   B: I __________ (be born) at three o’clock in the morning.

3. A: __________ (Maria/meet) her friends on Tuesday?
   B: No, she __________. She __________ (meet) them on Thursday.

4. A: __________ (Paul/phone) that girl from the party?
   B: Yes, he __________. He __________ (send) her a text too!

5. A: How old __________ (be/your grandparents) when they met?
   B: They __________ (be) twenty.

6. A: When __________ (Angela/start) learning Chinese?
   B: She __________ (start) six months ago.

7a  ***Complete the sentences using the verbs in brackets.***

1. Pete and Rita **meet** (meet) on holiday in Poland.

2. Jack and James **become** (become) rock stars.

3. Eddie **not move** (move) to London, he **stay** (stay) in Liverpool.

4. The concert **not start** (start) at 7 p.m., it **start** (start) at 8 p.m.

5. Liz **not write** (write) one email, she **write** (write) six emails.

6. Rex and Sophie **fall** (fall) in love three months ago.

b  **Write a question for sentences 1–6 using the verbs in brackets above.**

1. Where **did Pete and Rita meet?**

2. What __________?

3. Did __________ to London?

4. What time __________?

5. How many __________?

6. When __________?

---

Grammar reference

**Past simple**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Form</th>
<th>Regular and irregular verbs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>+</td>
<td>They remembered the date.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>He bought a new watch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>–</td>
<td>They didn’t remember the date.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>He didn’t buy a new watch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>?</td>
<td>Did they remember the date?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Did he buy a new watch?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Short answers**

Yes, they did./No, they didn’t.

Yes, he did./No, he didn’t.

**to be**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>+</th>
<th>I/He/She/It was hungry.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>We/You/They were hungry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>–</td>
<td>I/He/She/It was not (wasn’t) hungry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>We/You/They weren’t hungry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>?</td>
<td>Was I/he/she/it hungry?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Were, we/you/they hungry?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Short answers**

Yes, I/he/she/it was. No, I/he/she/it wasn’t.

Yes, we/you/they were. No, we/you/they weren’t.

**Wh- questions**

What did she have for lunch yesterday?

Why didn’t you come to the party yesterday?

**Spelling of regular verb forms**

Add -ed to most regular verbs: watch → watched

Verbs that end with -e, add only -d: live → lived

Verbs that end in consonant + y, change -y to -i: marry → married

Verbs with one syllable that end in a vowel + consonant, double the final consonant: stop → stopped

**Use**

Use the past simple to talk about finished actions/events in the past:

I phoned her yesterday evening.

**Time expressions**

Use in with decades, years and months:

in the 1990s/1929/April

Use on with days

on Monday/21st May/your birthday

Use at with a specific time or a period of time:

at 11 o’clock/midnight/the weekend/Christmas

**Other time expressions**

yesterday (morning/afternoon), last (week/year), ten years ago, when she was little
Vocabulary

Life events

1 Find eight life event words. Look ← and ↓.

[ s d r e n t r j ]
[ c e a h y t t o ]
[ h g h o u s e b ]
[ o r c j k k a x ]
[ o e n g a g e d ]
[ r l j k z b ]
[ a r g u m e n t ]

2 Complete the sentences with the verbs below.

[ rented got x3 ✓ started ] left fell passed had

1 I got married last year.
2 Harry _________ in love with Sally.
3 Last year, I _________ a flat in the centre of Warsaw. It wasn't very expensive.
4 Mark _________ an argument with Paul yesterday.
5 Anna _________ school when she was four years old and _________ when she was eighteen.
6 I'm happy because I _________ all my exams.
7 Did you hear? Mike and Ellen _________ engaged last week.
8 Tom _________ a degree in Maths.

3 Underline the correct word to complete the text.

I started university 1 when/then I was seventeen years old. I got a job 2 after/later I left university.
3 Then/At I moved to New York and started a new job. 4 Then/After a few months I met some new friends. 5 When/Then I changed jobs again and met Dave. We started going out 6 after/later a few weeks. A few years 7 later/in we got married. Our son was born 8 in/at 1996.

Grammar

Past continuous

4 ** What were the Jones family doing at 7.30 p.m. last night? Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Then look at the pictures and tick (✓) true or cross (✗) false.

1 ✓ Craig wasn't studying (not study) for his exams.
2 □ Craig _______________ (chat) to his girlfriend on the phone.
3 □ Diane and Ann _______________ (do) their homework.
4 □ Mum and Dad _______________ (not cook) the dinner.
5 □ The food _______________ (burn) on the cooker.
6 □ Mum _______________ (watch) TV.

5 ** Look at the pictures in exercise 4 again. Complete the questions and answers with the correct form of the verbs below.

[ be x2 watch speak play eat do x3 cook bark ]

1 What was Mum doing at 7.30 p.m. last night?
   She _________ yoga.
2 What _____ Diane and Ann_____ at 7.30 p.m. last night?
   They _________ TV.
3 What ____ the dog _____ at 7.30 p.m. last night?
   It ____________ because the dinner was burning.
4 _____ Dad____ dinner at 7.30 p.m. last night?
   No, he _______. He ____________ to a friend on the phone.
5 _____ the cats _____ at 7.30 p.m. last night?
   No, they _______. They ____________ some food.
Past simple and past continuous

6 Underline the correct form to complete the sentences.

1. Angelina Jolie met/ was meeting Brad Pitt when they acted/were acting in Mr and Mrs Smith.
2. It rained/was raining when I walked/was walking to school this morning.
3. What did Joe wear/was Joe wearing when you saw/were seeing him?
4. I listened/ was listening to music when Kate arrived/ was arriving.
5. Did you go/Were you going to the cinema last weekend?
6. What did you do/were you doing after school yesterday?

7 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense.

1. We were doing (do) our homework at 6.30 p.m. yesterday.
2. They meet (meet) while they study (study) at university.
3. I (not listen) when the teacher explain (explain) the problem.
4. We see (see) Sue when we play (play) in the park.
5. When I get up (get up) this morning it rain (not rain).
6. What you do (do) when I phone (phone)?
7. What you do (do) last weekend?
8. I not go (go) to school yesterday because I be (be) sick.

8 Complete the text with the past simple or past continuous form of the verbs below.

decide want meet read hear be born
become discover be x2 phone live go

Raul was born in a small town in Spain, but he always want to live in another country. While he become a student at university he decide to study about a special programme for students called Erasmus. He want to apply. He have a book at home one day when the organisers phone. Raul had a place! He go to Edinburgh in Scotland for a year. While he live in Edinburgh he meet a Spanish girl. He hear she was from the same town as him! They become good friends.
Vocabulary
Greatest Britons

1 Look at the pictures. Write the names of the professions using the words below.

writer sports person composer scientist engineer queen ✓

2 Match the sentence beginnings 1–7 with the endings a–g.

1 James Dean died
2 Cleopatra led
3 Einstein developed
4 Gandhi wanted
5 Newton discovered the
6 Shakespeare wrote
7 Leonardo da Vinci designed

a law of gravity.
b the theory of Relativity.
c in a car crash.
d plays and poetry.
e the helicopter.
f peace in his country.
g the army in battle.

Personal characteristics

3 Complete the sentences with the words below.

talented ✓ intelligent brave violent
glamorous popular sympathetic famous

1 Beyoncé is a very talented singer and actress. She is very good.
2 Lisa was afraid, but she sang alone anyway. I think that’s really ________ .
3 Einstein was really ________ – he was a great scientist.
4 Many historical figures did terrible things. They were often very ________ .
5 All the students like her. She is very ________ .
6 He is rich and successful. A few years ago nobody knew his name, now he is very ________ .
7 I think Eva Longoria is very ________ . She always wears beautiful clothes.
8 I always talk to Jim when I have a problem, he is very ________ .
Reading

4 Look at the photographs below and answer the questions. Then read the text and check your answers.

1 Who are the people in the photos and what do they do?

______________________________________

2 What do you think they have in common?

______________________________________

5 Read the text again and tick (√) true or cross (X) false.

1 ☐ All of these actors are American.
2 ☑ Keira Knightley was in Star Wars when she was fourteen.
3 ☐ Johnny Depp didn’t always want to be a film star.
4 ☑ Johnny Depp played the drums in his band.
5 ☑ Ellen Page’s parents are actors.
6 ☑ Ellen Page won an Oscar for her role in Juno.

6 Answer the questions.

1 How old was Keira Knightley in the film that made her famous?

______________________________________

2 What role did Keira Knightley play in Love Actually?

______________________________________

3 What was the name of Johnny Depp’s first big film?

______________________________________

4 When did Johnny Depp change his lifestyle?

______________________________________

5 Where was Ellen Page born?

______________________________________

6 What was the name of Ellen Page’s first film?

______________________________________

Do you ever dream of being famous? Today, we look at three people who were rich and famous before they were twenty-one years old!

**Fame!**

**British actress Keira Knightley**

started acting when she was very young. Her father is also an actor and her mother writes plays for the theatre. When Keira was fourteen, she got a part in Star Wars. Three years later, she played the part of Jules, a football-crazy teenager in Bend It Like Beckham – the film that made her really famous. The next year she was the beautiful young wife in Love Actually. Then in 2003 she made the first of the Pirates of the Caribbean films. She was nominated for lots of awards including Golden Globes and BAFTAs.

**Johnny Depp** wanted to be a rock star, but he became a famous film star. His family moved around the USA a lot when he was young and he wasn’t always happy. He left school when he was still in his teens and played the guitar with a band called the Rock City Angels. He was in the hit television series 21 Jump Street, but his first big film was Nightmare on Elm Street. When he was younger, Johnny had a lot of famous girlfriends and he often got into trouble. But when he met Vanessa Paradis, he changed his lifestyle. He now lives happily in France with Vanessa and his children.

**Ellen Page** was born in Nova Scotia, Canada, in 1987. Her mother is a teacher and her father is a designer. When she was only ten years old she was in a film called Pit Pony. Six years later, she made Mouth to Mouth, a film set in Europe. Her big break came in 2005 when she starred in Hard Candy. The critics thought her performance was fantastic. Teenagers and adults loved her next film, Juno, in 2007. She was nominated for an Oscar for it. Although she didn’t win the award this time, she’s got lots of time to win one! She still lives in Canada and has a dog called Patti.
Reading
Matching headings with paragraphs

An appropriate heading of a paragraph must not be too general or too narrow.

1 Read the title and introduction to the text to find out what it is about. Which statement do you think is true, a or b?

Edmund Hillary, first man at the top of Everest, dies aged 88
Sir Edmund Hillary, the first man to climb the world’s highest mountain, died on Friday the 11th of January in Auckland, New Zealand.

1 Read the second paragraph. All the underlined words refer to the same thing. What is it?
Choose the best heading a–c for this paragraph.

Mount Everest (8,848 metres) lies between Tibet and Nepal. It is called Chomolungma by the Tibetans and Sagarmatha by the Nepalese. Between 1920 and 1952, twelve expeditions failed to reach its top.

2 a The Himalayas
   b The first expeditions
   c The mountain

3 Read the rest of the text and match headings a–d to paragraphs 3–5. There is one extra heading.

Hillary helped prepare the climb when he took part in two practice expeditions to Everest in 1951 and 1952. Then, on the morning of May 29, 1953, he and the Nepalese climber Tenzing Norgay reached the top. Interestingly, for many years both men refused to tell which of them was the first: they always said they did it together.

3 a The Himalayas
   b The first expeditions
   c The mountain
   d First at the top

4 Read the third paragraph. All the underlined words refer to the same thing. What is it?
Choose the best heading a–c for this paragraph.

After his great success, Hillary continued to climb in the Himalayas. He also took part in expeditions to the Arctic and Antarctic. Perhaps more importantly, all his life he worked to help people in Nepal. He travelled around the world and raised money to build hospitals and schools there.

4 a Hillary’s childhood
   b His early years
   c Edmund Hillary’s life

Which heading:
☐ is too general – a good title for a longer text with more information not in the paragraph?
☐ is too narrow because it only tells you about some of the information in the paragraph?
☐ tells you what the whole paragraph is about?

5 a Hillary’s childhood
   b His early years
   c Edmund Hillary’s life

After Hillary’s death, political leaders in New Zealand described him in their speeches as ‘a legend’ and ‘the most famous New Zealander ever’. But we should remember that Hillary described himself as ‘an ordinary person with ordinary qualities’.

5 a Hillary’s childhood
   b His early years
   c Edmund Hillary’s life

Which heading:
☐ is too general – a good title for a longer text with more information not in the paragraph?
☐ is too narrow because it only tells you about some of the information in the paragraph?
☐ tells you what the whole paragraph is about?

6 a Hillary’s childhood
   b His early years
   c Edmund Hillary’s life

Exam Tip
Reading
Matching headings with paragraphs

An appropriate heading of a paragraph must not be too general or too narrow.
Use of English

Gap fill

5 Match the words 1–7 with the correct part of speech a–g.
1 what, why, how  a nouns
2 while, after, and  b verbs
3 twin, poetry, fitness  c adjectives
4 take, discover, meet  d prepositions
5 lazy, famous  e verbs (-ing form)
6 in, on, to  f linking words
7 listening, reading  g question words

6a Read sentences 1–7. What part of speech do you need in each gap?
1 I usually _____ my friends on Saturdays.  verb
2 I lost my pen _____ I was walking to school. ___
3 Pat writes ______ in his free time. ___
4 _____ do you want to leave school? ___
5 Mozart was a ____ musician when he was thirteen. ___
6 Helen was _____ to music in class. ___
7 I left my bag ___ the table. ___

b Complete each sentence with a word from exercise 5.

Exam Tip
In a gap-fill task, the word in the gap should have the correct meaning and the correct grammatical form.

7 Complete the text with the words below. There is one extra word.

after childhood ✓ fall go left many married why sense when wonderful how

My grandfather is wonderful. He had quite a difficult childhood. He was one of ten children. 2 _____ he was just fifteen, he 3 _____ school to go to work and help his parents. He had no time to 4 _____ out with friends. But he did meet my grandmother and 5 _____ in love with her! They got 6 _____ when they were nineteen. 7 _____ that, my grandfather worked hard, but he was never miserable and had a great 8 _____ of humour. When he was thirty, he went back to school and then to university! He became an engineer at thirty-seven. Now he is sixty-five and he’s got a 9 _____ personality. He never asks 10 _____ are things at school?” or “How 11 _____ A’s did you get today?” We talk about football and films. I hope I’m like him when I’m sixty-five!

Speaking

Photo description

8 Read the exam task and then do the preparation exercises below.

Here is a photo of friends spending their time together. Describe the photo.

Match the possible answers below to the three questions.

playing instruments ✓ three young people at home
three students making music in a college room  a group of friends
preparing for a concert in a bedroom

1 Who’s in the photo?
Three students

2 Where are they?

3 What are they doing?

Exam Tip
Use the present continuous tense to say what people are doing in a photo.

9 Complete the description with the verbs below in the present continuous tense.

eat play ✓ smile wear sit

The photo shows three young people, playing musical instruments. The person in the middle 1 is playing the guitar. The girl 2 ____ on the sofa and playing an electric guitar. The boy on the right is playing the keyboard. I think they are at home. They 3 _____ casual clothes. They 4 ____. They look relaxed and happy.