



UNIT	Reading	Vocabulary	Grammar
1 Family & Friends pages 5-16	multiple matching • answering questions with two answers	words related to family and friends word formation, collocations & expressions, prepositions	present simple, present continuous stative verbs
2 House & Home pages 17-28	missing sentences • using pronouns to help you make your choice	words related to house and home collocations & expressions, phrasal verbs, word formation	past simple, past continuous used to, would, be/get used to
Progress Review 1 p	pages 29-30		
5 Free Time pages 31-42	multiple choice • understanding what reference words refer to	 words related to free time and hobbies word formation, phrasal verbs, collocations δ expressions 	present perfect simple, present perfect continuous past perfect simple, past perfect continuous
4 Education & Learning pages 43-54	multiple choice • answering questions about four related texts	words related to learning and education phrasal verbs, collocations & expressions, prepositions	future simple, future continuous, be going to, (present tenses for future) future perfect simple, future perfect continuous, temporals
Progress Review 2	pages 55-56	J.	
5 The City pages 57-68	multiple choice • crossing out wrong options to help identify the correct answer	words related to cities collocations & expressions, prepositions, phrasal verbs	adjectives, adverbs comparison of adjectives adverbs, other types of comparison
6 Food & Drink pages 69-80	multiple matching • looking for examples of general ideas	 words related to food, drink and restaurants word formation, phrasal verbs, collocations & expressions 	 countable & uncountable nouns, quantifiers articles
Progress Review 3 p	pages 81-82		
7 Mind & Body pages 83-94	multiple choice • reading for general understanding before looking at the questions	words related to health, mind and body collocations & expressions, phrasal verbs, word formation	 modals: ability, permission, requests, offers & suggestions modals: obligation, necessity, prohibition, possibility, criticism, advice, deduction
8 The Natural World pages 95-106	missing sentences • making sure missing sentences fit logically	words related to weather and the countryside word formation, collocations & expressions, prepositions	• gerunds & infinitives • wishes, preferences
Progress Review 4 p	pages 107-108		
9 Transport pages 109-120	multiple choice • being careful with options that use the same words as the text	 words related to transport collocations & expressions, phrasal verbs, prepositions 	• conditionals • relative clauses
10 Technology pages 121-132	multiple matching • when questions are not in the order of the text	words related to computers and technology prepositions, phrasal verbs, word formation	reported speech: statements, questions reported speech: commands & requests, reporting verbs
Progress Review 5	nages 133-134		
11	multiple choice	words related to entertainment	the passive: tenses, modals,
Entertainment pages 135-146	being careful with options that contain extreme words	• prepositions, collocations & expressions, word formation	by & with • causative form
12 Sport pages 147-158	missing sentences • using verb tenses to help you make your choice	 words related to sport and parts of the body word formation, phrasal verbs, collocations & expressions 	question tags, indirect questions sentence linking
Progress Review 6	pages 159-160		
Grammar Reference rregular Verbs Writing Bank Speaking Bank Speaking Information	pages 161-177 pages 178-179 pages 180-186 pages 187 pages 188-191		

2

Listening	Speaking	Writing
guessing what kind of	comparing photos talking about animals and pets describing photos	article writing good introductions supporting descriptions using examples
noticing similarities and differences in the pictures	choosing the best option • talking about your home and the surrounding area • giving and justifying your opinion	story • writing about the past • using past tenses and time expressions
predicting what you will hear	decision making • talking about your free time • asking for someone's opinion, agreeing and disagreeing with them	email • dealing with notes when replying to an email • accepting an invitation and making arrangements
identifying speakers	comparing photos • talking about school, university and gap years • using the correct tense to describe a photo	essay • writing about advantages and disadvantages • using linking words
identifying topic and key ideas	deciding on the best solution • talking about where you live and your neighbours • referring back to what was said	article • organising your ideas • using topic sentences
listening for paraphrasing of key ideas	comparing photos • talking about food allergies, traditional food and celebrations • talking about similarities & differences	review • including the right information • using adjectives and adverbs to describe
identifying how the pictures relate to the recording	decision making • talking about staying fit and healthy and stress • making suggestions and giving advice	informal letter • giving advice and reasons to justify it • using modals to vary the strength of advice
• not letting the options given confuse you	comparing photos • talking about holidays, the seasons and the weather • speculating	story • making the most of a sentence given • creating atmosphere • describing feelings to bring a story to life
using the exact words you hear to complete the notes	decision making • talking about travel and what is popular with tourists • paraphrasing	formal letter • using formal language • suggesting and explaining solutions to a problem
listening to the whole conversation and waiting for the question before choosing an	comparing photos • talking about technology and how it affects people • structuring what you say • talking about advantages and disadvantages	essay • writing about your opinions • using examples and comparisons to support your opinion
being careful if you hear a word from one of the sentences	deciding on the best solution • talking about different kinds of entertainment • contrasting different ideas	report • laying out the facts and using headings • supporting your recommendations usin the passive
0		



1 Do you recognise these people? Who are they? Label the photos with these names.

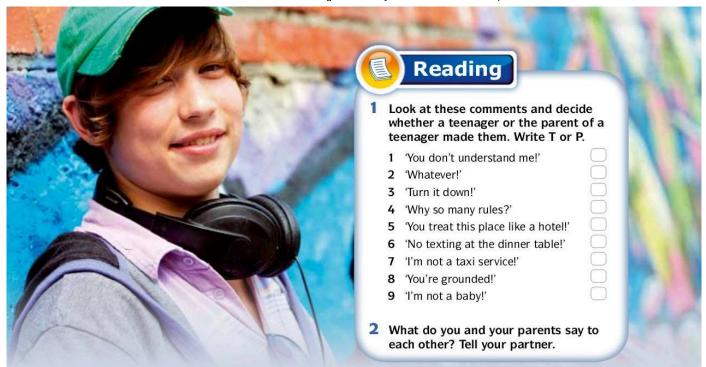
Emma Watson Jennifer Lopez Ricardo Kaka



Rowan Atkinson

- 2 The celebrities in 1 all have a brother or sister. Read these sentences about them. Which one goes with which celebrity?
 - a Her brother is a model. He was in two of the Harry Potter films.
 - **b** His brother used to be a university teacher. He came up with the idea of something which made his brother famous all over the world.
 - c Her sister is a well-known TV presenter. She won an award for her morning TV programme.
 - d His brother is a professional football player. He was responsible for his brother's name.

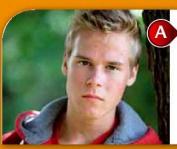
DVD 1 Watch this short video clip which shows a woman giving advice to parents about their teenage children. Do you agree with what she is saying?



3 Read the article about the teenage years. Are any of the ideas in 1 mentioned in the text? Which ones?

Terrible Teens?

The teenage years can often be a difficult time for families. Here parents and children talk about their experiences.



Mark, 14, describes some common problems. 'I know my mum really loves me, but she still treats me like a little kid. She doesn't realise I can make my own decisions and she doesn't trust me to make my own friends. She's always asking questions about my friends and activities. I believe she prefers me to stay at home. But if I stay at home, she complains that I spend too much time in my room on the computer. I love playing games and chatting, but she's always shouting at me. Whatever I do, she's never happy!'



Nick has two teenage stepsons. 'I don't know if my experience as a stepdad to teenagers is typical. I am quite strict with them, but they accept the rules and appear happier than some of their friends, whose parents are more relaxed. Young people tend to rebel, but deep down they also want to feel safe. Of course they form strong friendships with other teenagers, but they know that the family is always there to support them. It's easy for me, because we have similar interests. We often go fishing, and it's during quiet times like these that teenagers often share their feelings with adults. I think it's important to keep a positive attitude, let them spread their wings and make their own mistakes.'



Julia, 15, has two working parents. 'I'm an only child, so even when I was little I had a lot of friends outside the home. The difference now is that I am more independent and often spend whole weekends at friends' houses. My parents know where I am, of course, and they only let me spend time with my friends if I've done all my school work. They always welcome my friends in our home, too, so they know them all. My parents are cool, they support me but they're never over-protective.'

4 Read the article again to find the following information.

Which person mentions

the importance of listening to teenage children?	1 🔾	2 🗀
parents who don't accept that their children are changing?	з 🗆	4
the importance of rules?	5 🗆	6 🗆
parents who have changed their behaviour?	7 🗆	
parents who understand teenagers' need for friendship?	8 🗆	9 🗆

5 Complete the sentences with these words.

	attitude	communication	rebel	responsibility	treat	trust
1	We no long	ger		a friend	who lied	d to us.
2	£		is in	portant for good	relation	ships.
3	A positive to succeed			sometimes	helps pe	eople
4	People who	o do not feel free so	ometime	S		
5	It is the pa	rents'		to bri	ing up tl	heir children
6	Teenagers them badly	feel sad if their frie y.	nds			 }

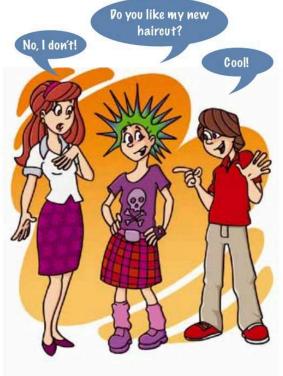


When you do a multiplematching task, look for similar ideas in more than one text. Highlight them in the same colour. For example, here two texts mention 'rules'. Highlight these parts in pink. Check which questions have two answers and if they talk about 'rules'. Try to answer questions with two answers first.



Rachel has three teenage daughters. 'When our first daughter became a teenager, she changed overnight. We no longer recognised our good-natured child. Children sometimes rebel and refuse to talk to their parents. When the first child wants independence, parents find it hard and that causes arguments. I'm afraid we made a lot of mistakes. Now the others are going through the same, we're handling the situation better. We always keep the lines of communication open, we judge less and listen more. We often sit down as a family and work out our 'house rules'. For instance, the girls never go out late on school nights, but they have a lot of freedom at weekends. When you discuss issues calmly with teenagers, they respect you and accept that with rights they also have responsibilities.'

- Work in groups of three. Student A is a teenager, Student B is their parent and Student C is their teenage friend. Imagine that Student A asks the others' opinions about something. Write a short dialogue and then act it out in front of the class. Use these ideas to help you.
 - clothescomputer games · jewellery
 - music pets phones





Which words go together? Complete the table and then use some of the words to complete the sentences.

aunt bride brother-in-law daughter-in-law father-in-law nephew step-father wife

Male <equation-block></equation-block>	Female Q
uncle	1 **
2	niece
3	sister-in-law
husband	4
groom	5
6	mother-in-law
son-in-law	7
8	step-mother

	T			
ces.		G	3	2
	e	9		4
	Xu.		1	V

9	My sister's husband is my		
10	When I met my boss's parents, I didn't know that and	t one day they would be my	
11	It was a beautiful wedding; the	wore a white dress and	the
	looked handso	me in a dark grey suit.	
12	Those are my brother's children; the little boy is	my	_, Mike, and the
	little girl is my	Katie.	

2 Complete the sentences with both words.

1	relaxed anxious My nephew, George, is normally a calm person, but at exam time he gets very nervous and
2	lazy hard-working I've got one brother-in-law who's very and always busy, and I've got another one who's
3	and never does anything but sleep! impatient patient Aunt Marge is a(n) person who doesn't mind waiting when she has to; Uncle Ted, however, is very and gets angry when he has to wait for anything.
4	old-fashioned modern Families are funny — Grandma Kate is cool and while my ten-year-old cousin, Steve, is serious and!
5	generous mean My father-in-law is the most man in the world — he'd give you anything, but my mother-in-law hates to part with money; she's so!
6	outgoing shy people find it hard to make friends, but people are always the centre of attention.

3 Circle the odd ones out.

1	slim	over weight	thin	5	well-built	weak	fit
2	ugly	handsome	pretty	6	moustache	wrinkles	beard
3	dark	pierced	fair	7	blonde	black	elderly
4	straight	plump	curly	8	blue	decorated	sparkling



Present simple & present continuous

1 Read about the uses of the present simple and present continuous.

Present simple

- habits and things that happen regularly I often help my mum make dinner.
- things that are always or usually true
 Sheila doesn't live with her grandparents.
- facts and general truths Water boils at 100°C.
- timetables and future programmed events My cousin's train leaves at eight o'clock.

Time expressions: adverbs of frequency (always, usually, etc), every day/week, in the morning/afternoon, at night, at the weekend, on Monday, in (the) winter, in August, once/twice/three times a week

Present continuous

- something that is happening now, at exactly this moment
 - **Are** you **showing** your little brother how to play the game?
- temporary situations
 Jimmy is working in a shop this summer.
- annoying habits, often with always
 My brother is always borrowing my bike!
- future plans and arrangements
 Are you driving to the party tonight?

Time expressions: now, right now, at the moment, today/tonight, these days, this week, at present, nowadays, for now, for the time being

2 Do we use the present simple or the present continuous with words like *often*, *never*, *hardly* and *seldom*?

Read 1.1-1.2 of the Grammar Reference before you do the tasks.

3 Complete the sentences. Use the present simple or the present continuous.

1	e	(Joey / usually play) with his sister in the	evening?
2	Our parrot	(always talk)!	
3	We	(not ride) our bikes to school.	
4		(they / visit) their grandparents on Sunda	ys?
5	The little girl	(kiss) her mother and	(go) to bed
6	<u> </u>	(Billy / stay) with his Aunt Edna this week	end?
7	1:	(always get up) at seven o'clock in the m	orning.
8	<u></u>	(you / eat) lunch at home every day?	
9	Debbie and Sue had a	n argument and now they	(not talk) to each other.
10	It.	(get) dark at night	

4 Read the blog and circle the correct words.



Hi everyone! I 'usually write / write usually my blog on Saturday night but this weekend I '2study / 'm studying so I 'm blogging / blogs today! I want to tell you about some of my relatives who 'is living / live in Los Angeles, America. My Uncle Joseph and my Aunt Fiona '5are working / work in their flower shop: Fiona's Flowers. They '6are often sending / often send beautiful flowers to celebrities in Hollywood. My aunt and uncle have two children. My cousin Joey is a baby and he 'is always crying / always cries! My cousin Nancy is six years old. She '8don't get / doesn't get angry when Joey '9cries / cry. She '10usually picks / is usually picking him up, '11is kissing / kisses him and tries to make him laugh. My relatives 12always visit / are always visiting us in the summer, but this year they

your house, or ¹⁵you are planning / are you planning to visit your relatives this year?

Click here and leave a comment!



Word Formation

1 Complete the table and then use some of the words to complete the sentences.

Verb	Noun	Adjective
communicate	1	communicative
2	(in)dependence	(in)dependent
marry	3	married
4	protection	protective
5	rebel / rebellion	rebellious
support	support / supporter	6

7	Paul is	to Joanne and the	y have two children.
8	Lauren is shy and not	very	<u>-</u>
9	My parents are	of my dec	ision to move to France.
10 Bill on his parents for everything. It's time he took some responsibility.			
11	It's quite normal for to	eenagers to	and sometimes go against their parents' wishes.
12	Lucy is very	of her younge	er brother. She doesn't like other children to play with him

Collocations & Expressions

2 Cross out the word which cannot be used with the verb in bold.

1	make:	friends	relatives	a promise
2	get:	relaxed	married	divorced
3	have:	a baby	a sense of humour	grounded
4	keep:	interests	a positive attitude	in touch
5	do:	a mistake	someone a favour	your best
6	break:	the ice	a mess	someone's heart

3	Which	verbs	go with	the	words	vou	crossed	out	in	37	?
---	-------	-------	---------	-----	-------	-----	---------	-----	----	----	---

1	2	3
4	5	6

Prepositions

4 Circle the correct words.

- 1 My cousin is outgoing so he's very good to / at meeting people.
- 2 Aunt Stella is pregnant and we're all very excited for / about the new baby.
- ${\bf 3} \quad \text{We'd like to congratulate you} \ {\bf on} \ / \ {\bf of} \ \text{the birth of your son!}$
- 4 I was born from / into a big traditional family it's cool!
- 5 I met an old friend last week she's now married to / with children!
- 6 Hank was engaged by / to Sue for three years before they finally got married.
- 7 This is Carol; she's the sister of / with the bride.
- 8 My sister has had a close relationship with / for Tonia for years. They're best friends.





Stative verbs

Read about stative verbs.

Stative verbs describe states, not actions. We do not usually use them in continuous tenses, even when we want to talk about something that is happening now, at exactly this moment. Here are some common stative verbs:

- sense verbs: feel, hear, see, smell, taste
- thinking verbs: know, notice, realise, remember, think, understand
- verbs that express emotions: dislike, hate, like, love, not mind, prefer
- other verbs: appear (= seem), be, believe, belong, cost, forget, have (= own), hope, look (= seem), mean, need, own, seem, sound, want

What **do** you **know** about my family? I **don't like** mean people.

Some verbs have two meanings: one that describes an action and one that describes a state. When these verbs describe actions, we can use them in continuous tenses. Compare:

- 1 a This cake tastes delicious. (= It has a particular taste.)
- **1 b** The cook is tasting the cake. (He / She is trying it to see what it tastes like.)
- 2a I think that's my cousin! (= I believe that's my cousin.)
- **2b** We're thinking about getting married. (= We're considering it.)
- 2 Read these sentences. Which one uses the verb have to describe a state and which one uses it to describe an action? Write S or A.
 - 1 Uncle Bob has a boat and a plane. ____
 - 2 Uncle Bob has a party every year to celebrate his birthday.

Read 1.3 of the Grammar Reference before you do the tasks.

3 Complete both sentences with the correct form of the verb. Use the present simple and the present continuous.

1	se	e	
	а	Dad	the dentist tomorrow.
	b		(you) the bride? She's very pretty!
2	ap	pear	
	a	lt	_ that my sister is getting engaged.
	b	My aunt	in a play at the local theatre!
3	ha	ive	
	а	Your brother	a really cool haircut!
	b	<u> </u>	(not they) dinner now? It's six o'clock.
4	lo	ok	
	а	The cat	at the fish; I hope it's not hungry!
	b	You	anxious, Ned. What's the matter?
5	ta	ste	
	a	Why	(she) the milk? Is it bad?
	b	This spaghetti sauce	fantastic, Grandma!
6	th	ink	
	а	Why	(you) families are getting smaller?
	b	My uncles	of opening a language school.

4 Circle the correct words.

- 1 My cousins often sleep / are sleeping at our house at weekends.
- 2 I am not understanding / don't understand how this laptop works. Can you show me?
- 3 Kevin studies / is studying for a maths test; he can't go out with his friends.
- 4 My grandfather is making / makes me a fishing rod this morning!
- 5 My parents are wanting / want to move into a bigger house.
- 6 Your brother is usually really hardworking. Why is he being / is he so lazy?



5 Complete the text. Use the present simple or the present continuous.

1 1	(not be) happy
at the momen	t! My parents
2	(think) about moving
o another cit	y! ³
(not want) to	live in Dublin – I
4	(love) London! All
my friends 5_	(live)
here and I ha	te making new friends; I
6	(prefer) to keep the
ones I have! I	really 7
(hope) my pa	rents change their minds!
8	(not understand)
my sister, Jo	an, at all! She
9	(not mind) that
	leave our old school
and our frier	nds behind. It
10	(appear) that she's
really happy	about living somewhere
else! ''	hard it will be? Oh, I
realise) now	(not know) what
to dol 1 13	(nee kinety)
Aunt Phond	a tomorrow – we
14	(have) lunch at two
o'clock I 15	(need)
help – mav	(have) lunch at two (need) be she 16
cipoj	e advice for me.



2 \(\overline{\overline{\chi}}\) Listen to the interview with James Bowen about Bob. Who do these statements refer to? Write J for James or B for Bob.

	atomonto refer to rante o for cames of B	
1	He has a collection of scarves.	
2	He needed medical treatment.	
3	He plays music and people give him money.	
4	He doesn't mind a lot of noise.	
5	He feels like he has a family now.	

In 4 you are going to listen to an interview and complete each gap with a word or short phrase. Read the sentences and answer these questions.

1	Which gaps will probably involve numbers?,
2	Which gaps will probably be nouns?,,
3	What kind of information do you think is missing from the others?
	т

4 Now listen to the interview with James Bowen again. For questions 1-7, complete the sentences with a word or short phrase.

1	Bob has a collection of, jumpers and blankets.
2	James has sold copies of his book.
3	James found his cat ago.
4	The wound in Bob's side was made by another cat or
5	Because of Bob, James earned as much money as he did before.
6	James had been living and sleeping
7	By taking for Bob, James has changed his own life too.



Always read through the sentences before the recording begins. Circle any key words in each sentence. Try to guess what kind of information is missing. This will help you to focus on the recording and the information you are listening for.



- 1 Ask and answer the questions with a partner.
 - · Do you have a pet?
 - · Do you think that animals can be our 'friends'? Why?/Why not?
 - · Which animals do you think make the best companions?

These sentences describe Photographs A and B in 3. Match the sentence beginnings with the sentence endings.

- 1 In the first picture, I can see
- 2 In the second picture, there are
- 3 In the middle of the picture, there is
- 4 There are a lot of trees
- 5 They are lying on the floor

- a in the background of the photo.
- **b** in the first picture.
- c three people a mother and father with their daughter.

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You don't need to describe every tiny

detail of the photographs, but do give some basic information about what you can see in both pictures.

- d a picnic basket and some plates of fruit.
- e a family who are watching TV together.
- Work in pairs to answer the questions about the photographs. One of you will be Student A and the other will be Student B. Use the words and phrases in the Language Bank to help you.





Student A: Compare the two photographs. What are the advantages and disadvantages of families spending their time together in these ways?

Student B: Do you ever do these activities with your family?





Student B: Compare the two photographs. What can children learn by looking after a pet?

Student A: Which of these two animals would you like to have as a pet?

Work in pairs to discuss these questions.

- What kinds of activities are suitable for a family with young children / teenage children?
- In your opinion, which of these adjectives describe a good parent?
 Circle the adjectives and discuss your choices relaxed, anxious, hard-working, patient, old-fashioned, outgoing, protective.
- This is a famous quote from the philosopher Immanuel Kant.
 'We can judge the heart of a man by the way he treats animals.'
 What do you think he meant? Do you agree?

LANGUAGE BANK

Describing photographs

In the first/second picture, ...
I can see ...
There is/There are ...
In the middle of the picture, ...
In the background, ...
On the left/right of the picture, ...



Article: Writing good introductions

When you write an article, you should introduce the topic or theme of your writing in your opening paragraph. The reader needs to know who or what they are going to read about.

Try to get the reader's attention immediately by including an interesting idea or fact. If you are writing an article about a person, for example, you want the reader to be able to imagine them, so 'paint a picture' of them in words. One way to do this is by asking the reader a question. For example, *Can you imagine ...?*.

- 1 Read two ways of beginning an article about a woman called Maria and then answer the questions.
 - a Maria is a really great person and I like her a lot. She lives near us and has a very interesting job in the city.
- b Can you imagine carrying a gun and spending a lot of time in danger? My aunt Maria can.
 She is a policewoman in the city.

Which one:

- 1 tells you what relationship the writer has with Maria?
- 2 gives you an interesting picture of Maria?
- **3** makes you want to read the rest of the article?
- 2 Use the following information to write an interesting opening paragraph in your notebook. Start with: Can you imagine ...?.

Name: Tom

Relationship to you: brother

Interesting fact: hobby - parachute jumping

3 Read this writing task and then answer the questions.

You have seen this announcement in your school magazine:

Do your relatives drive you mad? Do you have a favourite relative?

We are looking for articles for our new series about relationships. The best one will be published in next month's magazine.

Write an article describing a member of your family, saying how you feel about them. (120-180 words)

- 1 What kind of people will read the article
- 2 As well as describing the person, what else do you have to do?
- **3** Will you need to write a title for your article as well?

4 Look at two titles and opening paragraphs that were written in answer to the question in 3. Which one best introduces the person and interests the reader? Tick a or b.

a My lovely grandmother

Do you know how old my grandmother is? She is 68 years old and lives in our house. She is my mum's mum and we spend a lot of time together.

b My dancing grandma

How many old ladies do you know who can still sing and dance? Well, I know a sweet old lady called Annie who can do both. She's my grandmother.

5 Now read the rest of the article.

Despite being nearly 70, she seems to have as much energy as I do. She loves to put on a CD and do the old, traditional dances. We often have fun dancing together in the living room at home. She even asked me to teach her how to do hip-hop recently, and she's quite good at it! However, her voice is the most amazing thing about her. When she closes her sparkling brown eyes and starts to sing, she sounds like an angel.

My grandmother is very patient and not old-fashioned at all. When we talk, she listens to my problems and often gives me useful, up-to-date advice. I don't mind telling her some of my secrets because she is so trustworthy. She never tells my mum or dad anything.

All in all, I love and admire my grandmother. I hope I will be like her when I grow old.

- The writer uses adjectives to describe their grandmother's personality – and then gives examples in support. This makes the article more interesting for the reader and is a good way to expand the description. Find examples in the article in support of these adjectives.
 - 1 patient _______
 2 not old-fashioned _______
 3 trustworthy _____
- Here are more words that could describe someone's personality. Write an example for each one in your notebook.
 - generous kind lazy shy strict
- Read this writing task and then use the plan to help you make notes on what to put in each paragraph. Write short notes, not complete sentences, and make sure you don't forget anything. Use your notes and the Language Bank to help you write your article. When you have finished, check your work and correct any mistakes.

You have seen this announcement in your school magazine:

Does your friend sometimes make you do crazy things? Is your friend a quiet and thoughtful person? What makes your friendship so special?

We are looking for articles for our new series about friendships. The best one will be printed in next month's magazine.

Write an article describing one of your friends, saying how you feel about them. (120-180 words)

Plan

Title

Paragraph 1: name of person, relationship to you, interesting fact

Paragraph 2: age, appearance and behaviour

Paragraph 3: personality – adjectives with examples

Paragraph 4: your feelings

J.

LANGUAGE BANK

Asking questions

Have you ever ...? Would you like to ...? Can you imagine ...?

Describing something unusual

Despite + -ing Although + subject + verb The most wonderful/amazing/ annoying thing about ... is ...

Describing appearance

slim/plump/well-built good-looking/handsome pretty/beautiful sparkling/friendly eyes dark/blonde/curly/straight hair moustache/beard

Describing personality and behaviour

patient ≠ impatient
relaxed ≠ anxious
outgoing ≠ shy
generous ≠ mean
have fun together
have a (great) sense of humour
sound like an angel
look like a film star
run like the wind

Ending your article

All in all,/In short,/To sum up,



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Choose an interesting fact about the person and use it in your opening paragraph. Remember to include the person's name and their relationship to you. Decide which adjectives you want to use about their personality and think of examples before you write. Don't forget a title.





Vocabulary

Choose the correct answers.

- 1 We'd like to congratulate you ____ your marriage!
 - a on
 - **b** of
 - c for
 - d in
- 2 I don't have to do much around the house, but it is my ___ to do the dishes each evening.
 - a responsibility
 - **b** trust
 - c attitude
 - d communication
- 3 Karen said she would ____, but I haven't heard from her in months!
 - a keep in touch
 - **b** break the ice
 - c make a promise
 - d have a baby
- **4** My sister's little girl, my ____, often comes to visit me at the weekend.
 - a uncle
 - **b** nephew
 - c niece
 - d aunt
- 5 Tonya's parents are divorced, but she has a close relationship ____ both her mum and dad.
 - a at
 - **b** to
 - c by
 - d with
- 6 With his black hair and blue eyes, Joe is a very ____
 - a handsome
 - **b** elderly
 - c slim
 - d plump
- 7 It is important that teenagers have the ___ of family and friends.
 - a dependence
 - **b** support
 - c rebellion
 - d marriage
- **8** Outgoing people are lucky as they tend to ____ friends quite easily.
 - a keep
 - **b** do
 - c make
 - **d** have
- 9 The ____, all dressed in white, waited excitedly for her wedding to begin.
 - a groom
 - **b** bride
 - c wife
 - d husband

Grammar

Choose the correct answers.

- 1 '___ relatives during the holidays?'
 - 'Yes, whenever I have the chance.'
 - a Do you visit
 - **b** You do visit
 - c Are you visiting
 - d You are visiting
- 2 I go away with my parents every summer, but this year ___ at a children's camp.
 - a I am working
 - **b** I work
 - c am I working
 - d I do work
- 3 'What ___ at?'

'Some old photos of my grandparents.'

- a are you looking
- b do you look
- c you do look
- d you are looking
- 4 I ____ you aren't a child, but you can't go on holiday with your friends.
 - a am realising
 - **b** realise
 - c does realise
 - d realises
- 5 Tess ___ at home; she's had her own flat in the city for a year.
 - a isn't live
 - b doesn't live
 - c doesn't living
 - d not live
- 6 'Can I speak with your father, please?'

'No, I'm afraid he ___ at the moment.'

- a is often sleeping
- **b** sleeps
- c does sleep
- d is sleeping
- 7 'Why ___ the soup?'

'It might need more salt.'

- a Mum is tasting
- b Mum tastes
- c is Mum tasting
- d does Mum taste
- 8 'Paul can't keep a promise.'
 - 'I ___ people I can't trust.'
 - a am disliking
 - **b** dislikes
 - c dislike
 - d disliking
- 9 My brother ___ home late which makes Mum angry.
 - a comes sometimes
 - b is sometimes coming
 - c sometimes comes
 - d is coming sometimes



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