



Academic Year
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7A PORTAL TO ENGLISH STUDENT'S BOOK

H. Q. Mitchell
Marileni Malkogianni



4 WHAT HAPPENED?

Discuss:

- Look at the pictures. Has anything like this ever happened to you?
- Which of these do you think is the worst thing that could happen to you? Why?



1

You were ill and didn't go on a school trip.



2

You forgot to study for a test.



3

You broke your mobile phone.



4

You had an argument with your best friend.



5

You woke up late for school.

In this module you will learn...

- to use the Past Progressive
- to narrate past events (accidents, adventures, rescues, mishaps, etc.)
- to distinguish between the Past Simple and the Past Progressive
- to describe your feelings
- to form adjectives from nouns
- to discuss bad news and respond to it expressing sympathy
- to write a story

4a

Vocabulary

Look at the pictures and complete the sentences with the words in the box.

arm stairs fell
head broke wall



Lisa slipped, fell down and hurt her knee.



Kevin fell down the stairs, sprained his wrist and broke his finger.



Brian fell off a ladder and hurt his arm and his back.



James crashed into a wall, hit his head and broke his ankle.

TIP!

Learn new words in context (in sentences describing situations). This way it is easier to remember them.

Read

- A** Do you live in a house or a flat? What do you like about living there?
- B** Look at the picture below. All these people live in the same block of flats. Can you guess what happened?
- C** Read the text quickly. Which sentence best summarises the text? Choose **a, b, c** or **d**.
- a. Cats are afraid of noise.
 - b. Firefighters can always help.
 - c. Be careful when climbing ladders.
 - d. Follow safety rules when doing household chores.

THE FALSE ALARM



1 Bobby

2 Claude

3 Mrs Williams

4 Claire

- D** A firefighter is talking to the people. Read and label the people in the picture. Then check your answers.

Firefighter What happened here? One at a time!

Claude I was painting my bedroom walls. Suddenly, I heard a scream! I fell off the ladder and the bucket of paint hit me on the head. Then the fire alarm went off.

Firefighter I see. Did you hear the scream?

Mrs Williams No. I was sleeping. The fire alarm woke me up. 'A fire?' I thought. I must get out fast! I opened my front door and a man crashed into me. He was running down the stairs.

Bobby Sorry, that was me. I was in a hurry. I was looking for my cat. You see, the fire alarm scared her and she jumped out of the window. Where are you, Kitty?

Claire I'm so sorry, everybody.

Firefighter Why? What were you doing? Were you running downstairs, too?

Claire No, I wasn't. I was ironing in the living room. The phone rang, so I went to my room to answer it. It was my best friend. Ten minutes later, I saw smoke in the living room and screamed!

Firefighter So, it was the iron.

Claire Uhm, yeah. The fire alarm went off after that.

Everybody Claire!!!!!!

Claire But I've got some good news. Bobby's cat is in that tree.

Firefighter Don't worry. I can get her down.

- E** Read again and choose the correct answer **a**, **b**, **c** or **d**.

- _____ was painting his/her bedroom walls.
a. Claire b. Bobby
c. **Claude** d. Mrs Williams
- _____ was sleeping and the alarm woke him/her.
a. Bobby b. Claire
c. Claire d. **Mrs Williams**
- _____ was looking for his/her cat and crashed into Mrs Williams.
a. Claire b. Claude
c. **Bobby** d. The firefighter
- _____ was talking to a friend on the phone.
a. **Claire** b. Bobby
c. Mrs Williams d. The firefighter

Over to you...

Discuss.

Look at the picture in the reading activity again. There are two people without names. Try to answer the questions below.

- Why has the girl got shampoo in her hair?
- Why are the man's clothes full of mud?

Grammar

Past Progressive

- A** Read the examples. When is the **Past Progressive** used? Match the sentences 1-3 with the rules a-c.

1. I **was talking** on the phone at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon.
2. The firefighter **was climbing** the tree and it **was raining**.
3. While I **was writing** an email, my brother **was watching** TV.

- | | |
|---|---|
| a. to describe background scenes to a story | 2 |
| b. for actions that were happening at the same time (in this case we usually use <i>while</i>) | 3 |
| c. for actions that were happening at a specific point of time in the past | 1 |

- B** Read the examples and complete the rule about the formation of the **Past Progressive**.

- I was sleeping all evening.
- My friend and I were studying together yesterday afternoon.

_____ was _____ or _____ were _____
+ verb + **ing**

- C** Complete with the **Past Progressive** of the verbs in brackets.

1. Yesterday afternoon Ahmed and Karim **were rollerblading** (rollerblade) in the park.
2. A: What **were** you **doing** (do) in the kitchen for so long? **Were** you **cooking** (cook)?
B: No, I **wasn't cooking** (not cook). I **was eating** (eat) a sandwich.
3. It **was raining** (rain) and we **were running** (run) in the forest.
4. While Tina **was doing** (do) her homework, her sister **was reading** (read) a book.

Speak

- Think about an unfortunate experience you had. Talk with a partner and then tell the class about your experience.

- Have you ever had an unfortunate experience?
- When did it happen?
- What were you doing?
- What happened next?

4b

Vocabulary

How does the girl feel? Read and repeat.



worried



angry



shocked



afraid



surprised



embarrassed



confused

TIP!

Write down new words in your notebook. Together with the English word write the translation in your language and an example sentence.

Read

A What is your favourite sea animal? Why? Are you afraid of sharks? Why? / Why not?

B Read and match the titles to the articles.

a Dolphins to the rescue

b GIRL SAVES DOLPHINS

1 b **A** fourteen-year-old girl became a hero last weekend when she **rescued** two dolphins. While Tina James was walking on Seagull Beach, she heard a strange noise. 'I went closer and saw two dolphins near some rocks. I was shocked. I thought only seagulls came to this beach!' says Tina. 'The dolphins were very **weak** and didn't move much, but the problem was that they couldn't swim away because they were caught up in fishing nets. I had to help. I didn't want them to die.' Tina immediately looked for an animal rescue centre on her phone. When the team arrived, they took the dolphins to the centre. Fortunately, they are now safe, thanks to Tina.

2 a

A group of dolphins saved Julie Gilbert and her father from a shark off a New Zealand beach last Saturday. Julie and her father were swimming in the ocean, like they do every Saturday, when a group of dolphins appeared. 'I was very surprised to see dolphins so close to the **shore**,' says Julie. 'They were swimming around us in a circle when, suddenly, we **noticed** something further away. It was a shark's fin! We were so scared! I think the dolphins were trying to **protect** us.' The dolphins swam around Julie and her father until the shark left. Then they swam away. 'I knew dolphins are friendly, but I didn't know they can also be heroes!' says Julie.



Over to you...

Discuss.

- What other interesting facts do you know about dolphins or sharks?
- Would you like to become a volunteer and help wild animals? Why? / Why not?

C Read again and write **J** for Julie, **T** for Tina or **B** for Both.

- | | | | |
|---|---|--------------------------------------|---|
| 1. I saw two different kinds of animals in the sea. | J | 5. I go to the beach every weekend. | J |
| 2. I was alone when it happened. | T | 6. I didn't expect to see dolphins. | B |
| 3. I was scared. | J | 7. I was worried about the dolphins. | T |
| 4. I called for help. | T | | |

D Look at the highlighted words in the articles and match them with their meanings **a-e**. Then check your answers in a dictionary.

- | | | | |
|------------|---|-----------|---|
| 1. shore | d | 4. rescue | c |
| 2. notice | b | 5. weak | a |
| 3. protect | e | | |
- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------------------------|
| a. to keep safe | d. to save |
| b. not strong | e. the land along the sea, lake, etc. |
| c. to see or hear | |

TIP!

- When you don't know the meaning of a word, try to guess its meaning.
- When you learn new words, write down if they are verbs, nouns, adjectives, etc.

Grammar

Past Simple – Past Progressive Time Clauses (when, while, as)

A Read the examples and complete the rule.

1. While/As I **was waiting** for the bus, an accident **happened**.
2. Reema **was walking** in the park when she **met** Afaf.

We use the **Past Progressive** and the **Past Simple** in the same sentence when one action interrupted another in the past. We use the **past progressive** for the longer action and the **past simple** for the shorter action that interrupted it. In this case we usually use **while** or **when** or **as**.

B Read the examples below. Then complete the rules with **when** or **while/as**.

While/As I was watching TV, the phone rang.
I was watching TV **when** the phone rang.

- We use **while/as** to introduce the action of longer duration (the Past Progressive).
- We use **when** to introduce the short action (the Past Simple) that interrupted the action of longer duration.

C Complete the sentences with the **Past Simple** or the **Past Progressive** of the verbs in brackets.

1. While Jane **was studying** (study), her brother **arrived** (arrive) home.
2. I **fell** (fall) down and **broke** (break) my arm while I **was running** (run) to school.
3. Sahar **was brushing** (brush) her teeth when her best friend **called** (call).
4. As Salim **was talking** (talk) on the phone, a bird **flew** (fly) in through the open window.
5. James **was fishing** (fish) in the river when it **started** (start) raining.

Speak

ROLE PLAY

Read the two articles on page 50 again and talk in pairs.

Student A

Imagine you are Julie Gilbert or Tina James. Student B is a reporter and wants to interview you. Answer his/her questions and tell him/her what happened.

Student B

Imagine you are a reporter. Interview Student A, using the questions below.

- Where were you?
- Who were you with?
- What were you doing?
- What exactly happened? What did you see?
- What happened in the end?

Listen & Write

A Listen to a phone conversation between Jack and Carl. What are they talking about? Choose **a**, **b**, **c** or **d**. Then check your answers with a partner.

- a.** an injured bird **b.** a dangerous beach
c. fishing experiences **d.** a day trip to the beach

B Listen again and choose picture **a** or **b**. Then check your answers with a partner.

1. What was Jack's dad doing when the accident happened?



2. What happened to Jack's dad?



3. What did Jack's dad break?



C Listen to the following extracts.

Choose the correct answer **a**, **b**, **c** or **d**.

1. What does Jack mean when he says **a)**?
a. The rocks were ugly.
b. The rocks were hard.
c. The rocks were frightening.
d. The rocks were not smooth. ✓
2. What does Jack mean when he says **a)**?
a. His dad feels better.
b. His dad is very worried.
c. His dad can't move at all.
d. His dad doesn't feel well because something hurts him. ✓


D Write a short paragraph about the accident.

ROBINSON CRUSOE

Read

A Discuss.

- Do you like reading books? What is your favourite book?
- Have you read Daniel Defoe's *Robinson Crusoe*? If so, did you like it? What did you like about it?

- B**  On the right there is an extract from an adapted version of the novel *Robinson Crusoe*. First, look at the picture and guess the answers to the questions below. Then read and check your answers.

Where is the main character (Robinson Crusoe) at the beginning of the extract? Where is he at the end of the extract?




For twelve days, the strong winds carried us in different directions, and we expected the ship to sink. Then one of the men shouted, 'Land!' The wind was still blowing hard, but we all ran out to see.

At that moment, the ship ran into sand. We couldn't get back out to deep waters, and it was dangerous to stay because the waves were hitting the ship hard. We decided to take the small boat and get to shore.


We were almost there when a large wave, taller than a mountain, turned our boat over. Suddenly we were all in the sea. I just saw the shore and swam towards it. I swam until I felt sand under my feet. When I reached land, I found I was all alone. All my friends were lost forever.


But where was I? Were there any wild animals around? I had no clothes, no water, no food. How could I survive? My situation was difficult. Night came; I climbed into a tall tree to hide, and I fell asleep - tired, sad and confused.

The next morning was sunny, and the sea lay calm and blue before me. To my surprise, the ship was now close to the shore. 'Perhaps,' I thought, 'I can find some things on it to help me.'

- C**  Read again and answer the questions.

1. What was the weather like at the beginning of the extract?
2. Who saw land first?
3. Why did the men leave the ship?
4. What happened while they were going to shore in the small boat?
5. What happened to Robinson Crusoe's friends?
6. Why was his situation difficult?
7. How did he feel?
8. What did he decide to do the next day?

- D**  Choose a book you like from your class/school library. Read the first chapter and present the main character to the class.

- E**  Find an adjective in the text which means **with a lot of sun**.

Now read the **NOTE** and form adjectives for the nouns 1-6. Make any necessary changes. Then check their meaning in a dictionary.

NOTE

We form some adjectives by adding the suffix **-y** to nouns.

- | | |
|----------|--------|
| 1. rain | rainy |
| 2. snow | snowy |
| 3. cloud | cloudy |
| 4. wind | windy |
| 5. ice | icy |
| 6. fog | foggy |



Over to you...

Discuss.

- What can you say about Robinson Crusoe's character?
- How would you describe him?
- If you were Robinson Crusoe, would you go back on the ship? If so, what things would you get?
- How do you think the story continues?
- Would you like to read *Robinson Crusoe*? Why? / Why not?

Grammar

some – any – no

A Read the examples a-d and match them with the sentences 1-2.

- | | | | |
|-------------|---|---------------|---|
| a. a banana | 1 | c. three cars | 1 |
| b. sugar | 2 | d. soup | 2 |

- Countable nouns have singular and plural forms and can be counted. We can use a/an or numbers before them.
- Uncountable nouns only have a singular form and cannot be counted. We cannot use a/an or numbers before them.

B Look at the table and the examples in each category. Complete with the uncountable nouns in the box. Can you think of any other uncountable nouns that belong in these categories?

rain	cheese	food	meat, sugar, butter, cheese
glass	coffee	liquids	milk, tea, water, coffee
time	money	materials	wool, gold, glass, paper
water	information	abstract nouns	help, news, time, information
butter	snow	natural phenomena	weather, light, rain, snow
furniture	paper	some concrete nouns	luggage, baggage, furniture, money

C Read the examples and complete the rules a-c with some, any or no.

- I need **some** cheese to make sandwiches for the picnic.
- There were **some** clouds in the sky, but it didn't rain.
- Could you give me **some** water, please?
- We didn't see **any** dolphins during our boat trip around the island.
- Have you got **any** money on you?
- There are **no** clouds in the sky today. It's a beautiful day!
- There were **no** people at the beach yesterday.

- We use **any** with uncountable and plural countable nouns in questions and negative sentences.
- We use **some** with uncountable and plural countable nouns in affirmative sentences and for offers and polite requests.
- We use **no** instead of *not any* with uncountable and plural countable nouns in affirmative sentences.

D Complete with some, any or no.

- Can you come here? I need **some** help.
- I got up late, so I had **no** time for breakfast.
- I didn't buy **any** DVDs, but I found **some** interesting books.
- Are there **any** elephants in this zoo?
- I'm sorry. There are **no** cakes.
Would you like **some** biscuits?

Pronunciation

A Listen and repeat. What's the difference between a and b?

a. hospital b. home

B Listen and tick (✓) the sound you hear.

	hospital /v/	home /əv/
rocks	✓	
boat		✓
ocean		✓
popular	✓	
strong	✓	
alone		
moment		✓
foggy	✓	✓



Write

Find more information about the character of *Robinson Crusoe* and his life on the island. Use the questions below as well as information you can find on the Internet. Then write a paragraph about him.

- When did Robinson Crusoe end up on the island?
- How did he feel?
- What was his life like there?
- Can you describe his character before, during and after his stay on the island?

Vocabulary

A Match the pictures with the phrases. Have you ever experienced any problems like these? When? What happened?

a. miss the bus

c. get stuck in a lift

e. get a flat tyre

b. lose my wallet

d. get lost

f. get locked out



1 b



2 f



3 c



4 e



5 a



6 d

B Read the definitions of the verbs **lose** and **miss**. Then circle the correct verbs in the sentences.

lose → not win

→ not have something because you can't find it

miss → to be too late for something

→ to feel sad because someone is not with you or because you haven't got something anymore

1. Sorry I'm late! I wanted to catch the 9.15 train, but I **lost** **missed** it.

2. Unfortunately, my team **lost** / **missed** the game.

3. My brother **lost** / **missed** his mobile phone while he was playing football in the park.

4. I live in London now, but I **lose** / **miss** my family and friends back home.

5. Sally moved to a new house, but she isn't very happy. She **loses** / **misses** her old neighbourhood.

6. I always **lose** / **miss** when I play table tennis with my sister.

7. Run! I don't want to **lose** / **miss** the flight!

8. My uncle gave me two tickets for the football match, but I **lost** / **missed** them.

Listen 1

Listen to two short dialogues and answer the questions. Choose **a**, **b**, **c** or **d**. Then check your answers with a partner.

Dialogue 1

- What happened to Matt?
a. He lost his keys.
b. There's no one home.
c. He left his keys at home.
d. There's a problem with the door.
- Who did Matt call?
a. his dad
b. his mum
c. his sister
d. his friend Steve
- How does Steve help Matt?
a. He buys him lunch.
b. He calls Matt's dad.
c. He invites him to his house.
d. He stays and waits with him.

Dialogue 2

- Why is Laura angry?
a. because her friend was late
b. because her friend missed the bus
c. because her friend was playing video games
d. because her friend was talking on the phone
- Where was Gina when she got stuck in a lift?
a. at her place
b. at her aunt's place
c. at her brother's flat
d. at a shopping centre
- How long was Gina in the lift?
a. an hour
b. half an hour
c. five minutes
d. a few minutes

Grammar

Compounds of some, any, no, every

A Read the examples and look at the words in blue. Which one refers to people, which to things and which to places?

- I'm hungry. Is there **anything** good to eat?
- I can't find my glasses. They're **nowhere** in the house.

- Everyone** in my class likes going to the amusement park.
- I'm bored. Let's do **something**!

B Complete the table.

	PEOPLE	THINGS	PLACES
SOME	someone somebody	something	somewhere
ANY	anyone anybody	anything	anywhere
NO	no one nobody	nothing	nowhere
EVERY	everyone everybody	everything	everywhere

C Read the extracts from the dialogues in Listen 1 below and complete them with the words in the boxes. There is one extra word in each box. Then listen and check your answers.

anyone anywhere anything

Dialogue 1

Steve Did you call anyone ?

Matt I called my dad, but he can't come right now.
So, I'm just waiting.

Steve Is there anything I can do for you?

Matt Could you wait with me here? I'm bored.

everywhere nothing someone

Dialogue 2

Laura What? Where? Your block of flats hasn't got a lift. Were you at your brother's flat?

Gina No, I wasn't.

Laura Don't tell me you were at the shopping centre!

Gina Ha ha! No, I didn't go shopping without you. I was at my aunt's place. I was going down when, suddenly, the lift stopped! I waited for a few minutes but nothing happened, so I started shouting.

Laura Were you scared?

Gina Of course I was. Luckily, half an hour later, someone heard me and helped me get out.

D Circle the correct options.

- A:** I'm going to the kitchen. Does anybody / anything want a snack?
B: I do. I'd like something / everything sweet.
A: OK, I can bring some biscuits.
- A:** I can't find my keys anywhere / somewhere!
B: They're probably somewhere / everywhere in your room. It's always so messy and that's why you can never find nothing / anything.
- A:** Is my red T-shirt on my bed?
B: There is anything / nothing on your bed. I put everything / something in the wardrobe.
- Hasna is very friendly and no one / everyone likes her.

Listen 2

A Look at the unfortunate experiences in the box. Which is the most unpleasant? Which is the least unpleasant? Why?

lose your keys miss the bus
get lost have an accident
lose your wallet

Listen to three people describing an unpleasant experience. Match the names with the pictures. There is one extra picture. Then check your answers with a partner.

Andrew 4 **Oliver** 2 **Luke** 1



B Listen again and write T for True or F for False. Then check your answers with a partner.

TIP!

Before you listen, read the sentences carefully and make sure you haven't got any unknown words.

Andrew

- He was late because nobody woke him up. **F**
- He almost lost his keys. **T**
- His friend left without him. **T**

Oliver

- He got lost. **F**
- He was afraid in the beginning, but then he was angry. **T**
- Someone played a joke on him. **T**

Luke


- He hurt his foot. **F**
- He crashed into a tree. **T**
- In the end, someone helped him. **T**



Over to you...

Discuss.

Has anything similar ever happened to you? What would you do if you were in situations like these?

 Read the dialogue out in pairs and answer the questions below.

Nancy How was your afternoon yesterday?

Emily You won't believe what happened to me! I was visiting a friend in another neighbourhood and I got lost. I couldn't find her street.

Nancy No way! Poor you! What did you do?

Emily First, I asked a few people for directions, but nobody could help me. So then I called my friend, and her mum came and picked me up.

1. What unpleasant experience did Emily have?
2. What phrase does Nancy use to express her sympathy?


Speak

A Read the phrases in the table.

RESPONDING TO BAD NEWS: Expressing sympathy

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------------|
| • Poor you! | • That's too bad. |
| • You poor thing! | • That's a shame/pity. |
| • Oh dear! | • What a shame/pity! |
| • That's terrible. | • How awful/terrible! |
| • That's so sad. | • I'm sorry to hear that. |

B ROLE PLAY

 Talk in pairs. Use the ideas below and have a conversation. Then tell the class about your experience.

Student A

You are waiting for your friend, but he/she is late. Suddenly, you see him/her coming. Greet your friend.

Ask him/her what happened.

Express your sympathy. Ask him/her for details.

Student B

Greet your friend and say you're sorry.

Describe the unpleasant experience you had. Say how you feel.

Answer your friend's questions.

Hi,... You're late!


Hi! I'm so sorry, but I had a bad morning.

What happened?

Well,...

Oh dear!... What did you do?

...

A  Read the story and answer the questions. Underline words/phrases in the story to justify your answers.

THE BLACKOUT

It was a rainy Thursday evening and Emma was home alone. Her brother, Henry, was at football practice. She was excited! She could finally play a game on his computer.

Emma was waiting for the game to load when, suddenly, the lights went out. 'A blackout! How boring!' she thought. Emma got a torch and a book and sat on the sofa. She was reading when she heard footsteps outside the front door. Then nothing. Then another sound. 'I hope it isn't a burglar!' she thought. She quietly ran upstairs to her room, closed the door and hid under her bed. Emma was really scared. Suddenly, she heard heavy footsteps on the stairs. They were coming closer and closer. She screamed!

The door opened and Henry shone a torch under the bed, on Emma's shocked face. 'Emma! It's me! I don't have football practice.' Emma and Henry started laughing. She was glad her brother was home.

1. Does the writer say when and where the story happened?
2. Does the writer mention the events in the order in which they happened?
3. What tenses does the writer use to describe what happened?
4. Does the writer use adjectives and adverbs?
5. Does the writer use linking words?
6. Does the writer say what happened in the end?

- B** Read and complete the sentences with the words in the box.

when while
suddenly luckily unfortunately

WHEN YOU WRITE A STORY:

- use the words **when** and **while** to link two past actions.
When I saw the spider, I screamed.
When I arrived at the beach, my friends were playing volleyball.
While I was studying, I heard a strange noise.
Lena was taking pictures while her brother was riding his bike.
- use adjectives, like **worried**, **surprised**, **excited**, etc. to describe how you felt, and adverbs, like **suddenly**, **(un)luckily** and **(un)fortunately**.

- We got lost on the island. **luckily**, someone helped us find our way to the hotel.
- When** it started raining, the children left the skatepark.
- I wanted to be here earlier. **unfortunately**, I missed the bus.
- It was a sunny Saturday morning. **Suddenly**, it got dark and it started raining.
- While** Ned was running, he slipped and fell.

- C** Read the sentences 1-4. Add the missing punctuation marks.

Punctuation marks

- All sentences start with a capital letter and finish with a full stop (.)
My best friend visited his grandparents last weekend.
- Use commas (,) to separate items in a list.
I was feeding the rabbits, my brother was feeding the cows, my cousin was watering the trees and my uncle was cleaning the barn.
- Always use a question mark (?) at the end of a question.
What were you doing at two o'clock yesterday afternoon?
- Use an exclamation mark (!) at the end of a sentence to show strong feelings.
What a shame!

- what were you doing when the accident happened
- my brother was walking in the forest when he found the kitten
- A:** I lost my new mobile phone
B: what a pity
- Harry was playing a computer game his sister was reading a book his father was cleaning the car and his mother was watching TV

- D** Below are the first paragraph and the last paragraph of a story. Look at the pictures and use the prompts to write the main part of the story.

Last weekend, Ron visited his grandparents on their farm.
Ron was excited. He wanted to see Pepper, the horse, again.



- When / he / arrive / he / help / grandpa / with / chores
- They / feed / cows / and / then / sheep



- While / they / feed / rabbits / grandpa's / phone / ring
- Ron / decide to / go / barn
- He / want / find / Pepper



- When / Ron / open / barn door / Pepper / get out / and / start / running / towards / field
- Ron / run after / Pepper / but / after a while / he / not can / see / him
- Ron / be / worried



- When / Ron / return / farm / grandpa / clean / barn
- Grandpa / whistle / loudly
- Suddenly / Pepper / appear

TIP!

Use the prompts given. Don't forget to make any necessary changes.

'Pepper! I thought you were lost!' shouted Ron. Grandpa laughed and gave Pepper some carrots. 'Fortunately, he knows his way back home,' said Grandpa.

4 Round-up

Vocabulary

A Cross out the odd word. Then add one more.

- knee - arm - ladder - back - ankle
- afraid - ill - confused - angry - surprised
- fog - rain - ice - sand - snow

Score: / 6

B Circle the correct options.

- My brother and I had an accident / argument.
He took my tablet without asking me.
- A: Is Sue good at rollerblading?
B: No. Yesterday she fell / crashed into a tree.
- You can easily get lost / locked in a big city.
- Mum, I don't feel very well. Can you come and pick / wake me up from school?
- We heard the fire alarm and then we saw scream / smoke coming from the kitchen.
- I was reading a book when, suddenly / immediately, the lights in my room went out.
- Take an umbrella with you. There are grey clouds in the sky / land.
- The firefighter went into the building and noticed / rescued the people from the fire.

Score: / 8

Grammar

C Complete with the **Past Progressive** of the verbs in the box.

go ring get not sleep wait

- Why didn't you answer the phone?
It was ringing.
- Jill was waiting for me while I was ready.
- A: Where was Abdullah going when you saw him?
B: To the park.
- Don't worry. We were when you called last night.

Score: / 5

D Complete with the **Past Simple** or the **Past Progressive** of the verbs in brackets.

- I sprained (sprain) my ankle while I was training (train). That's why I didn't play (not play) in the basketball game yesterday.
- While we were walking (walk) down Maple Street, a man asked (ask) us for directions.
- Jameel was talking (talk) on the phone when I came (come) home.

Score: / 7

E Complete with **some**, **any**, **no**.

- Good morning, Mrs Stevens. These bags look very heavy. Would you like some help?
- They didn't have any crisps so I got us some popcorn.
- There are no good films on TV today. Let's go out and play.

Score: / 4

F Circle the correct options.

- A: I think there's everyone / someone in the house.
B: What? I didn't hear anything / something.
- He's very famous. Nobody / Everybody knows him.
- This town is so boring. There's nowhere / nothing to do around here.
- I know my keys are somewhere / anywhere in my bag, but I can't find them.
- A: Did you know no one / anyone at Lucy's barbecue?
B: No, they were all from her new school.
- I love this book. I take it with me somewhere / everywhere I go.

Score: / 7

Communication

G Complete the dialogue with the phrases a-d.

- A: 1 No one.
B: I didn't go. 2 How awful!
A: Did you lose your ticket? 3 How was the game?
B: No, I've got it. I got stuck in the lift when I was leaving my flat. 4 You won't believe what happened to me.
A: 3 Were you scared?
B: Of course I was, so I started shouting and shouting.
A: And who heard you?
B: 4 Luckily, my phone was working and I called my parents. But it took them half an hour to get back from work.
That's why I missed the game.

Score: / 8

Total score: / 45

Now I can...

- use the Past Progressive ☐
- narrate past events (accidents, adventures, rescues, mishaps, etc.) ☐
- distinguish between the Past Simple and the Past Progressive ☐
- describe my feelings ☐
- form adjectives from nouns ☐
- discuss bad news and respond to it expressing sympathy ☐
- write a story ☐

2 Culture Page

A Great Explorer: Ibn Battuta

- A** Do you know of any famous explorers? What did they discover?
B What do you know about the explorer Ibn Battuta? Read and find out more.

Abu Abdullah Muhammad Ibn Battuta was born in 1304 in Tangier, Morocco. He came from a rich family and studied Muslim Law like his father. Ibn Battuta was an amazing traveller. In his **lifetime**, he travelled 75,000 miles and visited over 40 countries from West Africa to India.

When he was 21, he left home to go to Makkah on Hajj. His dream was to visit all the countries of the Muslim world and 'never, if possible, **cover** a road a second time'. Ibn Battuta travelled on foot, but also with caravans because it was safer than travelling alone. He also travelled on horse, camel or by boat. But which places did he visit? He started from some Middle-Eastern countries, then visited Makkah, and from there he went to East Africa. He also explored the Black Sea area and then travelled to countries like India, Ceylon, and Spain.

After twenty-nine years of travelling, Ibn Battuta decided to write a book about his **adventures** with the help of a young man, Ibn Juzayy. The title of the 1000-page book was 'A gift to those who contemplate the **wonders** of cities and the marvels of travelling', but people also know it as 'The Journey' or 'Rihla'.

Ibn Battuta was a very important and **respected** man, who is famous around the world because of his travels and his spirit of adventure.



Over to you...

Discuss.

Would you like to travel far one day?
If yes, which places would you like to explore?

- C** Match the highlighted words from the text with their definitions. Then check their meaning in a dictionary.

- | | | |
|--------------|---|--|
| 1. lifetime | d | a. travel over |
| 2. cover | a | b. something that makes you feel great surprise and pleasure |
| 3. adventure | e | c. being somebody that others have a good opinion of |
| 4. wonder | b | d. how long somebody lives |
| 5. respected | c | e. a very exciting experience |

- D** Read again and write **T** for True or **F** for False.

- Ibn Battuta and his father studied the same subject. ☐
- He wanted to visit all the countries in the world. ☐
- He didn't want to travel down the same road twice. ☐
- He started his travels from East Africa. ☐
- He wrote a book when he was 29 years old. ☐
- 'The Journey' was 1000 pages long. ☐

PROJECT

Write a short biography!

Choose a famous explorer and do some research on some of the following questions.

- When and where was the explorer born?
- What are some interesting facts about his/her life?
- Which places did he/she visit?
- What are some of his/her most famous achievements?
- Why is he/she famous?
- Did he/she write about his/her travels?

Write the short biography.

POEM

What a day!

(Modules 3 & 4)

🔊 Complete the poem with the words in the box.
Listen and check your answers. Then say.

lost	hurry	took	phone
get off	stuck	letter	turned

I was looking for the post office, I was in a 1
They told me 'It isn't very far, you don't have to worry.
You have to 2 at the next stop.
The post office is near, and you can walk.'

I got off the bus and waited at the traffic lights
I crossed the street and then I 3 right
I went straight ahead, and then I couldn't find my way
I got 4 in my town at midday!

Two hours later, I posted my 5
But my awful day didn't get any better
I took the wrong bus back home
And then I realised I didn't have my 6!

When I finally found my way home through the park
I 7 the lift upstairs, but everything went dark
I shouted and shouted 'Get me out of here soon!'
But I was 8 in the lift all afternoon!

What a day, what a day!
I'm so glad it's over
I'm going to bed
What will it be like tomorrow?

Grammar Reference

Prepositions of movement

up	Walk up this road.
down	Go down Elm Street.
into	Don't come into the house with that parrot!
out of	Brian walked out of the room.
through	This road goes through the park.
towards	Walk towards the library.
past	Walk past the newsagent's and turn left.
from... to	Maria drives from her house to work every day.
around	Stop running around the garden!

Module 4

Past Progressive

AFFIRMATIVE

I was eating
 You were eating
 He was eating
 She was eating
 It was eating
 We were eating
 You were eating
 They were eating

NEGATIVE

FULL FORMS	SHORT FORMS
I was not eating	I wasn't eating
You were not eating	You weren't eating
He was not eating	He wasn't eating
She was not eating	She wasn't eating
It was not eating	It wasn't eating
We were not eating	We weren't eating
You were not eating	You weren't eating
They were not eating	They weren't eating

QUESTIONS

SHORT ANSWERS

Was I eating?	Yes, I was.	No, I wasn't.
Were you eating?	Yes, you were.	No, you weren't.
Was he eating?	Yes, he was.	No, he wasn't.
Was she eating?	Yes, she was.	No, she wasn't.
Was it eating?	Yes, it was.	No, it wasn't.
Were we eating?	Yes, we were.	No, we weren't.
Were you eating?	Yes, you were.	No, you weren't.
Were they eating?	Yes, they were.	No, they weren't.

We use the **Past Progressive**:

- for an action that was happening at a specific point of time in the past.
I was watching TV at 7 o'clock yesterday evening.
- to set the scene in a story.
Jill was walking in the forest and it was raining.
- for actions that were happening at the same time in the past. In this case we usually use **while**.
While I was watching TV, my mother was cooking.

Past Simple - Past Progressive Time Clauses (when, while, as)

- We use the **Past Progressive** and the **Past Simple** in the same sentence when one action interrupted another in the past. We use the **Past Progressive** for the longer action and the **Past Simple** for the shorter action. In this case we usually use **while** or **as** or **when**.
While/As I was driving, I saw a cat in the street.
I was sleeping when the telephone rang.

some/any/no

- **some + uncountable / plural countable nouns** in affirmative sentences and for offers and polite requests.
There is some orange juice in the fridge.
Would you like some chips?
- **any + uncountable / plural countable nouns** in questions and negative sentences.
Is there any orange juice in the fridge?
There aren't any chips on the table.
- **no (= not any) + uncountable / plural countable nouns** in affirmative sentences to give a negative meaning.
There is no cheese in the fridge. = There isn't any cheese in the fridge.

NOTE

Countable Nouns

- We can count them.
- We can use *a/an* and numbers before them.
- They have singular and plural forms.
one orange five posters a lamp

Uncountable Nouns

- We cannot count them.
- We cannot use *a/an* or numbers before them, but we often use *some* and *any*.
- They have only singular forms.
rice water pasta

Uncountable nouns:

FOOD	meat, sugar, cheese, butter, chicken, chocolate, etc.
LIQUIDS	milk, water, coffee, etc.
MATERIALS	wool, gold, paper, glass, iron, leather, etc.
ABSTRACT NOUNS	love, help, freedom, time, information, news, advice, health, communication, work, experience, traffic, business, etc.
NATURAL PHENOMENA	weather, light, rain, snow, etc.
SOME CONCRETE NOUNS	baggage, furniture, money, luggage, etc.

Compounds of some, any, no and every

	SOME	ANY	NO	EVERY
PEOPLE	someone somebody	anyone anybody	no one nobody	everyone everybody
THINGS	something	anything	nothing	everything
PLACES	somewhere	anywhere	nowhere	everywhere

- These compounds always go with singular verbs.
Someone is behind the door.
Everybody here works very hard.
- We use the compounds of **no** in affirmative sentences with a negative meaning.
There was nobody in the office.
- We use the compounds of **any** in questions and negative sentences.
Do you need anything else?
I can't find my glasses anywhere.

IRREGULAR VERBS

Base form	Past Simple	Past Participle	Base form	Past Simple	Past Participle
be	was/were	been	know	knew	known
beat	beat	beaten	learn	learnt/learned	learnt/learned
become	became	become	leave	left	left
begin	began	begun	lend	lent	lent
bite	bit	bitten	let	let	let
blow	blew	blown	lie	lay	lain
break	broke	broken	lose	lost	lost
bring	brought	brought	make	made	made
build	built	built	mean	meant	meant
burn	burnt/burned	burnt/burned	meet	met	met
buy	bought	bought	pay	paid	paid
catch	caught	caught	put	put	put
choose	chose	chosen	read	read	read
come	came	come	ride	rode	ridden
cost	cost	cost	ring	rang	rung
cut	cut	cut	run	ran	run
do	did	done	say	said	said
draw	drew	drawn	see	saw	seen
dream	dreamt/dreamed	dreamt/dreamed	sell	sold	sold
drink	drank	drunk	send	sent	sent
drive	drove	driven	shine	shone	shone
eat	ate	eaten	show	showed	shown
fall	fell	fallen	sing	sang	sung
feed	fed	fed	sink	sank	sunk
feel	felt	felt	sit	sat	sat
fight	fought	fought	sleep	slept	slept
find	found	found	speak	spoke	spoken
fly	flew	flown	spell	spelt/spelled	spelt/spelled
forget	forgot	forgotten	spend	spent	spent
get	got	got	stand	stood	stood
give	gave	given	swim	swam	swum
go	went	gone	take	took	taken
grow	grew	grown	teach	taught	taught
hang	hung	hung	tell	told	told
have	had	had	think	thought	thought
hear	heard	heard	throw	threw	thrown
hide	hid	hidden	understand	understood	understood
hit	hit	hit	wake	woke	woken
hold	held	held	wear	wore	worn
hurt	hurt	hurt	win	won	won
keep	kept	kept	write	wrote	written

Thank you so much.
You're welcome.

Module 4

Cover

break (v.)
have an argument
ill
wake up

4a

all day
ambulance
answer (the phone)
block of flats
fire
fire alarm
firefighter
front door
have an accident
hear
jump (out of)
ladder
mud
paint (n.)
ring (v.) (telephone)
scare (v.)
scream (n. + v.)
shampoo
smoke (n.)
suddenly
wall

Parts of the body

ankle
arm
back
finger
knee
wrist

Verbs related to accidents

crash into
fall down/off
hit
hurt
slip
sprain

4b

alone
appear

around
arrive
call for (help)
dolphin
exactly
expect
fish (v.)
fortunately
immediately
keep

move
noise
notice
protect
rescue
rock (n.)
save
seagull
shark
shore
strange
strong
weak

Emotions

afraid
angry
confused
embarrassed
shocked
surprised
worried

4c

at that moment
blow (v.)
carry
deep
fall asleep
forever
hide
land (n.)
perhaps
sand
shout
sink (v.)
sky
still
turn sth over
wave
wild

Words related to weather

cloud - cloudy
fog - foggy
ice - icy
rain - rainy
snow - snowy
sun - sunny
wind - windy

4d

catch a bus/train...
keys
leave (= not take sth with you)
luckily
miss (= feel sad)
move (house)
play a joke on sb
unfortunately

Phrases related to mishaps

be/get lost
get a flat tyre
get locked out
get stuck in a lift
lose one's wallet
miss the bus/train

4e

blackout
burglar
cow
feed
field
finally (= at last)
footstep
lights go out
loudly
pick sb up
practice
return
sheep
shine
sound (n.)
unluckily
while (n.)
whistle (v.)

Phrases

How awful/
unpleasant!

I'm sorry to hear that.
No way!
Oh dear!
Poor you!
That's a shame/pity.
That's so sad.
That's terrible.
That's too bad.
What a shame/pity!
You poor thing!
You won't believe what happened to me.