

Hey There!



Workbook



PEARSON
Longman

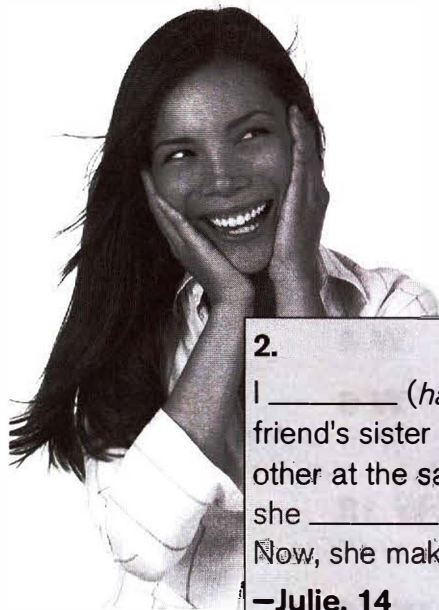
Workbook

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Welcome!

- 1** Complete the paragraphs with the simple past or past continuous forms of the verbs in parentheses.



1.

One day I was having (have) lunch with my friends. When I _____ (finish) eating, I _____ (push) my tray to the side. I knew that a lot of my classmates _____ (be) right behind us, so I _____ (try) to be cool. I _____ (brush) my hair with my hand. As I did so, I accidentally _____ (knock) my tray over and my chocolate milk _____ (spill) all over my jeans! I _____ (be) so embarrassed! I _____ (run) to the bathroom with my sweater wrapped around my jeans!

—Darla, 15

2.

I _____ (have) dinner at a friend's house. I _____ (sit) right across from my friend's sister at the table. While we _____ (eat) pasta, we would look at each other at the same time and we'd smile. What I _____ (not/know) was that she _____ (smile) because my teeth _____ (be) red from the pasta sauce! Now, she makes a joke about it every time I see her!

—Julie, 14

3.

One day I _____ (talk) to my best friend on MSN, telling her about an embarrassing story. I _____ (copy) and _____ (paste) the story onto what I _____ (think) was our conversation, but I unintentionally _____ (paste) the story onto another online conversation instead of my friend's! I _____ (walk) away from the computer for a minute, _____ (call) my friend, and _____ (ask) her what she _____ (think) about the story. When she _____ (say), "What story?" I _____ (realize) my mistake. When I _____ (get) back to the computer, I _____ (have) a message from the other person that _____ (say), "You are one weird person!" I avoided that person for a long time after that.

—Laura, 14

4.

My family _____ (watch) one of my brothers play in a soccer tournament. My older brother and I _____ (get) hungry. As we _____ (walk) out to grab some food at the stand, our mom _____ (tell) us not to eat too much because she was going to take us out to dinner after the game. After I _____ (get) my soda, I _____ (see) my brother walking in front of me with a big pile of food on a tray. I _____ (punch) him lightly on the back and jokingly _____ (say), "Fatty! Save some for the rest of us." As it turned out, it _____ (be/not) my brother. I just _____ (punch) a complete stranger! Of course, I _____ (apologize) profusely!

Audrey, 16

2 First, complete the questions with superlatives. Then guess the correct answer.

1. Zafar Gill set a record in 2004 for lifting _____ (*heavy*) weight with his ear. What did he lift?
 - a. a television c. a chair
 - b. heavy balls d. heavy gym weights
2. According to their GDP (Gross Domestic Product) per capita, which of these countries is _____ (*rich*)?
 - a. U.S.A. c. Luxembourg
 - b. Belgium d. Canada
3. What is _____ (*cloudy*) place in the world?
 - a. Maam, Ireland
 - b. Ben Nevis, Scotland
 - c. Akureyri, Iceland
 - d. Nanortalik, Greenland
4. What are the _____ (*common*) organisms on earth?
 - a. insects c. bacteria
 - b. plants d. humans
5. In 2006 Michael Lotito was recognized for having the world's _____ (*strange*) diet. What did he eat that was so unique?
 - a. metal and glass c. tree bark
 - b. aluminum d. plastic
6. In 1979, a swimming team completed the _____ (*long*) swimming relay. Where were they from?
 - a. New York, USA
 - b. Ohio, USA
 - c. Hamburg, Germany
 - d. Vienna, Austria
7. What is the _____ (*large*) Internet search engine as of May 2003?
 - a. MSN Search c. Yahoo Search
 - b. Ask Jeeves d. Google
8. As of 2003, how old was _____ (*young*) billionaire?
 - a. 25 b. 27 c. 19 d. 32
9. In which country is the _____ (*dry*) place on earth found?
 - a. Argentina c. Chile
 - b. Libya d. Namibia
10. What's the _____ (*expensive*) car ever produced as of 2003?
 - a. Mercedes-Benz CLK/LM c. F50 Ferrari
 - b. Porsche Boxster d. McLaren F1
11. How many hours was _____ (*slow*) chess move?
 - a. 5 b. 4 c. 3 d. 2
12. What is the _____ (*large*) land mammal?
 - a. the female bactrian camel
 - b. the female African bush elephant
 - c. the male African bush elephant
 - d. the dromedary camel
13. Which country has _____ (*high*) per-capita solar energy usage?
 - a. Japan c. Germany
 - b. Switzerland d. U.S.A.
14. How long did _____ (*old*) goldfish live?
 - a. 43 years c. 14 years
 - b. 34 years d. 13 years

Answers: 1. d, 2. c, 3. b, 4. a, 5. c, 6. b, 7. d, 8. c, 9. c, 10. d, 11. d, 12. c, 13. b, 14. a

Reading and Vocabulary

A language is "dead" when nobody speaks it anymore. And it's "dying" when a very small number of people speak it. Kasabe, an African language, can be considered a dead language. The last speaker of Kasabe, a man named Bogon, died in 1995. His children and grandchildren do not speak or understand Kasabe. So when Bogon died, Kasabe died with him. There are no records of Kasabe. In a short time, nobody will remember it.

Not only minority languages are in danger. When is a language considered in danger? Some experts think that if a language has fewer than 20,000 speakers, it is in danger.

This includes two out of three languages in the world. Some linguists believe that more than half of the world's languages will die in the next fifty years.

Why should the death of a language concern us? When you learn another language, you learn more than a new way to communicate. In Slovakia they say: "With a new language, you receive a new soul," and the French say: "A person with two languages is two people."

When a language dies, the history and culture of the place that speaks that language dies with it.



- 1**  **2** Read along as you listen.
Choose the best title.

- a. The Last Language
- b. The Last African
- c. The Death of a Language

- 2** Write *T* for *true* or *F* for *false*.

- F 1. A language is "dead" when not many people speak it.
- ___ 2. The last speaker of Kasabe was Bogon.

- ___ 3. Bogon's children spoke Kasabe.
- ___ 4. Kasabe is a dead language.
- ___ 5. Only minority languages are in danger.
- ___ 6. Languages don't die.
- ___ 7. A language is only for communication.
- ___ 8. The history and culture of a place disappear when a language dies.

3 Answer these questions.

- When is a language considered dead?
When nobody speaks it anymore.
- When is a language considered dying?

- What percentage of the world's language will die in the next 50 years?

- What else do you learn from a language?

4 Match the underlined words in the text with these meanings.

- People who specialize in the study of languages _____
- People who know a lot about a particular subject. _____
- Obtain _____

5 Circle the correct meaning of each word.

- general
a. particular **(b.)** all-purpose c. special
- legal
a. ordinary b. technical c. authorized
- visual
a. creative b. artistic c. able to be seen
- tropical
a. cold b. beautiful c. hot
- major
a. main b. specific c. usual

6 Match each word with its synonym.

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| _____ 1. scientific | a. technological |
| _____ 2. data | b. related to science |
| _____ 3. communicate | c. global |
| _____ 4. technical | d. talk |
| _____ 5. international | e. information |

7 Underline four words or expressions for estimating numbers.

When a country has only one official language, we say it is monolingual. But with around 5,000 languages in 200 countries, monolingual countries don't really exist. For example, in the U.S., about 10% of the population speaks a different language other than English. In the UK there are over 100 minority languages, and in Nigeria, approximately 90% of people speak more than one language.

8 Complete these sentences with words from the box.

- | | | |
|---------------|-----------------|--------|
| • communicate | • international | • data |
| • technical | • scientific | |

- This manual is too technical. It uses a lot of computer words.
- You should support your _____ with research.
- Our company is going _____. We're opening offices all over the world.
- _____ documents are difficult to read. They're full of technical terms.
- Your cat seems to understand you. How do you _____ with her?

Grammar

1 Circle the correct form of the verbs.



My brother Arthur is an interesting guy. He likes ¹ **play** / **playing** the cello, but he hates the drums. He never gets up on time during the week, but he doesn't mind ² **wake** / **waking** up early on Saturdays. He wants ³ **to study** / **studying** Italian, but he is going to live in Germany next year. He likes ⁴ **live** / **living** in Europe. He wants to be an engineer, but he hates ⁵ **to study** / **studying** math. He doesn't mind ⁶ **to take** / **taking** the dog for a walk, but he doesn't like ⁷ **feed** / **feeding** the fish. He hates ⁸ **to make** / **making** his bed, but he doesn't mind ⁹ **to do** / **doing** the dishes. And now he wants to join the circus! Tell me. Is my brother weird or what?

2 Write five Yes/No questions about Arthur. Use like, love, or don't mind + verb -ing.

1. Does Arthur like playing the cello?
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

3 What can Kim do? Write the questions.

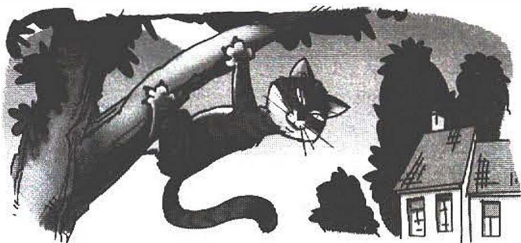
1. (ride a bike) Can she ride a bike?
Not really. But she's going to learn.
2. (play volleyball) _____
Yeah, she plays it very well.
3. (cook) _____
Yes, she can cook!
4. (speak French) _____
Yeah! She's fluent in it.
5. (perform) _____
Well... she says she can, but I'm not sure.
6. (drive) _____
No, she can't. But she has a learner's permit.



4 Complete the sentences about Kim. Use could (✓) or couldn't (×).

1. Kim couldn't (×ride a bike) when she was eight.
2. She _____ (×play volleyball) at the age of eight.
3. At the age of eight Kim _____ (✓fly a kite).
4. Kim performs beautifully now, but she _____ (×perform) when she was eight.
5. At the age of eight Kim _____ (✓skate).
6. She _____ (✓swim) when she was eight.

- 5 Write sentences with *can*, *can't*, *could*, or *couldn't*.



1. Cats / climb trees
Cats can climb trees.
2. Dogs / not fly

3. Last year / I / swim / but / I / not skate

4. Frogs / run

5. Last year / he / not speak in English

6. Some children / swim

- 6 Complete the dialogue with *can* or *can't*.

ALEX: How many languages
¹ *can you speak?*

KATIE: Well, ² *(I)* _____ speak English, Spanish, and French.
³ *(you)* _____ speak Spanish or French?

ALEX: No, ⁴ *(I not)* _____.
⁵ *(I)* _____ only speak English but I'm learning French.
My dad ⁶ _____ speak English, German, and some Russian.

KATIE: ⁷ *(he)* _____? Wow!

ALEX: Well, ⁸ *(he not)* _____ remember much Russian. He studied it at school a long time ago.

Listening

- 1  3 Listen to Tom and Emma's conversation. Where are they? Choose the correct answer.

- a. Vacationing in Spain.
- b. Studying in Spain.
- c. Working in Spain.

- 2  4 Listen again and check (✓) the words you hear.

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. foster family | ☐ | 5. notebook | ☐ |
| 2. classmates | ☐ | 6. principal | ☐ |
| 3. teacher | ☐ | 7. native speakers | ☐ |
| 4. fluent | ☐ | 8. new words | ☐ |

- 3  5 Listen again and circle the correct answer.

1. Emma's foster family _____.
a. is helping her learn Spanish
b. didn't understand her
2. Tom's foster family _____.
a. has a boy his age
b. don't have any children
3. Emma enjoys learning _____.
a. grammar
b. new vocabulary
4. Tom doesn't mind _____.
a. writing down new words
b. making mistakes
5. Emma doesn't like _____.
a. speaking Spanish
b. making mistakes
6. Tom thinks it's important _____.
a. to enjoy yourself
b. to write things down

Writing

1 Match the definitions (1–9) to the words (a–i).

1. Job or what you normally do
2. When you were born
3. Free-time activities
4. Where you live
5. Family name
6. Where you were born
7. Personal name
8. Favorite TV shows and movies
9. Number to call

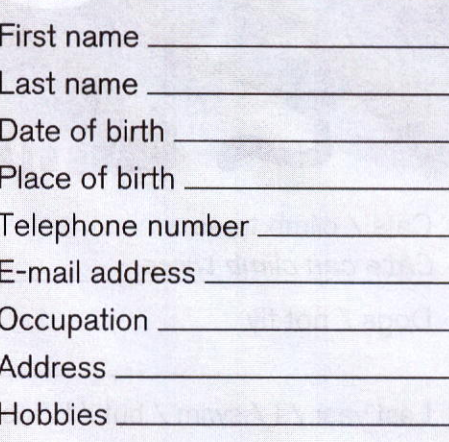
- 7 **a.** First name
- _____ **b.** Last name
- _____ **c.** Date of birth
- _____ **d.** Place of birth
- _____ **e.** Preferred programs and shows
- _____ **f.** Telephone number
- _____ **g.** Hobbies
- _____ **h.** Occupation
- _____ **i.** Address

2 Look at items *a–i* in Exercise 1. Write the two pieces of information that you shouldn't post on a social networking website.

_____ and _____



3 Complete the form with your information.



PERSONAL INFORMATION

First name _____

Last name _____

Date of birth _____

Place of birth _____

Telephone number _____

E-mail address _____

Occupation _____

Address _____

Hobbies _____

4 Write to an e-pal about yourself. Use some of the information in Exercise 1. Make sure you don't give your telephone number and address.

Hello. My name's I'm from

Reading and Vocabulary

1  **6** Read along as you listen.

Hildegard of Bingen

Hildegard of Bingen lived more than nine hundred years ago. She was probably the first female scientist.

5 Hildegard was born in 1098 in Germany to a noble family. She studied in a convent. Convents were the only places where women

10 could have a formal education in those days. Hildegard studied Latin, religion, and music. She was a brilliant student and teacher. She wrote a large number of books and articles on natural history, medicine, and religion.



15 Hildegard was the first person to write about balanced diets and exercise. Her scientific writings were considered exceptional
20 for the time. She was also an important religious authority. In 1136 she became the abbess of her abbey.

In 1147 Hildegard built a new convent, where
25 she continued to study, teach, and write. She
had a long life. She died in 1179 at the age of
eighty-one.

abbess: director of an abbey
abbey: monastery

2 Answer the questions.

1. Who was Hildegard?
Hildegard was the first female scientist.
2. Where did Hildegard study?

3. What did she study?

4. What did she write about?

5. What did she do in 1147?

3 Find words in the text with these meanings.

1. aristocratic (*line 6*)
noble
2. short pieces of writing (*line 13*)

3. the usual food people have (*line 17*)

4. of a very high standard (*line 19*)

5. a person with official power (*line 23*)

6. director of a convent or abbey (*line 23*)

4 Fill in the vowels to complete the adjectives.

If you are ¹ c o n f i d e n t, you are sure of yourself. You are ² s l f s h if you only think about yourself.

³ S n s t v people have delicate feelings, and shy people are usually not very sociable. ⁴ B s s people are very controlling and ⁵ s t b b r n. They're usually difficult to work with.

And me? I'm ⁶ m d but I always make an effort to be nice.

5 Match the definitions (1 – 8) to the adjectives (a – h).

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| <u>h</u> 1. moody | _____ 5. selfish |
| _____ 2. bossy | _____ 6. sensitive |
| _____ 3. shy | _____ 7. stubborn |
| _____ 4. lazy | _____ 8. confident |

- a. you're uncomfortable in the company of others
- b. you're not willing to do any work
- c. your needs come first
- d. your feelings get easily hurt
- e. you don't change your opinion
- f. you tell people what to do
- g. you're sure about yourself
- h. you are often bad-tempered

6 Complete the sentences with words from Exercises 4 and 5.

1. My sister is very sensitive, so be careful with your words.
2. Come on, don't be _____. You're a wonderful performer.
3. Tracey is very _____. She likes being the leader.
4. People who are _____ tend to do well.
5. Two year olds are usually _____. Their favorite word is "No!"
6. I worked so hard this weekend. I'll just be _____ this weekend and do nothing.
7. You shouldn't be _____. Think of others, too.
8. Artists are usually very _____. Their mood changes so quickly.



Grammar

1 Complete the text with the past form of the verbs in parentheses.

Yesterday I ¹ got up (get up) at seven o'clock. I ² _____ (have) orange juice and toast for breakfast. The school bus ³ _____ (be) very late. I ⁴ _____ (arrive) at school at ten o'clock. So I ⁵ _____ (not take) my physics exam!

2 Complete the sentences with the simple past form of the verbs in the box.



- | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| • learn | • be | • work | • write |
| • teach | • study | • start | • want |

- Grace Hopper learned a lot from her parents.
- She _____ math at Yale University.
- Then she _____ math in a school.
- When World War II _____, Grace joined the Navy.
- There she _____ on the invention of the first computer.
- She _____ normal people to use computers, not only scientists.
- She _____ the first English programming language: COBOL.
- Dr. Grace Hopper _____ the first woman admiral of the U.S. Navy.

3 Write questions for Grace's answers.

INT: ¹ When were you born ?
(When / be born)

GRACE: I was born in 1906.

INT: ² _____ ?
(Where / study)

GRACE: At Vassar College and Yale University.

INT: ³ _____ ? (When / join / the Navy)

GRACE: During World War II.

INT: ⁴ _____ ? (Why / write / COBOL language)

GRACE: Because I wanted ordinary people to understand computers.

4 Write negative and positive sentences using the simple past.

- John Lennon (compose symphonies / write songs)

He didn't compose symphonies.

He wrote songs.

- Picasso (write novels / paint pictures)

- Mozart (act in movies / compose music)

- Isaac Newton (be a composer / be a scientist)

- Marie Curie (win Nobel Peace Prize / win the Nobel Prize for discovering radium)

5 Write sentences with *too much* and *too many*.

1. apples We have too many apples.
Would you like some?
2. time _____
3. soda _____
4. vegetables _____
5. bread _____

6 Complete the sentences with the words from the box.

- too much • too many • a few (x2)
• a little • a lot of

1. **A:** How was your trip to Italy? Did you visit any famous museums?
B: Yes, we did. But we only visited a few – maybe 3 or 4.
2. **A:** Why is Mark worried about money? Isn't he rich?
B: His father was a very wealthy man, but Mark doesn't really have _____ money.
3. **A:** Is it true George's inviting about 200 people to his party?
B: It sure is! He does have _____ friends!
4. **A:** The Adam's house looks like a zoo!
B: Yeah, they have _____ pets!
5. **A:** Can I borrow \$10 ?
B: Sorry, I only have _____ money with me.

Listening

1 **7 Listen to the conversation. Say who has the following opinion, Benjamin or Nicola.**

1. You have to be very intelligent to be a genius. _____
2. You can be a genius in many different ways. _____

2 **8 Look at the names of famous people. Then listen again. Who are Benjamin and Nicola talking about? Write the name next to each description.**



• Einstein • Mozart • Ronaldinho • Picasso

- a. awesome soccer player _____
- b. create something unique _____
- c. probably not good at soccer _____
- d. famous for math and science _____
- e. a genius in music _____
- f. really bad at soccer _____

3 Write T for true or F for false.

- _____ 1. Nicola says a football player can't be a genius.
- _____ 3. Benjamin thinks Ronaldinho is a genius.
- _____ 4. Benjamin says that Mozart wasn't a genius.
- _____ 5. Nicola says that Einstein probably wasn't very good at math.
- _____ 6. Benjamin thinks Einstein was probably very good at soccer.

Writing

1 Number the following in the correct order to create an e-mail.

- | | |
|---|---|
| ___ 1. Guess what! I saw James yesterday. | ___ 5. Talk to you later. |
| ___ 2. You used to like him. | ___ 6. Sandy |
| ___ 3. Remember him from grade school? | ___ 7. What's up? |
| ___ 4. Hi, Abigail. | ___ 8. He said hi and he'd like to get together soon. |

2 a) Write the items in the e-mail below.

• James

• sandy13@hmail.com

• abb16@hmail.com

b) Now write the text from Exercise 1 in the body of the e-mail.

3 Write an e-mail to a friend about someone special whom you recently saw.

2

Self-assessment

Show what you can do!

1 I can describe someone's personality.

1. *Amy is very sensitive.*
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____



2 I can talk about past activities.

1. *I saw James last weekend.*
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____



3 I can ask questions about the past.

1. *When did Picasso paint "Guernica"?*
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____



4 I can use *too much* and *too many*.

1. *We ate too much food at the party.*
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____



5 I can use *a few*, *a little*, *a lot of*.

1. *Only a few people were at the gathering.*
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____



6 I can write an e-mail.



Now add up the total number of check marks (✓) and mark them on the scale. Circle the word below your total score.



NEED MORE PRACTICE

OK

GOOD

EXCELLENT

Reading and Vocabulary

- 1** a)  **9** Read along as you listen to the extracts from a fashion magazine.

Fashion Designers

Madsaki is a Japanese designer. His clothes are original, practical, and economical. His creations are for young people who want to be fashionable but don't have a lot of money. His work shows different influences, including 60s styles as well as Asian lines – shirts with high necks, soft pants, and tight miniskirts with geometrical designs such as triangles and squares. His collection of short-sleeved, checked shirts with colored jeans is fantastic.

Gabriella Salaki's classical clothes are very expensive. Simple, elegant, and original is the way to describe her creations. Long tunics for men and sneakers, long-sleeved shirts with pants, or skirts with matching shoes for women. And all in plain colors like beige, brown, and black.

The Indian designer **Priya Patel** designs long, comfortable clothes with a clear Indian influence. Pants with simple tops or T-shirts and long skirts and dresses – all in cotton materials and bright colors ideal for summer and vacationing in hot places. Her clothes suit everybody. She also has a beautiful collection of sandals, accessories, bags, and hats in different colors, such as red, yellow, and especially orange.

- b) Underline the words for clothes and footwear in the article.**

- 3** Write the name of the designer next to each description.

- 2** Match the words to their meanings.

- c 1. economical
 _____ 2. fashionable
 _____ 3. geometrical
 _____ 4. tunic
 _____ 5. accessories
 _____ 6. influence

- a. a long loose shirt
 b. bags, jewelry, belt, etc.
 c. inexpensive
 d. affect
 e. following a popular style
 f. with shapes such as squares or circles

1. The clothes in this designer's collection are not expensive.
Madsaki
 2. These designers are influenced by clothes from their countries.

 3. This designer uses geometrical patterns.

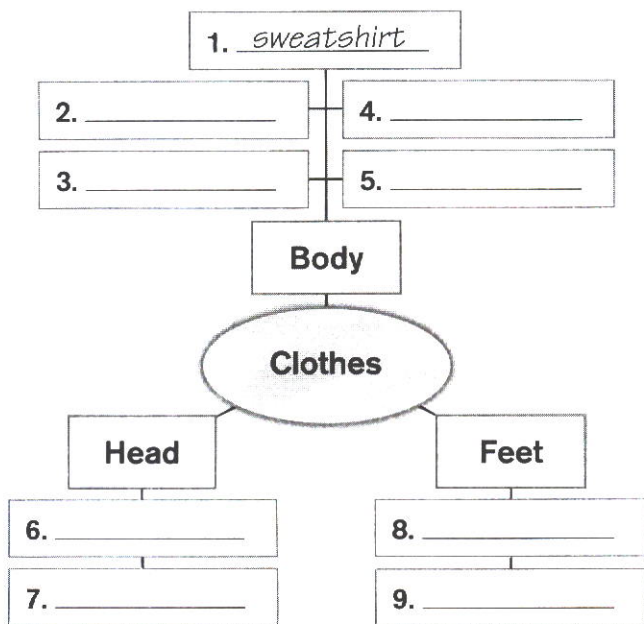
 4. This designer designs simple but elegant clothes.

 5. This designer designs fashionable clothes for young people.

 6. This designer's clothes look good on all types of people.

4 Write the words in the correct category.

- sweatshirt • top • baseball cap
- sandals • sneakers • jeans
- miniskirts • hat • shorts



5 Complete the sentences with words from Exercise 4.

1. Miniskirts and _____ are not appropriate as school wear.
2. I bought a new skirt for the party. Now I need a _____ to match.
3. Those plastic _____ are not good for your feet. They're not comfortable at all.
4. The original Levi Strauss _____ were meant for mine workers. Now everybody wears them!
5. It's a bit cold outside. You should wear a _____ when you go out.
6. I usually wear a _____ when I watch games on a hot summer day.
7. _____ are not appropriate to wear to work. Dress shoes are more appropriate.

6 Complete the dialogue with words from the box.

- short • casual • big
- long • dressy • small

- KIM:** Look – here's a nice shirt.
- JEN:** But it's a size 2. I wear a size 6. It's too ¹ small.
- KIM:** Oh, OK. What about this one?
- JEN:** Eww. It's too ² _____! Look at all those sequins and embroidery. I prefer something more ³ _____.
- JEN:** All right. You choose. I'll go look for jeans.
- KIM:** I'll go with you. These are cool. Try them on.
- JEN:** They're too ⁴ _____. I'm not that tall. I like these, but these are too ⁵ _____. It's size 10. And these are too ⁶ _____. They're only up to my ankles.
- KIM:** See? You think it's easy to shop for clothes?

7 Match the opposites.

- _____ 1. discount stores
 - _____ 2. in style
 - _____ 3. cheap
 - _____ 4. suit (verb)
-
- a. dated/old fashioned
 - b. expensive
 - c. inappropriate
 - d. designer shops

Grammar

1 Unscramble the words to make sentences.

- equation / difficult / this / too / is
This equation is too difficult.
- music / the / loud / is / too

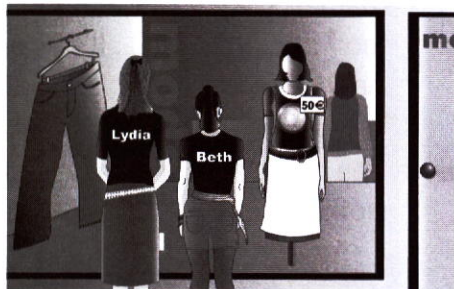
- be / or / we'll / too / late / hurry up

- always / drives / too / Tom / fast

- me / is / jet-skiing / too / dangerous / for

2 Complete the dialogue.

- too expensive • ~~too big~~ • too plain
- too small • too short



BETH: I like those jeans.

LYDIA: They're nice but they're
1 too big for you. What about
that cool top?

BETH: It's 2 _____. I only have \$30!

LYDIA: I could take it, but it's size 4. I
wear a size 6. So they're probably
3 _____ for me. I like the
skirt, too, but it's 4 _____.
We can't wear short skirts to
school. And it's 5 _____ for
my taste. I like something with more
detail on it.

3 Complete the sentences with the correct object pronoun.

- Here are the books. Can you take
them back to the library, please?
- Mark's not here. I'll tell _____ you
called.
- My car won't start. Can you lend
_____ yours?
- It's Susie's birthday. Let's buy
_____ a present.
- Can you pass _____ the salt?

4 Replace the underlined words in the dialogues with possessive pronouns.

- A: Whose bag is this?
B: It's mine.
- A: Is this your jacket?
B: No. I think it's Adrian's jacket.
- A: Can we swim in your pool?
B: We'll have to ask my grandparents.
It's my grandparents' pool.
- A: Give me that CD! It's mine.
B: No, it's not. It's Sarah's.
- A: Whose socks are these?
B: They're John's and mine.

5 Circle the correct answer.

- There's too much / too many /
enough salt on these pretzels. I can't
eat them.
- You're taking two suitcases for a
weekend trip? You don't need **too**
much / too many / **enough** clothes.
- There were **too much** / too many /
enough people in the store so we left.
- Do you have **too much** / too many /
enough money for lunch?

- 6 Complete the sentences with *too much*, *too many*, *enough*, and a word from the box.

• cookies • questions • traffic
• time • sugar • pollution

- There's usually too much traffic before nine. Let's leave at a later time.
- Did you put _____ in my coffee? I like my coffee sweet.
- Ashley always asks _____. She's really curious.
- I don't feel very well. I ate _____.
- Jack never has _____ time to finish exams.
- There's _____ today. I can't breathe!

- 7 Complete the paragraph with *a little*, *a few*, *enough*, or *a lot of*.

Hi, Sam.

Sorry, but I can't go to the concert on Saturday because I have ¹ a little money (\$5 exactly!) this week. I went shopping yesterday. I bought ² _____ DVDs – three or four – so I don't have ³ _____ money for the concert. I asked my mother for ⁴ _____ dollars, but she said no. I'm just going to stay home this weekend. I have ⁵ _____ DVDs to watch! See you tomorrow.

Listening

- 1  10 Listen and circle the correct answer.

- Who is talking?
a. A husband and his wife.
b. A mother and her son.
- Who are they talking about?
a. Their son.
b. Their daughter.
- What does their child want?
a. A mobile phone.
b. A laptop.

- 2  11 Listen again and circle the correct answer.

- Do Christine and Dave have the same opinion about laptops?
a. Yes, they do. **b. No, they don't.**
- How does Christine feel?
a. Surprised. **b. Upset.**
- How old is their son?
a. He is 14. **b. He is 15.**
- What is Christine's opinion of laptops?
a. They're horrible.
b. They're expensive.
- What does Dave think about laptops?
a. It's ridiculous. **b. It's fashionable.**
- Where does their son want to have the laptop?
a. In his ear. **b. In his tongue.**
- Who has a laptop?
a. Dave. **b. Christine.**

Writing

1 Complete the paragraph with words from the box.

• Second

• In conclusion

• First

• In my opinion

A lot of my friends think it's "in" to have a tattoo so they rush to get one. ¹ _____, getting a tattoo is a big decision to make. There are several things to think about. ² _____, you have to decide on a design. Do you want a small or a big tattoo? A simple or a complex design? ³ _____, where would you like to have the tattoo? Your back, your arm? Are tattoos allowed in your school or workplace? You should also research on which tattoo shop to go to. Make sure they're licensed and have years of experience in the business. ⁴ _____, getting a tattoo isn't a simple matter. The effects could be risky and costly.

2 a) Do you think parents should choose clothes for their teenage children? Write notes about your thoughts on the topic. Use the words in the boxes to help you.

Opinion

In my opinion, teenagers, parents, children

Verbs: *should/shouldn't buy, choose*

First, second, different clothes, age, small children, older, expensive, cheap, fashionable, unfashionable, personality

Verbs: *like, suit, wear, spend*

Supporting ideas

Conclusion

In conclusion, parents, children, price

Verbs: *choose, buy, think, decide*

b) Now write your opinion in your notebook.

3 Self-assessment

Show what you can do!

1 I can identify some articles of clothing.

1. *This is a nice top.*
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.

--	--	--	--	--

2 I can describe clothes.

1. *I like to wear casual clothes.*
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

--	--	--	--	--

3 I can say when there is more or less than necessary of something.

1. There's too much salt on this salad.
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

--	--	--	--	--

4 I can describe things that are not exactly right.

1. *These shoes are too big for me.*
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.

--	--	--	--	--

5 I can talk about quantities.

1. There's a little cheese on the table.
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

--	--	--	--	--

6 I can use the possessive forms.

1. These are my sandals. They're not yours.
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

--	--	--	--	--

Now add up the total number of check marks (✓) and mark them on the scale. Circle the word below your total score.

[illegible]

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Reading and Vocabulary

- 1 a)  12 Read along as you listen.

Women's Soccer

Sharon Davies plays on a local women's soccer team. She and her husband, Steve, organize their lives so that she can train three times a week at the local stadium. This can be difficult because they have three small children, but her husband is her greatest supporter, Sharon says: "I love soccer. I've always wanted to play at school but I couldn't, because soccer wasn't an option for girls at the time."

Women's soccer, or *football*, as it is known in the United Kingdom, is only now becoming popular. In fact, it began a long time ago. The first women's soccer match was in England in 1895. Two women's teams, "North" and "South" played a match. North won 7-1. The sport continued to be popular with girls and women, and in 1921 a crowd of 53,000 watched Dick Kerr's Ladies of Preston beat St. Helen's Ladies 4-0.

Unfortunately, that same year the Football Association in Britain declared the game "unsuitable for females" and banned the use of Football League stadiums by women. It took fifty years for them to change their minds. In 1969, the WFA (Women's Football Association) was formed, and the Football Association reversed the prohibition in 1971.

Now thousands of girls and women play soccer in many parts of the world, both professionally and for fun. Thousands more watch them.



- b) What is the reading about? Circle the correct topic.

- a. Women's soccer past and present.
- b. Women soccer supporters.
- c. The difference between women's soccer and men's soccer.

- 2 Find words in the article with these meanings.

- 1. choice (line 6) _____
- 2. large number of people (line 11) _____
- 3. inappropriate (line 14) _____
- 4. women (line 14) _____
- 5. prohibited (line 14) _____
- 6. play for a salary (line 18) _____

- 3 Answer the questions.

- 1. How often does Sharon train?

- 2. When did the first official women's soccer match take place?

- 3. Who won the Dick Kerr's Ladies – St. Helen's Ladies match?

- 4. When did the Football Association decide soccer was not a women's sport?

- 5. When did they officially permit the use of stadiums by women's teams?

4 a) Match these soccer words with their definitions.

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| 1. goal | a. a division of playing time |
| 2. tie | b. a player positioned near a goal |
| 3. period | c. opening into which a ball must go to score |
| 4. score | d. equal score |
| 5. goalkeeper | e. the total number of points |

b) Complete the sentences with words from the box.

- | | | |
|----------|---------|--------|
| • throws | • head | • kick |
| • tackle | • touch | |

- In soccer, players are not allowed to touch the ball with their hands.
- But they can _____ the ball or _____ it (that is, bounce the ball off their heads).
- A player can also _____ another player in order to make that player lose the ball.
- In the U.S., a celebrity usually _____ the first pitch in a baseball game.

5 Write the scores in words.

- Italy 0 – 0 Germany
Zero zero – a tie
- Ireland 2 – 1 England

- France 1 – 4 Brazil

- Morocco 2 – 2 Scotland

6 Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in the box.

- | | | |
|-------------|-------------|-------|
| • win (x2) | • lose (x2) | • tie |
| • beat (x2) | • scores | |

If your team ¹ scores more goals than the rival team, they ² _____ the match. In other words, your team ³ _____ the other team. But if the other team gets more goals than your team, your team ⁴ _____. If both teams get the same number of goals, they ⁵ _____. It's easy – you ⁶ _____ a match and you ⁷ _____ the other team – but only if you play better. If you don't, you ⁸ _____.

7 Read last week's soccer results and write sentences.

Los Angeles Galaxy 3 – 2 F.C. Dallas

D.C. United 1 – 2 Seattle Sounders

Atlanta Silverbacks 1 – 1 Chicago Fire

New England Revolution 0 – 4 Chivas USA

- Chivas USA / win
Chivas USA won the game.
- Los Angeles Galaxy / beat

- New England Revolution / lose

- Atlanta Silverbacks / Chicago Fire / tie

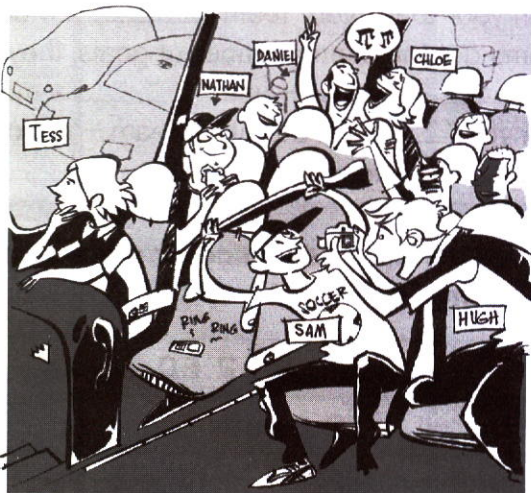
- Seattle Sounders / win

- Chivas USA / beat

Grammar

- 1** Look at the picture. Ask questions in the past continuous. Then answer the questions using the phrases in the box.

- look out of the window
- sing soccer songs
- take a photo of Sam
- eat a sandwich
- shout and laugh



- The fans
What were the fans doing?
They were shouting and laughing.
- Daniel and Chloe

- Nathan

- Hugh

- Tess

- 2** Complete the paragraph with the simple past or the past continuous.

Last Saturday while we ¹ _____ (ride) on the bus, Tess's phone ² _____ (ring). She ³ _____ (answer) it. It ⁴ _____ (be) her friend Anna. Anna ⁵ _____ (watch) her team play. Her team ⁶ _____ (win) at the time. Tess and Anna ⁷ _____ (talk) for about five minutes. When they ⁸ _____ (finish), Tess ⁹ _____ (say): "That was weird. I ¹⁰ _____ (think) about Anna when she ¹¹ _____ (call). Every time I think of my friends, they call me!"

- 3** Write sentences using the past continuous and the simple past with *when* or *while*.

- Alice / watch TV / door bell / ring
Alice was watching TV when the door bell rang.
- Martin / play soccer / fall over

- I / bike to school / fall off

- We / walk in the park / find \$50

Listening

- 4** Carrie was born in 1973. Complete the paragraph with either the present perfect or the simple past form of the verbs in parentheses.

Carrie ¹ has been (be) able to read since she was four. She ² _____ (play) the piano for fifteen years and ³ _____ (take) cooking lessons for a year when she was younger, but now she ⁴ _____ (do) either in a long time. Carrie ⁵ _____ (speak) Spanish since 1999, and she ⁶ _____ (live) in Spain since she was 29. She and Ben ⁷ _____ (be) married for a year.

- 5** Dean and Ally are watching a DVD at home. Circle the five mistakes. Then correct them.

ALLIE: ... So she ends up marrying Todd, even though she was in love with Sam since she has been a teenager!

DEAN: Did you see this movie?

ALLIE: No, but it sounds familiar. All the romance movies I ever seen are basically the same.

DEAN: But you chose this. I wanted a horror movie!

ALLIE: No way. You know I was always scared of horror movies since I was a little girl.

DEAN: Then stop complaining and just watch.



- 1** **13** Listen to Scott and Richard's conversation. Put a check (✓) next to the basketball teams they mention.

New York Knicks ☐ Chicago Bulls ☐
L.A. Lakers ☐ Boston Celtics ☐

- 2** **14** Listen again. Write *T* for true or *F* for false.

- ____ 1. Scott watched the game yesterday.
____ 2. Scott studied for the math test.
____ 3. The Knicks won the game yesterday.
____ 4. Richard has been to a basketball game.
____ 5. Richard's parents are taking him to a basketball game next weekend.

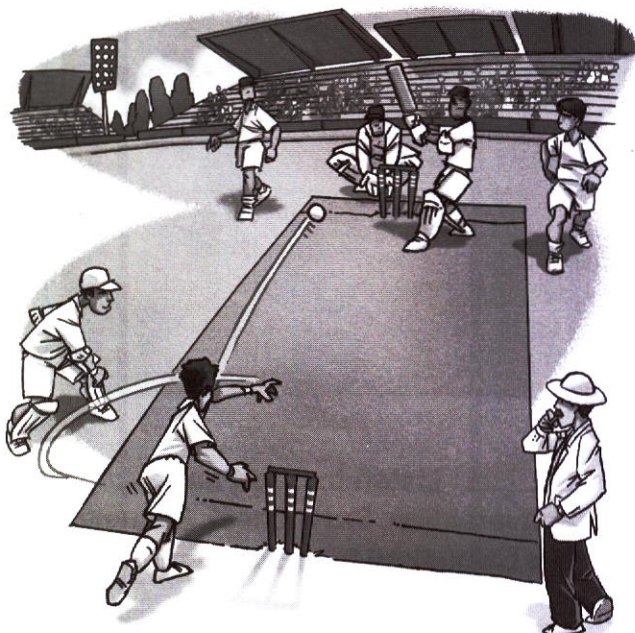
- 3** **15** Listen and write the missing information.

SCOTT: The _____ had the ball, but then the _____ got it, and scored _____ points in the last _____ seconds of the game.

RICHARD: Wow. So the Knicks won?

SCOTT: Yep. Ninety-eight to _____.

Writing



1 a) Read the facts about cricket.

1. For years, cricket was a typical English game, but now a lot of people play it in many countries.
2. It is an outdoor sport for two teams of eleven players.
3. It has a lot of traditions, like wearing white clothes and stopping for tea, and a game can sometimes last for several days.
4. The objective of the game is to score more runs than the other team before you are "out."
5. To do this, you have to hit the ball and run between the wickets before your opponents throw the ball back. You can also be "out" of the game if their bowler hits the wicket.
6. It's a great game, but some people think it's boring. That's because they don't understand it very well.

b) Match the headings (a-f) to the cricket facts (1-6) in the first column.

- 2 a. Description and number of players
 ____ b. Conclusion
 ____ c. Equipment or clothes and interesting aspects of the game
 ____ d. The objective of the game
 ____ e. Name and place of origin
 ____ f. Some rules

2 a) Think of an unusual sport or a traditional game from your country. Make notes using the headings in Exercise 1b.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

b) Now write a short description of the sport or game.

4 Self-assessment

Show what you can do!

1 I can use soccer vocabulary.

1. The goalkeeper did an excellent job!
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____



2 I can talk about past soccer results.

1. The Reds beat the Blues, two-zero.
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____



3 I can talk about ongoing activities in the past.

1. I was eating at this time yesterday.
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____



4 I can talk about two simultaneous past actions.

1. I was watching television when a stranger came in.
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____



5 I can talk about and describe sports.

1. Basketball is a fast ball game.
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____



6 I can give my opinion.

1. I think baseball is boring.
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____



Now add up the total number of check marks (✓) and mark them on the scale. Circle the word below your total score.



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Audioscript

Unit 1

Listening, page 9

E = Emma T = Tom

- E:** Hello?
T: Hello. Is this Emma?
E: Yes, this is she. Who is this?
T: It's Tom. How are you? Are you enjoying Spain?
E: I'm having a great time!
T: How's your foster family? Are they nice?
E: Very. They're helping me learn Spanish. I can't always understand what they say, but I'm learning. What about you?
T: I'm good. My foster family's great, too. They have three children— two girls and one boy. The boy is my age. We get along well. We go out with his friends a lot.
E: Great! You know, I enjoy learning new words in Spanish. I keep a vocabulary notebook, which I take with me everywhere. There are now more than a hundred and fifty words in my notebook.
T: Impressive! I don't like writing down vocabulary. I enjoy talking to native speakers. I don't mind making mistakes.
E: I hate making mistakes. I feel stupid. So I write down new words and I study them.
T: Whatever works. But don't forget to enjoy yourself while you're here.
E: You're right. So what are you doing this weekend?

Unit 2

Listening, page 15

B = Benjamin N = Nicola

Part one

- B:** You have to admit Ronaldinho's absolutely great. He's a genius!
N: Ronaldinho? A genius? You can't call a soccer player a genius! You can say he's great, incredible, or an awesome soccer player, but not a genius!
B: Why not?
N: Well, because you have to be very intelligent, or you have to have invented something important, or you have to have discovered something really amazing to be considered a genius. A genius is someone like Albert Einstein or Marie Curie. You have to have done something that nobody else can do, create something unique like Picasso.

- B:** Well, Ronaldinho plays soccer like nobody else. He's very intelligent at soccer. He's a genius at what he does. I mean, Mozart was probably not very good at math or science, but he was a genius, wasn't he?
N: Yes, of course. But ...
B: And Einstein probably wasn't very good at music!
N: No, probably not. But he wasn't famous for it – he was famous for math and science.
B: Exactly. And Ronaldinho is famous for being a genius at soccer!
N: I suppose so, but ...
B: And I'm sure Einstein was really bad at soccer!

Unit 3

Listening, page 21

C = Christine (Mom) D = Dave (Dad)

- C:** A laptop! I think it's not a good idea, Dave. He's not serious, is he? He will not study anymore!
D: Don't be ridiculous, Christine. If he manages his time, it will not be a problem. You should talk to him, so that he can tell you where he wants to buy it from.
C: I don't want to know.
D: Well, it's only a laptop. Don't get too upset.
C: I'm not upset. Just surprised that he'd even think of buying it. Besides I think he's too young. He's only 10.
D: Well, a lot of his friends have a laptop. Some even bring it to school!
C: Just because everybody else has it doesn't mean that he should, too! I still don't think it's a good idea.
D: Well, he will use it to study. Young people always like technology.
C: What kind of a laptop does he want?
D: A simple one, just like yours.
C: What do you mean, just like mine?
D: You have a simple laptop, don't you?
C: Yes, but ...
D: So there. By the way, I'm planning to get a new laptop too. What do you think?
C: Dave!

Unit 4

Listening, page 27

S = Scott R = Richard

- S:** Hey, Richard!
- R:** Hi, Scott. Did you have a good weekend?
- S:** Yeah, it was great.
- R:** Are you ready for the math test?
- S:** I think so.... Hey, did you watch the basketball game yesterday?
- R:** No, I didn't.
- S:** Why not? What were you doing?
- R:** I was studying for our math test! Didn't you study?
- S:** Sure. But I studied on Saturday.
- R:** Oh. That was smart. How was the game?
- S:** It was awesome! The Knicks were playing against the Lakers.
- R:** The Lakers? I thought they were playing the Celtics yesterday.
- S:** No. That was last weekend.
- R:** Oh. Yeah.
- S:** It was a great game. The score was tied, 96 to 96, with only 2 minutes left....
- R:** Yeah?
- S:** The Lakers had the ball, but then the Knicks got it, and scored 2 points in the last ten seconds of the game.
- R:** Wow. So the Knicks won?
- S:** Yep. 98 to 96.
- R:** Cool!
- S:** Yeah. There's going to be another big Knicks game next weekend. Do you want to go with us? My parents are taking my sister and me to watch it.
- R:** Really? That sounds great. I've never been to a real game before.
- S:** You haven't?
- R:** No. My parents don't really like basketball. So I just watch it on TV.
- S:** Come with us, then.
- R:** Sounds like fun. But I have to ask my parents.
- S:** Let me know tomorrow, OK?
- R:** Sure.

