

**PENDIENTE 1º**  
**BACHILLERATO**

# VOCABULARY

<b>UNIT 1 - A LEARNING EXPERIENCE</b>	
<b>EDUCATION</b>	
<b>VOCABULARY</b>	<b>TRANSLATION</b>
assignment	trabajo, tarea
ban	prohibir
behaviour	comportamiento
bullying	acoso escolar
challenge	reto, desafío
cheat	copiar
compulsory	obligatorio/a
confusing	confuso/a
demanding	difícil
disruption	interrupción
drop out (of)	abandonar / dejar (los estudios)
extra-curricular activity	actividad extraescolar
learn (something) by heart	aprender (algo) de memoria
obey	cumplir; obedecer
pay attention	prestar atención
punish	castigar (a)
revise	repasar
skip classes	saltarse las clases
<b>WORDS FROM THE TEXT</b>	
<b>VOCABULARY</b>	<b>TRANSLATION</b>
achieve	conseguir, lograr
acquire	adquirir
amount	cantidad ( <i>an enormous</i> ~: muchísimo)
emphasise	hacer hincapié en
knowledge	conocimiento(s)
lively	animado/a
poverty	pobreza
so far	hasta ahora / el momento
tough	peligroso/a
turn round	dar(se) la vuelta
up to	hasta
<b>COLLOCATIONS WITH "MAKE" AND "TAKE"</b>	
<b>VOCABULARY</b>	<b>TRANSLATION</b>
make a mistake	cometer un error, equivocarse
make progress	hacer progresos, progresar
make sense	tener sentido / lógica
make sure	asegurarse de

take advantage of	aprovechar, sacar provecho de
take place	tener lugar; celebrarse
take pride in	enorgullecerse / sentirse orgulloso/a de
take someone / something for granted	subestimar / no saber valorar a alguien, dar algo por hecho / sentado
<b>VERBS AND PREPOSITIONS</b>	
<b>VOCABULARY</b>	<b>TRANSLATION</b>
accuse of	acusar de
apologise for	pedir disculpas / perdón por
blame (someone) for	echar la culpa / culpar (a alguien) de / por
care about	preocuparse / interesarse por
compare to	comparar con
complain about	quejarse de
concentrate on	concentrarse / centrarse en
hear of	oír hablar de
rely on	contar con; confiar en
search for	buscar (en)
stare at	mirar fijamente a
succeed (in)	tener éxito (con), triunfar (en); conseguir
<b>WORD BUILDING</b>	
<b>VOCABULARY</b>	<b>TRANSLATION</b>
confuse	confundir (a)
confused	confundido/a
confusion	confusión
disrupt	interrumpir
disruptive	molesto/a, perturbador/a
knowledgeable	bien informado/a
obedience	obediencia
obedient	obediente
punishable	penalizabile, sancionable
punishment	castigo
success	éxito
successful	exitoso/a ( <i>be ~: tener éxito</i> )

**UNIT 2 - LOOKING TO THE FUTURE****TECHNOLOGY**

<b>VOCABULARY</b>	<b>TRANSLATION</b>
back up	hacer una copia de seguridad (de)
browse	navegar (por)
capable of	capaz de
cutting-edge	innovador/a, de última generación
delete	borrar, eliminar
deny access	denegar el acceso
device	dispositivo, aparato
enable	permitir (a)
equipped (with)	equipado/a (con), dotado/a (de)
gaming	videojuegos
go viral	difundirse rápidamente, hacerse viral
install	instalar
tool	herramienta
update	actualizar
upgrade	renovar
upload	subir, colgar (Internet)
user-friendly	fácil de utilizar / usar
wireless	inalámbrico/a, sin cables

**WORDS FROM THE TEXT**

<b>VOCABULARY</b>	<b>TRANSLATION</b>
as long as	siempre que
chance	posibilidad
cheer	animar (con entusiasmo) a
evolve	evolucionar, desarrollarse
gifted	con talento ( <i>be ~</i> : tener talento)
handle	desenvolverse en, afrontar
in person	en persona
meaningful	significativo/a
proof	prueba
thrilling	emocionante, apasionante

**PHRASAL VERBS**

<b>VOCABULARY</b>	<b>TRANSLATION</b>
get over	olvidarse de
give in	ceder
join up	reunirse, juntarse
keep on	seguir, continuar
pick up	aprender
speak out	pronunciarse, expresar la opinión
take over	apoderarse de; tomar el control

**COLLOCATIONS**

<b>VOCABULARY</b>	<b>TRANSLATION</b>
artificial intelligence	inteligencia artificial
conveniently located	muy bien situado/a
(be) deadly serious	(decir) muy en serio
deep trouble	serios problemas ( <i>be in ~</i> : tener un problema grave)
heavy rain	lluvia torrencial
highly unlikely	muy improbable
perfect match	pareja perfecta
pleasantly surprised	gratamente sorprendido/a
rapid increase	incremento / aumento rápido
slight difference	pequeña diferencia
steady job	trabajo / empleo estable
strongly opposed to	totalmente en contra de
vast majority	gran / inmensa mayoría
well aware	plenamente consciente
widely accepted	muy aceptado/a ( <i>be ~</i> : tener mucha aceptación)
<b>WORD BUILDING</b>	
<b>VOCABULARY</b>	<b>TRANSLATION</b>
awareness	conciencia, conocimiento
differ	diferenciarse, diferir
differing	diferente, distinto/a
equip	equipar, dotar
equipment	equipo, material
locate	situar; localizar
location	sitio; localización
mean	significar, querer decir
meaning	significado
prove	demostrar, probar
proven	demostrado/a, probado/a

**UNIT 3 - TO BUY OR NOT TO BUY?****CONSUMERISM**

<b>VOCABULARY</b>	<b>TRANSLATION</b>
advertising campaign	campaña publicitaria
be short of money	andar apurado/a / escaso/a de dinero
brand	marca
budget	presupuesto ( <i>be on a ~</i> : tener un presupuesto ajustado)
display	expositor ( <i>on ~</i> : expuesto/a)
exchange	cambiar
fitting room	probador
free delivery	envío gratis / gratuito
good value	bien de / buen precio
high-end	de alta costura / gama
label	etiqueta
online tracking	seguimiento en línea
owe	deber (dinero)
purchase	comprar, adquirir
refund (n)	reembolso, devolución (dinero)
second-hand	de segunda mano
sell out	agotarse (existencias)
shipping cost	gasto de envío

**WORDS FROM THE TEXT**

<b>VOCABULARY</b>	<b>TRANSLATION</b>
afford	permitirse
chain store	tienda de una cadena
count on	contar con
entire	completo/a, entero/a; todo/a
outfit	conjunto, ropa
prevent	evitar, prevenir
regret	arrepentirse / lamentarse (de)
reject	rechazar
social status	estatus, posición social
sum	cantidad (de dinero)
valuable	valioso/a, de valor

**COMPOUND WORDS**

<b>VOCABULARY</b>	<b>TRANSLATION</b>
billboard	valla publicitaria
credit card	tarjeta de crédito
homemade	casero/a, hecho/a en casa
price tag	etiqueta (del precio)
self-made	hecho/a a sí mismo/a, artífice de su éxito
short-sleeved	de manga corta

showroom	sala de exposición y venta
well-known	conocido/a, famoso/a
<b>PREPOSITIONAL PHRASES</b>	
<b>VOCABULARY</b>	<b>TRANSLATION</b>
at a glance	a simple vista
at the same time	al mismo tiempo, a la vez
by mistake	por error / equivocación
for a change	para variar
in advance	con antelación
in case	en caso de que, por si (acaso)
in the sales	en las rebajas
in time	a tiempo
on condition (that)	con la / a condición de (que)
out of date	pasado/a de moda, desfasado/a
out of the question	imposible, impensable
without doubt	sin duda / lugar a dudas
<b>WORD BUILDING</b>	
<b>VOCABULARY</b>	<b>TRANSLATION</b>
deliver	repartir, entregar
preventative	preventivo/a
prevention	prevención
preventive	preventivo/a
refund (v)	reembolsar, devolver (dinero)
refundable	reembolsable
rejected	rechazado/a
rejection	rechazo
value	valorar; tasar
valued	valorado/a; tasado/a

**UNIT 4 - TAKE A BREAK****ENTERTAINMENT**

<b>VOCABULARY</b>	<b>TRANSLATION</b>
appeal to	atraer / gustar a
audience	público
be worth seeing	merecer la pena verlo/a
broadcast	emitir, transmitir
catchy	pegadizo/a, con gancho
come out	estrenarse
let-down	decepción
live performance	actuación en vivo / directo
long-running	que lleva mucho tiempo en antena
outstanding	excepcional, extraordinario/a
overrated	sobrevalorado/a
recording	grabación
relate to	identificarse / sentirse identificado/a con
remake	nueva versión
star in	protagonizar
stunning	impresionante, increíble
venue	recinto

**WORDS FROM THE TEXT**

<b>VOCABULARY</b>	<b>TRANSLATION</b>
break-up	separación
compose	componer
cut off	cortar, interrumpir
drag	llevar a rastras, arrastrar
float	flotar
grab someone's attention	llamar la atención de alguien
hit the big time	alcanzar el éxito, triunfar
on location	en exteriores
outrageous	extravagante, estrafalario/a
turn up	subir (volumen)

**PREFIXES**

<b>VOCABULARY</b>	<b>TRANSLATION</b>
megabyte	megabyte
megacity	megaciudad
megastar	gran estrella, superestrella
misbehave	portarse / comportarse mal
misunderstood	incomprendido/a
overcrowded	abarrotado/a (de gente), lleno/a
overestimate	sobrestimar ( <i>can't be ~d</i> : no está sobrevalorado/a)
rebuild	reconstruir; rehacer

relocate	trasladarse, mudarse
rethink	reconsiderar
underestimate	quedarse corto/a calculando; subestimar
underpaid	mal pagado/a
underrated	subestimado/a, infravalorado/a
<b>NOUNS AND PREPOSITIONS</b>	
<b>VOCABULARY</b>	<b>TRANSLATION</b>
ban on	prohibición de
break from	descanso / escape de
cause of	causa de
demand for	demanda / solicitud de
impact on	impacto / repercusión en
interest in	interés en / por
need to	necesidad de
reaction to	reacción ante / a
relationship with	relación con
revolution in	revolución en
solution to	solución a / para
subject of	tema de
use of	uso de
<b>WORD BUILDING</b>	
<b>VOCABULARY</b>	<b>TRANSLATION</b>
catch (n)	captura; parada
catch (v)	coger, atrapar (~ <i>the interest</i> : captar el interés)
composed	sereno/a, tranquilo/a
composer	compositor/a
composition	composición
misunderstand	malinterpretar, entender mal
misunderstanding	malentendido
perform	representar; actuar
performer	intérprete, artista
protective	protector/a; de protección
related	relacionado/a
relationship	relación

**UNIT 5 - MAKING A DIFFERENCE****SOCIAL ISSUES**

<b>VOCABULARY</b>	<b>TRANSLATION</b>
corruption	corrupción
curfew	toque de queda
demonstration	manifestación
gang	banda, pandilla
go on strike	declararse en / hacer huelga
health care	asistencia / atención sanitaria
homelessness	(condición de) las personas sin hogar, sinhogarismo
inequality	desigualdad
juvenile delinquency	delincuencia juvenil
low wage	sueldo / salario bajo
overcome	superar
prejudice	prejuicio
refugee	refugiado/a
slum	suburbio
support a cause	apoyar una causa
take action	pasar a la acción, tomar medidas
unemployment	desempleo, paro
wealth	riqueza
welfare programme	programa de asistencia social

**WORDS FROM THE TEXT**

<b>VOCABULARY</b>	<b>TRANSLATION</b>
accurate	preciso/a, exacto/a
approach	planteamiento
extend	ampliar
funding	financiación, fondos
gather	reunirse, juntarse
patrol	patrulla ( <i>do</i> ~s: patrullar)
pledge	comprometerse, prometer
risky	arriesgado/a, peligroso/a
sign	firmar
tackle	abordar, tratar de resolver

**EXPRESSIONS WITH "FAR"**

<b>VOCABULARY</b>	<b>TRANSLATION</b>
a far cry from	muy distinto/a de / a ( <i>be</i> ~: no tener nada que ver con)
by far	con diferencia
few and far between	contadísimos/as, muy escasos/as
from far and wide	de todas partes
go too far	ir demasiado lejos, pasarse

not be far off	no ir muy desencaminado/a
<b>THREE-WORD PHRASAL VERBS</b>	
<b>VOCABULARY</b>	<b>TRANSLATION</b>
add up to	equivaler a, sumar
come up with	proponer, ocurrirse
cut down on	reducir (el consumo de)
get away with	salirse con la suya
look down on	mirar por encima del hombro / menospreciar a
look forward to	tener muchas ganas de, esperar (con ilusión)
make up for	compensar
put up with	tolerar, aguantar
run out of	quedarse sin
<b>WORD BUILDING</b>	
<b>VOCABULARY</b>	<b>TRANSLATION</b>
act	actuar
active	activo/a
demonstrate	manifestarse
demonstrative	expresivo/a, que expresa sus sentimientos
employ	emplear, contratar
employee	empleado/a
employer	empresario/a, empleador/a
equal	igualar, ser igual a
equalise	igualar, equiparar
homeless	sin hogar / techo
unemployed	desempleado/a, parado/a
unequal	desigual
wealthy	rico/a, adinerado/a

**UNIT 6 - IT'S A WILD WORLD****THE NATURAL WORLD**

<b>VOCABULARY</b>	<b>TRANSLATION</b>
bush	arbusto, matorral
cool down	refrescar
dawn	amanecer, alba
deadly	mortal
dry up	secarse
fierce	feroz, fiero/a
landscape	paisaje
native	autóctono/a (~ <i>to</i> : originario/a de)
peak	cumbre, cima
poacher	cazador/a furtivo/a
predator	depredador/a
prey	presa(s)
rare	raro/a, poco común
rise	subir, aumentar (~ <i>out of</i> : surgir de)
rough	agitado/a, picado/a; accidentado/a
soil	tierra
tide	marea
wilderness	páramo, terreno agreste; naturaleza (tierra salvaje)
wipe out	acabar con, exterminar

**WORDS FROM THE TEXT**

<b>VOCABULARY</b>	<b>TRANSLATION</b>
beyond	más allá / fuera del alcance de
bravery	valentía, valor
decline	descenso, disminución
object (v)	oponerse
put an end to	acabar con
release	soltar
rotten	podrido/a
terrifying	aterrador/a, espeluznante
to begin with	para empezar, en primer lugar
trap	atrapar, retener

**NEGATIVE PREFIXES**

<b>VOCABULARY</b>	<b>TRANSLATION</b>
disappear	desaparecer
disapprove (of)	desaprobar, estar en contra (de)
disconnect	desconectar(se)
illegal	ilegal ( <i>become</i> ~: prohibir)
illogical	ilógico/a
impatient	impaciente

inactive	inactivo/a
invisible	invisible
irresponsible	irresponsable
unpredictable	impredecible, imprevisible
PHRASAL VERBS	
VOCABULARY	TRANSLATION
bring about	provocar, ocasionar
bring back	devolver la vida a, recuperar
bring forward	adelantar
bring up	sacar (un tema), mencionar
give out	repartir, distribuir
give up	dejar de; renunciar a; rendirse, abandonar
stay away	no acercarse, mantenerse alejado/a
stay on	seguir / continuar (trabajo / estudios); quedarse en
stay over	pasar la noche, quedarse a dormir
stay up	quedarse despierto/a / levantado/a
turn away	prohibir la entrada a
turn into	convertirse en
turn to	recurrir / acudir a
turn up	aparecer
WORD BUILDING	
VOCABULARY	TRANSLATION
brave	valiente
dead	muerto/a
death	muerte
object (n)	objeto; objetivo
objection	objeción, inconveniente
objective	objetivo/a
predict	predecir, prever
prediction	predicción, previsión
terrified	aterrorizado/a, aterrado/a
terrify	aterrar
terror	terror, miedo

**UNIT 7 - LIVING ON THE EDGE****DANGEROUS SITUATIONS**

<b>VOCABULARY</b>	<b>TRANSLATION</b>
cautious	prudente, cauteloso/a
daredevil	temerario/a, atrevido/a
deal with	encargarse / ocuparse de; afrontar
end up	acabar, terminar
enthusiastic	entusiasta ( <i>be ~ about</i> : ser un/a entusiasta de; estar entusiasmado/a por)
hazardous	peligroso/a, arriesgado/a
hesitate	vacilar, dudar
live on the edge	vivir al límite
outcome	resultado; consecuencias
play it safe	no arriesgarse, ir sobre seguro
play with fire	jugar con fuego, arriesgarse
risky venture	proyecto arriesgado
shake with fear	temblar de miedo
slow down	reducir la velocidad, ralentizar
speed up	acelerar; darse prisa
struggle	tener dificultades; esforzarse
suspicious	sospechoso/a ( <i>be ~ of</i> : sospechar / desconfiar de)
tempted	tentado/a
threatening	amenazador/a, amenazante

**WORDS FROM THE TEXT**

<b>VOCABULARY</b>	<b>TRANSLATION</b>
ancestor	antepasado/a
avoid	evitar, eludir
common sense	sentido común
have in common	tener en común
reward	recompensa
skilled	experto/a
tendency	tendencia
unfair	injusto/a
upbringing	educación
willing	dispuesto/a

**EXPRESSIONS WITH "BEYOND"**

<b>VOCABULARY</b>	<b>TRANSLATION</b>
beyond a doubt	sin duda alguna, sin ninguna duda
beyond belief	increíble
beyond description	indescriptible
beyond hope	desesperado/a ( <i>be ~</i> : no tener remedio / haber esperanza)

beyond one's control	fuera del control de alguien, que no se puede controlar
beyond one's expectations	mejor de lo esperado ( <i>be ~</i> : superar las expectativas)
beyond repair	irreparable ( <i>be ~</i> : no tener arreglo)
ADJECTIVE SUFFIXES	
VOCABULARY	TRANSLATION
challenged	retado/a, desafiado/a
challenging	que supone un reto / desafío
distressed	angustiado/a, afligido/a
distressing	angustioso/a
disturbed	alterado/a, afectado/a
disturbing	perturbador/a, inquietante
fascinated	fascinado/a
fascinating	fascinante
fearful	temeroso/a ( <i>be ~ of</i> : tener miedo de)
fearless	intrépido/a, audaz
frustrated	frustrado/a
frustrating	frustrante
harmful	perjudicial, dañino/a
harmless	inofensivo/a
helpful	útil, práctico/a
helpless	impotente, inútil; indefenso/a
motivated	motivado/a
motivating	motivador/a, estimulante
painful	doloroso/a
painless	indoloro/a
powerful	poderoso/a
powerless	impotente ( <i>be ~</i> : no poder hacer nada al respecto)
shocked	impactado/a, estupefacto/a
shocking	impactante, sobrecogedor/a
thoughtful	considerado/a
thoughtless	desconsiderado/a, poco considerado/a
useful	útil
useless	inútil, que no sirve para nada
wonderful	maravilloso/a, estupendo/a
WORD BUILDING	
VOCABULARY	TRANSLATION
enthusiasm	entusiasmo
hazard	peligro, riesgo
hesitant	indeciso/a, vacilante
hesitation	vacilación, duda

suspect (n)	sospechoso/a
suspect (v)	sospechar (de)
suspicion	sospecha
tempt	tentar
temptation	tentación
tempting	tentador/a
threat	amenaza
threaten	amenazar
threatened	amenazado/a

<b>UNIT 8 - JUST AN ILLUSION</b>	
<b>TRICKS AND ILLUSIONS</b>	
<b>VOCABULARY</b>	<b>TRANSLATION</b>
deceive	engañar / embaucar (a)
deceptive	engañoso/a ( <i>be</i> ~: engañar)
disguise	disimular, ocultar; disfrazarse
exploit	aprovecharse (de)
fall for	picar, tragarse; dejarse engañar por
gullible	crédulo/a, ingenuo/a
hoax	engaño, bulo
imitate	copiar; imitar a
legitimate	legítimo/a, legal
liar	mentiroso/a
mislead	engañar / confundir a
mystifying	desconcertante
perceive	percibir, ver
play a prank on	gastar una broma a
shiver	estremecerse; tiritar
suspect	sospechar (de)
trick	truco ( <i>play a</i> ~: gastar una broma)
trust	confiar en, fiarse de
<b>WORDS FROM THE TEXT</b>	
<b>VOCABULARY</b>	<b>TRANSLATION</b>
approach	acercarse / aproximarse a
glamorous	glamuroso/a, sofisticado/a
haunted	encantado/a, embrujado/a
petrified	muerto/a de miedo
point at	señalar a
pop up	aparecer de repente

scam	estafa, timo
show up	presentarse (en un lugar), aparecer
spot	darse cuenta de, detectar
target	fijar como objetivo / dirigirse a
BINOMIAL EXPRESSIONS	
VOCABULARY	TRANSLATION
give or take	más o menos (~ <i>a few years</i> : año arriba, año abajo)
loud and clear	alto y claro, perfectamente
now and then	de vez en cuando
pick and choose	seleccionar, ser exigente
sick and tired	hasta las narices
sooner or later	tarde o temprano
up and down	de arriba abajo
IDIOMS	
VOCABULARY	TRANSLATION
a pack of lies	una sarta de mentiras
a tall story	un cuento chino
barefaced liar	mentiroso/a sin escrúpulos
bend the truth	falsear / tergiversar la verdad
call someone's bluff	poner a alguien en evidencia
pull the wool over someone's eyes	dar a alguien gato por liebre, engañar a alguien
smoke and mirrors	una cortina de humo
sound fishy	oler a chamusquina
take something with a pinch of salt	no tomarse algo muy en serio, tomarse algo con reservas
the benefit of the doubt	el beneficio de la duda
the oldest trick in the book	el truco más viejo del mundo
WORD BUILDING	
VOCABULARY	TRANSLATION
deceit	engaño
deception	engaño
glamorise	hacer parecer más atractivo/a
glamour	glamur, encanto
imitation	imitación
mysterious	misterioso/a
mystery	misterio
mystify	desconcertar, dejar perplejo/a
perception	percepción
perceptive	perspicaz, intuitivo/a
tricky	engañoso/a; complicado/a

# REVISION WORKSHEETS

## PRESENT SIMPLE AND PRESENT CONTINUOUS

**1 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Use the Present Simple or Present Continuous.**

- 1 Sarah ..... (play) tennis on Thursdays.
- 2 What ..... you ..... (do) at the moment?
- 3 I ..... (not know) Ian well. What's he like?
- 4 My friends ..... (have) a party tonight.
- 5 What ..... this word ..... (mean)?
- 6 You ..... (carry) too many books in your bag. Take some out.
- 7 My phone ..... (not work) today.
- 8 He never ..... (remember) my birthday!

**2 Complete the sentences with a suitable verb. Use the Present Simple or Present Continuous.**

- 1 Something is wrong with Paul. He ..... upset at the moment.
- 2 Take an umbrella. It ..... today.
- 3 I ..... him. He's wearing a red hat.
- 4 Please be quiet. I ..... for an exam.
- 5 Why ..... you ..... so quietly? I can't hear you.
- 6 ..... they ..... in the city or the countryside?
- 7 The cake ..... amazing. I can't wait to eat it.
- 8 The doctor is busy. He ..... a patient at the moment.

**3 Rewrite the sentences using the time expression or the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Do not change the meaning of the original sentence.**

- 1 Mark hasn't got a bike. (own)  
.....
- 2 Why do you think it's so funny? (laugh)  
.....
- 3 Are you interested in science? (like)  
.....
- 4 The children aren't awake at the moment. (sleep)  
.....
- 5 He's a regular visitor to our city. (often)  
.....
- 6 I think he's lying. (believe)  
.....

**4 Answer the questions with a suitable response.**

1 What are you thinking about?

.....

2 What do you think of this?

.....

3 What are you tasting?

.....

4 What does she do?

.....

5 What are you doing now?

.....

6 What are you looking at?

.....

7 How does she look?

.....

**5 Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Use the Present Simple or Present Continuous.**

I <sup>1.</sup> ..... (watch) a documentary at the moment on YouTube. It says that scientists <sup>2.</sup> ..... (learn) more and more about animal emotions these days. Many people <sup>3.</sup> ..... (think) that animals <sup>4.</sup> ..... (not have) feelings the way humans do, but according to experts, this isn't true. One good example is elephants. They <sup>5.</sup> ..... (feel) sad when another elephant <sup>6.</sup> ..... (die), and they often <sup>7.</sup> ..... (rescue) each other even if it means endangering themselves. According to the experts, this <sup>8.</sup> ..... (mean) that they care about each other.

Look at this! It's an elephant mother in Africa. She <sup>9.</sup> ..... (try) to save her baby from lions, but she can't. Wait - now the lions <sup>10.</sup> ..... (run) away because a family of elephants <sup>11.</sup> ..... (come) to help her. This is really amazing!

**6 Complete the sentences in a logical way.**

1 At the weekends, my friends and I .....

2 My parents usually .....

3 It's Saturday, so I .....

4 I'm looking out of the window. The children .....

5 When it's my birthday, my friends .....



**3 Complete the sentences with a suitable verb. Use the Past Simple and Past Continuous.**

- 1 While we ..... a film, we ..... popcorn.
- 2 Someone ..... my bag while I ..... on the Underground.
- 3 Elisa ..... her finger while she ..... a salad.
- 4 The police stopped him because he ..... on his phone while he ..... on the motorway.
- 5 I ..... the door and ..... into the room.
- 6 What ..... she ..... to you when you ..... her the bad news?

**4 Rewrite the sentences using the words in brackets. Do not change the meaning of the original sentence.**

- 1 I forgot to tell her. (remember)  
.....
- 2 I stayed at home all day because of the rain. (was)  
.....
- 3 I slept during the entire flight to Paris. (while)  
.....
- 4 We watched TV for many hours last night. (at 8 pm)  
.....
- 5 He broke his leg during football practice. (playing)  
.....

**5 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Use the Past Simple or Past Continuous.**

As soon as we <sup>1.</sup> ..... (arrive) at the wedding, I realised that I <sup>2.</sup> ..... (not wear) the right shoes. The wedding took place in a forest and people <sup>3.</sup> ..... (walk) around in comfortable shoes, but I was in high heels! I tried to walk carefully, but I <sup>4.</sup> ..... (fall) while I <sup>5.</sup> ..... (carry) a plate of food. As I <sup>6.</sup> ..... (try) to get up with the empty plate still in my hand, I <sup>7.</sup> ..... (hear) people laughing. I <sup>8.</sup> ..... (think) that all the guests <sup>9.</sup> ..... (look) at me. But then I <sup>10.</sup> ..... (see) where the noise <sup>11.</sup> ..... (come) from. Some people at another table <sup>12.</sup> ..... (laugh) because someone <sup>13.</sup> ..... (tell) a joke.

**PAST SIMPLE, PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE, PAST PERFECT SIMPLE**

**1 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in bold, affirmative or negative. Use the Past Simple or Present Perfect Simple.**

**1 arrive**

- a Mum and Dad ..... yet.
- b The guests ..... a few hours ago.

**2 live**

- a I ..... in this flat all my life.
- b We ..... here many years ago.

**3 meet**

- a I ..... anybody new at the party on Friday.
- b I still ..... your brother. What's he like?

**4 know**

- a I ..... Zack since primary school.
- b I ..... all the answers in yesterday's test. I'm sure I didn't make any mistakes.

**5 speak**

- a ..... Marina ..... to you about the trip yet?
- b ..... Marina ..... to you last night?

**2 Write sentences with the words below. Use the Past Perfect Simple or Past Simple.**

- 1 I / feel / terrible / after / I / shout / at my sister  
.....
- 2 we / suggest / several ideas / before / they / finally accept / one  
.....
- 3 after / Jane / not be / at school / for two days, / we / go / to visit her  
.....
- 4 the bus / already / leave / by the time / we arrive / at the station  
.....
- 5 Ben's arm / hurt / because / he / injure / it  
.....
- 6 Yvonne / not tell / me / that / she / lost / the book  
.....

**3 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Use the Present Perfect Simple or Past Perfect Simple.**

- 1 I can't open the door because I ..... (lose) my keys.
- 2 Beth went to sleep as soon as she ..... (finish) her homework.
- 3 Sam arrived after the film ..... (begin).
- 4 Don't buy me a ticket. I ..... (already / see) that film twice.
- 5 The children are very hungry because they ..... (not eat) yet.
- 6 Pam didn't get her driving licence until she ..... (pass) her driving test.

**4 Complete the text with the verbs in brackets. Use the Present Perfect Simple, Past Perfect Simple or Past Simple**

When we <sup>1.</sup> ..... (visit) Seattle, Washington, last year, we <sup>2.</sup> ..... (go) to an amazing place that we <sup>3.</sup> ..... (see) on Instagram – the Gum Wall. This 15-metre-long wall is famous because people <sup>4.</sup> ..... (stick) thousands of colourful pieces of chewing gum on it. According to some, the city <sup>5.</sup> ..... (try) to clean this wall several times, but it <sup>6.</sup> ..... (never / stay) clean for long. Each time, people started sticking more gum on it as soon as the city <sup>7.</sup> ..... (finish) cleaning. Of course, we <sup>8.</sup> ..... (not leave) until we <sup>9.</sup> ..... (put) pictures of ourselves on Instagram, sticking our own pieces of gum on the wall!

**5 Rewrite the sentences using the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Do not change the meaning of the original sentence.**

- 1 Our team hasn't won a game for six months! (ago)  
.....
- 2 This will be my first time in Paris. (never)  
.....
- 3 I will finish the project tomorrow. (yet)  
.....
- 4 Brian sent us an e-mail a moment ago. (just)  
.....
- 5 The last time I spoke to Lee was last week. (for)  
.....
- 6 There was no one at the party when I arrived. (left)

## FUTURE TENSES

### 1 Choose the correct answer.

- 1 Have you read this book? I ... it to you.  
a will lend                      b am going to lend
- 2 Do you think we ... a good time at the party?  
a will have                      b are going to have
- 3 I've made a decision. I ... medicine next year.  
a am studying                  b am going to study
- 4 They ... next spring.  
a will get married              b are going to get married
- 5 Careful! You ... .  
a will fall                      b are going to fall
- 6 Don't tell Mum. She ... very happy.  
a won't be                      b isn't going to be
- 7 I'm busy this evening. I ... Tom for coffee.  
a will meet                      b am meeting
- 8 ... at the office tomorrow?  
a Will you work                  b Are you working

### 2 Complete the mini-dialogues using the verbs in brackets. Use the Future Simple, *be going to* or the Present Continuous. There may be more than one correct answer.

- 1 **A:** Should I order this dress?  
**B:** Yes, it ..... (look) great on you.
- 2 **A:** The kitchen's a mess!  
**B:** Don't worry! I ..... (clean) it soon.
- 3 **A:** Let's meet tonight.  
**B:** I'm sorry, but I ..... (go out) with some friends.
- 4 **A:** Look at those clouds.  
**B:** It ..... (rain) this afternoon.
- 5 **A:** Please don't say anything about this.  
**B:** I promise I ..... (not tell) anyone.
- 6 **A:** What are your plans for the weekend?  
**B:** I ..... (study) all weekend.

**3 Complete the sentences in a logical way. Use the Future Simple or *be going to*.**

- 1 Someone's at the door. I .....
- 2 Don't touch the dog. It .....
- 3 My brother loves to act. One day, he .....
- 4 My mother loves jewellery. For her birthday, we .....
- 5 Don't worry so much. Everything .....
- 6 I've got plans for the future. I .....

**4 Rewrite the sentences using the words in brackets. Do not change the meaning of the original sentence.**

- 1 Our school plans to use only solar energy next year. (going)  
.....
- 2 Our plan is to leave tomorrow morning. (leaving)  
.....
- 3 There's not much chance of rain tomorrow. (probably)  
.....
- 4 Watch out! You're about to hit the dog. (going)  
.....
- 5 I promise to arrive on time. (that)  
.....
- 6 We've decided to stay at home tonight. (staying)

## ANSWER KEY:

### REVISION 1:

#### Page 1

- 1**
- |                 |                 |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1 plays         | 5 does ... mean |
| 2 are ... doing | 6 are carrying  |
| 3 don't know    | 7 isn't working |
| 4 are having    | 8 remembers     |

**2** Possible answers

- |               |                    |
|---------------|--------------------|
| 1 looks       | 5 are ... speaking |
| 2 is raining  | 6 Do ... live      |
| 3 see         | 7 smells           |
| 4 am studying | 8 is seeing        |

- 3**
- 1 Mark doesn't own a bike.
  - 2 Why are you laughing?
  - 3 Do you like science?
  - 4 The children are sleeping (at the moment).
  - 5 He often visits our city.
  - 6 I don't believe him.

#### Page 2

- 4** Accept all logical and grammatically correct answers.

- 5**
- |                |                    |
|----------------|--------------------|
| 1 am watching  | 7 rescue           |
| 2 are learning | 8 means            |
| 3 think        | 9 is trying        |
| 4 don't have   | 10 are running     |
| 5 feel         | 11 is / are coming |
| 6 dies         |                    |

**6** Possible answers

- 1 watch films together
- 2 ride their bikes to work
- 3 am sleeping in
- 4 are playing
- 5 take me out for pizza



## REVISION 3

### Answer Key

#### Page 1

- 1**
- |                     |                 |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| 1 a haven't arrived | b arrived       |
| 2 a have lived      | b lived         |
| 3 a didn't meet     | b haven't met   |
| 4 a have known      | b knew          |
| 5 a Has ... spoken  | b Did ... speak |

- 2**
- 1 I felt terrible after I had shouted at my sister.
  - 2 We had suggested several ideas before they finally accepted one.
  - 3 After Jane hadn't been at school for two days, we went to visit her.
  - 4 The bus had already left by the time we arrived at the station.
  - 5 Ben's arm hurt because he had injured it.
  - 6 Yvonne didn't tell me that she had lost the book.

- 3**
- |                |                     |
|----------------|---------------------|
| 1 have lost    | 4 have already seen |
| 2 had finished | 5 haven't eaten     |
| 3 had begun    | 6 had passed        |

#### Page 2

- 4**
- |              |                    |
|--------------|--------------------|
| 1 visited    | 6 has never stayed |
| 2 went       | 7 had finished     |
| 3 had seen   | 8 didn't leave     |
| 4 have stuck | 9 had put          |
| 5 has tried  |                    |

- 5**
- 1 The last time our team won a game was six months ago. / The last game our team won was six months ago.
  - 2 I have never been to Paris (before).
  - 3 I haven't finished the project yet.
  - 4 Brian has just sent us an e-mail.
  - 5 I haven't spoken to Lee for a week.
  - 6 By the time I arrived at the party, everyone had left. / Everyone had left the party by the time I arrived.

Page 1

- 1** 1 a      3 b      5 b      7 b  
2 a      4 b      6 a      8 b

- 2** 1 will look  
2 will clean  
3 am going out / am going to go out  
4 is going to rain  
5 won't tell  
6 am studying / am going to study

Page 2

**3** Accept all logical and grammatically correct answers.

- 4** 1 Our school is going to use only solar energy next year.  
2 We are leaving tomorrow morning.  
3 It probably won't rain tomorrow.  
4 Watch out! You're going to hit the dog.  
5 I promise that I will arrive on time.  
6 We are staying at home tonight.

# MORE PRACTICE: VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

## VOCABULARY

### **1 Match A to B to form sentences.**

#### **A**

- 1 I've got all the answers right so
- 2 We have to learn this list of vocabulary by
- 3 I sometimes think you take me for
- 4 This exercise doesn't make
- 5 This text is about a scientist that I've never heard
- 6 I hope he is someone we can rely

#### **B**

- ..... a granted.
- ..... b of.
- ..... c sense.
- ..... d far.
- ..... e heart.
- ..... f on.

### **2 Choose the correct answer.**

- 1 If you work hard, you will ... great things.
  - a achieve
  - b take advantage of
  - c obey
- 2 Using this software will help you ... the language skills you need.
  - a emphasise
  - b punish
  - c acquire
- 3 The teacher said that she would punish anyone who was caught ... in exams.
  - a cheating
  - b making progress
  - c revising
- 4 The course is ... but interesting.
  - a demanding
  - b disruptive
  - c lively
- 5 It's difficult, but we try not to make ... .
  - a a mistake
  - b sure
  - c sense

**3 Complete the sentences with the correct verb to form an expression.**

turn | drop | take | pay | skip | make

- 1 Please ..... attention while I'm explaining the exercises.
- 2 Don't ..... classes. You'll get into trouble.
- 3 I can't hear you. .... round and look at me when you're speaking.
- 4 Please ..... sure the door is locked before you leave the house.
- 5 Where does the story ..... place?
- 6 My cousin wants to ..... out of university because she doesn't like her course.

**4 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in capitals.**

- 1 We have to complete this ..... before Friday. ASSIGN
- 2 I'm worried about Nathan's ..... at school. He's always getting into trouble.  
BEHAVE
- 3 Do tests accurately test your ..... or just your memory? KNOW
- 4 There was a ..... when Miss James was explaining the lesson. DISRUPT
- 5 I think ..... has an effect on learning. It's difficult to concentrate when you're hungry. POOR

**5 Give an example of the following. Pay attention to the words in bold.**

- 1 something that is **compulsory** to study .....
- 2 an **extra-curricular activity** that you do .....
- 3 something you had to **learn by heart** .....
- 4 something you **take pride in** .....
- 5 something that is **banned** at school .....

## UNIT 1 More Practice

### GRAMMAR

#### 1 Complete the sentences with the time expressions below.

just | yet | since | by the time | already | never | before

- 1 I haven't revised for the exam .....
- 2 The lecture had started ..... we arrived.
- 3 ..... we arrived, the party had ended.
- 4 They've ..... come back from a week in France.
- 5 Michael and Lucy have been here ..... Saturday.
- 6 I've ..... seen them before.
- 7 We've ..... watched that film twice.

#### 2 Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets. Use the Past Simple, Present Perfect Simple or Past Perfect Simple.

I<sup>1</sup> ..... (just / be) to my first French lesson. I really<sup>2</sup> ..... (like) it. My friend<sup>3</sup> ..... (suggest) it to me. She<sup>4</sup> ..... (start) the course last week. In her opinion, it was the best language lesson she<sup>5</sup> ..... (ever / have).

-----

I<sup>6</sup> ..... (go) to bed at 2 am yesterday. I<sup>7</sup> ..... (be) tired by 11 o'clock, but I<sup>8</sup> ..... (not finish) my homework, so I<sup>9</sup> ..... (have) no choice but to stay awake. I'm exhausted now. I<sup>10</sup> ..... (never / feel) so tired before!

-----

Mum<sup>11</sup> ..... (just / phone). She<sup>12</sup> ..... (try) to phone you earlier, but you<sup>13</sup> ..... (not answer). She wants you to buy some vegetables for dinner. She<sup>14</sup> ..... (go) to the shops during her lunch hour, but when she got to the checkout, she realised that she<sup>15</sup> ..... (leave) her money at home.

#### 3 Complete the sentences with one of the verbs in the Present Perfect Simple and the other in the Present Perfect Continuous.

1 not find • shop

I ..... any presents for my family yet, although I ..... all day.

2 not send • write

I ..... e-mails all morning, but I ..... any yet because I want to send them all together.

3 wait • not arrive

We ..... for Mary for over an hour, but she still .....

4 cook • already make

Jenny ..... all morning. She ..... soup, pasta and a cake.

5 watch • already see

I ..... eight episodes of this series. I ..... it since it started.

**4 Complete the sentences using the words below and a suitable perfect tense. Pay attention to the time expressions.**

**Jane / fly / to China**

1 never

.....

2 yet

.....

3 ever

.....

4 since 7 o'clock this morning

.....

5 before I met her

.....

**5 Complete the sentences to logically follow the first sentence. Use the words in brackets and the Present Perfect Simple or Present Perfect Continuous.**

1 The lesson is starting late. (not arrive / yet)

The teacher .....

2 We are worried about Tom. (see him / in days)

Nobody .....

3 I need to see a doctor. (not feel well / for days)

I .....

4 I obey all the school rules. (never cheat / in exams)

I .....

5 Where are you? (wait / all day)

We .....

## UNIT 2 More Practice

### VOCABULARY

#### 1 Complete the sentences with the words below.

browse | delete | install | update | handle | evolve

- 1 How will AI ..... over the next 25 years? I think robots will take over the jobs of many people.
- 2 If you can't ..... criticism, don't write a public blog.
- 3 When I ..... the Internet, I sometimes find really interesting and unique stories.
- 4 Be careful when you ..... new programs. Some of them can contain viruses.
- 5 Why did you ..... my photos? I wanted to keep them.
- 6 You don't have to ..... your computer system. It does it automatically.

#### 2 Choose the correct answer.

- 1 After texting for weeks, we finally met in **body** / **person** / **face**.
- 2 There's a **small** / **slight** / **little** difference between these two photos.
- 3 I can't believe it. My video has **become** / **made** / **gone** viral!
- 4 You can borrow my tablet as **often** / **long** / **soon** as you look after it.
- 5 All our classrooms are equipped **for** / **with** / **from** interactive whiteboards.
- 6 It's time to get **over** / **through** / **off** your fear of technology.

#### 3 Match A to B to form sentences.

##### A

- 1 The vast
- 2 I'm well
- 3 Cathy and Max are a perfect
- 4 I will be in deep
- 5 It's highly
- 6 It's widely

##### B

- ..... a unlikely that I'll be able to meet you this weekend.
- ..... b aware that I use my phone too much.
- ..... c accepted that young people who know how to program will be in demand.
- ..... d match for each other.
- ..... e majority of gamers are male.
- ..... f trouble if I don't phone my parents soon.

**4** The sentences below do not make sense. Correct them by replacing the phrases in bold with phrases in bold from another sentence.

- 1 It will take time, but you'll **take over** him and meet someone else. ....
- 2 Don't forget to **speak out** your work. You don't want to lose it all. ....
- 3 Someone should **back up** about the dangers of cyberbullying. ....
- 4 **Get over** making videos. They're great! .....
- 5 Don't worry. You'll **keep on** the rules of the game soon. ....
- 6 Don't let social media **pick up** your life. ....

**5** Complete the sentences with an adjective or adverb in A and a word in B.

**A**  
strongly | deadly  
conveniently | slight  
rapid | heavy

**B**  
located | serious  
rain | increase  
opposed | difference

- 1 We are expecting it to be very wet tomorrow.  
We are expecting ..... tomorrow.
- 2 The number of online videos has risen very quickly.  
There has been a ..... in the number of online videos.
- 3 I'm very much against social media for young children.  
I'm ..... to social media for young children.
- 4 The shop is very easy to get to from my home.  
The shop is ..... near my home.
- 5 This game is almost the same as other war games.  
There's only a ..... between this game and other war games.
- 6 I'm not joking – gaming can be addictive.  
I'm ..... that gaming can be addictive.

## UNIT 2 More Practice

### GRAMMAR

**1 Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Use the Future Perfect Simple or Future Continuous.**

Life will be very different in 20 years' time. By then, most banks <sup>1</sup>.

..... (close),

and people <sup>2</sup> ..... (do) all their banking online. Cash <sup>3</sup>.

.....

(not disappear) altogether, but most of us <sup>4</sup> ..... (not use) it as often as we do now.

Consequently, telephone companies <sup>5</sup> ..... (work) hard to try to provide fast fibre broadband to every home. At the moment, fewer than 10% of British households have this compared to over 95% in South Korea and Japan.

Unfortunately, by the time Britain has caught up, fibre broadband

<sup>6</sup> ..... (become) outdated, and most of the world <sup>7</sup>.

..... (use)

an even more efficient technology.

As we use the Internet for more and more things, remember to be careful. According to one report, people in the UK <sup>8</sup> ..... (lose) about £70 million to cybercrime.

**2 Complete the mini-dialogues with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Use the Future Perfect Simple or Future Continuous.**

1 **A:** Are you still playing that computer game?

**B:** Yes, but I ..... (finish) by the time my favourite TV programme starts.

2 **A:** What do you think you will do in the future?

**B:** By the time I'm 30, I ..... (set up) my own company, and I will be a successful businessman.

3 **A:** You look excited.

**B:** I am! This time tomorrow, I ..... (play) in the gaming competition.

4 **A:** What do you think is the future of robots?

**B:** I think that in 2040, we ..... (live) in a world where most jobs will be done by robots.

5 **A:** Where are you going?

**B:** To Japan. By the time I see you again, I ..... (return) from my holiday.

**3 Think about the year 2030. Write questions using the words below. Use the Future Perfect Simple or Future Continuous.**

1 what / you / do

.....  
2 you / finish / your studies

.....  
3 how much money / you / save

.....  
4 where / you / live

.....  
5 you / still / play / computer games  
.....

**4** Answer the questions from Exercise 3 about yourself in the year 2030. Write full sentences.

- 1 .....
- 2 .....
- 3 .....
- 4 .....
- 5 .....

**5** Complete the mini-dialogues with the verbs in brackets. Use the correct future form. There may be more than one correct answer.

- 1 **A:** At this time next week, I ..... (work) at another company.  
**B:** Great! What ..... you ..... (do) there?
- 2 **A:** I ..... (call) Zoe this evening.  
**B:** Call her after 7 pm. She ..... (not be) available to speak until then.
- 3 **A:** By next month, I ..... (save) enough money to buy a new phone.  
**B:** What kind of phone ..... you ..... (buy)?
- 4 **A:** The exam ..... (begin) at 9.00.  
**B:** Do you think it ..... (end) by 11.00?

## UNIT 3 More Practice

### VOCABULARY

#### 1 Complete the definitions.

- 1 without doubt: when you are ..... about something
- 2 billboard: a kind of .....
- 3 short of money: have ..... money
- 4 purchase: to ..... something
- 5 refund: ..... for returned goods

#### 2 Complete the sentences with a suitable word. Pay attention to the words in bold.

- 1 The **label** will explain how to ..... this shirt.
- 2 These **devices** are used to prevent people from ..... items in our shop.
- 3 I loved the **outfit** you ..... to the party.
- 4 I **regret** buying these shoes because they aren't .....
- 5 I think I **owe** you some .....
- 6 What's your favourite **brand** of ..... ?

#### 3 Complete the sentences with the words below.

by | at (x2) | out (x2) | in (x2)

- 1 I knew ..... a glance that the shoes would go well with my dress.
- 2 You have to buy a ticket ..... advance.
- 3 Take a jacket with you ..... case it gets cold later.
- 4 I'm sorry we can't give you more money. It's ..... of the question.
- 5 Mike and I were in the shop buying clothes ..... the same time but didn't realise it until we were queuing to pay.
- 6 Where did you find these clothes? They're so ..... of date.
- 7 My mum bought me a size 10 ..... mistake. Can I change it for a size 12?

#### 4 The sentences below do not make sense. Correct them by replacing the words in bold with words in bold from another sentence.

- 1 My dad was a **well-known** man. He didn't receive any help from anyone. ....
- 2 It's a warm day, so you can wear a **high-end** shirt. ....
- 3 I saw a **second-hand** actor in a café, but I didn't ask to take a selfie with him. ....
- 4 I like to look in **homemade** shops, but they're too expensive to actually buy anything. ....
- 5 When I pass my driving test, my parents are going to buy me a car – not a new one, but a **short-sleeved** one. ....
- 6 I love my mother's **self-made** bread. It's so much better than the bread in the shops. ....

**5 Complete the sentences with the words below.**

sold | short | price | credit | fitting | shipping | social | chain

- 1 Excuse me. Where's the ..... room? I want to try this dress on.
- 2 Do you prefer shopping in a ..... store or a boutique?
- 3 The ..... tag says £19.99, but the shop assistant says it costs £29.99.
- 4 They're ..... out of the shirt I wanted. I'll have to look for it online.
- 5 This looks like a bargain, but when you've paid the ..... costs, it's more expensive than in the shops.
- 6 I'm interested in a person's values and not their ..... status.
- 7 I don't have cash on me, so I'll have to pay with a ..... card.
- 8 I'm ..... of money at the moment. I'll pay you next week.

**6 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets.**

- 1 This website has free ..... throughout Europe. (deliver)
- 2 All our items are ..... If you are dissatisfied, we will return your money. (refund)
- 3 These earrings aren't ..... They're just made of plastic. (value)
- 4 Julie's really upset. She got a letter of ..... from the university she had applied to. (reject)
- 5 Exercise and a healthy diet play a role in the ..... of many diseases. (prevent)

## UNIT 3 More Practice

### GRAMMAR

#### 1 Choose the correct relative pronoun.

- 1 My brother, **who** / **that** lives in England, works in a high-end men's shop.
- 2 My dad took the laptop **that** / **where** he bought yesterday back to the shop.
- 3 The woman **who** / **whose** credit card I found was very happy.
- 4 The store **which** / **where** I bought this watch is a chain store.
- 5 There are certain days **which** / **when** you can find great bargains on airline websites.
- 6 My school, **which** / **that** is the biggest school in the area, has 1,765 students.

#### 2 Complete the sentences with a suitable relative pronoun. Put the pronoun in brackets if it can be left out.

- 1 I love clothes ..... are bright.
- 2 These are the boots ..... I bought.
- 3 I like meeting people ..... have travelled.
- 4 Mr James, ..... started teaching here in September, is always cheerful.
- 5 There are lots of places in town ..... you can get a great cup of coffee.
- 6 Ben, ..... sister is a model, hates clothes.
- 7 I saved a lot of money last year, ..... I had a job on Saturdays.
- 8 Ellie was the first person ..... I met when I came to this school.

#### 3 Five of the sentences contain mistakes. Tick (✓) the correct sentences and rewrite the incorrect ones.

- ..... 1 I went to the shop which you usually shop.
- ..... 2 Where did you buy the dress you were wearing yesterday?
- ..... 3 We're cooking meals for Daisy, whose mum is in hospital.
- ..... 4 I don't like people which aren't honest.
- ..... 5 Where did you put the tickets when you bought?
- ..... 6 Paula, who's opinion I really respect, recommended this café.
- ..... 7 My 18th birthday was the day when I started my job.
- ..... 8 Our car, that is 12 years old, still works well.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....



## UNIT 4 More Practice

### VOCABULARY

#### 1 Complete the text with the words below.

venues | hit the big time | demand for | compose | megastar | audience | recording

The story of most rock bands usually follows the same pattern. The band plays to a small but

loyal <sup>1</sup> ..... . At first, they play famous songs, but then they start to

<sup>2</sup> ..... a few of their own. Eventually, they are discovered and are invited to make

a <sup>3</sup> ..... of some of their songs. If they are lucky, they <sup>4</sup> .....

and become stars. Because there is a greater <sup>5</sup> ..... tickets, they

have to perform in bigger and bigger <sup>6</sup> ..... and become more

distant from their fans. They miss the closeness, but what can they do? Some play

impromptu gigs to recreate the intimate feeling they had with their audiences at the

start. This means they turn up unannounced and surprise people in the street or at a

small club. Ed Sheeran has done this on more than one occasion. Once, the <sup>7</sup> .....

..... turned up at an Australian wedding to sing one of his hits for the lucky bride and groom.

#### 2 Choose the correct answer.

1 We took a break ... studying and went to see a film.

a for                      b from                      c to

2 The band's rise to fame is the subject ... a new film.

a of                      b to                      c on

3 The growth of punk rock was a reaction ... the music of the early 70s.

a for                      b of                      c to

4 Companies such as Netflix have had a huge impact ... traditional television companies.

a to                      b on                      c in

5 Should there be a ban ... music which contains aggressive lyrics?

a on                      b of                      c for

#### 3 Choose the correct answer. Pay attention to the words in bold.

1 This film is **worth seeing**. You *should* / *shouldn't* miss it.

2 The first page **grabbed my attention**, so I *continued* / *didn't continue* reading the book.

3 That film is **overrated**. I don't understand why so many people think it's *great* / *terrible*.

4 I don't like *reading* / *watching* **remakes**. The originals are usually better.

5 It's very **catchy**. I can't stop *looking at* / *singing* it.

#### 4 Complete the dialogues with a suitable preposition.

out | in | off | up | down | to (x2) | on

**Brad:** They're filming a new Hollywood film <sup>1</sup> ..... location in our town.

**Sara:** Really?

**Brad:** Yes, on the first day of filming, over 1,000 people were waiting to see the actors. My favourite actor is starring <sup>2</sup> ..... it.

**Sara:** Wow! Did you go?

**Brad:** Yes, but I didn't see him. He wasn't filming that day.

**Sara:** Oh well, you'll be able to see him when the film comes <sup>3</sup> .....

-----

**Kyle:** That was great!

**Jane:** Did you think so? I thought it was a big let <sup>4</sup> ..... It didn't appeal <sup>5</sup> ..... me at all. I couldn't relate <sup>6</sup> ..... any of the characters, and I didn't understand why the main character cut <sup>7</sup> .....

all ties with his friends after the break- <sup>8</sup> ..... with his girlfriend.

**Kyle:** I think it was because they reminded him of her.

#### 5 Complete the sentences with the words in capitals and the prefixes below.

over- | mis- | under- | mega- | re-

1 Many writers are badly ..... They don't earn enough. PAID

2 They no longer live in the UK. They have ..... to Canada. LOCATED

3 Scarlett Johansson is famous all over the world. She's a ..... STAR

4 We ..... the number of people, so there were many empty chairs. ESTIMATED

5 Sorry, I ..... you. I thought you said you'd be here at 8 pm, not 8 am!  
UNDERSTOOD

## UNIT 4 More Practice

### GRAMMAR

#### 1 Match A to B to form sentences.

##### A

1 Could you

2 You should

3 You ought

4 You don't

5 I might

6 Will you be

7 It must have

8 You should have

## B

- ..... a be late. I'll phone when I know for sure.
- ..... b to go to the dentist.
- ..... c told me you would be late.
- ..... d help me with my bags, please?
- ..... e been a boring film. My parents are both asleep.
- ..... f have to come shopping with me. I can go on my own.
- ..... g start doing more exercise as soon as possible.
- ..... h able to come with us?

## 2 Circle the TWO correct answers.

- 1 I ... go for a bike ride later, but I'm not sure yet.
  - a might
  - b have to
  - c may
- 2 You ... come to the concert with us. It'll be great!
  - a should have
  - b ought to
  - c should
- 3 I ... study harder this year in order to improve my marks.
  - a must
  - b have to
  - c am able to
- 4 I ... understand the film at all.
  - a didn't have to
  - b couldn't
  - c wasn't able to
- 5 **Nicola:** Jenny said she wanted to come to the film with us, but she isn't here.  
**Sophie:** She ... changed her mind. Or perhaps she's just late.
  - a might have
  - b should have
  - c may have

**3 Complete the sentences using 2-5 words, including the word in capitals. Do not change the meaning of the original sentence.**

- 1 Stop complaining. No one forced you to come to the cinema. HAVE  
Stop complaining. You ..... to the cinema.
- 2 Is it OK if I leave early today? MAY  
..... early today?
- 3 It will be possible for us to watch our favourite bands in concert using virtual reality soon. ABLE  
We ..... our favourite bands in concert using virtual reality soon.
- 4 It's probable that we will meet later this month. MIGHT  
We ..... later this month.
- 5 I'm sure it's difficult to film in the desert. MUST  
It ..... difficult to film in the desert.

**4 Complete the sentences with the modals or modal perfects below.**

have to | might have | can't have | must have | won't be able to | shouldn't have

- 1 I ..... stayed up so late. Now I'm so tired.
- 2 We ..... find a solution – and quickly.
- 3 I think this film ..... a big impact on all our lives.
- 4 You ..... seen this film before. It's on TV all the time.
- 5 We ..... see anything from here. Let's move.
- 6 They ..... sold all the tickets yet. The venue is huge.

**5 Complete the sentences with a suitable modal or modal perfect.**

- 1 Everyone in the audience is crying. The film ..... be sad.
- 2 I haven't got any money, so I ..... buy a ticket.
- 3 Why did Brad Pitt agree to be in such a terrible film? He ..... received a lot of money.
- 4 I ..... not come to your party. I'll let you know as soon as possible.
- 5 I'm exhausted. I ..... fall asleep last night.
- 6 You ..... said anything. Now she's upset.

## UNIT 5 More Practice

### VOCABULARY

#### 1 Match the sentences in A to the words they describe in B.

##### A

- 1 Malali came here from her country to be safe.
- 2 This neighbourhood is poor, overcrowded and unsafe.
- 3 Everyone had to remain at home at night.
- 4 The event was made possible because of financial help from the government.
- 5 Many people didn't want to hire him because of the colour of his skin.

##### B

- ..... a curfew
- ..... b prejudice
- ..... c refugee
- ..... d slum
- ..... e funding

#### 2 Complete the text with the words below.

gang | risky | tackle | approach | extend | patrols | gather

There has been a problem with crime in our area, so all the neighbours got together to discuss it. The problem is a large <sup>1</sup> ..... of teenagers, who <sup>2</sup> ..... in the local park every evening and drink. They then damage cars and even break into homes. We agreed that the best way to <sup>3</sup> ..... the problem was to hire private security guards because the police weren't doing anything. The guards started to do <sup>4</sup> ..... in cars and on foot, and after only two weeks this <sup>5</sup> ..... is working. At first, some teenagers reacted aggressively, but they soon realised that this was a <sup>6</sup> ..... way to behave, as the security guards could arrest them. Now people in nearby areas want the guards to <sup>7</sup> ..... the area they watch over.

#### 3 Complete the sentences with the phrases below.

far off | from far and wide | by far | go too far | a far cry from | few and far between

- 1 People came ..... to join the protest.
- 2 I agree that animals have got rights, but some organisations .....
- 3 It's too bad that sports facilities for young people in this city are .....
- 4 The day when more people realise the dangers of climate change is not .....
- 5 Unemployment is ..... the biggest problem facing our region.
- 6 These small protests are ..... the huge protests that used to take place.

**4 Complete the sentences with a suitable word. Pay attention to the words in bold.**

- 1 The results are **accurate**. No ..... have been made.
- 2 We'll **run out of** money if we continue to ..... all the time.
- 3 In order to be healthy, you should try to **cut down on** .....
- 4 People often **go on strike** because they want more .....
- 5 I'm really **looking forward to** the .....
- 6 There's a lot of **unemployment** in this town, so many people don't have .....

**5 Decide whether the words and phrases are positive (+) or negative (-).**

- 1 juvenile delinquency .....
- 2 take action .....
- 3 corruption .....
- 4 homelessness .....
- 5 wealth .....
- 6 overcome .....

## UNIT 5 More Practice

### GRAMMAR

#### 1 Match A to B to form a conditional sentence or time clause.

##### A

- 1 If you had locked your door,
- 2 Fewer people would be ill
- 3 You'll soon run out of money
- 4 If I study hard,
- 5 People become refugees
- 6 They would have got away with the crime
- 7 As long as there is prejudice,

##### B

- ..... a when they have to leave their country.
- ..... b if you continue to buy expensive clothes.
- ..... c the thieves wouldn't have broken in.
- ..... d if they hadn't left fingerprints everywhere.
- ..... e if there were more funding for health care.
- ..... f there will be discrimination.
- ..... g I do well in my exams.

#### 2 Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets. Use the conditional or a time clause in brackets.

- 1 I know you're very busy, but what ..... you ..... (do) if you ..... (have) more free time? (second conditional)
- 2 I'm really hungry. When the lesson ..... (finish), I ..... (eat) lunch. (time clause)
- 3 If you ..... (need) help with your maths, I ..... (explain) it to you. (first conditional)
- 4 If you ..... (see) the terrible living conditions they were living in last year, you ..... (be) shocked. (third conditional)
- 5 Plants ..... (die) unless you ..... (water) them. (zero conditional)

**3 Complete the dialogue with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Use a conditional or time clause.**

**Abby:** What <sup>1</sup> ..... your organisation ..... (do) if you get funding from the government?

**Alex:** If we get enough money, we <sup>2</sup> ..... (open) a centre for the homeless.  
We <sup>3</sup> ..... (set up) one last year if we'd had the money.  
As soon as we set up a centre, there <sup>4</sup> ..... (be) fewer people sleeping on the streets.

**Abby:** Why are there so many homeless people?

**Alex:** There are many reasons, but if the government <sup>5</sup> ..... (build) more housing, they'd have a place to live.

**Abby:** The people in this neighbourhood are lucky to have a leader like you. What <sup>6</sup> ..... they ..... (do) without you?

**4 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs below.**

not leave | happen | be | lose | explain | improve | become

- 1 If he studied, his marks .....
- 2 I would have understood if someone ..... it to me.
- 3 When people have a lot in common, they usually ..... friends.
- 4 I'll be late if I ..... now.
- 5 Unless we take action, nothing .....
- 6 If I eat less, I ..... weight.
- 7 She'd make more friends if she ..... friendlier.

**5 Complete the sentences using the words in brackets. Use a conditional or time clause. Do not change the meaning of the original sentence.**

- 1 I lent him money because I trusted him. (have)  
If .....
- 2 If you don't know the password, you will be denied access. (unless)  
You .....
- 3 Walking alone at night makes me nervous. (get)  
If .....
- 4 I won't call you until I finish the work. (will)  
When .....
- 5 I won't go to the performance because the tickets are expensive. (would)  
If .....

## UNIT 6 More Practice

### VOCABULARY

#### 1 Match A to B to form sentences.

##### A

- 1 The flooding was brought
- 2 I'm going to stay
- 3 It's difficult to know who to turn
- 4 Many volunteers came to give
- 5 It's time we put an end

##### B

- ..... a on at the hotel for a few more days.
- ..... b to experiments on animals.
- ..... c to for help.
- ..... d about by heavy rain and high tides.
- ..... e out food to the victims of the wildfire.

#### 2 Complete the text with the words below.

soil | terrifying | rough | deadly | tides | prey | beyond | landscape

Ilha de Queimada Grande, an island in the Atlantic Ocean off the coast of Brazil, has no people living on it. The <sup>1</sup> ..... consists of rocky, tree-covered mountains. The <sup>2</sup> ..... might be rich enough to allow some farming, but it would be difficult on the steep slopes. The sea around the island is often <sup>3</sup> ..... , and the strong <sup>4</sup> ..... and lack of beaches make it unattractive to swimmers.

However, none of these is the reason why people avoid the island. <sup>5</sup> .....

..... the rocky shores, the island is home to thousands of snakes whose bite is <sup>6</sup> ..... . Locals from nearby islands call it Snake Island. The snakes' only <sup>7</sup> ..... are birds which fly to the island, as well as a few unsuspecting humans who arrive there, unaware of its <sup>8</sup> ..... secret.

#### 3 Choose the correct answer.

- 1 A **predator** is an animal which ... other animals.  
a is hunted by                      b hunts
- 2 A **poacher** is someone who ... animals.  
a illegally kills                      b protects and takes care of
- 3 An animal which is **rare** is ... .  
a often seen                      b not often seen
- 4 If temperatures **rise**, they ... .  
a go up                      b go down
- 5 A **peak** is the ... .

- a highest part of  
a mountain
- b deepest part of  
an ocean
- 6 If you **object** to something, you are ... it.
- a in favour of
- b against

#### 4 Choose the correct answer.

- 1 What time did your guests finally turn **on / up / away**?
- 2 It was 35°C during the day, but it cooled **out / up / down** in the evening.
- 3 At the meeting, scientists brought **up / out / back** the problems caused by climate change.
- 4 It's alright to walk around this neighbourhood during the day, but stay **off / on / away** at night.
- 5 Changes in climate could wipe **off / out / back** many species.
- 6 The lake has dried **up / off / away** because of the lack of rain.

#### 5 Complete the words in bold with the correct negative prefix.

Great Britain doesn't really have extreme weather or nature. It rarely snows heavily, the highest mountain is 1,400 metres high and the biggest animal is a deer. The weather isn't really <sup>1</sup> .....**predictable** – it is generally cloudy with a little rain and sun every day. So why is it impossible for Britain's public transport to operate efficiently? There are many excuses for closed airports or <sup>2</sup> .....**active** trains – “a pile of leaves on the track”, “the wrong kind of snow” and even “the wrong kind of sun”. Even the usually calm passengers become <sup>3</sup> .....**patient** at times.

Of course, it would be <sup>4</sup> .....**responsible** to put lives in danger, but many people question why airports in northern Norway or trains in Siberia can carry on working while Britain comes to a complete stop. The answer is that Britain's nature is not extreme enough! Companies say that it would be <sup>5</sup> .....**logical** to spend a fortune on expensive equipment which would only be used for a few days each year, so passengers must suffer and hope that they can get to their destinations eventually.

## UNIT 6 More Practice

### GRAMMAR

**1 Complete the sentences with the correct passive form of the verbs in brackets.**

- 1 Did you know that this book about an elephant ..... (write) by a child in the 19th century?
- 2 My phone rang several times while I ..... (interview) for a job at the wildlife park.
- 3 I'm sorry to turn you away, but all the tickets ..... (already / sell).
- 4 This species ..... (wipe out) over a hundred years ago.
- 5 What ..... (do) nowadays to save these animals?
- 6 These warnings ..... (must read) carefully before entering the park.
- 7 ..... the poachers ..... (catch) yet?

**2 Complete the sentences using the passive. Omit the agent when possible. Do not change the meaning of the original sentence.**

- 1 Forest fires have killed millions of animals.  
Millions of animals .....
- 2 Our local mechanic puts winter tyres on our car every November.  
Winter tyres .....
- 3 Volcanoes created this black sand.  
This black sand .....
- 4 They can't grow rice here.  
Rice .....
- 5 Huge waves are damaging the boats in the harbour.  
The boats .....
- 6 We will donate the money to an animal shelter.  
The money .....
- 7 They should have told us that the beach was closed.  
We .....
- 8 They haven't hiked on this path.  
This path .....

**3 Complete the texts with the correct passive form of the verbs in brackets.**

Robert Scott is a lucky man. He was asleep at home when his house <sup>1</sup>.  
..... (hit) by  
a tornado. He was still asleep when he <sup>2</sup> ..... (find) in the garden  
by his wife. Robert is from the American state of Mississippi. According to figures, this  
state <sup>3</sup> ..... (hit) by tornados over 40 times a year on average,  
and this number could grow. Scientists who are studying climate change are looking  
at how weather patterns <sup>4</sup> ..... (affect) by this. Many of their  
findings are worrying.

-----

A Canadian family decided they needed a holiday home away from the stress and  
crowds of the city.  
They bought a tiny island, and their holiday home <sup>5</sup> ..... (build).  
Unfortunately, it wasn't as relaxing as they had hoped. The peace and quiet <sup>6</sup>.  
..... (disturb) by summer tourists on boats as they excitedly took  
selfies of the house. If you would like to visit it, the island <sup>7</sup> .....  
(can / find) in the St Lawrence River between Canada and the USA, but  
beware – a warm welcome <sup>8</sup> ..... (not guarantee).

**4 Complete the sentences using the words in brackets. Use the passive or active.**

- 1 You can reach me at this number. (reached)  
I .....
- 2 Her latest book has been praised by critics around the world. (praised)  
Critics .....
- 3 They're going to cancel the picnic. (be)  
The picnic .....
- 4 Can I exchange this book? (exchanged)  
Can ..... ?
- 5 Soil contains many living organisms. (are)  
Many .....

## UNIT 7 More Practice

### VOCABULARY

#### 1 Match A to B to form sentences.

##### A

- 1 This is the best book I have ever read, beyond
- 2 We can't do anything about the weather. It's beyond our
- 3 There is no chance that they survived. I'm afraid it's beyond
- 4 Much to our surprise, we really enjoyed the play. It was far beyond our
- 5 My car is a total loss. It's beyond
- 6 I'm in shock over the news. It's beyond
- 7 I've never seen such a beautiful sunset. It's beyond

##### B

- ..... a expectations.
- ..... b belief.
- ..... c a doubt.
- ..... d description.
- ..... e control.
- ..... f repair.
- ..... g hope.

#### 2 Choose the correct answer. Pay attention to the words in bold.

- 1 Your **ancestors** are people who ...
  - a lived before you
  - b will live after you
- 2 If you **deal with** something, you ...
  - a ignore it
  - b cope with it
- 3 **Common sense** helps people ...
  - a make friends easily
  - b make logical decisions
- 4 If a situation is **hazardous**, you ...
  - a should be careful
  - b can relax
- 5 If you are **tempted** by something, ...
  - a it's easy to forget about it
  - b you can't stop thinking about it
- 6 If you are **willing** to do something, you ...
  - a refuse to do it
  - b don't mind doing it

**3 Complete the text with the words below.**

avoid | hesitate | risky ventures | daredevil | enthusiastic | outcome | cautious  
challenging

I've always been a very <sup>1</sup> ..... person who does not take any risks. I

always

<sup>2</sup> ..... before I make a decision. I worry about the <sup>3</sup> .....

of everything

I do. Even if I start off feeling positive and <sup>4</sup> ..... about an idea, it soon

turns to worry.

I try to <sup>5</sup> ..... anything that is <sup>6</sup> ....., and I stay away from

<sup>7</sup> ..... I am the complete opposite of my best friend, who is a <sup>8</sup>.

.....

**4 Write T (true) or F (false) next to each sentence. Correct the false sentences without changing the words in bold.**

..... 1 **Threatening** situations make people uncomfortable.

.....

..... 2 Your **upbringing** relates to your future.

.....

..... 3 People get angry when something is **unfair**.

.....

..... 4 People who **have** a lot **in common** usually get along.

.....

..... 5 **Fearless** people are frightening.

.....

..... 6 When something looks **suspicious**, it makes you laugh.

.....

**5 Complete the sentences with a suitable word. Pay attention to the words in bold.**

1 People get **rewards** for doing something .....

2 I started to **shake with fear** when I saw the .....

3 My dog is **harmless**, although he's .....

4 **Speed up**, or we're going to be .....

5 Let's **play it safe**. I don't want to get .....

6 Extremely shy people often **struggle** to make .....

## UNIT 7 More Practice

### GRAMMAR

#### 1 Complete the sentences in reported speech.

- 1 "We will see some lions this morning," our safari leader said.  
Our safari leader told us that ..... that morning.
- 2 "I must leave now," John said.  
John explained that ..... then.
- 3 "Don't sit down on the ground," our guide told us.  
Our guide warned ..... on the ground.
- 4 "The trip has been cancelled," our teacher told us.  
Our teacher announced that the trip .....
- 5 "I've travelled to 23 countries," said Helen.  
Helen mentioned that ..... to 23 countries.
- 6 "Can you give me a lift to school?" I asked.  
I asked my parents if ..... a lift to school.

#### 2 Choose the correct reporting verb and complete the sentences in reported speech.

- 1 "Don't go close to the edge!"  
The guide **warned** / **asked** us .....
- 2 "Don't forget to call me later."  
My mother **mentioned** / **reminded** .....
- 3 "Get out of my house!"  
The man **suggested** / **ordered** everyone .....
- 4 "We didn't make an effort."  
We **insisted** / **admitted** that .....
- 5 "How did they feel during the earthquake?"  
Alex **wondered** / **declared** .....
- 6 "I've been waiting outside in the cold for hours."  
My sister **complained** / **admitted** .....

### 3 Complete the mini-dialogues in reported speech.

1 **Me:** Are you scared of snakes?

**Sam:** No, I'm not, but I'm afraid of spiders.

I asked Sam .....

He told me .....

2 **Waiter:** Are you enjoying your meal, sir?

**Customer:** No, this isn't what I ordered.

The waiter asked the customer .....

He replied that .....

3 **Ben:** Let's go and see a film tonight.

**Meg:** We've got a maths test tomorrow, remember?

Ben suggested .....

Meg reminded him .....

4 **Pam:** Have you seen my jacket?

**Ella:** I wore it last night and left it at the café.

Pam asked .....

Ella admitted that .....

### 4 Complete the texts with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

Sylvester Stallone wrote the script for the film *Rocky* when he was a poor unknown actor. Hollywood producers liked it and offered him a lot of money for it, but Stallone said that he <sup>1</sup> ..... (not sign) a contract unless he <sup>2</sup> ..... (get) the part of *Rocky*. Finally, one studio agreed, and that film made him one of Hollywood's biggest stars.

-----

In 1971, Clint Eastwood was a huge star, mainly in cowboy films like *The Good, the Bad and the Ugly*. He said that he <sup>3</sup> ..... (spend) seven years working with both good and bad directors and that it <sup>4</sup> ..... (be) finally time for him to start directing. His first film was a thriller about a radio DJ. The film did well at the box office, and this was the beginning of Eastwood's career as a director.

-----

Actress Emily Blunt had a bad stutter as a child. In an interview a few years ago, she said that as a girl, she <sup>5</sup> ..... (want) to speak a lot, but it <sup>6</sup> ..... (be) almost impossible for her to get the words out. Then, a teacher suggested <sup>7</sup> ..... (act) in the school play. Emily discovered that on the stage, playing characters and talking in different accents, her stutter disappeared.

## UNIT 8 More Practice

### VOCABULARY

#### 1 Choose the correct answer.

- Jack suddenly ... at the party, much to everyone's surprise.  
a showed up  
b popped up
- My little sister always ... me. I think she wants to be like me.  
a perceives  
b imitates
- It's not polite to ... people.  
a trust  
b point at
- The security guard ... the woman was shoplifting and stopped her.  
a suspected  
b exploited

#### 2 Match A to B to form sentences.

##### A

- A man distracted me while someone tried to grab my bag. That's the oldest trick in the
- Little kids always believe whatever people tell them. They're so
- This isn't a scam. This website is
- Nobody wants to buy that house. People think it's
- Don't believe Jason. He's a
- I didn't recognise Tim because he was
- I didn't believe a word she was saying, so I called her

##### B

- |                   |                     |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| ..... a haunted.  | ..... e book.       |
| ..... b gullible. | ..... f legitimate. |
| ..... c bluff.    | ..... g disguised.  |
| ..... d liar.     |                     |

#### 3 Complete the sentences with the expressions below.

loud and clear | pick and choose | give or take | now and then | sick and tired

- I don't usually believe everything I hear, but ..... I am fooled.
- There was no misunderstanding. The message was .....
- I'm ..... of adverts popping up on the screen.
- This ghost tour costs about £300, ..... a few pounds.
- Online criminals don't ..... their victims – they send out thousands of e-mails and hope some people respond.

**4 Complete the sentences with a suitable word. Pay attention to the words in bold.**

- 1 If something **sounds fishy**, it doesn't feel .....
- 2 If you **pull the wool over someone's eyes**, you're trying to ..... that person.
- 3 When you **fall for** something, you've been .....
- 4 People often **shiver** when they are .....
- 5 **Scams** ..... people.
- 6 Children are often **petrified** of .....

**5 Write the idioms below the sentences they describe.**

take it with a pinch of salt | a pack of lies | a tall story | give someone the benefit of the doubt

- 1 Don't believe everything she says.  
.....
- 2 Nothing he said is true.  
.....
- 3 Maybe he's telling the truth.  
.....
- 4 That's really an exaggeration.  
.....

## UNIT 8 More Practice

### GRAMMAR

#### 1 Choose the correct answer. In some sentences, both answers are correct.

- 1 We decided **to leave** / **leaving** early.
- 2 She likes **to play** / **playing** pranks on her friends.
- 3 I hope **to see** / **seeing** you soon.
- 4 She hasn't begun **to tell** / **telling** us her story.
- 5 Do you enjoy **to watch** / **watching** mystery films?
- 6 He denies **to spread** / **spreading** the rumour.

#### 2 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 Instead of ..... (argue), try listening to each other.
- 2 Our guest insisted on ..... (pay) for our dinner.
- 3 ..... (do) puzzles is good exercise for the brain.
- 4 It's easy ..... (fall for) a scam.
- 5 I can't stand ..... (watch) violent films.
- 6 I can't afford ..... (buy) anything in this shop.
- 7 I try to avoid ..... (eat) meat.
- 8 I look forward to ..... (hear) from you soon.

#### 3 Complete the sentences using a gerund or infinitive.

- 1 I'm glad you stopped ..... (smoke). Everyone knows cigarettes are bad for you.
- 2 I think I forgot ..... (lock) the door. I want to go back and check.
- 3 I regret ..... (tell) her the news. She's very upset.
- 4 I remember ..... (put) my key on the table when I came home. It must be here.
- 5 Don't forget ..... (text) me when you arrive. I'll be waiting to hear from you.
- 6 When we got to the top of the hill, we stopped ..... (rest). We were exhausted.

**4 Complete the sentences using 1-2 words.**

- 1 Have you ..... played a prank on anyone?
- 2 I'm really keen on ..... this new film.
- 3 She asked me if I ..... noticed anything unusual ..... evening.
- 4 If you were offered £1 million to spend the night in a haunted house, ..... you accept?
- 5 I'm sure you ..... be disappointed with our products.
- 6 I think the truth ..... revealed very soon.
- 7 You ..... been petrified when you heard the gunshots.
- 8 I can't ..... shivering.

**5 Complete the sentences using the words in brackets. Do not change the meaning of the original sentence.**

- 1 I'm sorry I hurt your feelings. (regret)  
I .....
- 2 I don't think we have ever met before. (remember)  
I .....
- 3 It's been three years since I have eaten meat. (stopped)  
I .....
- 4 "You should try yoga," my friend suggested. (try)  
My .....
- 5 I have an eye examination tomorrow. (checked)  
My .....
- 6 I'm not sure if I told. (might)  
I .....



- 5**
- 1 hasn't arrived yet
  - 2 has seen him in days
  - 3 haven't been feeling well for days
  - 4 have never cheated in exams
  - 5 have been waiting all day

## UNIT 2

### VOCABULARY Page 1

- 1** 1 evolve 4 install  
2 handle 5 delete  
3 browse 6 update
- 2** 1 person 4 long  
2 slight 5 with  
3 gone 6 over
- 3** 1 e 2 b 3 d 4 f 5 a 6 c

Page 2

- 4** 1 get over 4 Keep on  
2 back up 5 pick up  
3 speak out 6 take over
- 5** 1 heavy rain 4 conveniently located  
2 rapid increase 5 slight difference  
3 strongly opposed 6 deadly serious  
4 conveniently located

### GRAMMAR Page 3

- 1** 1 will have closed 5 will be working  
2 will be doing 6 will have become  
3 won't have disappeared 7 will be using  
4 won't be using 8 will have lost
- 2** 1 will have finished 4 will be living  
2 will have set up 5 will have returned  
3 will be playing
- 3** 1 What will you be doing?  
2 Will you have finished your studies?  
3 How much money will you have saved?  
4 Where will you be living?  
5 Will you still be playing computer games?

Page 4

- 4** Accept all logical and grammatically correct answers.
- 5** 1 will be working, will ... be doing / are ... going to do  
2 am calling / am going to call, won't be  
3 will have saved, are ... going to buy  
4 will begin / begins, will end / will have ended

## UNIT 3

### VOCABULARY Page 1

- 1**
- |                 |         |
|-----------------|---------|
| 1 sure          | 4 buy   |
| 2 advertisement | 5 money |
| 3 little        |         |
- 2** Possible answers
- |            |               |
|------------|---------------|
| 1 wash     | 4 comfortable |
| 2 stealing | 5 money       |
| 3 wore     | 6 clothes     |
- 3**
- |       |       |
|-------|-------|
| 1 at  | 5 at  |
| 2 in  | 6 out |
| 3 in  | 7 by  |
| 4 out |       |
- 4**
- |                 |               |
|-----------------|---------------|
| 1 self-made     | 4 high-end    |
| 2 short-sleeved | 5 second-hand |
| 3 well-known    | 6 homemade    |

Page 2

- 5**
- |           |            |
|-----------|------------|
| 1 fitting | 5 shipping |
| 2 chain   | 6 social   |
| 3 price   | 7 credit   |
| 4 sold    | 8 short    |
- 6**
- |              |              |
|--------------|--------------|
| 1 delivery   | 4 rejection  |
| 2 refundable | 5 prevention |
| 3 valuable   |              |

### GRAMMAR Page 3

- 1**
- |         |         |
|---------|---------|
| 1 who   | 4 where |
| 2 that  | 5 when  |
| 3 whose | 6 which |
- 2**
- |                  |                |
|------------------|----------------|
| 1 which / that   | 5 where        |
| 2 (which / that) | 6 whose        |
| 3 who / that     | 7 when         |
| 4 who            | 8 (who / that) |
- 3**
- 1 I went to the shop **where** you usually shop.
  - 2 ✓
  - 3 ✓
  - 4 I don't like people **who / that** aren't honest.
  - 5 Where did you put the tickets **that / which** you bought?
  - 6 Paula, **whose** opinion I really respect, recommended this café.
  - 7 ✓
  - 8 Our car, **which** is 12 years old, still works well.

- 4**
- 1 I bought some new trousers which I've wanted for ages.
  - 2 I had an argument with the shop assistant who refused to give me a refund.
  - 3 We got to the town centre at 8 pm, when most of the shops were closed.
  - 4 I went to the fitting room, where I tried on two pairs of jeans.
  - 5 Michael, who forgot his credit card yesterday, owes me £10. / Michael, who owes me £10, forgot his credit card yesterday.
  - 6 Jennifer, whose clothes are all second-hand, always looks great.

- 5**
- 1 I bought Jane's car, which she replaced with a larger one.
  - 2 I'll always think about the day when / that I started my first job.
  - 3 My grandfather, whose chain stores are international, is a self-made man.
  - 4 I can't remember the exact location where I'm supposed to meet him.
  - 5 This advertising campaign, which targets young children, should be banned.
  - 6 The sales assistant who / that helped me yesterday isn't here now.

## UNIT 4

### VOCABULARY Page 1

- 1** 1 audience                      5 demand for  
2 compose                        6 venues  
3 recording                        7 megastar  
4 hit the big time

- 2** 1 b      2 a      3 c      4 b      5 a

- 3** 1 shouldn't                      4 watching  
2 continued                      5 singing  
3 great

Page 2

- 4** 1 on                                5 to  
2 in                                 6 to  
3 out                                7 off  
4 down                              8 up

- 5** 1 underpaid                      4 overestimated  
2 relocated                        5 misunderstood  
3 megastar

### GRAMMAR Page 3

- 1** 1 d      3 b      5 a      7 e  
2 g      4 f      6 h      8 c

- 2** 1 a, c    2 b, c    3 a, b    4 b, c    5 a, c

Page 4

- 3** 1 did not have to come  
2 May I leave  
3 will be able to watch  
4 might meet  
5 must be

- 4** 1 shouldn't have                      4 must have  
2 have to                                5 won't be able to  
3 might have                            6 can't have

- 5** 1 must  
2 can't / am not able to  
3 must have  
4 might / may  
5 couldn't / wasn't able to  
6 shouldn't have



## UNIT 6

### VOCABULARY Page 1

- 1** 1 d    2 a    3 c    4 e    5 b
- 2** 1 landscape                      5 Beyond  
2 soil                                6 deadly  
3 rough                              7 prey  
4 tides                                8 terrifying
- 3** 1 b    2 a    3 b    4 a    5 a    6 b

Page 2

- 4** 1 up                                    4 away  
2 down                                5 out  
3 up                                    6 up
- 5** 1 unpredictable                    4 irresponsible  
2 inactive                            5 illogical  
3 impatient

### GRAMMAR Page 3

- 1** 1 was written  
2 was being interviewed  
3 have already been sold  
4 was wiped out  
5 is being done  
6 must be read  
7 Have ... been caught
- 2** 1 have been killed by forest fires  
2 are put on our car every November  
3 was created by volcanoes  
4 can't be grown here  
5 are being damaged by huge waves in the harbour  
6 will be donated to an animal shelter  
7 should have been told that the beach was closed  
8 hasn't been hiked on

Page 4

- 3** 1 was hit                              5 was built  
2 was found                        6 was disturbed  
3 is hit                                7 can be found  
4 are affected                       8 isn't guaranteed
- 4** 1 can be reached at this number  
2 have praised her latest book around the world  
3 is going to be cancelled  
4 this book be exchanged  
5 living organisms are contained in soil

## UNIT 7

### VOCABULARY Page 1

- 1** 1 c    3 g    5 f    7 d  
2 e    4 a    6 b

- 2** 1 a    2 b    3 b    4 a    5 b    6 b

Page 2

- 3** 1 cautious                      5 avoid  
2 hesitate                      6 challenging  
3 outcome                      7 risky ventures  
4 enthusiastic                  8 daredevil

- 4** 1 T  
2 F – Your upbringing relates to your childhood.  
3 T  
4 T  
5 F – Fearless people don't get frightened.  
6 F – When something looks suspicious, it makes you cautious.

- 5** Possible answers  
1 brave                          4 late  
2 snake                          5 hurt  
3 huge                          6 friends

### GRAMMAR Page 3

- 1** 1 we would see some lions  
2 he had to leave  
3 us not to sit down  
4 had been cancelled  
5 she had travelled  
6 they could give me

- 2** 1 warned, not to stand close to the edge  
2 reminded, me not to forget to call her later  
3 ordered, to get out of his house  
4 admitted, we hadn't made an effort  
5 wondered, how they had felt during the earthquake  
6 complained, that she had been waiting outside in the cold for hours

Page 4

- 3** 1 if he was scared of snakes, that he wasn't, but he was afraid of spiders  
2 if / whether was enjoying his meal, wasn't what he had ordered  
3 going to see / that they go to see a film that night, that they had a maths test the next / the following day / the day after  
4 if / whether Ella had seen her jacket, she had worn it the night before / the previous night and had left it at the café

- 4** 1 wouldn't sign                  5 had wanted  
2 got                                  6 had been

3 had spent  
4 was

7 acting / that she act

## UNIT 8

### VOCABULARY Page 1

- 1** 1 a    2 b    3 b    4 a
- 2** 1 e    3 f    5 d    7 c  
2 b    4 a    6 g
- 3** 1 now and then                      4 give or take  
2 loud and clear                      5 pick and choose  
3 sick and tired

Page 2

- 4** Possible answers  
1 right                                      4 cold  
2 trick                                      5 cheat  
3 deceived                                6 monsters
- 5** 1 take it with a pinch of salt  
2 a pack of lies  
3 give someone the benefit of the doubt  
4 a tall story

### GRAMMAR Page 3

- 1** 1 to leave                                4 to tell / telling  
2 to play / playing                      5 watching  
3 to see                                      6 spreading
- 2** 1 arguing                                5 watching  
2 paying                                    6 to buy  
3 Doing                                    7 eating  
4 to fall for                                8 hearing
- 3** 1 smoking                                4 putting  
2 to lock                                    5 to text  
3 telling                                      6 to rest

Page 4

- 4** 1 ever                                      5 won't  
2 seeing                                    6 will be  
3 had, that                                7 must have  
4 would                                    8 stop
- 5** 1 regret hurting your feelings  
2 don't remember ever meeting before  
3 stopped eating meat three years ago  
4 friend suggested that I try yoga  
5 eyes will be checked tomorrow  
6 might not have told her

# GRAMMAR BASICS

## REVIEW OF TENSES

### PRESENT SIMPLE

#### FORM

base form of verb + -s / -es

#### USES

- 1 an action that happens regularly  
*She often chats on social media.*
- 2 a general truth or scientific fact  
*We use pictograms to convey ideas.*
- 3 a thought, feeling or expectation (a stative verb)  
*Do you want to post this photo?*
- 4 a future schedule or timetable  
*The mobile phone kiosk opens at 8.00 tomorrow.*

#### ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY / TIME EXPRESSIONS

always, usually, generally, regularly, frequently, often, sometimes, occasionally, rarely, seldom, never  
every day / week, on Mondays, once a month, at 1.00, in the morning, How often ... ?

[ ] Grammar Appendix Workbook, page 102

### PRESENT CONTINUOUS

#### FORM

am / is / are + verb + -ing

#### USES

- 1 an action happening now  
*I am uploading photos right now.*
- 2 a temporary action  
*He isn't studying communication this year.*
- 3 a definite plan for the near future  
*Are you starting your project tomorrow?*

#### TIME EXPRESSIONS

now, right now, at the moment, this year, at present, today, these days, this evening, tonight, tomorrow, next Sunday

[ ] Grammar Appendix Workbook, page 103

### PAST SIMPLE

#### FORM

verb + -ed / irregular verbs

#### USES

- 1 a completed action in the past  
*We completed the exam an hour ago.*  
*I didn't go online yesterday.*  
*Did she meet him face-to-face last week?*
- 2 consecutive actions in the past  
*He turned on the computer and went online.*

#### TIME EXPRESSIONS

yesterday, last week / year, two days ago, in 2004, in the 15th century, when, then

[ ] Grammar Appendix Workbook, page 104

[ ] Irregular Verbs List pages 174-175

### PAST CONTINUOUS

#### FORM

was / were + verb + -ing

#### USES

- 1 an incomplete action in progress at a specific time in the past  
*At midnight, Jill was chatting online.*
- 2 an incomplete action in progress interrupted by another action  
*The phone rang while he was texting the news.*
- 3 two incomplete actions in progress at the same time in the past  
*While Pete was downloading the film, I was making popcorn.*

#### TIME EXPRESSIONS

last night / week / year, at 3.00, when, while, as

[ ] Grammar Appendix Workbook, page 105

### FUTURE SIMPLE

#### FORM

will + base form of verb

#### USES

- 1 a future prediction  
*I'm sure Tom will keep in touch.*
- 2 a spontaneous decision  
*I'll help you download the instructions.*
- 3 future events in a timetable  
*The demonstration will start at 2.30.*

**NOTE:** We can also use the Present Simple to talk about the future when we are referring to events in a timetable.  
*The new technology museum opens next month.*

#### TIME EXPRESSIONS

tomorrow, this evening, in the future, last week

[ ] Grammar Appendix Workbook, page 106

### BE GOING TO

#### FORM

am / is / are + going to + base form of verb

#### USES

- 1 future plans  
*They're going to apply to the Youth Programme.*
- 2 an action that is about to happen  
*Wait! She's going to phone any minute.*

**REMEMBER:** We use the Present Continuous to talk about a definite plan for the near future.  
*The robotics conference is taking place in Japan next year.*

#### TIME EXPRESSIONS

tomorrow, this evening, in an hour, at 7 o'clock, later, next week / month, soon, in a few minutes, in the future, on 3rd June

[ ] Grammar Appendix Workbook, page 106

**PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE****FORM**

*have / has + past participle*

**USES**

**1** an action that started in the past and continues until the present

*She has worked at our school for five years.*

**2** an action that took place at an unspecified time in the past and is relevant to the present

*We've just begun the unit on the French Revolution.*

**TIME EXPRESSIONS**

never, ever, already, just, yet, recently, lately, in recent years, for, since, how long ... ?

[ ] **Grammar Appendix** Workbook, page 107

**1** Write sentences with the words below. Use the Present Perfect Simple.

- 1 Emma / never / skip class / .
- 2 I / already / read / this book / three times / .
- 3 I / not revise / for the exam / yet / .
- 4 you / already / make / new friends / at school / ?
- 5 she / teach / at this school / for many years / .
- 6 we / be / friends / since primary school / .

**PAST PERFECT SIMPLE****FORM**

*had + past participle*

**USE**

a completed action that happened before another action in the past

*I was so excited! I had never scored 100 in a maths exam before.*

**TIME EXPRESSIONS**

already, by the time, after, before, until, never, just

[ ] **Grammar Appendix** Workbook, page 108

**2** Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets. Use the Past Perfect Simple.

- 1 Until I started Year 9, I ... (always / wear) a school uniform.
- 2 He got to school 20 minutes after classes ... (begin).
- 3 By the time we arrived, everyone ... (leave) school.
- 4 How many schools ... he ... (attend) before starting at this school?
- 5 The teacher realised that Jason ... (copy) an essay from the Internet.
- 6 The teacher was angry because the student ... (not tell) the truth.
- 7 ... you ... (know) about this before I told you?

**3** Choose the correct answer.

- 1 Until last night, I ... my best friend's parents.
  - a have never met
  - b didn't meet
  - c had never met
- 2 Our school ... smartphones yet.
  - a hasn't banned
  - b hadn't banned
  - c didn't ban
- 3 Philip ... a new phone when we ran into him.
  - a bought
  - b has just bought
  - c had just bought
- 4 You are always together. How long ... friends?
  - a have you been
  - b were you
  - c had you been
- 5 I think she ... here a few years ago.
  - a had taught
  - b taught
  - c has taught

**PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS****FORM**

*have / has + been + verb + -ing*

**USE**

an action that started in the past and still continues in the present

*The teacher has been trying to explain the grammar for half an hour.*

**TIME EXPRESSIONS**

since 2012, all day / night / morning, for a year, lately, how long ... ?

[ ] **Grammar Appendix** Workbook, page 108

**4** Complete the sentences with a suitable verb below. Use the Present Perfect Continuous. **not pay attention | teach | try | disturb | argue**

- 1 I ... to learn this poem by heart for days.
- 2 ... they ... with each other all day?
- 3 Stop it! You ... me all afternoon.
- 4 How long ... she ... at this school?
- 5 What's wrong? You ... since the lesson started.

**5** Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Use the Present Perfect Simple or Present Perfect Continuous.

- 1 Why ... you ... (stare) out of the window all morning?
- 2 Lori ... always ... (take) notes during lessons.
- 3 David ... (care) for his younger brother for months.
- 4 Steve ... (not apologise) to Ellen yet.
- 5 ... she ever ... (cheat) before?
- 6 He ... (work) on the assignment since early this morning.

**FUTURE CONTINUOUS****FORM**

*will + be + verb + -ing*

**USES**

- 1 an action in progress at a specific time in the future  
*At this time tomorrow, I'll be watching an eSports tournament.*
- 2 future plans  
*Dave will be studying computer science next year.*

**TIME EXPRESSIONS**

at this time tomorrow, soon, next ... , on Monday, in the next decade, in 50 years' time

[ ] Grammar Appendix Workbook, page 109

**FUTURE PERFECT SIMPLE****FORM**

*will + have + past participle*

**USE**

an action completed by a specific time in the future  
*By 2030, self-driving cars will have become common.*

**TIME EXPRESSIONS**

by this time next week, by 2 o'clock, by the end of ... , by then, by July, in five months, by 2050

[ ] Grammar Appendix Workbook, page 110

**1 Choose the correct answer. Then decide if you think the predictions will happen.**

- 1 Hunger in the world **will have ended / will be ending** by the end of this century.
- 2 Within the next decade, millions more people **will have lived / will be living** in cities.
- 3 By 2030, 800 million people **will have lost / will be losing** their jobs to robots.
- 4 In the next decade, most cars **won't have used / won't be using** petrol.
- 5 By the year 2100, scientists **will have solved / will be solving** the problem of global warming.

**2 Write questions with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Use the Future Continuous or Future Perfect Simple. Then answer the questions.**

- 1 What kind of clothes ... people ... (wear) 100 years from now?
- 2 ... more animals ... (become) extinct by the middle of this century?
- 3 How many hours a week ... people ... (work) in 50 years' time?
- 4 How ... transport ... (change) by the year 2400?
- 5 ... children ... (go) to school in 200 years' time?

**3 Complete the dialogues using the words in brackets. Use the Future Continuous or Future Perfect Simple.**

- 1 Would you like to come round to my house tonight?  
Sorry, I can't. I ... (revise / for the exam).
- 2 Will you be ready for the science fair next week?  
I don't know. I'm afraid I ... (not finish / my project).
- 3 Will you be tired at the end of the marathon?  
Of course! We ... (run / 42 kilometres)!
- 4 It's Christmas soon.  
Yes! Before we know it, we ... (celebrate / with our family).
- 5 I'll be late. Maybe you should order the food now.  
OK. By the time you get here, they ... (deliver / our order)
- 6 What's the agenda for your next meeting?  
For one thing, we ... (discuss / the new project).

**4 Choose the correct answer.**

- 1 It's late. I ... her tomorrow.  
a will have called  
b am calling  
c will call
- 2 By 2025, robots ... operations in hospitals.  
a will have performed  
b will be performing  
c are going to perform
- 3 Dara ... her drone in the park all day tomorrow.  
a will be flying  
b will fly  
c will have flown
- 4 Today, I ... to you about the future of 3D printing.  
a will have talked  
b am going to talk  
c will talk
- 5 By the end of the week, I ... my robotics course.  
a will be completing  
b will have completed  
c am going to complete

## RELATIVE PRONOUNS

**who / that (people)**

*I don't know anyone **who / that** buys high-end clothing.*

**which / that (objects, animals)**

*The jacket **which / that** I bought is second-hand.*

**when (time)**

*The 1990s was the decade **when** online shopping started gaining popularity.*

**where (place)**

*This is one of the websites **where** you can read reviews of new phones.*

**whose (possession)**

*That's the girl **whose** fashion blog I read every week.*

[ ] Grammar Appendix Workbook, page 111

### 1 Choose the correct relative pronoun.

- I love the outfit **when / where / that** Molly is wearing!
- The girl **whose / when / which** credit card I found lives nearby.
- I'll never forget the day **when / which / where** I met my best friend.
- You may return items **which / who / when** you don't want.
- Most of the people **whose / where / who** shop here are teens.
- I found a shop **when / where / which** they sell homemade cakes.

### 2 Match A to B to form sentences.

**A**

- There are many brands
- I admire people
- I'll take you to a chain store
- Christmas is a season
- They started an advertising campaign
- There were several customers

**B**

- who asked for a refund.
- which was very expensive.
- whose clothes always look good.
- where you always get good value.
- that are sold online.
- when people spend a lot of money on gifts.

### 3 Complete the sentences with the relative pronouns below.

**where | whose | which | when | who**

- What's the name of the budget app ... you use?
- Not many of us look like the models ... appear in adverts.
- January, ... we have our biggest sale, is our busiest month.
- The factory ... these shoes are made is in Italy.
- This book, ... author is a fashion historian, is fascinating.

## DEFINING AND NON-DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSES

A relative clause modifies a noun and is introduced by a relative pronoun. A relative clause follows the noun it modifies.

**Defining relative clauses** provide information that is essential to identify the noun described.

*I got a refund from the shop **where I'd purchased the lamp.***

**Non-defining relative clauses** provide information that is not essential to identify the noun described. We use commas to separate a non-defining relative clause from the main clause. We do not use the relative pronoun *that* in non-defining relative clauses.

*I got a refund from IKEA, **where I'd purchased the lamp.***

**NOTE:** The relative pronouns *who*, *that*, *when* and *which* can be omitted in defining relative clauses if they are not the subject of the relative clause.

*The lamp (**which / that**) I bought didn't work properly.*

[ ] Grammar Appendix Workbook, page 111

### 4 Complete the text with a suitable relative pronoun below.

**which | where | who | when | whose**

#### The World's Youngest Banker

José Adolfo Quisocala is a Peruvian teenager <sup>1</sup> ... manages his own bank. In 2012, <sup>2</sup> ... he was only seven, he noticed that his friends were spending all their money on things like sweets and football cards. He decided to help kids save money. He started the Bartselana Student Bank, <sup>3</sup> ... young people of all ages can open accounts. Every client must bring in at least one kilo of paper or plastic a month for recycling. The bank, <sup>4</sup> ... weighs what the kids bring in, puts money into their account. Each client must save a certain amount before they can take out any of their money. José, <sup>5</sup> ... bank now has over 2,000 clients, is helping the environment and teaching kids to manage a budget at the same time.

### 5 Which of the answers in Exercise 4 can be replaced with the relative pronoun *that*?

### 6 Combine the sentences with the relative pronoun in brackets. Add commas where necessary.

- This is the convenience shop. It sells food products online. (which)
- Friday was the day. I saw my doctor for a check-up then. (when)
- Joe works in an advertising agency. He's a graphic designer. (who)
- I bought jeans. They were in the sales. (that)
- My friend moved to London. She's going to fashion college there. (where)
- Vivian is a year older than me. Her birthday is tomorrow. (whose)

## MODALS

## FORM

modal + base form of verb

## USES

**can (ability, request, possibility)**

*She can play five musical instruments.*

*Can you drive us to the concert?*

*We can buy tickets online or at the venue.*

**can't (strong disbelief, inability, prohibition)**

*The rumours of the band's break-up can't be true.*

*I can't hear the lyrics. The guitars are too loud.*

*Teens under age 16 can't go to that club.*

**be able to (ability, possibility)**

*He isn't able to play the violin.*

*She's been able to get jobs directing music videos.*

**must (obligation, necessity, strong belief, logical conclusion)**

*All outdoor performances must end by 11.30 pm.*

*We must hurry, or we'll be late.*

*It must be difficult to feel like an outsider.*

**mustn't (prohibition)**

*You mustn't film the concert.*

**have to / need to (necessity, obligation)**

*We have to / need to offer more music education in schools.*

**don't have to / don't need to / needn't (lack of necessity / obligation)**

*You don't have to / don't need to / needn't see the remake. It's awful.*

**should / ought to (advice, opinion)**

*She should / ought to practise more.*

**may / might (possibility)**

*She may / might come out with a new novel next year.*

**may (polite request, permission)**

*May I ask you a personal question?*

**could (past ability, possibility, polite request, polite suggestion)**

*When he was young, he could sing beautifully.*

*I'm sorry I couldn't get another free ticket for you.*

*Could you please open the window?*

*You could be nicer to your sister.*

**would (formal request, offer)**

*Would you allow us to film in your school, please?*

*Would you like anything to drink?*

[ ] Grammar Appendix Workbook, pages 112-113

**1 Choose TWO correct answers.**

- He's absolutely amazing! You ... see him perform live one day.  
a are able to    b should    c ought to
- ... I please take a selfie with you?  
a Could    b Can    c Should
- The singer ... cancel the rest of her world tour because she's ill.  
a can    b must    c has to
- That guitar solo is too difficult for me. I ... play it.  
a can't    b mustn't    c am not able to
- My mum ... have some old Bob Dylan albums. I'll ask her.  
a may    b can    c might
- You ... record the concert. It's not allowed.  
a shouldn't    b mustn't    c can't

**2 Complete the sentences with the correct modals in the brackets. One modal is unnecessary.**

- We ... sit on the wet ground. We ... bring chairs. (can / don't have to / might)
- They ... open a dance club, but they ... get permission first. (mustn't / may / need to)
- I ... leave soon. I ... miss my train. (mustn't / can / have to)
- The band ... upload more videos. They ... gain a lot of fans online. (should / could / shouldn't)
- Tickets ... sell out quickly. We ... wait too long to buy them. (have to / might / shouldn't)

**3 Complete the sentences with the modals below. would | can | don't have to | can't | ought to | mustn't | might | are able to**

- I love you! ... I have your autograph?
- I'm not sure, but I ... invite Julian to the play.
- You ... enter the music festival without paying a £20 fee.
- Your earbuds are awful! You ... buy better ones.
- You ... smoke inside the venue. It's illegal.
- ... you be interested in joining our band?
- You ... be an adult to relate to the main character's problems.
- ... teens ... enter the talent contest?

## MODAL PERFECTS

### FORM

modal + *have* + *past participle*

### USES

**should / ought to have** (criticism or regret after an event)

*We **should have / ought to have held onto our old records.***

**could have** (possibility to have done something, but in fact did not)

*She **could have starred** in many films, but she preferred live theatre.*

**may / might have** (a guess about a past action / possibility that something was true)

*Wearing that outrageous dress **may not / might not have been** such a good idea.*

**must have** (certainty that something was true)

*They **must have paid** a lot for that rare album.*

**would have** (willingness to do something, but in fact could not)

*They **would have rebuilt** the theatre, but they lacked financial support.*

**can't have / couldn't have** (certainty that something is impossible)

*You **can't have / couldn't have seen** her in the audience last night. She's still on holiday in Toronto.*

**needn't have** (unnecessary past action)

*She **needn't have made** the film on location. It made no difference to the story.*

[ ] Grammar Appendix Workbook, page 114

### 4 Read the sentences and choose the correct answer. Pay attention to the modal perfects in bold.

- 1 You **should have told** me how boring the film was! I *didn't like / won't like* it.
- 2 Something **must have happened** to John. He is *always / never* late for a meeting.
- 3 Marianne **couldn't have left** – her bag *is / isn't* here.
- 4 Paul McCartney **might have composed** this. I'm *certain / pretty sure* about that.
- 5 We **could have gone out**, but we *decided to / had to* stay home.
- 6 You **needn't have brought** a present. It wasn't *necessary / possible*.
- 7 I **would have offered** you a ticket. I *knew / didn't realise* you wanted to come.

### 5 Choose the correct answer.

- 1 We ... arrived so early. The theatre's not even open yet.
  - a couldn't have
  - b shouldn't have
  - c wouldn't have
- 2 They're broadcasting some old TV shows now. There ... been a demand for them.
  - a would have
  - b should have
  - c must have
- 3 We ... told her. Now she's angry at us.
  - a might have
  - b must have
  - c should have
- 4 I ... enjoyed the party, but I was unable to go.
  - a might have
  - b could have
  - c must have
- 5 Without their manager, they ... hit the big time.
  - a wouldn't have
  - b shouldn't have
  - c needn't have

### 6 Complete the sentences with the modal perfects below.

**must have | may have | would have | shouldn't have needn't have | couldn't have**

- 1 You ... broken your promise. It was wrong.
- 2 I ... invited you to the play, but I went with my class.
- 3 You ... bought the book. I've got an extra copy.
- 4 I ... forgotten to tell him. I just don't remember.
- 5 She ... driven from London in an hour. It's a 250-km journey.
- 6 I ... misunderstood. We need bus 30, not 13.

### 7 Choose the correct answer.

- Dan:** I saw the photos you posted from the Lizzo concert. It <sup>1</sup> **must be / must have been** fantastic!
- Sue:** It was! You <sup>2</sup> **should have gone / should go** with us.
- Dan:** I <sup>3</sup> **would go / would have gone**, but by the time I tried to buy a ticket, the only ones left were £700 each! I <sup>4</sup> **couldn't believe / couldn't have believed** the price!
- Sue:** Well, Adam and I bought the £30 tickets, and we regretted it because we <sup>5</sup> **couldn't have / couldn't have had** a worse view of the stage. But, the sound system was brilliant, and we <sup>6</sup> **could see / could have seen** Lizzo clearly on the big screens.

**ZERO CONDITIONAL****FORM**

condition

result

If + Present Simple	+	Present Simple
---------------------	---	----------------

**USE**

a general truth or fact

*If someone is homeless, they have nowhere to live.***FIRST CONDITIONAL****FORM**

condition

result

If / Unless + Present Simple	+	will + base form of verb
------------------------------	---	--------------------------

**USE**

an action that is likely to happen in the future

*If the economy improves, unemployment will end.**Unemployment won't end unless the economy improves.***SECOND CONDITIONAL****FORM**

condition

result

If / Unless + Past Simple	+	would + base form of verb
---------------------------	---	---------------------------

**USE**

a hypothetical or imaginary situation in the present or future

*If more people supported our cause, we would succeed.***THIRD CONDITIONAL****FORM**

condition

result

If + Past Perfect Simple	+	would have + past participle
--------------------------	---	------------------------------

**USE**

an impossible or unfulfilled situation in the past

*If my father had lost his job, we would have sold our house.***TIME CLAUSES****USES**

Time clauses are often used in Zero and First Conditional sentences, where they replace the *if* clause. Words and expressions like *when*, *as soon as*, *the moment (that)*, etc., are followed by the Present Simple.

*I'll let you know when I leave the house.**I'll come home as soon as the curfew begins.**When teenagers spend time with their parents, they are less likely to drink.**I'll volunteer at the animal shelter after I finish my homework.*

[ ] Grammar Appendix Workbook, pages 115-116

**1 Choose the correct answer.**

- If I were you, I ... take action.  
a would    b will    c can
- Unless you ... our cause, we won't succeed.  
a won't support  
b will support  
c support
- If I accept this job, I ... higher wages.  
a earn    b will earn    c would earn
- People often leave their homeland if they ... safe there.  
a won't feel    b don't feel    c didn't feel
- If a man and woman do the same job, the woman often ... lower wages.  
a gets    b will get    c can get
- If teens had more to do, they ... join gangs.  
a won't    b didn't    c wouldn't

**2 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.**

- Robert lives in a slum. He ... (move) when he has more money.
- Yvette has started smoking. She will become addicted unless she ... (stop).
- Researchers have discovered an important fact. When teenagers spend time with their parents, they ... (be) less likely to drink.
- There's a lot of poverty in this country. People ... (not be) so poor if there were more jobs.
- The workers are unhappy. They will go on strike if they ... (not get) higher wages.
- Children need to receive a healthy diet. If they ... (not eat) well, it is difficult for them to concentrate in school.

**3 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Use the third conditional.**

- If John ... (receive) more help, he ... (not drop) out of school.
- If I ... (study) more, I ... (do) better in the exam.
- He ... (get away with) the crime if he ... (not leave) his fingerprints at the scene.
- ... you ... (become) his friend if you ... (know) he was once in a gang?
- The shelter ... (not close) if there ... (be) more funding.

## THE PASSIVE

## FORM

Many photographers visit this unique site.  
(active)

This unique site is visited by many photographers.  
(passive)

**Present Simple:** am / is / are + past participle  
*Millions of birds are killed by cats every year.*

**Past Simple:** was / were + past participle  
*Dinosaurs were wiped out more than 65 million years ago.*

**Future Simple:** will be + past participle  
*Emergency supplies will be distributed.*

**be going to:** am / is / are going to be + past participle  
*With the help of drones, more poachers are going to be caught.*

**Modals:** modal + be + past participle  
*Tourism to this wilderness area should be limited.*

**Modal Perfects:** modal + have been + past participle  
*That was risky. You could have been injured!*

**Present Continuous:** am / is / are being + past participle  
*Today, some crops are being grown in indoor farms.*

**Past Continuous:** was / were being + past participle  
*Throughout the 1990s, the factory's chemicals were being released into the air.*

**Present Perfect Simple:** have / has been + past participle  
*Hurricane warnings have already been posted.*

**Past Perfect Simple:** had been + past participle  
*Their homes had been destroyed by the earthquake.*

## USES

We use the passive voice when we want to focus on the action, not the agent, and also when the agent is obvious or unknown.

[ ] Grammar Appendix Workbook, pages 116-117

## 1 Choose the correct active or passive verb.

- 1 We object / are objected to deforestation.
- 2 His terrifying encounter with a bear is turning into / is being turned into a film.
- 3 We have cancelled / have been cancelled the picnic because of rain.
- 4 The guide warned / was warned us about deadly spiders.
- 5 Native species must protect / must be protected from invasive species.
- 6 Those mountain peaks will cover / will be covered with snow in the winter.
- 7 The decline in the fish population had reported / had been reported decades earlier.

## 2 Choose the correct answer.

## Megafires

In Portugal, in the summer of 2017, over 100 people <sup>1</sup> killed / were killed in forest fires. Planes, helicopters and 1,000 firefighters <sup>2</sup> brought in / were brought in, but they were helpless against the deadly fires. Unfortunately, these megafires have become more common in the last few years. Why is this happening? Many people <sup>3</sup> are moving / are being moved to the cities, so farms and villages <sup>4</sup> are abandoning / are being abandoned. Trees and bushes <sup>5</sup> are now growing / are now being grown in fields. Because of the longer, drier summers that <sup>6</sup> cause / are caused by climate change, these trees and bushes burn easily. Experts say more <sup>7</sup> should do / should be done to predict and prevent megafires.

## 3 Complete the sentences with a suitable word.

- 1 There's a lot of noise because a shopping centre is ... built across from our home.
- 2 This part of the jungle ... never been reached.
- 3 Efforts ... being made to stop the poachers.
- 4 Be careful! You could ... killed by the venom of this fish.
- 5 I remembered that I ... been warned about driving on this road at night.
- 6 ... a decision been made yet?

## 4 Complete the sentences about the work of a biologist. Use the correct passive form.

- 1 New species of animals ... (discover) every year.
- 2 In the past few years, thousands of new species ... (find).
- 3 In 2019 alone, 15 unknown types of gecko ... (first / see) by biologist Aaron Bauer.
- 4 They were found in places that ... (never / explore) before.
- 5 Scientists are afraid that many rare species ... (wipe out) before we discover them.

**REPORTED SPEECH – STATEMENTS AND QUESTIONS**

**RULES**

- 1 In reported statements and questions, we move the verb one tense back when the reporting verb is in the past.  
*"I think it will be a risky venture," said Robyn.  
 Robyn said that she thought it would be a risky venture.*
- 2 In reported statements, we often add the word *that*.  
*"He's always taken risks," said his coach.  
 His coach mentioned that he'd always taken risks.*
- 3 In reported statements and questions, we usually change personal pronouns, time and place expressions and demonstrative and possessive adjectives and pronouns.  
*"I'm going to do my first skydive without my teacher tomorrow," Amanda announced.  
 Amanda announced that she was going to do her first skydive without her teacher the following day.*
- 4 In Yes / No and *Wh-* questions, the reported question is transformed into an affirmative sentence, so there is no subject-verb inversion.  
*"Why do you do extreme sports?" the researcher asked.  
 The researcher wanted to know why I did extreme sports.*
- 5 In Yes / No questions, we begin the reported question with the words *if* or *whether*.  
*"Are you ever fearful before BASE jumping?" asked the reporter.  
 The reporter wanted to know if / whether I was ever fearful before BASE jumping.*

[ ] **Grammar Appendix** Workbook, pages 118-119

**1 Choose the correct answer.**

- 1 "I have never climbed rocks as high as these."  
 I admitted that I **had never climbed / have never climbed** rocks as high as those / these.
- 2 "Where did you compete last year?"  
 One of the other divers asked me where I **competed / had competed** the previous / before year.
- 3 "We're going bungee-jumping next week."  
 I told my mum that we **would go / were going** bungee-jumping the next / the following week.
- 4 "Will it snow heavily this afternoon?"  
 Joe wanted to know whether it **will snow / would snow** heavily that / this afternoon.
- 5 "Can you overcome your fear of heights?"  
 Megan asked me if I **can / could** overcome my / your fear of heights.

**ORDERS, REQUESTS AND SUGGESTIONS**

**RULES**

- 1 In reported orders and requests, we use the infinitive with *to*.  
*"Slow down!" ordered my driving instructor.  
 My driving instructor ordered me to slow down.  
 "Please explain your definition of a hero."  
 I asked the author to explain her definition of a hero.*
- 2 In negative reported orders, we use *not + infinitive with to*.  
*"Don't go closer to the cliff edge," warned the guide.  
 The guide warned us not to go closer to the cliff edge.*
- 3 In reported suggestions, the reporting verb can be followed by a gerund or *that + subject + base form of the verb*.  
*"Let's write about local heroes for our project."  
 Tim suggested writing / that we write about local heroes for our project.*

[ ] **Grammar Appendix** Workbook, pages 119-120

**2 Complete the following orders, requests and suggestions in reported speech.**

- 1 "Try again!"  
 The instructor ordered me ... again.
- 2 "Please submit your application by 30th June."  
 They asked us ... our application by 30th June.
- 3 "You should play it safe."  
 My brother recommended ... it safe.
- 4 "Bring your helmet."  
 He told me ... my helmet.
- 5 "Let's do this quiz about risk-taking."  
 Ann suggested that ... that quiz about risk-taking.

**3 Complete the sentences in reported speech.**

- 1 "We're planning to deal with all these details next week."  
 Mark explained that ... .
- 2 "How did you end up in hospital?"  
 Zack wanted to know ... .
- 3 "Use your common sense."  
 My mum told me ... .
- 4 "You should be more cautious."  
 My best friend suggested ... .
- 5 "Have the climbers made contact?"  
 The journalist wondered ... .
- 6 "Don't try to BASE jump from here."  
 The policeman ordered us ... .

## GERUNDS AND INFINITIVES

### FORM

Gerunds (verb + -ing)

### USES

Some verbs such as *admit*, *deny*, *enjoy*, *suggest* and *dislike* are followed by a gerund which functions as a noun.

*He denies falling for a scam.*

Gerunds also function as nouns when they are:

- the subject of a sentence  
*Trusting that insecure website was a huge mistake.*
- used after a preposition  
*My brother insists on playing silly pranks.*
- used after some expressions  
*I can't stand watching horror films.*

### FORM

Infinitives (to + base form of the verb)

Other verbs are followed by the infinitive form. They include *expect*, *hope*, *decide*, *agree* and *want*.

*He agreed to walk through the Haunted Castle with me.*

### USES

Infinitives are also used after an adjective.

*It was easy to see the advert was a hoax.*

Some verbs, such as *continue*, *begin*, *like* and *prefer*, can be followed by a gerund or infinitive without changing the meaning.

*She continued telling / to tell tall stories.*

Other verbs, such as *stop*, *remember*, *regret* and *forget*, can be followed by a gerund or infinitive, but the meaning changes.

He forgot to buy tickets.

(*He didn't remember to buy tickets.*)

He forgot buying tickets.

(*He didn't remember that he had bought tickets.*)

[ ] Grammar Appendix Workbook, pages 120-121

- Choose the correct answer. Which sentence has got **TWO** correct answers?
  - They succeeded in deceiving / to deceive hundreds of customers.
  - Pretending / To pretend to be a talent scout is one of the oldest tricks in the book.
  - Children enjoy watching / to watch simple magic tricks.
  - John won't admit to fall for / falling for that scam.
  - This magic trick is hard to do / doing.
  - He doesn't like to perform / performing in front of an audience.
  - It's possible perceiving / to perceive this photo in two different ways.
  - This illusion works by misleading / to mislead our brain.

- Complete the sentences with the gerund or infinitive form of the verbs in brackets.
  - I don't remember ... (see) this trick before.
  - The trick didn't work because I forgot ... (replace) a card.
  - Stop ... (stare) at that man. It's not polite.
  - Did you remember ... (call) Emily on her birthday?
  - I'm getting hungry. Let's stop ... (eat) on the way home.
  - He regrets ... (tell) her about his magic tricks.

## GRAMMAR REVIEW

- Choose the correct answer.
  - Today's teenagers have used / have been using the Internet from a very young age.
  - I didn't realise that you met / had met before.
  - At this time next year, I will live / will be living in another city.
  - I have read / had read this book twice.
  - By tonight, there will be no more tickets left. We will have sold / are going to sell them all.
- Match A to B and add a relative pronoun to make sentences.
 

A	B
1 My cousin,	a methods change constantly.
2 That's the venue	b is a magician, performs at parties.
3 This dollar bill,	c I can go skiing at weekends.
4 I love the winter,	d I perform twice a week.
5 He's a clever hacker	e looks authentic, is actually a fake.
- Complete the sentences with the correct modal or modal perfect.
 

shouldn't have | would have | shouldn't | might  
must have

  - You ... believe everything you hear.
  - You ... lied to me.
  - I'm sure they ... been so frightened.
  - They ... fall for this hoax. They're very gullible.
  - I didn't know you wanted to go out. I ... invited you to the performance.
- Complete the sentences with the correct conditional form or a time clause.
  - If people weren't so gullible, they ... (not believe) hoaxes.
  - If I ... (know) it was a scam, I wouldn't have sent him money.
  - If you lie all the time, people ... (not trust) you.
  - As soon as I find out, I ... (call) you.
  - He will get away with it unless we ... (go) to the police.