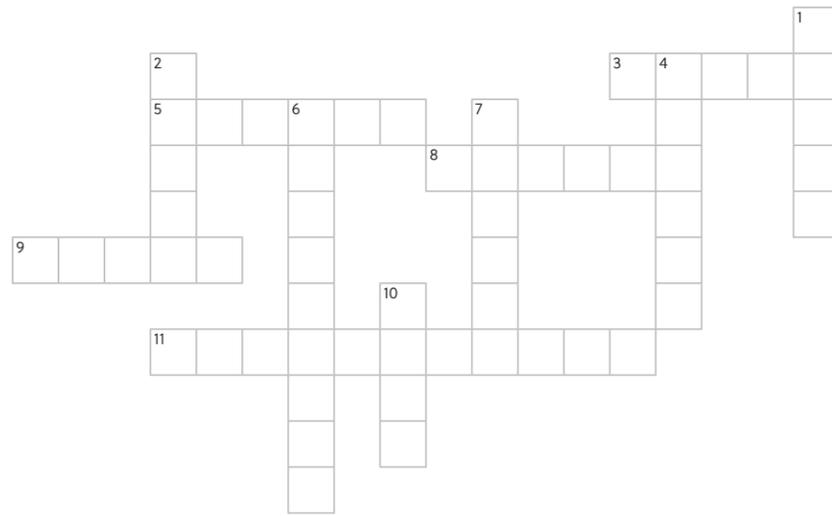


## Vocabulary in context

### Countries and nationalities

1 ☆ Complete the puzzle with the names of countries.



#### Across

- 3 The Pyramids are here.
- 5 The capital city is Warsaw.
- 8 The Eiffel Tower is here.
- 9 The Great Wall is here.
- 11 It's famous for making watches.

#### Down

- 1 Pizza is a famous food here.
- 2 Paella is a famous food here.
- 4 The Acropolis is here.
- 6 The capital city is Buenos Aires.
- 7 They speak Portuguese here.
- 10 The capital city is Lima.

2 ☆☆ Complete the countries and nationalities.

- |    |          |          |
|----|----------|----------|
| 1  | Colombia | .....    |
| 2  | .....    | Czech    |
| 3  | Ecuador  | .....    |
| 4  | .....    | German   |
| 5  | Hungary  | .....    |
| 6  | .....    | Indian   |
| 7  | Japan    | .....    |
| 8  | .....    | Mexican  |
| 9  | Russia   | .....    |
| 10 | .....    | Scottish |
| 11 | Slovakia | .....    |
| 12 | Ukraine  | .....    |
| 13 | .....    | Welsh    |

### Words connected with travel

3 ☆ Complete the travel words with the missing vowels.

- |   |                            |   |                      |
|---|----------------------------|---|----------------------|
| 1 | fl...ght                   | 4 | s.....v...n...r      |
| 2 | ...xc...rs.....n           | 5 | tr...v...l...g...ncy |
| 3 | p...ck...g...h...l...d...y | 6 | t...r...g...d...     |

4 ☆☆ Choose the correct alternative.

- A:** How do you usually **(a)** book/go your holidays? Do you go to a **(b)** tour guide/travel agency?
- B:** No, I don't. I usually go online.
- A:** Do you get the hotels and **(c)** passengers/flights together in a **(d)** luggage/package holiday?
- B:** No, I usually buy them separately.
- A:** Do you often go on **(e)** trips/sightseeing to interesting places near where you're staying?
- B:** Yes, but I prefer to have a **(f)** tour guide/passenger with us to tell us about the places.

5 ☆☆☆ Complete the text with these words.

book • flights • luggage • passengers • passport • sightseeing • souvenir • tickets • trips

According to Heathrow's website, about 1,300 planes leave and arrive at Heathrow Airport every day. There are **(a)** ..... to 84 different countries and about 220,000 **(b)** ..... pass through the airport each day. After your plane arrives, you first go through customs and show your **(c)** ..... Then you go downstairs to collect your **(d)** ..... Some people continue to other parts of the UK. Tourists often stay in London to go **(e)** ..... They **(f)** ..... a city tour online and get **(g)** ..... for a show. Or they go on short day **(h)** ..... to famous places like Oxford or Stratford-upon-Avon. A popular **(i)** ..... from London? A London bus keyring.

### Vocabulary extension ☆☆☆

6 Match the descriptions (1–5) to the types of holiday (a–e).

- |   |  |       |
|---|--|-------|
| 1 | A short holiday for a few days to places like Paris or Amsterdam.        | ..... |
| 2 | A holiday when you go walking, canoeing or rock-climbing.                | ..... |
| 3 | A trip to places in Africa to see animals.                               | ..... |
| 4 | You have a holiday at home and visit places in your area.                | ..... |
| 5 | You stay on a ship with lots of other people and visit different places. | ..... |
- |   |                  |   |            |
|---|------------------|---|------------|
| a | activity holiday | d | safari     |
| b | city break       | e | staycation |
| c | cruise           |   |            |

## Reading

1 Look at the title of the article. What do you think it is about?

- 1 popular tourist destinations
- 2 the good points of tourism
- 3 good places for activity holidays

### Great students' tip

#### Preparing before reading

Before you read a text, look at the title and any pictures or paragraph headings. Imagine what the text is about and think about any knowledge and vocabulary you already have on the topic. This helps you to understand the text when you read.

2 Read the article quickly. Check your answer for 1.

# OVERTOURISM

- A** Crowds of tourists wait for hours to look at the painting of the *Mona Lisa* in Paris. Lots of cruise ships with thousands of passengers enter the harbour of Venice. A long line of climbers wait on the side of Mount Everest to climb to the top. These are all examples of overtourism or, in other words, more tourists than a place can deal with.
- B** Tourism is important for money and jobs in many countries, but large numbers of visitors can also be a danger to famous places. For example, Venice in Italy has got a population of around 300,000 people, but according to many online sources it has over 24 million visitors a year. There are problems with traffic, rubbish and damage to buildings. It's also a problem for local people because the price of houses and food in restaurants increases in popular tourist areas, so it becomes difficult for local people to live there.
- C** Is there a way to stop overtourism? Some places are increasing the price of tickets to museums and famous buildings. Cities like Amsterdam and Paris have a tourist tax. Cities collect this money to help to pay for collecting rubbish and repairing streets and buildings. Another way is to limit numbers. According to an online article by *Forbes*, in 2016 there were 10,000 tourists a day from cruise ships on the Greek island of Santorini between May and September. Now there is a limit of 8,000 a day. The Peruvian tourist board reported that in 2018, there were over 1.5 million visitors to the historic site of Machu Picchu in Peru. Now there is time limit of four hours, to control the number of people passing through it in each part of the day.
- D** What can we do to stop overtourism? For your next sightseeing trip, why not visit some small towns and places that aren't as popular with tourists? Or plan your visit for a time when the number of visitors is low. Spend money in local restaurants and hotels. Above all, be careful not to damage buildings and don't leave rubbish.

For sources of data in exercise, see acknowledgements page.

3 16 Match the headings (1–4) to the paragraphs (A–D).

- 1 What can people do about overtourism? .....
- 2 What problems are there because of overtourism? .....
- 3 What is overtourism? .....
- 4 What are cities doing about overtourism? .....

4 Read the article again and answer the questions.

- 1 What is overtourism? .....
- 2 Which three examples does the writer give of overtourism? .....
- 3 Why is overtourism bad for Venice? .....
- 4 What do some cities do with money from tourism? .....
- 5 How many people can now leave cruise ships in Santorini in the summer? .....
- 6 What four things can tourists do to help with overtourism? .....

5 Match the underlined words in the text to the definitions.

- 1 ships stop here .....
- 2 money people pay to the city council .....
- 3 to become more in amount or level .....
- 4 hurt or harm, have a negative effect .....
- 5 ability to work well (often on problems) .....
- 6 fixing something .....

### Critical thinkers

6 What two positive effects of tourism does the text mention?

.....

.....

Past simple of to be

- Choose the correct alternative.
  - My parents was/were on holiday in Norway last winter.
  - We wasn't/weren't in Rome for very long – just two days.
  - The first prize was/were a trip to New York.
  - A: Was/Were your sister a tour guide last summer?  
B: Yes, she was/were.
  - A: Was/Were Yuri and Sienna in America last year?  
B: No, they wasn't/weren't.
  - I weren't/wasn't at school last week – I was/were on holiday.

Complete the conversations with the past form of to be.

- A: ..... you in Sydney for New Year's Eve last year?  
B: Yes, we ..... It ..... amazing.
- A: Where ..... Martina yesterday? ..... she ill?  
B: No, she ..... She ..... at the dentist.
- A: ..... your brother on the school trip last month?  
B: Yes, he ..... All his friends ..... on the trip, too.
- A: ..... your parents in Australia last winter?  
B: No, they ..... It ..... two years ago.
- A: Dylan and Lauren ..... very happy last night.  
B: ..... they? Why?  
A: They ..... in the city centre and the actor Robert Pattinson ..... there, in one of the shops! They ..... very excited!

There was/There were

- Complete the sentences with the correct form of there was/there were.
 

Lucia: Hi Marta! How was your holiday?  
Marta: It was great. The hotel was fantastic.  
(a) ..... a swimming pool and a gym.

Lucia: (b) ..... a view of the sea from your room?  
Marta: Yes, (c) .....! And (d) ..... concerts every evening in the garden.

Lucia: That sounds really nice. (e) ..... many people staying there?  
Marta: No, (f) ..... In fact, it was very quiet.

Past simple of can

- Use the prompts to write sentences and questions with the past simple of can.
  - Maria / swim / when she was seven years old
  - There wasn't any snow, so we / go / snowboarding
  - you / ride / a bike when you were five
  - The ticket office was closed, so they / buy / a ticket
  - you / use / a computer when you were seven

Complete the text with could or couldn't and these verbs.

buy • change • sit • take (x2) • travel (x2) • walk

The stagecoach

In the 18<sup>th</sup> century, people (a) ..... travel by car or train like we do today. They (b) ..... only ..... or ride a horse. For long distances, they (c) ..... a stagecoach. This was a type of transport with two or four horses. Eight people (d) ..... on seats inside the coach. People (e) ..... cheap tickets for a seat on the roof with the luggage. There wasn't a lot of space so passengers (f) ..... a lot of luggage. The stagecoach wasn't very fast, and horses (g) ..... very long distances. There were stops every 15–20 miles so that they (h) ..... horses and get new ones.



Grammar challenge

- Complete the sentences with the past forms of to be and can.
  - We (a) ..... in San Francisco last summer to visit our cousins. I (b) ..... surprised that we (c) ..... walk to lots of famous places around the city.
  - My brother (d) ..... in Japan for a year when he (e) ..... a student. He (f) ..... speak and understand Japanese when he was there, but he (g) ..... read or write it because it was very difficult.
  - I (h) ..... in India last year for a holiday. There (i) ..... so many amazing places to visit. Unfortunately, we (j) ..... see the Taj Mahal because there were thousands of tourists.

Transport

Complete the types of transport with the missing letters.

Air	Road
1 p .....	7 c .....
2 s .....	8 c .....
Rail	9 l .....
3 t .....	10 v .....
4 t .....	11 m .....
Sea	12 s .....
5 b .....	13 b .....
6 s .....	

Great students' tip

Recording new vocabulary in context

When you learn new words, it can be useful to record them in your notebook in a sentence in English. This helps you to remember the meaning of the word when you revise the vocabulary later.

Read the descriptions and write the transport words.

bus • helicopter • motorbike • spaceship • taxi • underground

- A type of car you use for short journeys, and you pay when you arrive. ....
- It travels to the moon or space. ....
- It has two wheels and can often go very fast. ....
- This sometimes has two floors and is for short trips around a city or town. ....
- It doesn't travel through the sea or air, or over land. ....
- It can land on top of a building. ....



Listen and tick (✓) the activities Rosa did on her holiday to Transylvania.

Visit Transylvania!



- climbing     sailing     sightseeing  
 cycling     shopping     swimming  
 running

Listen again. Are these sentences True (T) or False (F)?

- Rosa went on holiday for a weekend. T / F
- She went to Bucharest by train. T / F
- She stayed in Bucharest for three nights. T / F
- She travelled to Braşov by car. T / F
- The castle they visited is from the 13<sup>th</sup> century. T / F
- She cycled through a forest. T / F
- She cycled by a lake. T / F
- She didn't have time to go swimming. T / F

Critical thinkers

Listen again. What three adjectives does Rosa use that show she enjoyed Transylvania? What other adjectives does she use to describe the area?

.....  
 .....  
 .....

Vocabulary extension

Read the questions and choose the correct alternative.

- What is a ticket for one trip on a train, bus, etc.? single/return
- What is the place in an airport where people leave and arrive? terminal/reservation
- What is a type of ticket that lets you go and come back? single/return
- What is the place where an aeroplane lands and takes off from? runway/platform
- What can you make to be sure you have a seat? a reservation/a return
- Where do you wait for a train to arrive? terminal/platform

Past simple: affirmative, negative and questions

1 ☆ Complete the table with the past simple form of these verbs.

carry • chat • hate • hurry • jog • kick • love • want

add -ed	add -d
1 .....	3 .....
2 .....	4 .....
remove y and add -ied	double consonant and add -ed
5 .....	7 .....
6 .....	8 .....

2 ☆☆ Complete the sentences with the past simple form of these verbs.

arrive • chat • decide • stay • stop • study • work

- Annie ..... as a tour guide last summer.
- We ..... Italian and French last year at school.
- They ..... in a hotel for two nights last weekend.
- The train ..... at every station on the way to London.
- We ..... at the station ten minutes early.
- The train was very expensive so we ..... to go by bus.
- I ..... online with Sasha for an hour yesterday.

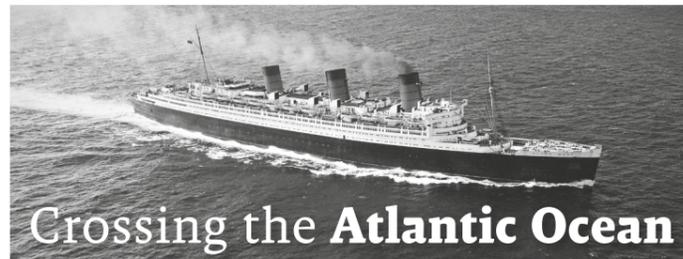
3 ☆☆ Change the past simple verbs in bold to the negative form.

- We **went** swimming in the lake because it was very cold.  
.....
- It was a nice day so I **wore** my jacket.  
.....
- He **finished** the test so his marks weren't very good.  
.....
- I saw you in the coffee shop but you **saw** me.  
.....
- They climbed the mountain but they **reached** the top.  
.....
- Lia has got a bike, but she **cycled** to work this morning.  
.....

4 ☆☆ Match the questions (1–6) to the answers (a–f).

- Did you all have fun at the party last Friday? .....
  - Did it rain when you went on the excursion? .....
  - Did your sister call her swimming coach yesterday? .....
  - Did your dad make your lunch today? .....
  - Did your friends buy you a cake for your birthday? .....
  - Did you enjoy the game you played last night? .....
- a Yes, we did. It was great, thanks.  
b No, they didn't. They bought me chocolates.  
c No, I didn't. I don't like losing!  
d Yes, it did, but we still enjoyed it!  
e Yes, he did. He makes it every day.  
f Yes, she did. She rang her after school.

5 ☆☆☆ Complete the text with the past simple form of the verbs given.

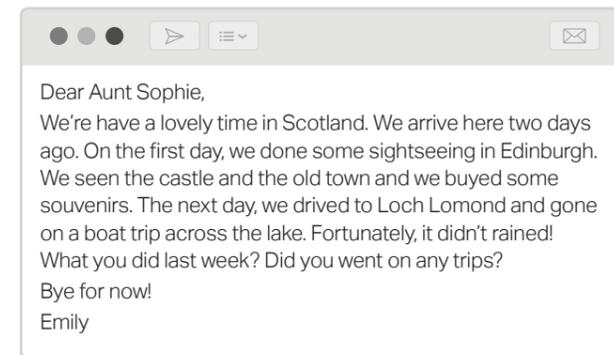


### Crossing the Atlantic Ocean

In the 18<sup>th</sup> century, many people from Europe (a) ..... (go) to live in the US. They (b) ..... (travel) by ship. The journey (c) ..... (take) about six weeks and it was dangerous and difficult. Passengers (d) ..... (not have) enough food or clean water, so they often (e) ..... (get) ill. In the 19<sup>th</sup> century, ships (f) ..... (make) the trip in 15 days. In the 1950s, large ships (g) ..... (carry) 1,500–2,000 passengers across the Atlantic in about five days. People (h) ..... (spend) a lot of money to get to the US by ship. In the 1960s, people (i) ..... (begin) to fly across the Atlantic by plane. The journey now usually takes six to eight hours, but a flight in 2020 completed it in about five hours!

Grammar challenge ☆☆☆

6 Read the email. Find and correct ten mistakes.



Dear Aunt Sophie,  
We're have a lovely time in Scotland. We arrive here two days ago. On the first day, we done some sightseeing in Edinburgh. We seen the castle and the old town and we buyed some souvenirs. The next day, we drove to Loch Lomond and gone on a boat trip across the lake. Fortunately, it didn't rained! What you did last week? Did you went on any trips?  
Bye for now!  
Emily

- |         |          |
|---------|----------|
| 1 ..... | 6 .....  |
| 2 ..... | 7 .....  |
| 3 ..... | 8 .....  |
| 4 ..... | 9 .....  |
| 5 ..... | 10 ..... |

Talking about holidays

1 ☆☆☆ Listen to the audio and look at the photos and listen to Lucas talking about his holiday in Boston. Which place didn't he visit?



2 ☆☆☆ Listen again and choose the correct alternative.

- Lucas went on holiday *with family/with friends/alone*.
- In Boston, he learned a lot about American *geography/history/art*.
- He thought the aquarium was *interesting/boring/expensive*.
- The people *in the town/at the beach/on the train* were really friendly.
- He bought a souvenir for his *friends/brothers/parents*.

3 ☆☆☆ Put the questions in the order Lucas answers them. Then listen again and check.

- How did you travel there?
- Who did you go with?
- Where did you go?
- What souvenirs did you buy?
- What did you see and do?
- Where did you stay?
- What did you eat?

4 ☆☆☆ Answer the questions in 3 for Lucas.

- .....
- .....
- .....
- .....
- .....
- .....
- .....

5 ☆☆☆ Choose the correct alternative.

- We had a fantastic holiday *in/at* the US last summer.
- I went *on/with* my older brother to stay with our cousins.
- We went *in/to* Massachusetts.
- We stayed *with/at* our cousins' house.
- We did some sightseeing *at/in* the city.
- We went *on/by* plane from London to Boston.
- We went *to/at* the New England Aquarium.

Pronunciation

6 ☆☆☆ Listen to these words and complete the table according to the vowel sound.

ate • bought • chat • for • had • happy • made • plane • saw • stayed • travelled • walked

/eɪ/ (take)	/ɔ:/ (door)	/æ/ (cat)

7 ☆☆☆ Choose one of these holiday destinations. Imagine your holiday and make notes. Use the questions to help you.

Barcelona • Hawaii • London • Moscow • Rome

- How did you travel there?  
.....
- Who did you go with?  
.....
- Where did you go?  
.....
- What souvenirs did you buy?  
.....
- What did you see and do?  
.....
- Where did you stay?  
.....
- What did you eat?  
.....

8 ☆☆☆ Practise talking about your holiday using your notes in 7. When you are ready, record yourself.

## Developing writing

### A travel blog

1 ☆ Look at the photos and read the blog. What was the one negative thing about Abby's trip?

Posts Contact About

# ABBY'S TRAVEL BLOG

Posted yesterday

**Day 1**  
Hello everyone! We're in Iceland on the first full day of our Iceland Adventure. We arrived in Reykjavik last night. First, we went to Thingvellir National Park. It was amazing. Then we saw the Geysir hot springs. Finally, we saw Gullfoss waterfall. It's very high and beautiful! Unfortunately, the weather was awful. ☹️

**Day 2**  
It's the second day of our trip to Iceland. Today, we visited rivers, waterfalls and farms. The views of the sea were incredible. In the evening, we stayed in a tiny Icelandic village and ate some Icelandic food, *plokkskur* (creamy fish stew with boiled potatoes). It was delicious!

**Day 3**  
Hi there! It's the end of day three. Today we travelled to Breiðamerkurjökull Glacier. It's huge! The colours and shapes of the ice here are constantly changing. It's really spectacular – I loved it! We went into an ice cave – it was freezing!

**Day 4**  
The last day of our trip! We returned to Reykjavik for some sightseeing and shopping. I bought some clothes including an Icelandic *lopapeysa* (jumper), and a poster of Gullfoss waterfall. It was a busy four days, and we were all exhausted but we had a really great time!



**Gullfoss waterfall**



**Geysir hot springs**



**Breiðamerkurjökull Glacier and ice caves**

Address the reader directly.

Talk about specific locations.

Use extreme adjectives to make your writing sound more interesting: awful, delicious, etc.

Describe your experiences and how you feel.

2 ☆☆ Read the blog again and answer the questions.

- How many days did Abby and her family stay in Iceland?  
.....
- How do you know that Abby really enjoyed Breiðamerkurjökull Glacier?  
.....
- Did Abby enjoy her time in Iceland?  
.....

3 ☆☆ Read the blog again. On which day does Abby talk about ...

- traditional food from Iceland? .....
- the weather? .....
- the sea? .....
- shopping? .....
- how she feels about her time in Iceland? .....
- how she travelled to Iceland? .....

4 ☆☆ Which extreme adjectives does Abby use to describe the following things?

- Thingvellir National Park .....
- the weather .....
- views of the sea .....
- plokkskur* (creamy fish stew with boiled potatoes) .....
- the Breiðamerkurjökull Glacier .....
- an ice cave .....
- how Abby and her family felt on day four .....
- the Icelandic village .....

5 ☆☆☆ Match the extreme adjectives in 4 to the definitions.

- very bad .....
- very tired .....
- very beautiful .....
- very tasty .....
- very small .....
- very cold .....
- very big .....
- surprising .....

## Task

Write a four-day travel blog about a holiday. Write about 50 words for each day.

### Prepare

6 Imagine you went on holiday to the country in the advert below. Look online for more information about what you can see and do there. Then make notes about the things you did and saw using the categories given.

### Four-day trip to IRELAND

Trip includes:

- flights to and from Dublin Airport
- three nights in a four-star hotel
- day trip to Cliffs of Moher
- one day rafting and kayaking in Boyne Valley
- city bus tour of Dublin
- typical Irish food and music in the evenings

the place(s) you stayed: .....

sightseeing: .....

activities: .....

food: .....

shopping: .....

relaxing: .....

weather: .....

### Write

7 Write a four-day travel blog. Use your notes, the writing model on the opposite page and the Writing bank to help you.

#### Day 1

.....

.....

.....

#### Day 2

.....

.....

.....

#### Day 3

.....

.....

.....

#### Day 4

.....

.....

.....

### Check

8 Read your travel blog and complete this checklist.

- |   |                          |  |                          |
|---|--------------------------|--|--------------------------|
| 1 I address the reader directly.                    | <input type="checkbox"/> | 4 It includes my experiences and how I felt. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 It includes descriptions of places.               | <input type="checkbox"/> | 5 It contains extreme adjectives.            | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 It includes descriptions of things I saw and did. | <input type="checkbox"/> |  |                          |

## Writing bank

### Extreme adjectives

Extreme adjectives are like other adjectives but they add emphasis to the meaning.  
Note: we don't use *very* with extreme adjectives.  
delicious, exhausted, spectacular, awful, amazing, incredible, freezing, huge, tiny

## Grammar

### 1 Complete the sentences with *can* or *can't*.

- My grandma ..... cook dinner. She makes great food.
- He ..... hit the tennis ball. He doesn't know how to play.
- You ..... play board games this evening. You've got a test tomorrow!
- She's only four, but she ..... swim well.
- I ..... play baseball. I don't know the rules.
- Our team ..... skate really well. We know how to do lots of tricks.

### 2 Complete the sentences with the adverb form of these adjectives.

bad • fast • good • hard • patient • slow

- We're waiting ..... for the taxi.
- They study very ..... for their exam from 8 am to 6 pm all week.
- I hate travelling so ..... Please slow down.
- He's a good rugby player. He plays really .....
- She speaks Spanish ..... I can't understand her.
- My grandparents are healthy but they walk very .....



## Vocabulary

### 1 Complete the sentences with words for parts of the body.

- Your head is on your .....
- Your ..... is a part of your arm. It is between your wrist and your shoulder.
- You use your ..... to see.
- Your food goes down into your .....
- Your feet have five .....

### 2 Choose the correct alternative.

- In the morning, I surf/run 5 km around my town.
- I sometimes swim/dance in the pool for an hour after school.
- I dive/skate to school on my skateboard.
- The footballer usually kicks/jumps the ball hard.
- I like sailing/climbing trees, especially when I can ride/jump down!

### 3 Rewrite the sentences with the adverbs in the correct places.

- There are cars driving on this road. (always/dangerously)  
*There are always cars driving dangerously on this road.*
- We sit in the classroom when we're waiting for the teacher. (never/quietly)
- Do you type when you're working on your computer? (usually/carefully)
- It is difficult to work when we're feeling tired. (sometimes/hard)
- My dad walks because he's in a hurry. (hardly ever/slowly/always)

### 4 Choose the correct alternative.

- You mustn't/don't have to talk during the film in the cinema.
- He doesn't have to/has to go by bus because there isn't a train.
- You have to/mustn't be 17 to drive a car in the UK.
- They must/mustn't go to school, they're under 16.
- We must/don't have to go to work on Friday. It's a holiday.

### 5 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs given.

- ..... you ..... (do) your homework now?
- There ..... (be) three dogs in the park.
- She ..... (go) to drama class every Friday.
- One second! I ..... (chat) online with Charlie at the moment.
- There ..... (be) a new student in my science class.

### 3 Find the odd one out in these groups.

- horse-riding ice skating skiing volleyball
- baseball basketball diving football
- climbing rugby running skateboarding
- hockey sailing surfing swimming
- badminton gymnastics table tennis tennis

### 4 Match the halves to make phrases.

- |            |       |             |
|------------|-------|-------------|
| 1 sweep    | ..... | a gallery   |
| 2 art      | ..... | b centre    |
| 3 get      | ..... | c room      |
| 4 dining   | ..... | d the floor |
| 5 shopping | ..... | e dressed   |

## Grammar

### 1 Complete the dialogue with these words.

couldn't • wasn't • were (x2) • weren't

Jessica: You (a) ..... at school yesterday. Where (b) ..... you?

Daniel: Sorry, I (c) ..... come.

Jessica: (d) ..... you at home?

Daniel: Yes, I (e) ..... well.

### 2 Choose the correct alternative.

My grandparent's village is very beautiful and people love visiting when they are on holiday. But it was very different when they were children. There (a) was/weren't hundreds of tourists and there (b) wasn't/weren't a train or a bus station, so people couldn't visit. My grandparents tell me that there (c) was/were always something to do because there (d) was/were parks and places to play, but there (e) wasn't/weren't any cinemas or shopping centres. There (f) was/were only one bus that went to the city, but they enjoyed living in the village so they didn't go to the city very much.

### 3 Complete the sentences with the correct past simple form of the verbs given.

- Noah ..... (not speak) to me at school last week!
- We ..... (do) our homework after dinner last night.
- ..... Stephanie ..... (buy) a magazine in the bookshop?
- Ava ..... (make) dinner for her family yesterday evening.
- ..... you ..... (watch) that travel documentary on TV last night?
- My cousins ..... (come) to my party last weekend.

### 4 Complete the text with the correct tense of the verbs given.

#### Tuesday, 6<sup>th</sup> March

Yesterday afternoon I (a) ..... (have) to wash my clothes by hand because our washing machine (b) ..... (break) down! I (c) ..... (hate) washing by hand! Usually Dad (d) ..... (do) it, but he (e) ..... (be) out. He (f) ..... (go) to the cinema with a friend. The washing machine is fine now, so I (g) ..... (not have to) wash my clothes by hand. I (h) ..... (sit) in the garden at the moment because I (i) ..... (want) to relax and read a book that my mum (j) ..... (give) me for my birthday. She (k) ..... (read) it last year and she (l) ..... (like) it very much!

## Vocabulary

### 1 Complete the countries and write the nationalities.

- ... a l ... s
- S ... o ... a ... d
- S ... a ... n
- G ... e ... e
- A ... e ... i ... a

### 2 Write the words for the definitions.

- I bought this to remember my holiday in Mexico.  
s.....
- It was great because it included our hotel, transport and excursions.  
p.....
- We walked around and he told us about the history of the city.  
t..... g.....
- I hate my photograph in this, but I need it to travel to other countries!  
p.....
- There were around 150 of these travelling on the flight.  
p.....

### 3 Complete the transport words in the sentences.

- Paris has got t.....ns, an u.....d and a t.....m.
- A b.....s or a c.....h can take around 60 people on land, but some s.....ps can take over 1,000 people by water.
- A return ticket on a s.....p to the International Space Station costs around €53 million.
- You can travel by air in a p.....e or a h.....r.

### 4 Complete the sentences with these words.

arm • fingers • get up • hall • mirror • skating

- My sister only uses two ..... for typing.
- After I had a shower, I couldn't see my face in the .....
- I broke my right ..... and now I can't write.
- I did ice ..... when I was younger, but I stopped last year.
- I left my coat in the ..... Is that OK?
- Does Mia usually ..... early at the weekend or does she stay in bed?



## Part 3

This section tests how well you understand the main idea and some details in a longer text. You read the newspaper or magazine article and choose the correct answer (A, B or C) in each of the five questions about it. To do this part of the test you should:

- read the text quickly, to get the general idea.
- read the text again really carefully, looking at each question and comparing each option with the text.
- check the possible answer carefully with the text before you choose it.
- choose the answer you think is correct, then look at the other two options and think about why they are wrong.

## 3 For each question, choose the correct answer.

- 1 What is the writer explaining in the first paragraph?
  - A why the girls only read stories from Monday to Friday
  - B why the girls decided to read stories on the Internet
  - C how the girls choose the books that they read
- 2 How did the girls' mother feel when they told her about their idea?
  - A worried about them being on the Internet
  - B excited about being in videos with them
  - C surprised about the fact that they wanted to read
- 3 What is the girls' current project?
  - A writing for online news sites
  - B meeting their favourite writers
  - C writing a book themselves
- 4 What is the best title for this text?
  - A Sisters sharing their love of books
  - B Why books are better than the Internet
  - C Some great books that you should try

## Part 4

This section tests how well you understand the meaning of words in a context. It mainly tests vocabulary, but sometimes it tests grammar. For Part 4, you need to read the short text with six numbered gaps and choose the missing word out of the three options for each blank. To do this part of the test you should:

- read the passage quickly to get an idea of its topic and general meaning.
- carefully read the whole sentence with the gap and look at the words before and after it. They can help you to decide which of the three options is the correct word to complete it.
- choose the word that best completes the gap out of the three choices, and decide why the other two are wrong.
- complete all the gaps and then read the whole text to check it makes sense.

## Part 5

This section tests how well you understand grammatical forms (verb forms, pronouns, determiners) and the relationships between words, phrases, clauses and sentences. Read the short text with six numbered gaps and fill them with the correct word. To do this part of the test you should:

- read the passage quickly to get an idea of its topic and general meaning.
- read each sentence with a gap carefully, and think of what type of word is needed.
- consider which word makes sense in each one.
- complete each gap that you're sure about first, and then go back to the others.
- note that the missing words may be conjunctions, adverbs, prepositions and auxiliary verbs. Some common fixed phrases and phrasal verbs may also be tested
- read the whole text when you have completed all the gaps, to check it makes sense.
- check that your spelling is correct, or you will lose marks.

Posts Contact FAQs



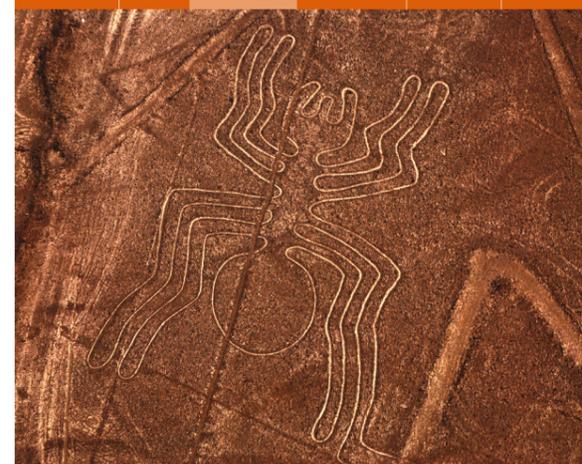
From when they were babies, Zaria and her younger sister Hailey have listened to their mother reading them stories at bedtime. One day, they started chatting about the children whose parents don't have time to do this, and they had an idea. Now, every day between Monday and Friday, they choose a book, film one of them reading it, and post the video online.

Zaria and Hailey's mother knows they enjoy reading, but when they first told her about their idea, she wasn't very pleased, because being online can make life difficult. She finally said the girls could make the videos, but she didn't want to appear in them herself.

Zaria and Hailey's videos are now watched by thousands of people, and they have been interviewed on news sites. They have lots of favourite books and writers, but they've also started writing their own book. One of them is the author and the other draws the pictures.

## 4 For each question, choose the correct answer.

Home Art History Science Music More ▾



## THE NAZCA LINES OF PERU

The Nazca Lines are lines, shapes and pictures on the floor of the desert in Peru. You can see them best from an aeroplane. There are more than 800 straight lines and about 300 shapes such as squares and circles. However, the most (1) ..... Nazca Lines are the 70 pictures of animals and plants. These (2) ..... a monkey, a dog, a flower, and many others. The lines were made thousands of years ago, but no one is really (3) ..... why. Some people think the pictures show groups of stars, but others (4) ..... that they were a way to ask the gods for rain.

- |   |             |           |          |
|---|-------------|-----------|----------|
| 1 | A celebrity | B known   | C famous |
| 2 | A add       | B include | C have   |
| 3 | A sure      | B correct | C right  |
| 4 | A choose    | B believe | C sum up |

## 5 For each question, write the correct answer. Write one word for each gap.



To: Daniel

From: Alex

Hi,

How are you? It's six weeks since my family and I moved to the capital city. The city is really big, and there (a) ..... lots of things to do here. My new school is great. I (b) ..... got some new friends, (c) ..... I miss you and everyone else in our old group. (d) ..... you still all meet and play football at weekends? I'm in a team now.

Maybe you (e) ..... visit one weekend? Let (f) ..... know when you're free.

Speak soon,

Alex

**Reinforcement**

**can/can't**

1 Find and correct the mistake in each sentence.

- 1 She can writes with her left and right hand. ....
- 2 Austin can't surfing. ....
- 3 We can to go and play volleyball tonight. ....
- 4 Can your dog running fast? ....
- 5 I cant dive underwater for five minutes. ....

**Adverbs of manner**

2 Choose the correct alternative.

- 1 Can you speak slowly/fast please? My English isn't very good.
- 2 We usually wake up at 7 am on Mondays. We wake up late/early.
- 3 Brad isn't a very good writer. He writes terribly/easily.
- 4 Piper plays the guitar very bad/well. Everyone loves listening to her play.
- 5 Carry those plates and glasses patiently/carefully. Don't break them!

**have to/don't have to and must/mustn't**

3 Tick (✓) the sentence (a or b) with the same meaning as the original sentence.

- 1 You have to put your hand up to ask a question.
  - a It's necessary to put your hand up.
  - b It isn't necessary to put your hand up.
- 2 You mustn't touch the ball with your hands.
  - a You don't have permission to touch the ball with your hands.
  - b It isn't necessary to touch the ball with your hands.
- 3 A: Does Sadie have to wake up early on Saturday?  
B: No, she doesn't.
  - a Sadie needs to wake up early on Saturday.
  - b It isn't obligatory for Sadie to wake up early on Saturday.
- 4 I don't have to wear white trainers when playing tennis.
  - a It isn't necessary to wear white trainers to play tennis.
  - b I can't wear white trainers to play tennis.
- 5 You must make your bed every day.
  - a You can make your bed every day if you want to.
  - b It's necessary to make your bed every day.

**Challenge**

**can/can't**

1 Find and correct the mistakes in some of the sentences.

- 1 You can't to dive in the swimming pool. ....
- 2 Allison cans play table tennis and badminton well. ....
- 3 Tom doesn't can come to the match on Saturday. ....
- 4 We can't touch the ball with our hands. ....
- 5 I cant use this new technology. ....
- 6 They can both play golf at the weekend. ....

**Adverbs of manner**

2 Complete the sentences with the adverb form of these adjectives.

careful • easy • good • late • terrible

- 1 Cora sails ..... because she lives by the sea.
- 2 Logan gets up at 11 am on Saturday and Sunday. He gets up ..... at the weekend.
- 3 We've got a very good team. We beat other teams .....
- 4 I play the guitar ..... because I hardly ever practise.
- 5 Close the windows ....., please. They are very old.

**have to/don't have to and must/mustn't**

**Critical thinkers: List!**

3 Complete the rules for sports with the correct form of **have to** or **must**. How many sports can you **list** with these rules? Write your answers in your notebook.

- 1 You ..... touch the ball with your hands – it's against the rules.
- 2 You ..... hit the ball or object over the net to win a point.
- 3 Players ..... use a bat to hit a ball. Then they can run.
- 4 You ..... to worry about the weather because you usually play or do it indoors.
- 5 Players ..... throw the ball in front of them – they can only throw the ball behind them.
- 6 The ball or object ..... touch the floor or you lose points.

**Reinforcement**

**Past simple of to be; There was/There were**

1 Choose the correct alternative.

- 1 There wasn't/weren't four tickets for the excursion. So we only have two tickets.
- 2 Was/Were Dan at the train station?
- 3 There wasn't/weren't any luggage in the taxi.
- 4 There was/were a lot of passengers on the coach.
- 5 A: Was/Were there an underground in the city?  
B: Yes, there was/were.
- 6 A: Was/Were you at Eva's party yesterday?  
B: No, I wasn't/weren't.

**Past simple of can**

2 Look at the activities for two different tour packages from last year. Then use **could** or **couldn't** to complete the sentences, questions and short answers.

	Helicopter trip	Boat tour	Sports stadium
Maria in New York City	(1) ✓	(2) ✓	(3) ✗
Jo and Tia in London	(4) ✗	(5) ✓	(6) ✓

- 1 Maria ..... go on a helicopter trip.
- 2 Maria ..... go on a boat tour.
- 3 ..... Maria visit a sports stadium? ....., she .....
- 4 Jo and Tia ..... go on a helicopter trip.
- 5 Jo and Tia ..... go on a boat tour.
- 6 ..... Jo and Tia visit a sports stadium? ....., they .....

**Past simple**

3 Complete the table with the correct sentences, question and short answers.

		Regular	Irregular
Present		I travel to Japan.	We eat Japanese food.
Past	+	(1) .....	(4) .....
	-	(2) .....	We didn't eat Japanese food.
	?	Did you travel to Japan?	(5) .....
Short answer		Yes, I did. (3) .....	(6) ..... No, we didn't.

**Challenge**

**Past simple of to be; There was/There were**

1 Rewrite 1–6 in the affirmative (+), negative (-) or as a question (?).

- 1 I was in Switzerland last summer. (-) .....
- 2 They weren't in South Africa. (+) .....
- 3 There was a supermarket here 50 years ago. (-) .....
- 4 You were in Poland. (?) .....
- 5 There was an excursion to the old town. (?) .....
- 6 Were there people in the park? (+) .....

**Past simple of can**

2 Complete the text with **could** or **couldn't**.

When Luke was ten he (1) ..... swim very far – it was very difficult for him. But he (2) ..... ski very well – that was no problem! He (3) ..... also speak French, because there were classes at his primary school. What else (4) ..... Luke do when he was ten? He (5) ..... ride a horse after having lessons with his mum – she was a riding instructor in those days. He (6) ..... also run very fast: 100 metres in 15 seconds. That's very fast for a ten-year-old! But he (7) ..... win any races at school – he was always very nervous!

**Past simple**

**Critical thinkers: Judge!**

3 Complete the text with the past simple form of the verbs in the box. Then **judge** whether the travellers did the right thing with the money. Write your ideas in your notebook.

buy • find • fly • go (x3) • take • not book • not stay

Last year my family (1) ..... on a trip to Venice in Italy. We (2) ..... there and the flight only (3) ..... an hour. We (4) ..... in a big hotel, we were in a hostel in the city centre instead: we (5) ..... a package tour online because it was expensive. We (6) ..... sightseeing in the city and, of course, we (7) ..... on the famous boats on the canal. On one boat my sister and I (8) ..... a purse with some money in it! We (9) ..... ice cream for everyone on the boat with it, I think that was very generous!



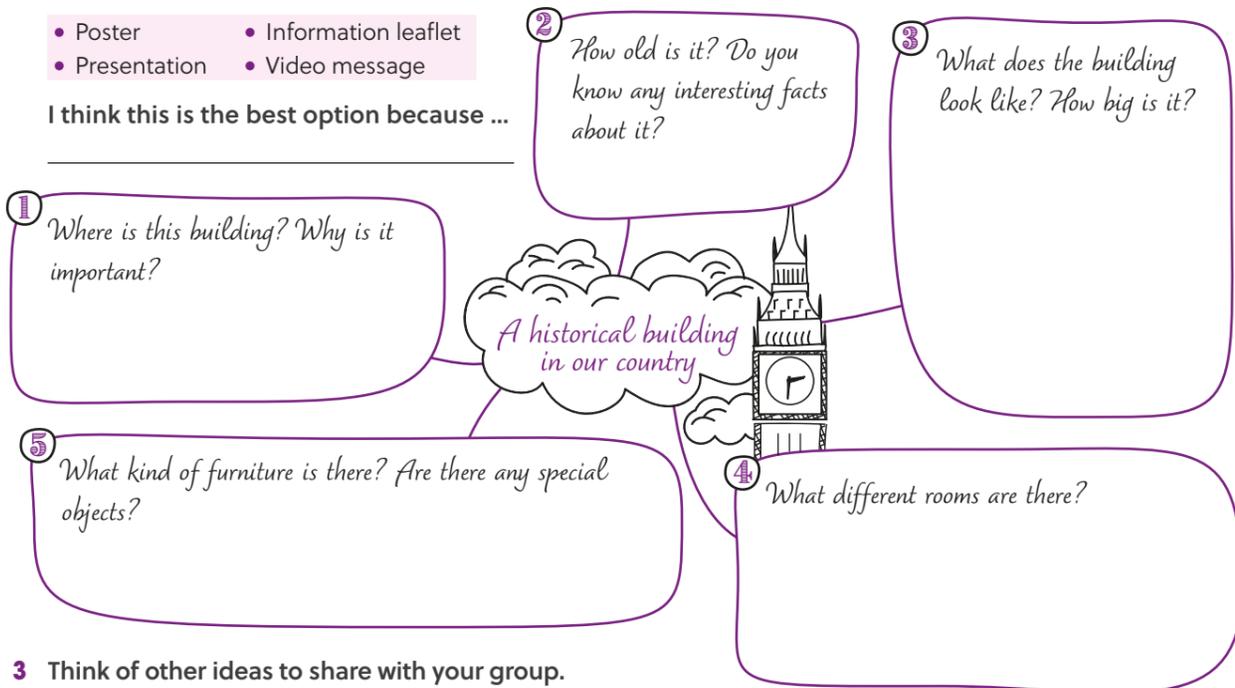
**1 Before you start the project ...**

**1** Choose which project you think your group should choose.

- Poster
- Information leaflet
- Presentation
- Video message

I think this is the best option because ...

**2** Think about what you already know about the topic. Answer the questions in the mind map below.



**3** Think of other ideas to share with your group.

- ⇒ Compare your answers with the rest of your group.
- ⇒ Ask other students in the class about their historical building.
- ⇒ Find out what's special about the historical buildings. Did you learn anything new or interesting about the buildings?

**2 Organising the project**

**4** In groups, look at the different areas below and answer the questions.

**Sources/Bibliography:**

The websites/books you used are ...

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Structure of project:**

How can you organise the project?

**Introduction:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Part 1:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Part 2 (3, 4, 5):** \_\_\_\_\_

**Conclusion:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Checklist**

- We included all of the research areas
- We have got a variety of eye-catching visuals
- We have got a list of all our sources
- We practised presenting our project, thinking about:
  - smiling
  - making eye contact
  - not speaking too slow or too fast
  - our pronunciation.



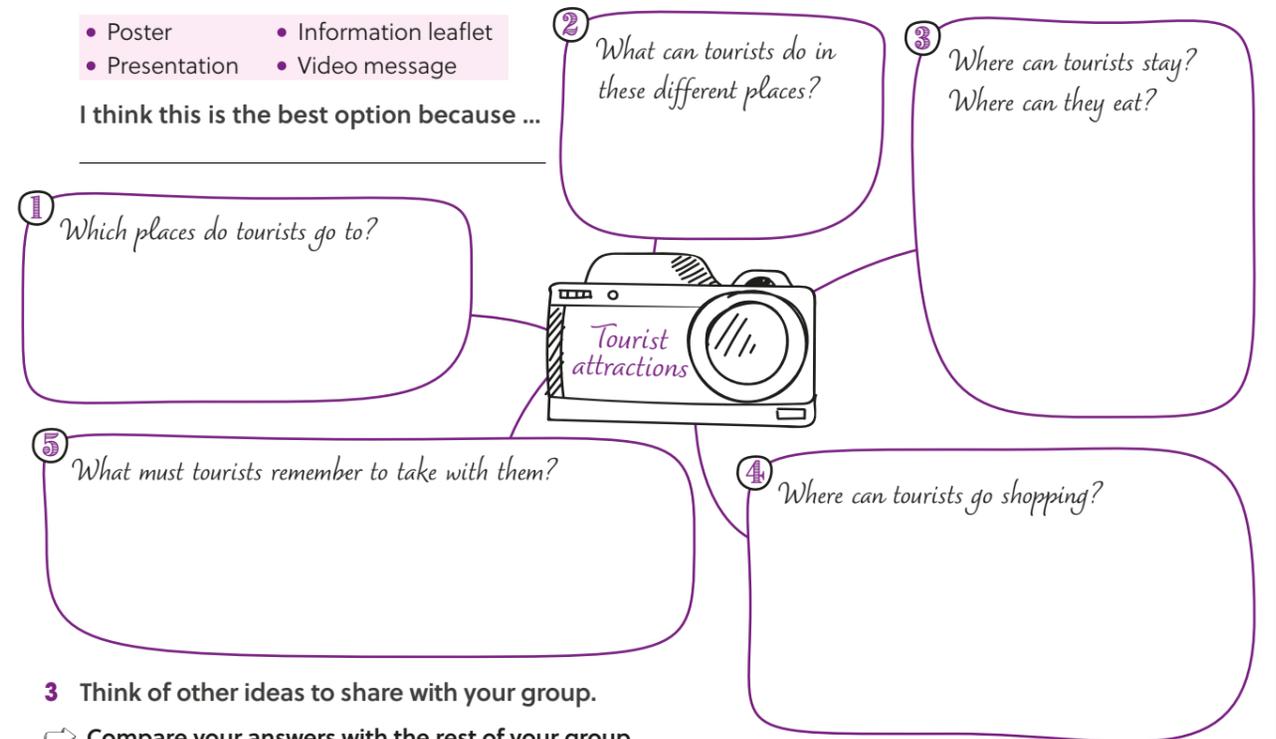
**1 Before you start the project ...**

**1** Choose which project you think your group should choose.

- Poster
- Information leaflet
- Presentation
- Video message

I think this is the best option because ...

**2** Think about what you already know about the topic. Answer the questions in the mind map below.



**3** Think of other ideas to share with your group.

- ⇒ Compare your answers with the rest of your group.
- ⇒ Ask other students in the class about their tourist attractions.
- ⇒ Find out whether you chose the same places. Did they include any extra information that you didn't?

**2 Organising the project**

**4** In groups, look at the different areas below and answer the questions.

**Sources/Bibliography:**

The websites/books we used ...

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Structure of project:**

How can you organise the project?

**Introduction:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Part 1:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Part 2 (3, 4, 5):** \_\_\_\_\_

**Conclusion:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Checklist**

- We included all of the research areas
- We have got a variety of eye-catching visuals
- We have got a list of all our sources
- We practised presenting our project, thinking about:
  - smiling
  - making eye contact
  - not speaking too slow or too fast
  - our pronunciation.

# 1: Plastic planet

**STEAM challenge (optional):** Design an original plastic object for 3-D printing.

**STEAM concepts:** Plastics are useful materials with a variety of properties. With 3-D printers, we can design and make our own objects from plastic.

STEAM vocabulary pages 118–119

**1 STEAM** What objects are usually made of plastic?

Write down as many ideas as you can think of. Use the categories below to help you.

fashion • home • music and entertainment • school and studying • shopping • sport • technology • transport

**2 STEAM** What is plastic and why we do use it to make so many different objects?

Compare your ideas in pairs. Then read and check.

## WHY DO WE USE SO MUCH PLASTIC?

**Plastic is a part of everyday life. But what is it and why is it so useful?**

Plastic is made from natural materials, like gas, coal and oil. A chemical process turns these materials into *polymers* – large molecules which are formed from lots of small molecules.

Scientists can create thousands of different types of plastic with different properties and uses. Some plastics are flexible; others are rigid. Some are opaque; others are transparent. Some plastics (*thermoplastics*) become soft when they're hot and can change shape. Other types (*thermosetting plastics*) are heat-resistant and stay hard at high temperatures.

Most plastic objects are made in factories. Today, with 3-D printers, we can all make beautiful and useful things from plastic – from sculptures and models to musical instruments and even body parts. What would you make?



**3 STEAM** Which of the qualities in the box are important for objects 1–4 below? Check the meaning of any new words on page 118.

an electrical insulator • colourful • flexible • heat-resistant • light • opaque • rigid • strong • transparent • waterproof

1 a phone charger

2 a child's toy

3 an aeroplane window

4 a pen

### TECHNOLOGY AND ENGINEERING IN YOUR LIFE

**Plastic everywhere**

Choose five objects from your list in 1. Why is each object made of plastic? Is it possible to make it from a different material, for example, wood, glass, metal or cardboard? Why/Why not?

.....

.....

.....

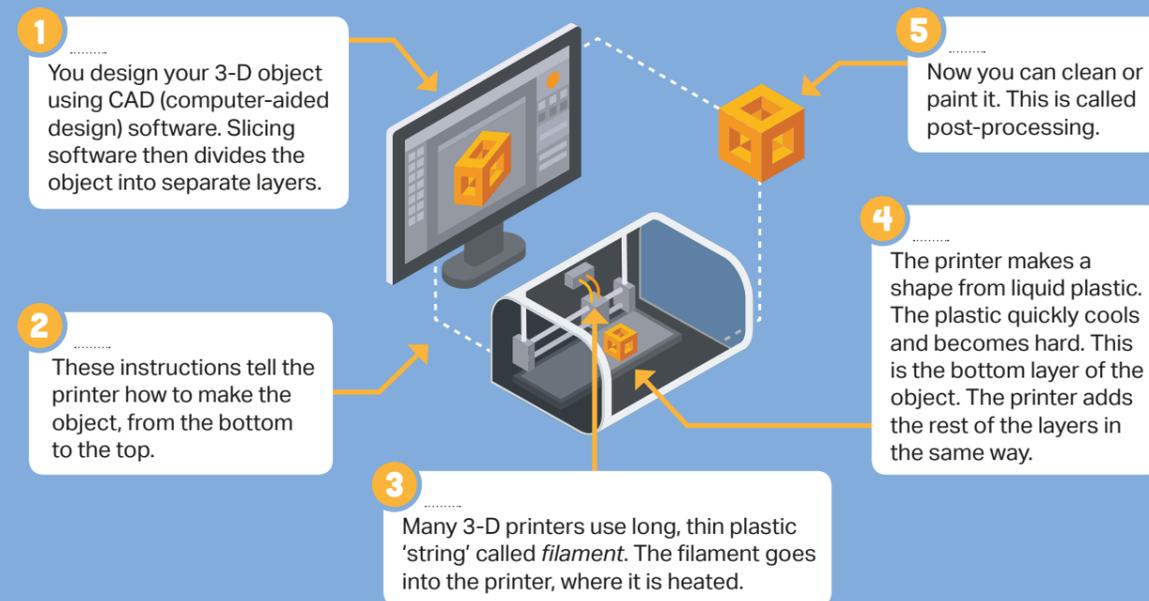
.....

.....

**4 STEAM** Look at the infographic and match the headings (a–e) to the steps (1–5).

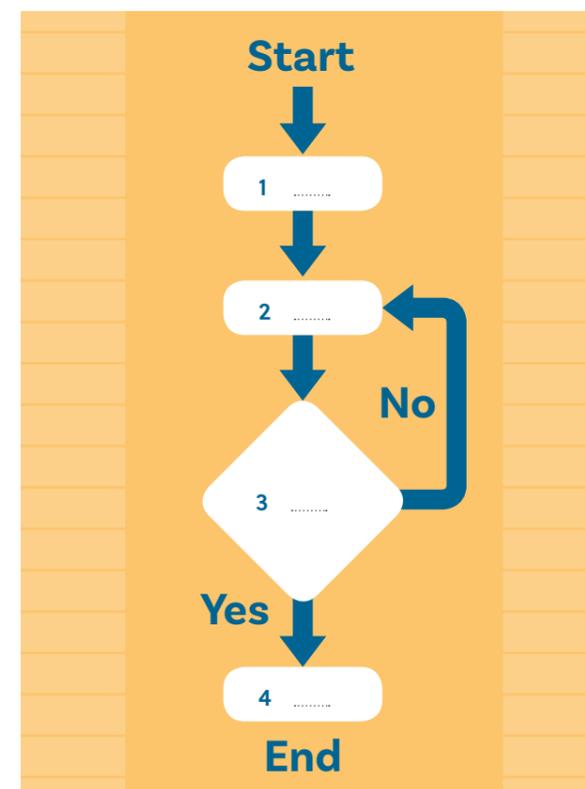
- a Computer sends instructions to printer
- b Your object is ready
- c Printer starts to melt plastic
- d Create a 3-D model of your object
- e Object is printed layer by layer

### How to turn an idea into a 3-D-printed object



**5 STEAM** The flowchart below shows the steps a 3-D printer follows when it starts to print an object. Complete it with these headings.

- a Heat filament • b Is filament melted? •
- c Print first layer • d Receive instructions

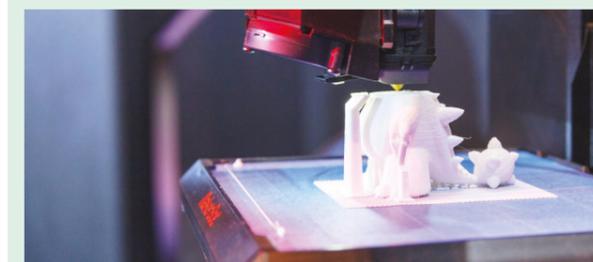


**6 STEAM challenge STEAM** Design and present a product that could be made from plastic using a 3-D printer.

You will need:

- a computer, tablet or smartphone
- OR
- graph paper, pens and pencils

- 1 Think of an idea for your product. Use these questions to help you.
  - Who will want to buy this product? Why?
  - What features will it have?
  - Why is plastic a good material for this product?
- 2 Create a 3-D drawing of your object on paper or using a free online CAD programme. Show the dimensions of your object in centimetres and label the important parts.
- 3 Present your product to your class. Explain why people will want to buy it.
- 4 Finally, vote on the product that most people want to buy.





1 It is important to think about other groups' projects so that we can improve. When you do this, think about these key areas:

1

### Content

- Can you understand the different ideas in the project?
- Is the project in a clear, logical order?

3

### Presentation

- Do the group speak clearly?
- Do they look at the audience?

2

### Design

- Are there different pictures to make the project more interesting? Do they use:
  - photos?
  - illustrations?
  - graphs or tables?
- Does the format of the project (a poster, a presentation, a video message, an information leaflet) work well? Why/Why not?

4

### Language

- Is there a lot of different vocabulary?
- Are there different grammatical forms?

## Self evaluation

2 It is also very important to think about our project. Think about ideas 1–4 for your group's project.

3 Also think about:

5

### Collaboration

Do we work well in a team? How?

6

### Effort

Do we make a lot of effort? How?

## Additional notes

4 What can I do in the future to improve?

---

---

---

---