

### 1 APPEARANCE

What does he/she look like?

a Match the sentences and photos.



- She has curly /'kɜːli/ red hair.
- She has long straight /streɪt/ hair.
- 1 She has big blue eyes /aɪz/.
- She has short blonde hair.
- He has a beard /bɜːd/ and a mustache /'mʌstæʃ/.
- He's bald /bɔːld/.
- He's very tall and thin.
- He's medium height /haɪt/ and very slim.
- He's short and a little overweight. /oʊvər'weɪt/.

b 1.13 Listen and check.

c Cover the phrases and look at the photos. Test yourself or a partner.

#### Using two adjectives together

Adjectives go in this order: **size** → **style** → **color** noun *She has long straight blonde hair. He has big brown eyes.*

#### **thin or slim? fat or overweight?**

*Thin* and *slim* are both the opposite of *fat*, but *slim* = thin in an attractive way.

*Fat* is not very polite. It is more polite to say someone is (a little) *overweight*.

#### **handsome or beautiful?**

*Handsome* is used for men, *beautiful* is used for women and *good-looking* and *attractive* are used for both men and women.

### 2 PERSONALITY What's he / she like?

a Match the adjectives to the definitions.

friendly /'frendli/ funny /'fʌni/ shy /ʃaɪ/  
generous /'dʒenərəs/ kind /kaɪnd/ lazy /'leɪzi/  
smart /smɑːt/ talkative /'tɔːkətɪv/

	Adjective	Opposite
1 A person who is open and warm is	<u>friendly</u>	_____
2 A person who talks a lot is	_____	_____
3 A person who likes giving people things is	_____	_____
4 A person who is friendly and good to other people is	_____	_____
5 A person who doesn't want to work is	_____	_____
6 A person who makes people laugh is	_____	_____
7 A person who is quick at learning and understanding things is	_____	_____
8 A person who can't talk easily to people he / she doesn't know is	_____	_____

b Complete the **Opposite** column with an adjective from the list.

cheap /tʃiːp/ extroverted /'ekstrəvɜːtɪd/ hardworking /hɑːd'wɜːkɪŋ/  
quiet /'kwaɪət/ serious /'sɪəriəs/ stupid /'stʊpɪd/  
unfriendly /ʌn'frendli/ unkind /ʌn'kaɪnd/

c 1.14 Listen and check.

d Cover the adjectives and look at the definitions. Say the adjective and its opposite.

#### What does she look like? What is she like?

*What does she look like?* = Tell me about her appearance. (Is she tall / short? What color hair does she have?)

*What is she like?* = Tell me what kind of person she is. (Is she friendly? Is she shy?)

**ACTIVATION** In pairs, ask and answer questions about a member of your family or a good friend.

A *What does your sister look like?*

(B *She's very tall and she has short dark hair.*)

A *What's she like?*



# Things you wear

## VOCABULARY BANK

a Match the words and photos.

### Clothes

- ☐ blouse /blauz/
- ☐ cardigan /'kɑrdɪɡən/
- ☐ coat /kəʊt/
- ☐ dress /dres/
- ☐ jacket /'dʒækət/
- ☐ jeans /dʒiːnz/
- ☐ leggings /'legɪŋz/
- ☐ pajamas /pə'dʒæməz/
- ☐ pants /pænts/
- ☐ shirt /ʃɜrt/
- ☐ 1 shorts /ʃɔrts/
- ☐ skirt /skɜrt/
- ☐ socks /sɒks/
- ☐ suit /sut/
- ☐ sweater /'swetər/
- ☐ tights /taɪts/
- ☐ top /tɒp/
- ☐ tracksuit /'træksut/
- ☐ T-shirt /'tɪʃɜrt/
- ☐ underwear /'ʌndərweɪr/

### Footwear

- ☐ boots /buts/
- ☐ flip-flops /'flɪp flɒps/
- ☐ sandals /'sændlɪz/
- ☐ shoes /ʃuːz/
- ☐ sneakers /'sniːkərz/

### Accessories

- ☐ belt /bɛlt/
- ☐ cap /kæp/
- ☐ gloves /glʌvz/
- ☐ hat /hæt/
- ☐ scarf /skɑːf/
- ☐ tie /taɪ/

### Jewelry

- ☐ bracelet /'breɪslət/
- ☐ earrings /'ɪrɪŋz/
- ☐ necklace /'neɪkləs/
- ☐ ring /rɪŋ/



b 1.23 Listen and check.

c Cover the phrases and look at the photos. Test yourself or a partner.

**ACTIVATION** Work with a partner. **A** say what someone in the class is wearing. **B** name the person.

p.10

### wear, carry, or dress?

Use wear for clothes and jewelry / glasses, etc.  
She's wearing a hat. He's wearing sunglasses.

Use carry for bags, suitcases, etc.  
I can't carry this suitcase. She's carrying a bag.

Use dress (with no object) to describe the kind of clothes people wear.  
TV journalists dress very well. Lucy always dresses in black.

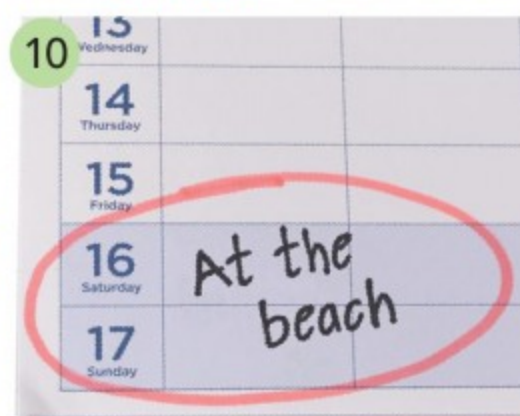
### a pair

We often use a pair to talk about plural clothes, e.g., a pair of shoes, sneakers, boots, jeans, pants, etc.



### 1 PHRASES WITH GO

a Match the phrases and photos.



- ☐ go abroad /ə'brɒd/
- ☐ go away for the weekend
- ☐ go by bus (or car, plane, train)
- ☐ go camping
- ☐ go for a walk
- ☐ go on vacation
- ☐ go out at night
- ☐ go sightseeing /'saɪtsɪŋ/
- ☐ go skiing (or walking, biking)
- ☐ go swimming (or sailing, surfing, fishing)

b 2.6 Listen and check.

c Cover the phrases and look at the photos. Test yourself or a partner.

### 2 OTHER VACATION PHRASES

a Complete the verb phrases.

book buy have rent spend stay  
sunbathe /'sʌnbəɪð/ take

stay \_\_\_\_\_ in a hotel / at a \_\_\_\_\_ a good time  
\_\_\_\_\_ campsite / with friends \_\_\_\_\_ money / time  
\_\_\_\_\_ photos \_\_\_\_\_ an apartment /  
\_\_\_\_\_ souvenirs /suvə'nɪrɪz/ a bicycle / skis  
\_\_\_\_\_ on the beach \_\_\_\_\_ a flight / a hotel  
\_\_\_\_\_ online

b 2.7 Listen and check.

c Test yourself. Cover the verbs. Remember the phrases.

### 3 ADJECTIVES

a Match the questions and answers.

- 1 What was the weather like? It was...
- 2 What was the hotel like? It was...
- 3 What was the town like? It was...
- 4 What were the people like? They were...

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> + <u>comfortable</u> , <u>luxurious</u> | <input type="checkbox"/> <u>basic</u> , <u>dirty</u> , <u>uncomfortable</u> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> + <u>friendly</u> , <u>helpful</u>      | <input type="checkbox"/> <u>unfriendly</u> , <u>unhelpful</u>               |
| <input type="checkbox"/> + <u>beautiful</u> , <u>nice</u>        | <input type="checkbox"/> <u>noisy</u> , <u>crowded</u>                      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> + <u>warm</u> , <u>sunny</u>            | <input type="checkbox"/> <u>very windy</u> , <u>foggy</u> , <u>cloudy</u>   |

b 2.8 Listen and check.

#### General affirmative and negative adjectives

- great, nice, wonderful, fantastic
- OK, not bad, all right
- awful, horrible, terrible

**ACTIVATION** Talk to a partner. Which do you prefer? Why?

- going abroad or going on vacation in your country
- going by car, bus, plane, or train
- going to the beach or going to a city
- staying in a hotel (or apartment) or going camping
- sunbathing, going sightseeing, or going for walks
- hot, sunny weather or cool, cloudy weather
- going on vacation with friends or going with your family







p.15



Prepositions

1 AT / IN / ON

a Complete the chart with *at*, *in*, or *on*.

	Place	Time
1	<p><b>countries and cities</b> Peru, Lima</p> <p><b>rooms</b> the kitchen</p> 	<p><b>months</b> February, June</p> <p><b>seasons</b> (the) winter</p> 
2	<p><b>buildings</b> a store, a museum</p> <p><b>closed spaces</b> a park, a yard, a car</p>	<p><b>years</b> 2020</p> <p><b>times of day</b> the morning, the afternoon, the evening (not night)</p>
3	<p><b>transportation</b> a bike, a bus, a train, a plane, a ship (not car)</p> 	<p><b>dates</b> March 1st</p> <p><b>days</b> Tuesday, the weekend, New Year's Day, Valentine's Day</p> 
	<p><b>a surface</b> the floor, a table, a shelf, the balcony, the roof, the wall</p>	
	<p><b>places</b> school, home, work, college the airport, the train station, a bus stop</p> 	<p><b>times</b> 6 o'clock, two-thirty, 7:45 night, lunch, midnight</p> 

b 2.10 Listen and check.

ACTIVATION Look at the chart for a few minutes. Then test a partner.

- A Say a place or time word, e.g., *Lima*, *Tuesday*.  
B Close your books. Say the preposition (*at*, *in*, or *on*).

Change roles.

2 VERBS + PREPOSITIONS

a Complete the **Prepositions** column with a word from the list.

		Prepositions
	<p><i>about</i> (x3)   <i>at</i>   <i>for</i> (x3)   <i>in</i> (x2)   <i>of</i>   <i>on</i> (x2)   <i>to</i> (x3)   <i>with</i></p>	
1	I <b>arrived</b> New York City on Friday night.	<i>in</i>
2	I was very tired when I <b>arrived</b> the hotel.	
3	I hate <b>waiting</b> people who are late.	
4	A What are you going to do on the weekend? B I don't know. It <b>depends</b> the weather.	
5	I'm sorry, but I really don't <b>agree</b> you.	
6	I <b>asked</b> a chicken sandwich, but this is tuna!	
7	Please <b>listen</b> what I'm saying!	
8	Who's going to <b>pay</b> the meal?	
9	I need to <b>speak</b> (talk, write) Martin the meeting.	
10	I don't <b>spend</b> much money food.	
11	Don't <b>worry</b> the exam. It isn't very hard.	
12	Do you <b>believe</b> ghosts?	
13	You're not listening! What are you <b>thinking</b> ?	
14	A What do you <b>think</b> this painting? B I really like it. I think it's beautiful.	
15	Who does this bag <b>belong</b> ?	

arrive in or arrive at?  
We use *arrive in* + cities or countries and *arrive at* + buildings, stations, etc.

b 3.7 Listen and check.

ACTIVATION

a Cover the **Prepositions** column. Say the sentences.

b Ask and answer the questions with a partner. Use the correct prepositions.

- Do you spend more clothes or technology? Why?
- If you're worried something, who do you usually talk ?
- Do you believe love at first sight? Why (not)?
- Do you belong any clubs or organizations? Which ones?
- How long are you prepared to wait friends when you've arranged to meet?
- Who do you think should pay the meal on a first date?



### 1 HOUSEWORK

a Match the verb phrases to the photos.



- clean the floor
- clean up your room
- do the dishes
- do the ironing /'aɪərnɪŋ/
- do the laundry /'ləʊndri/
- do the shopping
- do the vacuuming /'vækyumɪŋ/
- dust the furniture
- load the dishwasher (opposite unload)
- make lunch (or dinner)
- make the bed
- pick up dirty clothes (from the floor)
- put away your clothes
- 1 set the table (opposite clear)
- take out the garbage /'gɑːbɪdʒ/

b 4.1 Listen and check.

c Cover the phrases and look at the photos. Say the phrases.

### 2 MAKE OR DO?

a Write *make* or *do* next to the photos.

do a crossword

a mistake

an exercise / homework

a noise

a phone call

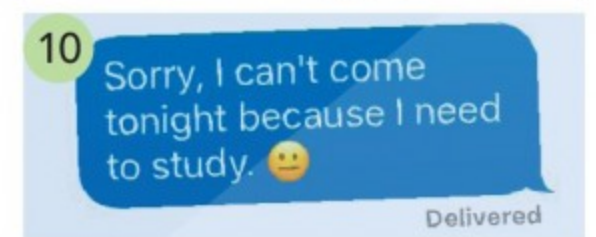
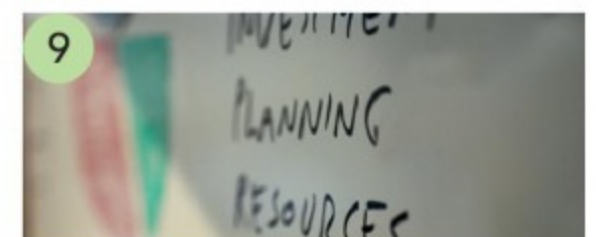
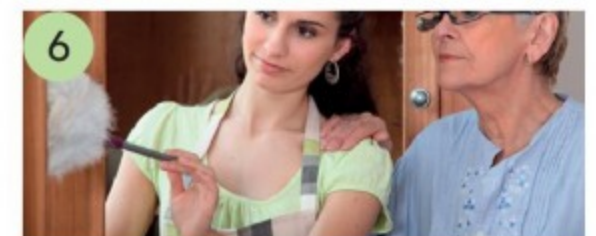
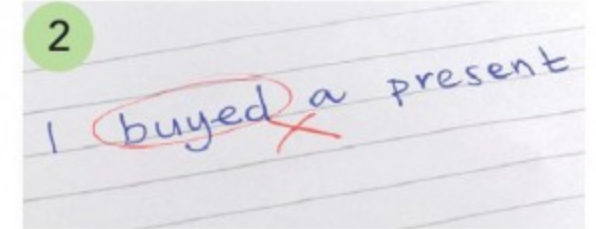
housework

friends

lunch

plans

an excuse /ɪk'skyʊs/



b 4.2 Listen and check.

c Cover the phrases and look at the photos. Say the phrases.

**ACTIVATION** Test a partner. **A** say a noun from this page. **B** say the correct verb.



# Shopping

## VOCABULARY BANK

### 1 IN A SHOP OR STORE

a Match the words and photos.

- ☐ basket
- ☐ (self-service) checkout
- ☐ customer
- ☐ 1 fitting room
- ☐ receipt
- ☐ (cash) register
- ☐ sale
- ☐ salesperson
- ☐ shelves /ʃɛlvz/ (singular *shelf*)
- ☐ shopping bag
- ☐ shopping cart

b 4.12 Listen and check.

c Match the sentences.

- 1 Can I **help** you?
- 2 What **size** are you?
- 3 Can I **try on** this shirt?
- 4 This shirt doesn't **fit** me.
- 5 That jacket really **suits** you!
- 6 I'm going to **take** these pants **back**.

- a Yes, the fitting rooms are over there.
- b It's too big for me.
- c You always look good in red.
- d I'm just looking, thank you.
- e I'm a medium.
- f They're too short.

d 4.13 Listen and check.

### 2 ONLINE

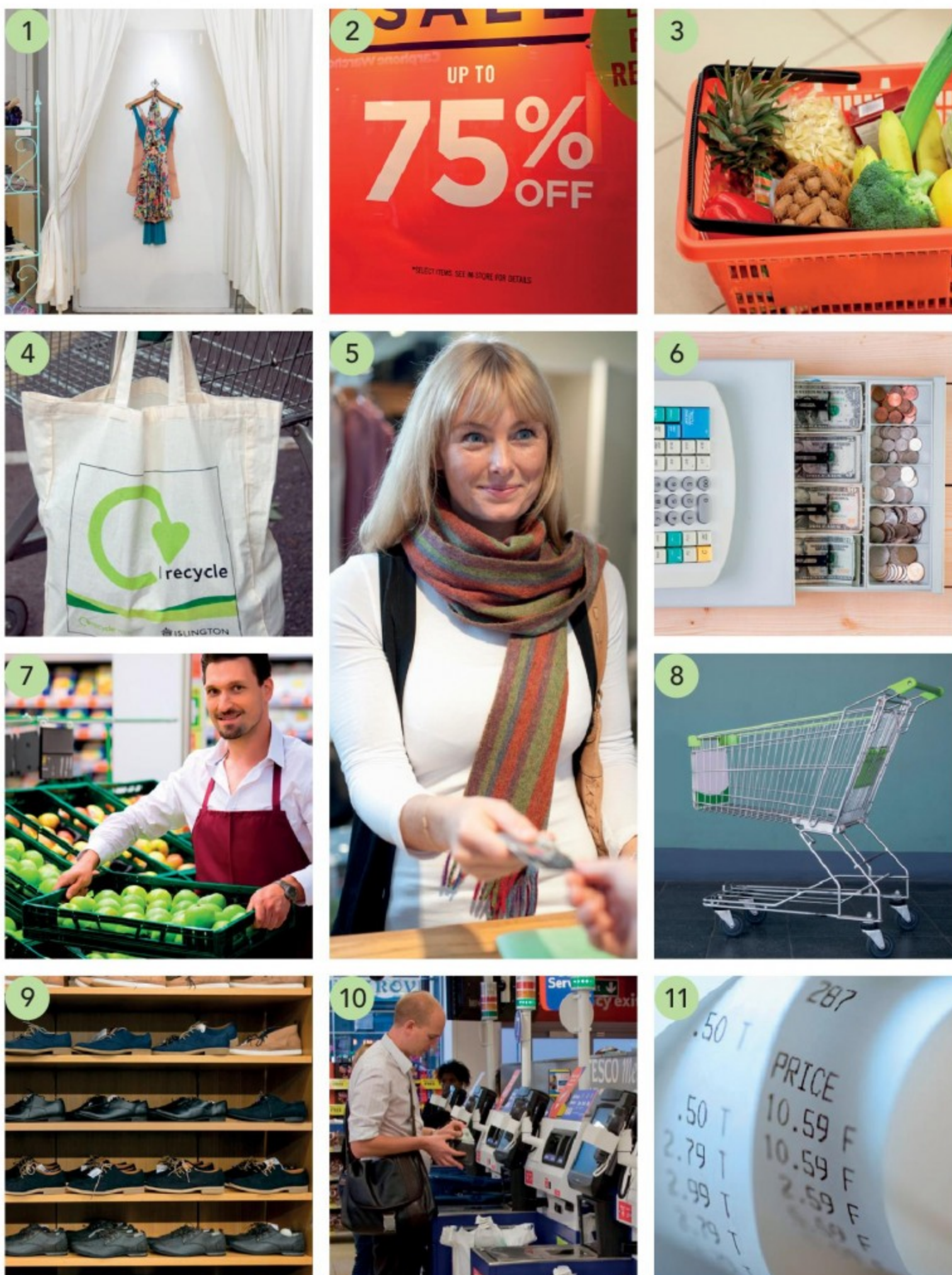
a Read the text about shopping online. Then complete the phrases with words from the list.

account /ə'kaʊnt/   auction /'ɔ:kʃn/  
 cart /kɑ:t/   checkout /'tʃɛkaʊt/  
 debit /'debət/   delivery /dɪ'lɪvəri/  
 item /'aɪtəm/   next-day /'nɛkst deɪ/  
 payment /'peɪmənt/   website /'websaɪt/

b 4.14 Listen and check.

**ACTIVATION** Talk to a partner. Do you prefer buying things in "real" stores or online? Why?

p.32



Search our help pages

Go

All major chain stores and many other stores sell online, and a lot of people prefer <sup>1</sup>**going to their website** than the actual store. The first time you use a site, you usually have to <sup>2</sup>**create an** \_\_\_\_\_ where you give your personal information. Then you choose what you want to buy, and <sup>3</sup>**click on each** \_\_\_\_\_. Everything you buy goes <sup>4</sup>**in your** \_\_\_\_\_, usually at the top right of the page. When you are ready to pay you click on "<sup>5</sup>**proceed to** \_\_\_\_\_." You then have to give the <sup>6</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ **address** where you want them to send your things. You can usually pay extra for <sup>7</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ **delivery** – standard delivery is sometimes free. Then you choose how you want to pay, for example <sup>8</sup>**with a credit or** \_\_\_\_\_ **card** or with PayPal, and <sup>9</sup>**give your** \_\_\_\_\_ **information**, for example your credit card number and expiration date. Finally, you confirm your payment and receive a reference number and a confirmation email. And then you wait! Many people also buy and sell things online at <sup>10</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ **sites** like eBay.



# Describing a town or city

## VOCABULARY BANK

### 1 WHERE IS IT? HOW BIG IS IT?

- a Look at the map. Then read the description of Reading and circle the correct words or phrases.

**Reading** is a city in the east / west of the state of Pennsylvania in the US, on the Schuylkill River / in the mountains. It is about 60 miles east / west of Philadelphia. It is a small / medium / large city, and it has a population of about 88,000. It is famous for its discount outlet shopping malls, which were the first in the US.



- b 5.9 Listen and check.

### 2 WHAT'S IT LIKE?

- a Match the adjectives to sentences 1–6.

	Opposite
5 <u>boring</u> /'bɔːrɪŋ/	<u>exciting</u>
<u>crowded</u> /'kraʊdəd/	
<u>dangerous</u> /'deɪndʒərəs/	
<u>modern</u> /'mɑːdərn/	
<u>noisy</u> /'nɔɪzi/	
<u>polluted</u> /pə'ljuːtɪd/	

- There are a lot of restaurants and clubs with loud music.
- The air is very dirty.
- There are too many people.
- The buildings were all built recently.
- ~~There's nothing to do.~~
- You have to be careful, especially at night.

- b Match these adjectives to their opposites in a.

clean /klin/ empty /'ɛmpti/ exciting /ɪk'saɪtɪŋ/  
 historic /hɪ'stɔːrɪk/ interesting /'ɪntrəstɪŋ/  
quiet /'kwaɪət/ safe /seɪf/

- c 5.10 Listen and check your answers to a and b.

- d Cover the words and look at the sentences. Remember the adjectives and their opposites.

### 3 WHAT IS THERE TO SEE?

- a Put the words in the correct column.

bridge /brɪdʒ/ canal /kə'næl/ castle /'kæsl/  
 cathedral /kə'tɪdrəl/ church /tʃɜːtʃ/ city walls /'sɪti wɔːlz/  
 department store /dɪ'pɑːtmənt stɔː/ harbor /'hɑːbər/ hill /hɪl/  
 lake /leɪk/ market /'mɑːkət/ mosque /mɒsk/ museum /myu'ziəm/  
palace /'pæləs/ ruins /'ruɪnz/ shopping mall /'ʃɒpɪŋ mɔːl/  
statue /'stætʃu/ synagogue /'sɪnəgəɡ/ temple /'templ/  
 town hall /taʊn 'hɔːl/

Religious buildings	Places where you can buy things	Historic buildings and monuments	Others
cathedral	department store	castle	bridge



- b 5.11 Listen and check.

**ACTIVATION** Describe your nearest city in the same way as Reading in 1.

Choose three adjectives from 2 to describe it.

Which of the places in 3 are there / aren't there in your city?



# Opposite verbs

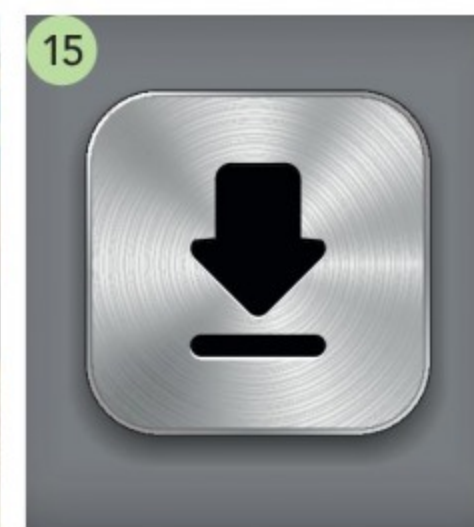
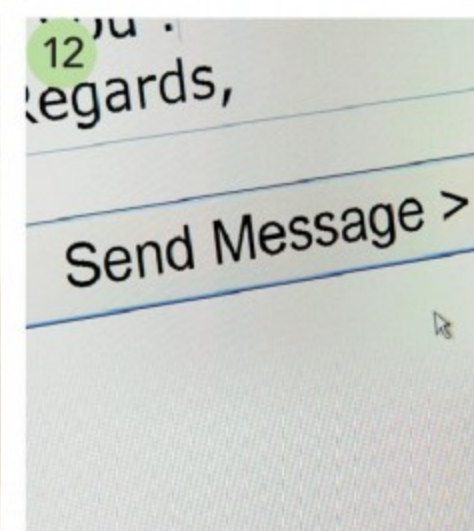
## VOCABULARY BANK

a Match the verbs and photos.

- ☐ arrive (early) /ə'raɪv/
- ☐ break (your phone) /breɪk/
- ☐ buy (a house) /baɪ/
- ☐ download (a song) /'daʊnləʊd/
- ☐ find (your keys) /faɪnd/
- ☐ forget (a name) /fər'get/
- ☐ lend (money to somebody) /lend/
- ☐ love (cooking) /lʌv/
- ☐ miss (a train) /mɪs/
- ☐ pass (an exam) /pæs/
- ☐ pick up (somebody at the airport) /pɪk 'ʌp/
- ☐ 1 push (the door) /puʃ/
- ☐ send (an email) /send/
- ☐ start (a race) /start/
- ☐ teach (math) /ti:tʃ/
- ☐ turn on (the TV) /tɜ:n 'ʌn/
- ☐ win (a game) /wɪn/

Opposite

leave



b Find the opposite verbs in the list. Write them in the **Opposite** column.

- borrow (money from somebody) /'barəʊ/
- catch /kætʃ/
- drop off /drɒp 'ɒf/
- fail /feɪl/
- finish /'fɪnɪʃ/
- fix / repair /fiks/ /rɪ'peɪr/
- get /get/
- hate /heɪt/
- learn /lɜ:n/
- leave /liv/
- lose (x2) /lu:z/
- pull /pʊl/
- receive /rɪ'si:v/
- remember /rɪ'membə/
- sell /sɛl/
- turn off /tɜ:n 'ɒf/
- upload /'ʌpləʊd/

c 6.2 Listen and check.

**ACTIVATION** Test a partner. **A** say a verb, **B** say the opposite.



Verb forms

1 VERBS + INFINITIVE

a Complete the **to + verb** column with to + a verb from the list.

be bring buy catch drive find get married go (x2) help pay rain see turn off

		to + verb
1 decide	We've decided <input type="text"/> to France for our vacation.	<u>to go</u>
2 forget	Don't forget <input type="text"/> all the lights.	<u>                    </u>
3 hope	We hope <input type="text"/> you again soon.	<u>                    </u>
4 learn	I'm learning <input type="text"/> . My test is next month.	<u>                    </u>
5 need	I need <input type="text"/> to the supermarket. I don't have any milk.	<u>                    </u>
6 offer	He offered <input type="text"/> me with my suitcase.	<u>                    </u>
7 plan	They're planning <input type="text"/> soon.	<u>                    </u>
8 pretend	He pretended <input type="text"/> sick, but he wasn't really.	<u>                    </u>
9 promise	He's promised <input type="text"/> me back when he gets a job.	<u>                    </u>
10 remember	Remember <input type="text"/> your dictionaries to class tomorrow.	<u>                    </u>
11 start	It was very cloudy and it started <input type="text"/> .	<u>                    </u>
12 try	I'm trying <input type="text"/> a job, but it's very hard.	<u>                    </u>
13 want	I want <input type="text"/> the six o'clock train.	<u>                    </u>
14 would like	I'd like <input type="text"/> a new car next month.	<u>                    </u>

b 7.2 Listen and check.

ACTIVATION Cover the **to + verb** column. Say the sentences.

p.55

2 VERBS + GERUND (VERB + -ING)

a Complete the **gerund** column with a verb from the list in the gerund.

be cook do have make rain read talk clean up wake up work

		gerund
1 enjoy	I enjoy <input type="text"/> in bed.	<u>reading</u>
2 finish	Have you finished <input type="text"/> your room?	<u>                    </u>
3 go on	I want to go on <input type="text"/> until I'm 70.	<u>                    </u>
4 hate	I hate <input type="text"/> late when I'm meeting someone.	<u>                    </u>
5 like	I like <input type="text"/> breakfast in a café.	<u>                    </u>
6 love	I love <input type="text"/> early on a sunny morning.	<u>                    </u>
7 mind	I don't mind <input type="text"/> the ironing. It's very relaxing.	<u>                    </u>
8 spend (time)	She spends hours <input type="text"/> on the phone.	<u>                    </u>
9 start*	It started <input type="text"/> at 5:30 in the morning.	<u>                    </u>
10 stop	Please stop <input type="text"/> so much noise. I can't think.	<u>                    </u>
11 feel like	I don't feel like <input type="text"/> today. Let's go out for lunch.	<u>                    </u>

\* start can be used with a gerund or infinitive, e.g., *It started raining. It started to rain.*

b 7.6 Listen and check.

ACTIVATION Cover the **gerund** column. Say the sentences.

p.56



### get

get is one of the most common verbs in English. It has several different meanings, e.g., *arrive*, *become*, and can also be used with many prepositions or adverbs with different meanings, e.g., *get up*, *get on with*.

#### a Match the phrases and pictures.

##### get = become (+ adjective / past participle)

- ☐ get angry
- ☐ get divorced
- ☐ get in shape
- ☐ get lost
- ☐ get married
- ☒ 1 get nervous
- ☐ get ready

##### get = become (+ comparative)

- ☐ get better / get worse
- ☐ get colder

##### get = buy / obtain

- ☐ get a job
- ☐ get a newspaper
- ☐ get a ticket

##### get + preposition (phrasal verbs)

- ☐ get along (well) with somebody
- ☐ get into (out of) a car
- ☐ get on (off) a bus
- ☐ get up

##### get (to) = arrive

- ☐ get home
- ☐ get to school
- ☐ get to work

##### get = receive

- ☐ get an email (a text message)
- ☐ get a present
- ☐ get a prize

#### b 8.11 Listen and check.

**ACTIVATION** Cover the phrases and look at the pictures. Test yourself or a partner.

← p.63





### a Match the verbs and photos.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 2 <b>wear</b> /wɛr/<br>jewelry<br>clothes  | <b>carry</b> /'kæri/<br>a bag<br>a baby                                 |
| <b>win</b> /wɪn/<br>a game<br>a medal<br>a prize                                     | <b>earn</b> /ɜrn/<br>a salary<br>money                                  |
| <b>know</b> /nou/<br>somebody well<br>something                                      | <b>meet</b> /mit/<br>somebody for the<br>first time<br>at 11 o'clock    |
| 1 <b>hope</b> /houp/<br>that something<br>good will happen<br>to do something        | <b>wait</b> /weɪt/<br>for a bus<br>for a long time                      |
| <b>watch</b> /watʃ/<br>TV<br>a game  | <b>look at</b> /lʊk æt/<br>a photo<br>a view                            |
| <b>look</b> /lʊk/<br>happy<br>about 25 years old                                     | <b>look like</b> /lʊk laɪk/<br>your mother<br>a model                   |
| <b>miss</b> /mɪs/<br>the bus<br>a class  | <b>lose</b> /luːz/<br>a game<br>your glasses                            |
| <b>bring</b> /brɪŋ/<br>your dictionary (to class)<br>something back from<br>vacation | <b>take</b> /teɪk/<br>an umbrella (with you)<br>your children to school |
| <b>look for</b> /lʊk fɔː/<br>your glasses<br>a job                                   | <b>find</b> /faɪnd/<br>your glasses<br>a job                            |
| <b>say</b> /seɪ/<br>sorry<br>hello<br>something to<br>somebody                       | <b>tell</b> /tɛl/<br>a joke<br>a lie<br>somebody something              |
| <b>lend</b> /lend/<br>money to somebody  | <b>borrow</b> /'barəʊ/<br>money from<br>somebody                        |
| <b>hear</b> /hɪr/<br>a noise<br>the doorbell   | <b>listen to</b> /'lɪsn tə/<br>music<br>the radio                       |



### b 8.15 Listen and check.

**ACTIVATION** Work with a partner.  
**A** say a verb, **B** say a possible continuation.

A Wait... ) ( B for a bus

#### hope and expect

**hope** = to want something to happen and think it will happen, always for positive things, e.g., *I hope I'll pass the exam.*

**expect** = to think something will happen, usually for a reason (not necessarily a positive thing), e.g., *I expect I'll fail because I haven't worked very hard.*

#### bring and take

**bring** Please bring your dictionaries to class tomorrow = movement towards here

**take** Don't forget to take all your things when you leave = movement away from here



# Animals

## VOCABULARY BANK

a Match the words and photos.

### Insects

- bee /bi/
- butterfly /'bʌtəflaɪ/
- fly /flaɪ/
- 1 mosquito /mə'skitou/
- spider /'spaidə/
- wasp /wasp/

### Farm animals

- bull /bʊl/
- chicken /'tʃɪkən/
- cow /kaʊ/
- goat /gəʊt/
- horse /hɔːs/
- pig /pɪɡ/
- sheep /ʃiːp/

### Wild animals

- bat /bæt/
- bear /ber/
- bird /bɜːd/
- camel /'kæml/
- crocodile /'krɒkədail/
- deer /dɪr/ (plural deer **NOT** deers)
- elephant /'eləfənt/
- giraffe /dʒə'reɪf/
- kangaroo /kæŋgə'ru/
- lion /'laɪən/
- monkey /'mʌŋki/
- mouse /maʊs/ (plural mice)
- rabbit /'ræbɪt/
- rat /ræt/
- snake /sneɪk/
- tiger /'taɪgər/

### Sea animals

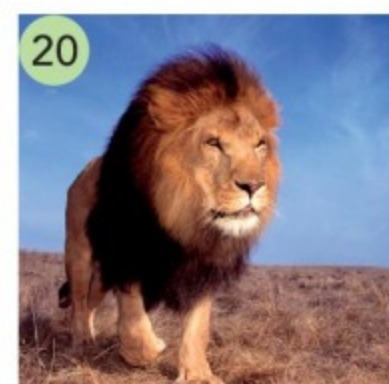
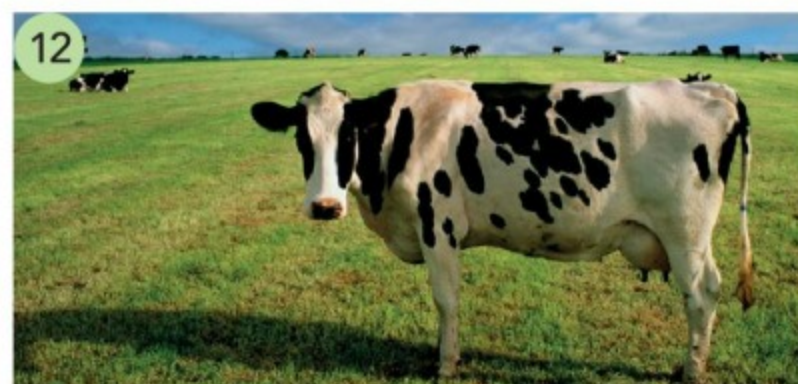
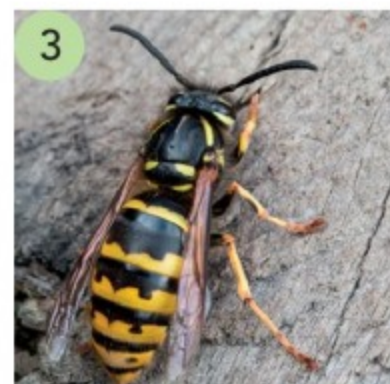
- dolphin /'dɒlfən/
- jellyfish /'dʒelɪfɪʃ/
- shark /ʃɑːk/
- whale /weɪl/

### 🔍 bite and sting

Some insects *sting* (= inject venom into your skin), e.g., bees and wasps, and also some sea animals, e.g., jellyfish. Other insects *bite*, e.g., mosquitoes and spiders, and also snakes and all animals with teeth.

b 🎧 9.2 Listen and check.

**ACTIVATION** Cover the words and look at the photos. Test yourself or a partner.





### a Match the words and pictures.

- ☐ **under** the bridge /'ʌndər/
- ☐ **along** the street /ə'lɒŋ/
- ☐ **around** the lake /ə'raʊnd/
- ☐ **through** the tunnel /θru/
- ☐ **into** the store /'ɪntu/
- ☐ **across** the road /ə'krɒs/
- ☐ **over** the bridge /'oʊvər/
- ☐ **up** the steps /ʌp/
- ☐ **past** the church /pæst/
- ☐ **toward** the lake /'təʊəd/
- ☐ **down** the steps /daʊn/
- ☐ **out of** the store /'aʊt əv/

#### **across or through**

We use **across** to talk about movement from one side to the other of something that has "sides," like a square, a street, or a river, e.g., *He swam **across** the river.*

We use **through** to talk about movement from one side to the other but "in something," e.g., a forest, a tunnel, a crowd, e.g., *We walked **through** the crowds and reached the empty streets on the other side.*

### b 10.3 Listen and check.

#### **away and back**

We use **away** to express movement to another place, e.g., ***Go away!** I don't want to speak to you. The man **ran away** when he saw the police officer.*



We use **back** to express movement to the place where something or somebody was before, e.g., *After dinner we **went back** to our hotel. Their dog ran away and never **came back**.*



**ACTIVATION** Cover the words and look at the pictures. Where did the woman and her dog go?

( They went down the steps...



### a Match the sentences and pictures.

- ☐ The match will **be over** at about 5:30.
- ☐ My alarm **goes off** at six o'clock every morning.
- ☐ We **set off** for the airport at 6:30.
- ☐ I want to **give up** chocolate.
- ☐ 1 Don't **throw away** that letter!
- ☐ **Turn down** the music! It's very loud.
- ☐ **Turn up** the TV! I can't hear.
- ☐ He **looked up** the words in a dictionary.
- ☐ Could you **fill out** this form?
- ☐ I want to **find out** about hotels in Madrid.
- ☐ It's bedtime – go and **put on** your pajamas.
- ☐ Could you **take off** your boots, please?
- ☐ My sister's **looking after** Jimmy for me today.
- ☐ I'm really **looking forward** to vacation!



### b 10.5 Listen and check.

### ACTIVATION

- a Cover the sentences and look at the pictures. Remember the phrasal verbs.
- b Look at these phrasal verbs from Files 1–10. Can you remember what they mean?

- check in** (for a flight)
- come on**
- get up**
- go away** (for the weekend)
- go back** (to work)
- go out** (at night)
- sit down**
- stand up**
- wake up**
- call back** (later)
- drop off** (somebody at the airport)
- give back** (something you've borrowed)
- pay back** (money you've borrowed)
- pick up** (something on the floor, somebody from the airport)
- put away** (e.g., clothes in a closet)
- send back** (something you don't want)
- take back** (something to a store)
- take out** (the garbage)
- try on** (clothes)
- turn off** (the TV)
- turn on** (the TV)
- write down** (the words)
- go on** (doing something)
- get on / off** (a bus)
- get along with** (a person)
- look for** (something you've lost)
- look around** (a store, city, museum)
- run out of** (gas, printer ink)

- Type 1 = no object**  
The verb and the particle (on, up, etc.) are **never separated**.  
*I get up at 7:30.*
- Type 2 = + object**  
The verb and the particle (on, up, etc.) can be **separated**.  
*Turn the TV on. OR Turn on the TV.*
- Type 3 = + object**  
The verb and the particle (on, up, etc.) are **never separated**.  
*Look for your keys. NOT Look your keys for.*