

Vocabulary

A

On the phone

I can talk about using my phone.

1 Complete the dialogue extracts with the correct form of the verbs below.

disable enter make save send text top up

A Ben

I went abroad last month to Italy. I ¹ _____ my mobile before I left with €40. I didn't ² _____ data roaming while I was away, and I ³ _____ lots of calls. I checked my balance when I got back and found I'd been charged €30!

B Emma

I'll ⁴ _____ you a text and you can ⁵ _____ my number to your phone book. Then, when you want to ring or ⁶ _____ me, you won't have to ⁷ _____ the number.

call leave listen to lose put put recharge

C Ryan

I phoned Tom, but he must have ⁸ _____ his phone on silent, so he didn't answer. I ⁹ _____ a message, so hopefully he'll ¹⁰ _____ his voicemail later.

D Zoe

Hi, Sally, we're on the train. I've ¹¹ _____ the phone on loudspeaker so that Mike can speak to you too ... No, it won't annoy the other passengers! ... Oh, the train is about to go into a tunnel and I think we'll ¹² _____ the signal ... Can you hear me? ... OK, listen, I'm running out of charge too, I need to ¹³ _____ the battery. I'll hang up now and ¹⁴ _____ you later ... Bye.

2 Complete the sentences with phrasal verbs.

- Oh, no! My phone has r _____ charge! Can I borrow your charger?
- 'Did you speak to Jack?' 'No. I phoned him, and his mobile rang for ages, but he didn't p _____.'
- Announcement on a plane: 'Would all passengers please s _____ all mobile devices and computers.'
- Can you please s _____? I can't hear you very well. You are b _____ because the signal isn't very strong.
- I rang my dad's office and spoke to the receptionist, but I didn't g _____ to my dad.
- Message on an answerphone: 'Can you c _____ me _____ when you get this message? My number is 01548 956711.'
- Recorded announcement: 'The number you have dialled does not exist. Please h _____ and dial again.'
- Message on an answerphone: 'Hi, Neil. I've been trying to call you all morning. Can you g _____ to me on 01548 190684?'
- 'Why did you hang up during the call?' 'I didn't hang up. We were c _____.'

3 2.05 Listen and circle the correct answers.

Dialogue 1

Which of these sentences is a fact, not an opinion?

- Alex returned the charger to Jane.
- Alex borrows Jane's charger very frequently.
- Alex was the last person to use Jane's charger.

Dialogue 2

Daniel was cross because

- of something Sally said.
- Sally didn't return his call.
- he's too busy to go to the cinema.

Dialogue 3

Lucy's mum needs help with

- recharging her phone.
- saving a number to her phone book.
- understanding warning messages.

Reported speech

I can use reported speech.

- 1 Complete 1–5 with the tenses below. Then complete 6–9 with the correct verb forms.

past continuous past perfect past perfect
past perfect past simple

Direct speech

Reported speech

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------|
| 1 present simple | _____ |
| 2 present continuous | _____ |
| 3 past simple | _____ |
| 4 present perfect | _____ |
| 5 past perfect | _____ |
| 6 <i>can / can't</i> | _____ |
| 7 <i>will / won't</i> | _____ |
| 8 <i>might</i> | _____ |
| 9 <i>should</i> | _____ |

- 2 Circle the correct words.

Last weekend

- John said he ___ ill.
a is b was
- Maisie said that she ___ buy a new phone.
a would b will
- Nathan said he ___ looking forward to summer.
a is b was
- Harry said that Kay ___ gone to Italy.
a has b had
- Emma told me that she ___ find her phone.
a couldn't b can't
- Pete told me he ___ go to the party.
a had to b might have

- 3 How do these references to time and place change in reported speech?

Direct speech

Reported speech

- | | |
|--------------|-------|
| 1 today | _____ |
| 2 a week ago | _____ |
| 3 yesterday | _____ |
| 4 last year | _____ |
| 5 tomorrow | _____ |
| 6 next month | _____ |
| 7 here | _____ |

- 4 Complete the text with *said* or *told*.

Dan ¹_____ Bev that he had bought her a new phone. She looked at it and ²_____ him that it was too big. He ³_____ her that they were all that big nowadays. She ⁴_____ she wanted him to change it. He ⁵_____ that he couldn't change it and ⁶_____ her that it had cost a lot of money. She ⁷_____ she didn't care and ⁸_____ him she wouldn't use it.



- 5 Rewrite the sentences as reported speech. If necessary, change the pronouns, possessive adjectives and references to time and place.

- John to Sue: 'I left a message for you yesterday.'
John told _____
- Mark: 'I'll top up my phone this evening.'

- Jenny to Dave: 'I can't hear you.'

- Ann: 'I've checked my balance three times this week.'

- Jo to Si: 'You should turn off data roaming.'

- Kate: 'I had already texted Harry at the weekend.'

- Fran to Fred: 'I called Tom two days ago.'

- 6 Read the reported conversation between two identical twins. Write the direct speech below.

Imo was walking down the road when she slipped and fell. Her twin sister Zoe phoned just afterwards. Zoe told Imo that she had fallen over a few moments before. Imo told her that was an amazing coincidence because she had just done the same! Zoe said her leg was hurting so much that she couldn't walk. Imo told Zoe that her own leg was OK and that she could easily walk home. But Imo told Zoe that if she couldn't walk, she should call an ambulance. Zoe said that wouldn't be necessary and that she could phone their parents.

- Zoe: _____
- Imo: _____
because _____
- Zoe: _____
- Imo: _____
- Imo: But _____
- Zoe: _____

Global network

I can identify the main idea of a listening text.

Revision: Student's Book page 87

- 1 Complete the sentences with the verbs and particles below.

Verbs call carry give go set work

Particles back off off on out up

- If I'm going on a long car journey, I always check the traffic reports before I _____.
- I've got a new SIM card for my phone, but I can't _____ how to install it.
- If you make a mistake during the performance, don't stop – just _____.
- When the weather got really bad, they decided to _____ to their hotel.
- They're going to _____ the festival because of bad weather.
- Although you failed your driving test, you shouldn't _____.

Listening Strategy 1

Sometimes you need to listen for the main idea (gist) rather than a specific piece of information. If this is the case, do not worry about a few unknown words. You can often understand the gist without understanding every word.

- 2 **2.06** Read Listening Strategy 1. Then listen to two mobile phone calls. Ignoring the words you cannot hear, circle the best summaries.

- a Mary and Mike are going to meet up that day.

b Mary and Mike are going to speak the next day to make an arrangement.
- a Tom is going to buy some food for dinner.

b Kirstie doesn't want Tom to buy any food.

Listening Strategy 2

When you do a multiple-choice task, do not choose the correct answer based only on one or two words. Remember that the incorrect options also have some connection with what you hear.

- 3 **2.07** Read Listening Strategy 2. Then listen to a radio programme and circle the correct answer.

What is the programme about, in general?

- The health effects of using mobile phones.
- The mobile phone network in the UK.
- The birth of the mobile phone industry.
- The best way to get a strong mobile phone signal wherever you are.



- 4 **2.07** Listen again and circle the correct answers.

- The mobile phone network was built quickly in the UK because
 - two different phone companies were competing against each other.
 - two different phone companies were sharing the work.
 - a lot more people started using mobile phones than the phone companies had expected.
 - the government spent a lot of money on it.
- The main difference between microcells and base stations is that microcells
 - are in cities, while base stations are in the countryside.
 - are smaller and less powerful than base stations.
 - are hidden, but base stations are visible.
 - are on the front of buildings, but base stations are on top.
- Base stations are positioned in historic town centres because
 - they need to be close together in places with lots of buildings.
 - there are no rules to prevent it.
 - phone companies ignore the rules.
 - they can easily be disguised.
- More research is being done into the health effects of base stations because
 - the results so far are not clear.
 - there have only been one or two studies so far.
 - some of the evidence suggests that there is a small risk to public health.
 - people do not always believe the results.

Reported questions

I can report questions correctly.

1 Order the words to make reported questions. Then write the questions as direct speech.

1 I / me / old / she asked / was / how

She asked me how old I was. 'How old are you?'

2 what / he asked / were / them / they / doing

3 afraid / you / you / were / I asked / if

4 was / her / mum / why / she / we asked / angry

5 happening / I asked / what / him / was

6 where / would / me / stay / he asked / I

7 if / they asked / help / I / could / them

8 if / been / had / me / they asked / I / skiing / ever

9 how / we asked / spent / money / him / he'd / much

2 2.08 Listen to the direct speech and complete the reported questions.

1 He asked her _____ for dinner.

2 She asked him _____ on Sundays.

3 He asked her _____ the new Chinese restaurant.

4 She asked him _____ heavily.

5 He asked her _____ into town.

3 Rewrite the direct speech as reported questions.

1 'What are you doing?' Jake asked his sister.

2 'Have you washed my jeans?' Poppy asked her mum.

3 'When did you finish your homework?' my friend asked me.

4 'Is it still raining?' Freddie asked Luke.

5 'Can you play the saxophone?' Nadia asked me.

6 'When will you give me back my laptop?' my dad asked my sister.

4 Underline a mistake in each reported question. Then write the reported questions correctly.

1 She asked them why they are being so noisy.

2 I asked her how she had hurt yourself.

3 We asked them they wanted to travel with us.

4 He asked me what was I listening to.

5 They asked if who had told him the secret.

6 She asked him why he had phoned her yesterday.

7 I asked her that if she knew what was happening.

8 I asked him how many brothers had he.

5 Read the dialogue. Then complete the text below with reported statements and questions.

Zac Do you know Lily's email address?
I want to invite her to my birthday party.

Ellie It's in my address book. I'll look in a minute.

Zac What are you doing?

Ellie I'm looking something up on the internet.

Zac What do you need to find out?

Ellie It's a secret.

Zac Can you give me a clue?

Ellie I don't want to spoil the surprise!

Zac asked Ellie if ¹ _____ address. He said that he ² _____ to his birthday party. Ellie said ³ _____ address book. She said ⁴ _____ in a minute. Zac asked Ellie ⁵ _____. Ellie said that ⁶ _____ on the internet. Zac asked her ⁷ _____. Ellie said that ⁸ _____. Zac asked Ellie ⁹ _____ a clue. Ellie said that ¹⁰ _____ the surprise.



Verb patterns: reporting verbs

I can use a variety of reporting verbs correctly.

1 Circle the correct verbs to complete the sentences.

- 'OK. I'll feed your cat while you're away,' she ____.
a advised b agreed c encouraged
- 'You really must stay for dinner,' he ____.
a asked b admitted c insisted
- 'I'll definitely be there to meet you at the airport,' she ____.
a begged b promised c suggested
- 'It's dangerous to walk around that part of town at night,' he ____.
a denied b offered c warned
- 'Is the café still open at this time?' she ____.
a begged b suggested c wondered
- 'I'm the one who broke your laptop,' he ____.
a admitted b apologised c persuaded
- 'I could lend you some money,' he ____.
a denied b proposed c wondered
- 'You'd better say sorry,' she ____.
a advised b apologised c persuaded

2 Circle the correct reporting verb. Then complete the sentences with the infinitive or -ing form of the verbs in brackets.

- My parents never **encouraged** / **suggested** me _____ (sing) when I was younger.
- Did you **admit** / **apologise** to your teacher for _____ (miss) the class?
- My Spanish friends **mentioned** / **told** _____ (come) to visit us this summer.
- Why are you **accusing** / **blaming** me of _____ (copy) your homework? It isn't true!
- The President has **denied** / **refused** _____ (answer) any more questions on this topic.
- I **begged** / **offered** her _____ (pay) for our train tickets.
- They **denied** / **insisted** _____ (stay) at the party until after midnight.
- My cousin **encouraged** / **refused** me _____ (play) a few songs on the piano.
- Why did you **agree** / **insist** on _____ (have) the end-of-term party at our house?
- My parents **begged** / **refused** my sister not _____ (leave) school at sixteen.
- My brother finally **admitted** / **apologised** _____ (tell) everyone my secret.
- Our next door neighbour **accused** / **warned** us of _____ (make) too much noise late at night.

3 USE OF ENGLISH Complete the text with the missing words.

When I got home, my brother was singing loudly in the kitchen. I asked him ¹ _____ to make so much noise, but he insisted ² _____ singing even louder. I accused him ³ _____ being the worst singer I'd ever heard. Instead of getting cross, he thanked me ⁴ _____ giving him an idea. Then he went upstairs, smiling. I wondered ⁵ _____ asking him what he was doing, but I knew he would refuse ⁶ _____ tell me. Two minutes later, he came downstairs again with a camcorder. He persuaded me ⁷ _____ video him. 'If I'm that bad, we can make money on YouTube,' he told ⁸ _____.

VOCAB BOOST!

When you learn reporting verbs, it's a good idea to learn the related nouns at the same time. You can also learn what verbs these related nouns usually go with. **Tip:** the most common verbs that go with the related nouns are *give* and *make*.

agree – make an agreement

advise – give some advice

4 Use a dictionary to find the nouns related to the verbs below. Write them in the correct category.

accuse apologise encourage promise suggest warn

give +	make +

5 Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first. Use the correct form of *give* or *make* and a noun related to the underlined verb.

- They warned us about the dangerous cliffs.
They _____ about the dangerous cliffs.
- He rarely encourages his son.
He rarely _____ his son any _____.
- She forgave him as soon as he apologised for his behaviour.
She forgave him as soon as he _____ for his behaviour.
- The police accused him of something serious.
The police _____ a serious _____ against him.
- Why do you never suggest anything?
Why do you never _____ any _____?

Storytelling

I can understand a text about social media texts.

Revision: Student's Book page 90

1 Complete the compound nouns with the words below.

bestseller book contract culture high
love name phone social time TV

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| 1 leisure _____ | 7 _____ list |
| 2 cell _____ | 8 pen _____ |
| 3 _____ series | 9 _____ media |
| 4 comic _____ | 10 pop _____ |
| 5 _____ school | 11 _____ story |
| 6 book _____ | |

2 Complete the text below with compound nouns from exercise 1. Sometimes you need the plural form.

My aunt writes novels, but not under her own name. She uses a
¹ _____. She started writing in her
² _____, but now she does it full-time.
 Her books are very popular and often appear on the
³ _____. They are going to make one of
 them into a ⁴ _____. It's a ⁵ _____
 _____ about a teenage boy and girl. I can't wait to watch
 it. My aunt has just got a new ⁶ _____ from
 her publisher, and has already started to write her next novel.

3 Read the text opposite. Are the sentences true (T) or false (F)?

- The author believes that Twitter is a very bad idea. ☐
- A haiku is a type of modern short poem. ☐
- The epistolary novel contains a series of letters. ☐

Reading Strategy

Read the missing sentences carefully. Then read the sentences in the text that come before and after each gap. Use these two strategies when selecting which sentence fits each gap.

- Look for vocabulary links between the sentence and the surrounding text.
- Look for pronouns, e.g. *he*, *she*, *it* and other references and check that they match your answer choice.

4 Read the Reading Strategy. Then match sentences A–F with gaps 1–4 in the text. There are two extra sentences.

- That's short!
- Nobody reads books any more, do they?
- They argue, for example, that fewer people read novels and write letters.
- There is, in fact, a lot we can learn from other cultures with a different writing tradition.
- Now writers are using this genre again, but with a modern day twist.
- Literature has suffered as a result.

SHORT AND SWEET

People complain nowadays that the popularity of media like Twitter has reduced our ability to read for long periods of time and to write properly. ¹ ____ It's also true that tweets are written by normal people, not professional authors, and that sometimes little attention is paid to correct grammar and spelling in digital messages. But are the new media only bad news for our literary tradition?

² ____ In Japan, for example, the most popular form of poetry has long been the haiku, in which every word counts. A haiku is a poem with exactly seventeen syllables. Not words, but syllables. ³ ____ So with this method of writing, a lot of meaning has to be conveyed in a short space. This philosophy of 'less is more' made Japan the natural place for the birth of the cell phone novel with its very short chapters.

Other storytelling traditions using shorter forms have also been adapted to our modern tastes. The epistolary novel is a book written as a series of letters, or sometimes diaries. The genre used to be admired in Europe in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. ⁴ ____ Authors of teenage novels now often use emails, diary entries, text messages and cartoons to tell a story.

So perhaps these shorter styles of writing are not bad for literature as a whole. Perhaps they are just modern ways of expressing the age-old tradition of storytelling.

Photo description

I can describe a photo and answer questions about it.



1 Look at photo A. What do you think has happened?

2 Complete the phrases for speculating with the phrases below. Then describe photo A.

as if be (that) but I'd say that I'd say (that)
pretty certain that say, but that

- 1 I can't be sure, _____
- 2 It could _____
- 3 It's hard to _____
- 4 It looks _____
- 5 I'm _____
- 6 It's clear _____
- 7 Judging by (her expression), _____

3 Compare and contrast photos A and B. Make notes.

1 Where are the people? What are they doing? What are they wearing?

2 Similarities between the photos:

3 Differences between the photos:

4 How do you think the people are feeling?

Do you think that people who call the emergency services without a good reason should be punished? Why do you think that?

4 2.09 Listen to a student answering the questions above and complete the sentences.

- 1 Let me see. I'd have to give that some t_____.
- 2 P_____, I think it depends.
- 3 As I s_____ it, it depends on why they made the call.
- 4 I b_____ that they should be punished, maybe with a fine.
- 5 So, all things c_____, you'd have to look at each unnecessary call individually.

5 Read the question below. Write notes for your answer.

What is the best thing to do in an emergency?

Speaking Strategy

- Speak in a loud, clear voice.
- Look at the other person when they are speaking to you and when you are speaking to them.

6 Read the Speaking Strategy. Now describe photo B, compare it with photo A and answer the question from exercise 5 using your notes.

A narrative

I can write a story.

Preparation

1 Read the task and the story below. In which paragraph (A–D) does the writer ...

- 1 set the scene? ☐
- 2 describe the ending? ☐
- 3 describe the lead-up to the main event? ☐
- 4 describe the main event? ☐

Write a story that involves a mobile phone.

- A** About two months ago, I was having a coffee with my cousin at a café in town. We were talking about my eighteenth birthday party. Ellie mentioned a friend of mine, Tom, and asked if he was going to be there. 'I haven't seen him for months,' I replied. 'I'm not even sure that I've got his number.' While we were chatting, I took out my phone and checked.
- B** About two weeks later, it was the day of my party and I was getting everything ready. To my surprise, I had a call from Tom. Naturally, I told him about the party. 'Why don't you come along?' I suggested. He accepted the invitation.
- C** When Ellie arrived for the party, I told her what had happened. 'It's such a coincidence,' I said to her. 'I hadn't spoken to Tom for months, but he phoned today. And he's coming to the party!' At the party that evening, Tom and Ellie got on really well together.
- D** In the end, Tom explained what had happened. 'You left a long message on my voicemail,' he said. 'You must have dialled my number by mistake when you were in the café. You were talking to Ellie about me. I heard everything!'

2 Put the time expressions in the correct groups. Tick the three that are in the story in exercise 1.

about two months ago about two weeks later after a while
eventually in the end one Saturday last month

A non-specific time expressions for starting a narrative

- 1 _____ ☐
- 2 _____ ☐

B expressions for ordering events

- 3 _____ ☐
- 4 _____ ☐

C expressions for bringing the narrative to an end

- 5 _____ ☐
- 6 _____ ☐

Writing Strategy

- 1 You can make your narrative more interesting by using comment adverbs such as *luckily*, *unfortunately*, *Thank goodness*, etc.
- 2 When you are narrating events, use a variety of tenses such as past simple, past continuous, present perfect, past perfect, *used to*, etc.

3 Read the Writing Strategy. Then, in the story in exercise 1, find and underline:

- 1 three comment adverbs.
- 2 an example of a) the past simple, b) the past continuous and c) the past perfect.

4 Complete the sentences with the comment adverbs below.

luckily sadly suddenly to my surprise wisely

- 1 It was cold and cloudy, but _____ there were lots of people on the beach.
- 2 I lost my wallet, but _____ I found it again.
- 3 _____ a car ran into us. I didn't see it coming because it happened so quickly.
- 4 _____ my grandmother is rather ill.
- 5 _____, Joe saves a little of his pocket money each week.

Writing Guide

5 You are going to do the task in exercise 1. Make notes below.

- 1 Set the scene _____

- 2 Lead-up _____

- 3 Main event _____

- 4 Ending _____

6 Write your story using your notes from exercise 5.

CHECK YOUR WORK

Have you ...

- ☐ used a variety of narrative tenses?
- ☐ used some comment adverbs?
- ☐ checked your spelling and grammar?