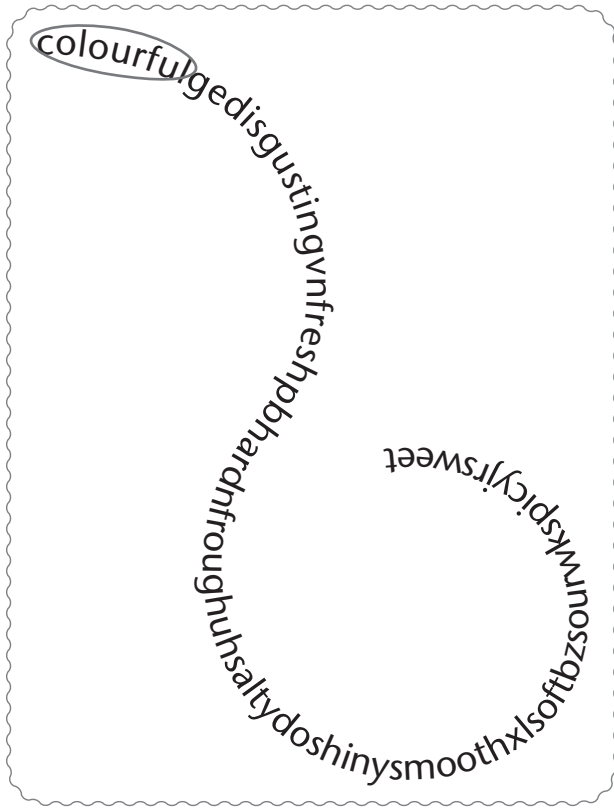


The senses: verbs and adjectives

1 Find 11 more sense adjectives in the wordsnake.



2 Complete the table with the adjectives from exercise 1.

Taste	Look	Feel	Smell
sa lty _____	co _____	ha _____	di _____
so _____	sh _____	ro _____	fr _____
sp _____		sm _____	
sw _____		so _____	

3 Choose the correct words to complete the sentences.

This chocolate **feels** / **tastes** sweet.

- These balloons **look** / **smell** colourful.
- These pebbles **feel** / **smell** smooth.
- This rubbish **tastes** / **smells** disgusting.

Sleep

4 Find six more sleep words in the wordsearch.

J	H	S	L	E	E	P	Y	T	I
A	S	N	I	W	O	B	A	A	P
E	D	R	E	A	M	H	W	W	S
N	H	T	R	K	B	V	N	A	A
F	A	S	L	E	E	P	V	K	M
N	I	G	H	T	M	A	R	E	S
Q	U	N	S	Q	R	E	J	A	M

5 Match the sentence halves.

I usually feel a

- I don't often have scary _____
 - I lie _____
 - Last night, I had a nice _____
 - I always lie in _____
- a ~~sleepy after lunch.~~
 b nightmares.
 c bed on Saturday mornings.
 d awake for ages if I go to bed early.
 e dream about my cat.

6 Complete the words with the missing letters.





I usually w a k e u p at 7.00.

- I l e in bed for a while in the morning.
- At night, I often have dr a s, but I don't often have ni h t a r e.
- I f u I asleep quickly.
- I sometimes feel s e p during the day.
- I y w a lot after lunch.

The senses: verbs and adjectives

1 Complete the table headings with the adjectives in the box.

Feel Look Smell Taste

1 _____	2 _____	3 _____	4 _____
			
salt <u>y</u> sou <u>ry</u> spic <u>y</u> swee <u>t</u>	colourfu <u>l</u> shin <u>y</u>	har <u>d</u> roug <u>h</u> smoot <u>h</u> sof <u>t</u>	disgustin <u>g</u> fres <u>h</u>

2 Complete the adjectives in the table with the missing letters.

3 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

fresh rough salty shiny sour ~~spicy~~ sweet

I like Indian food because it's hot and spicy.

1 There's a lot of sugar in this dessert. It's very _____.

2 You can't drink seawater because it's _____.

3 I can't drink this lemon juice. It's too _____.

4 Pineapples have a _____ skin.

5 That fish smells _____. The skin is _____.

Sleep

4 Find six more sleep words in the wordsearch.

J	H	S	L	E	E	P	Y	T	I
A	S	N	I	W	O	B	A	A	P
E	D	R	E	A	M	H	W	W	S
N	H	T	R	K	B	V	N	A	A
F	A	S	L	E	E	P	V	K	M
N	I	G	H	T	M	A	R	E	S
Q	U	N	S	Q	R	E	J	A	M

5 Choose the correct words to complete the sentences.

I usually feel sleepy / **asleep** after lunch.

1 Once, I fell **dream** / **asleep** during a maths test.

2 I don't often have scary **nightmares** / **yawns**.

3 I lie **awake** / **asleep** for ages if I go to bed early.

4 I always **lie** / **wake** up late at the weekend.

5 I **dream** / **yawn** a lot when I'm bored.

6 Match questions 1–3 with answers a–d.

What time do you usually wake up? b

1 How often do you have dreams? _____

2 Do you fall asleep quickly? _____

3 Do you ever feel sleepy during the day? _____

a Quite often. But I don't often have nightmares.

~~b At 7 o'clock, but I always lie in bed for a while before I get up.~~





c Yes, I yawn a lot after lunch. It's embarrassing!

d No, I often lie awake for ages.

The senses: verbs and adjectives

- 1 Order the letters to make sense adjectives. Then complete the chart.

atlys nhysi rahd gisidsugt uros hrugo
ciyps rolfouclu tosf ehfrs ohotms etesw

Taste	Look	Feel	Smell
			
salty			

- 2 Complete the sentences with the words from the chart in exercise 1.

I like Indian food because it's hot and spicy.

- There's a lot of sugar in this dessert. It's very _____.
- You can't drink seawater because it's _____.
- I can't drink this lemon juice. It's too _____.
- Pineapples have a _____ skin.
- That fish smells _____. The skin is _____.

- 3 Write an example in English about food for each adjective in the chart in exercise 1.

Pretzels are salty.

Limes are sour.

Sleep

- 4 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

asleep awake dream nightmares sleepy
wake yawn

I usually feel sleepy after lunch.

- Once, I fell _____ during a maths test.
- I don't often have scary _____.
- I lie _____ for ages if I go to bed early.
- I always _____ up late at the weekend.
- I _____ a lot when I'm bored.
- Last night, I had a nice _____ about my cat.

- 5 Complete questions 1–3 with the correct words. Then match them with answers a–d.

What time do you usually wake _____ up? b

- How often do you have d _____? _____
 - Do you fall a _____ quickly? _____
 - Do you ever feel s _____ during the day? _____
- a Quite often. But I don't often have nightmares.
~~b At 7 o'clock, but I always lie in bed for a while before I get up.~~
 c Yes, I yawn a lot after lunch. It's embarrassing!
 d No, I often lie awake for ages.

- 6 Write your own answers to the questions in exercise 5. Use full sentences.

Present perfect: *for* and *since*

1 Complete the chart with the time expressions in the box.

2010 five hours I was 10 years old 9 o'clock
three weeks two years

for (a period of time)	since (a specific point in the past)
	2010

2 Order the words to make questions.

have / a student / long / been / at this school? / How / you
How long have you been a student at this school?

- long / Olivia / a cat? / has / had / How

- lived / How / in their house? / long / they / have

- How / he played / long / has / football?

- this restaurant / open? / long / How / has / been

- your dad / worked / long / How / has / in a bank?

3 Choose the correct words.

I've been a student at this school **for** / **since** three years.

- Olivia has had a cat **for** / **since** she was 12 years old.
- They have lived in their house **for** / **since** ten years.
- He has played football **for** / **since** he was young.
- This restaurant has been open **for** / **since** six months.
- My dad has worked in a bank **for** / **since** he left school.

Past simple or present perfect?

4 Read the sentences. Choose past simple or present perfect.

I went on a terrifying ride at the theme park on Sunday.

Past simple / **Present perfect**

- Maria hasn't seen her cousin for ages.
Past simple / **Present perfect**
- The girls sent me an email last week.
Past simple / **Present perfect**
- Did they win the cooking competition yesterday?
Past simple / **Present perfect**
- Have you seen the new James Bond film?
Past simple / **Present perfect**
- You passed all your exams last year.
Past simple / **Present perfect**

5 Choose the correct answers.

Have we been here before?

Yes, we did. / **Yes, we have.**

- Did Kaitlin visit you yesterday?
Yes, she did. / **Yes, she has.**
- Have you lived in this city for long?
No, I didn't. / **No, I haven't.**
- Has Kyle ever sung you one of his songs?
Yes, he did. / **Yes, he has.**
- Did your cousin email you yesterday?
No, she didn't. / **No, she hasn't.**
- Have your brothers ever tried Italian food?
Yes, they did. / **Yes, they have.**

6 Choose the correct words.

My dad has **meet** / **met** a lot of famous people.

- I **fell** / **have fallen** asleep on the bus yesterday.
- They've **went** / **been** to Europe a lot of times.
- He **has had** / **had** a horrible nightmare last night.
- She **went** / **has been** to the beach last Saturday.
- Have you **seen** / **saw** Oliver? I can't find him.
- We **slept** / **have slept** in a tent when we were on holiday.

Present perfect: *for* and *since*

1 Complete the phrases with *for* or *since*.

- for* _____ ten years
- _____ I was six years old
 - _____ six o'clock
 - _____ three hours
 - _____ 2014
 - _____ a long time
 - _____ last weekend

2 Complete the questions with the words in the box.

~~been~~ had has have played worked

How long have you *been* _____ a student at this school?

- How long has Olivia _____ a cat?
- How long _____ we lived in our house?
- How long has he _____ football?
- How long _____ this restaurant been open?
- How long has your dad _____ in a bank?

3 Complete the sentences with *for* or *since*.

I've been a student at this school *for* _____ three years.

- Olivia has had a cat _____ she was 12.
- We have lived in our house _____ ten years.
- He has played football _____ he was young.
- This restaurant has been open _____ six months.
- My dad has worked in a bank _____ he left school.

Past simple or present perfect?

4 Complete the sentences with the verbs in the box. Write PP (present perfect) or PS (past simple).

broken fell ~~met~~ seen slept visited went

My dad has *met* _____ a lot of famous *PP* people.

- I _____ asleep on the bus yesterday. _____
- They've _____ Europe a lot of times. _____
- Has she ever _____ her leg? _____
- She _____ to the beach last Saturday. _____
- Have you _____ Oliver? I can't find him. _____
- We _____ in a tent when we were _____ on holiday. _____

5 Write short answers to the questions in the affirmative (✓) or negative (X) forms.

Have we been here before? (✓)

Yes, we have.

- Did Kaitlin visit you yesterday? (✓)

- Have you lived in this city for long? (X)

- Has Kyle ever sung you one of his songs? (✓)

- Did your cousin email you yesterday? (X)

- Have your brothers ever tried Italian food? (✓)

6 Complete the sentences using the present perfect or past simple forms of the verbs in brackets.

I *went* _____ (go) on a terrifying ride at the theme park on Sunday.

- Maria _____ (not see) her German cousins for many years.
- _____ (you / see) the new James Bond film yet?
- The girls _____ (not send) me an email last week.
- _____ (Tom / win) the cooking competition yesterday?
- You _____ (pass) all your exams last year.

Present perfect: *for* and *since*

1 Complete the questions with *have* or *has*. Then write answers with *for* or *since* and the information in brackets.

How long have you been a student at this school? (three years) I've been a student at this school for three years.

- How long _____ Olivia had a cat? (she was 12)

- How long _____ we lived in our house? (ten years) _____
- How long _____ he played football? (he was very young) _____
- How long _____ this restaurant been open? (six months) _____
- How long _____ your dad worked in a bank? (he left school) _____

2 Rewrite the sentences in the present perfect form with *for* or *since* and the verbs in the box.

be married ~~drive a car~~ have know live work

John started driving in 2008. (since)
John has driven a car since 2008.

- They got married four years ago. (for)

- We moved to this house in 2011. (since)

- You started work at the restaurant three months ago. (for)

- I met Sara when I was ten. (since)

- She bought this computer last week. (since)

Past simple or present perfect?

3 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in the box. Write PP (present perfect) or PS (past simple).

break fall go meet see sleep visit

My dad has met a lot of famous PP people.

- I _____ asleep on the bus yesterday. _____
- They've _____ Europe a lot of times. _____
- Has she ever _____ her leg? _____
- She _____ to the beach last Saturday. _____
- Have you _____ Oliver? I can't find him. _____
- We _____ in a tent when we were on holiday. _____

4 Write sentences using the present perfect or past simple forms.

Katie / go / London / last summer
Katie went to London last summer.

- I / never / read / a book on the beach

- I / meet / Peter / in town / this morning

- you / ever / ride / a horse?

- I / lose / my wallet / the other day

- you / ever fall asleep / in class?

5 Complete the dialogues using the present perfect or the past simple forms of the words in brackets.

A Have you ever visited (you / ever / visit) Australia?

B Yes, I have. I went (go) there last year.

- A I can't find Alex. _____ (he / go) home?
B No, he _____. I _____ (see) him a few minutes ago.
- A _____ (you / speak) to Lucas today?
B No, I _____. I _____ (call) him at ten o'clock, but he _____ (not answer).

Unit 5 Reading

1 Look at the photo. Then skim read the article and choose the best title.

- a Hearing the Songs of the World
- b Using All Five Senses All the Time
- c Seeing the World Through Sound

2 Read the article and check your answer in exercise 1.

3 Read the article again. Are the sentences true or false?

Michelle Thomas lost her sight five years ago.

F

- 1 She first used *The vOICe* when she was a baby. ___
- 2 The letters OIC in the name *The vOICe* mean 'Oh, I can'. ___
- 3 For people using *The vOICe*, a dark object in a high position is a quiet sound with a high note. ___
- 4 Blind people can use *The vOICe* to read books. ___
- 5 Learning to use *The vOICe* is similar to learning a language. ___

4 Match the words in bold from the article with the definitions.

A person who uses a system or machine, for example *user* _____

- 1 Wear these over your ears to listen to sounds and music _____
- 2 Able to see (not blind) _____
- 3 Letters or words, in a book for example _____
- 4 Pictures _____



The vOICe

Michelle Thomas is learning to 'see' with her ears. Michelle was born blind, but now a new system is helping her use sound to recognize objects around her.

The system is called *The vOICe* (the letters OIC mean 'Oh, I see'). A Dutch scientist called Dr Peter Meijer developed it. The **user** wears a headset with a video camera and **headphones**. A computer program changes the **images** from the camera into patterns of sound, which are played through the headphones.

Of course, blind users don't actually see with *The vOICe*, but it gives them a similar experience to **sighted** people. The sounds are like a map that shows the shape and colour of things. Brighter areas sound louder, for example, and darker areas sound quieter. *The vOICe* plays high and low notes to represent things in high and low positions. The system can also tell users the colours of things the camera sees.

The vOICe can't read the **text** in books or magazines, but blind users can use it to watch TV.

Dr Meijer believes learning to use *The vOICe* is like learning a foreign language. If users practise a lot, they soon get more 'fluent'.

Unit 5 Writing

A for and against essay

1 Read the essay. Complete the essay plan with the ideas from the writer's notes.

- Meat production is bad for the environment.
- Some countries don't have good vegetarian food.
- More fruit and vegetables in your diet is healthy.
- Vegetarian diets don't have enough nutrients.

Essay plan

Intro

Reasons for being vegetarian

1 _____

2 _____

Reasons against being vegetarian

1 _____

2 _____

Conclusion

Write a for and against essay on the following statement: 'We should all become vegetarian.'

At my school, a lot of students eat meat and fish. However, some are vegetarian. Should we all become vegetarian?

On the one hand, there are strong arguments for becoming vegetarian. First, a diet with less meat and more fresh fruit and vegetables is healthier. Secondly, meat production is bad for the environment because it uses a lot of land and water. Some people also think that killing animals for food is wrong.

On the other hand, there are arguments against this type of diet. Firstly, it can be difficult for people to get enough nutrients and protein from a diet without meat or fish. Secondly, it's not always easy to find good vegetarian food, especially in countries where meat is a traditional part of the diet.

In summary, although vegetarians have to be careful to eat a balanced diet, I think we should all become vegetarians for our own health, and the health of the planet.

2 Find and underline the expressions of contrast in the essay.

although however on the one hand
on the other hand

3 Complete the mini-essay with expressions of contrast from exercise 2.

Internet shopping is very popular.

However _____, there are arguments for and against shopping online.

¹ _____, shopping online can be quicker and more convenient. It is also easier to compare items and prices.

² _____, you can't try on clothes and shoes before you buy them. You may also have to wait days or weeks for your items to be delivered.

In conclusion, ³ _____ online shopping can be more convenient, you have to know your sizes and be patient.

4 Choose one of the topics and write a for and against essay. Complete the paragraph plan. Use the texts in exercises 1 and 3 and the Useful language to help you.

'Teenagers should read for pleasure every day.'

'Teenagers should exercise for at least an hour every day.'

Remember! Include four expressions of contrast in your essay.

USEFUL LANGUAGE

Writing a for and against essay

First, Second, In summary,
Some people think It's important to
I don't think we should

Paragraph 1

Write a general sentence about the topic. Include the main questions your essay will answer.

Some people think

Should ... ?

Paragraph 2

Give two arguments for the issue.

Paragraph 3

Give two arguments against the issue.

Paragraph 4

Write a conclusion with your opinion.

In summary,

Unit 5 Speaking

How long has she done it?

Student A

- 1 Work with Student B. Ask Student B questions to find out how long Olivia has done the things in the chart. Complete the chart. Then swap roles.

Student A How long has Olivia lived here?

Student B She's lived here since she was born.

Name	Olivia
live here	
have a cat	
study French	
play in the school basketball team	
like reggae music	

- 2 Answer Student B's questions about how long Andy has done the things in the chart. Use *for* or *since* in your answers. Don't show Student B your chart.

Name	Andy
be at this school	2014
speak Chinese	he was born
study English	four years
play the guitar in a band	2012
like football	a child

How long has she done it?

Student B

- 1 Work with Student A. Answer his/her questions about how long Olivia has done the things in the chart. Use *for* or *since* in your answers. Don't show Student A your chart. Then swap roles.

Student A How long has Olivia lived here?

Student B She's lived here since she was born.

Name	Olivia
live here	she was born
have a cat	five years
study French	last year
play in the school basketball team	two years
like reggae music	a long time

- 2 Ask Student A questions to find out how long Andy has done the things in the chart. Complete the chart.

Name	Andy
be at this school	
speak Chinese	
study English	
play the guitar in a band	
like football	



How long has she done it?

Aims

- practise questions with *how long* + present perfect and the present perfect with *for* and *since*
- ask and answer questions to find out missing information

Instructions

- Copy and cut up the worksheet.
- Divide the class into A/B pairs.
- Give out the worksheets. Go through the instructions and the example with the class.
- Make sure students understand that they have to ask questions with *How long* and the present perfect to find out the details of their partner's person. Their partner answers with complete sentences and uses *for* or *since*.
- Students complete their charts with the information.
- Students read their charts and check their answers together to see if the information is correct.

Answers

Student A

1 Questions

- How long has Olivia lived here?
- How long has she had a cat?
- How long has she studied French?
- How long has she played in the school basketball team?
- How long has she liked reggae music?

2 Answers

- He's been at this school since 2014.
- He's spoken Chinese since he was born.
- He's studied English for four years.
- He's played the guitar in a band since 2012.
- He's liked football since he was a child.

Student B

1 Answers

- She's lived here since she was born.
- She's had a cat for five years.
- She's studied French since last year.
- She's played in the school basketball team for two years.
- She's liked reggae music for a long time.

2 Questions

- How long has Andy been at this school?
- How long has he spoken Chinese?
- How long has he studied English?
- How long has he played the guitar in a band?
- How long has he liked football?

Extra activity

Students copy and complete the chart so it is true for them. They then work with a different partner to repeat the activity, but this time with answers that are true for them.

Unit 5 Culture and CLIL

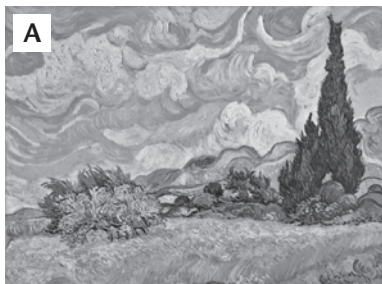
Visual arts: colours in art

1 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

a preference a theory data vibrant works of art

- 1 There are drawings, paintings and other _____ at the museum.
- 2 We need to collect a lot of _____, then we'll study the information.
- 3 We could watch a film or go to an art gallery. Do you have _____?
- 4 Red and yellow are _____ colours.
- 5 I have _____ about why it happened, but I can't prove it.

2 Look at the pictures below. What colours do you think the artists used in each one?



3 Read the text and complete the sentences with the correct colours.

- 1 People often pay more for paintings with _____ in them than for paintings in other colours.
- 2 These days, _____ is the most popular colour in art.
- 3 _____ used to be the most popular colour in art.
- 4 _____, _____ and _____ are sometimes called 'earth colours'.
- 5 _____ used to be an expensive colour to use.

The most popular colours in art

Red is a powerful and vibrant colour, and it's said that paintings with a lot of red in them sell for more money than paintings that include other colours. Red, however, isn't the most common colour in art. As Swedish psychology student Martin Bellander recently found out, it's blue.

Bellander studied 94,256 famous works of art created between 1800 and 2000. He used computer technology to collect large amounts of data about their colours. He discovered that 200 years ago the most popular colour in paintings was orange. Red and yellow were also very common. Since that time, however, there has been a gradual change, and now blue is the most popular colour.

Why is there more blue in art now than before?

One explanation is that artists have used 'earth colours' – orange, yellow and brown, for example – for thousands of years, because the colour blue was very difficult to find and very expensive for artists to purchase. Bellander has his own ideas about why blue has become more popular. His first theory is that the colours in paintings usually change over time and become bluer. His second explanation is that artists and buyers simply started to prefer blue. He believes that this was possibly because the famous Spanish artist Pablo Picasso used a lot of blue and blue-green paint in his work between 1901 and 1904, and it changed people's preference for blue.

What colours will people prefer in the future, and what will change their preference? Only time will tell.

4 Read the text again. Answer the questions.

When were the works of art made that Bellander studied?

between 1800 and 2000

- 1 How did he collect information about the colours in them?

- 2 What does he suggest has happened to the colour in some old paintings?

- 3 Who may have made people prefer blue in paintings?

Unit 5 Pronunciation

Silent letters

- 1 🔊 Read the pronunciation chart. Listen and repeat. Are there similar words with silent letters in your language?

Some English words have letters that are silent.

climb tongue psychology vegetable

- 2 🔊 Say the words. Underline the silent letters. Listen, check and repeat.

- 1 chocolate
- 2 different
- 3 dialogue
- 4 lamb
- 5 know
- 6 answer
- 7 science
- 8 listen

- 3 🔊 Find the odd one out. Listen and check.

1 wrong wrote while writer

2 knife knew kind knee

3 hour horrible honest what

4 bridge handsome Wednesday understand

Unit 6 Pronunciation

Stress in questions

- 1 🔊 Read the pronunciation chart. Listen and repeat.

In subject questions, the stress is on the main verb.

Who wrote this song?

In object questions the stress is on the question word and the main verb.

What did you say?

- 2 🔊 Listen and underline the words with stress in the questions. Listen again and repeat.

- 1 Who discovered polonium? Marie Curie.
- 2 When did she discover it? In 1898.
- 3 Who designed the Sydney Opera House?
A Danish architect called Jørn Utzon.
- 4 When did they open it? In 1973.
- 5 Who invented the World Wide Web?
Tim Berners-Lee.
- 6 When did he invent it? In 1989.

- 3 🔊 Underline the words with stress in the questions. Listen, check, and repeat.

1 Where do you buy your clothes? Who pays for them?

2 Who gives you money? How much do you get? What do you spend it on?

3 What did you do last weekend?

4 What do you do after school? Who do you hang out with?

- 4 In pairs, ask and answer the questions in exercise 3.