

**fifth** edition



# English File

**Student Book and Workbook**

with Digital Pack

**A1/A2**

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Paul Seligson and Clive Oxenden are the original co-authors  
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**with Workbook Answer Key**

# Welcome to English File



## Combined Student Book and Workbook

All the language and skills you need to improve your English, with Grammar, Vocabulary, Pronunciation, and skills work in every File. Also available as an eBook.



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**Video** **NEW** Bring language learning to life with videos integrated into the lessons.

**Exam** **NEW** Practice tasks found in official exams as you learn.

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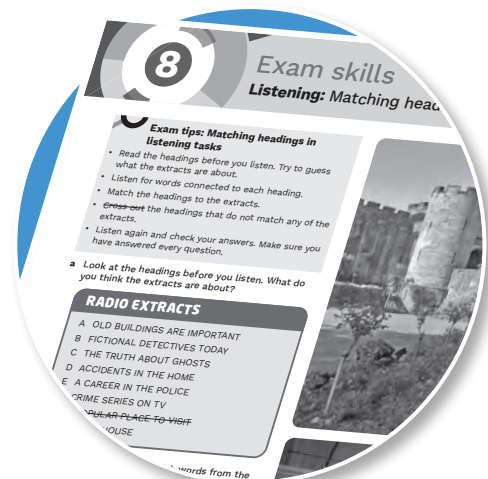
## Workbook

- Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation practice for every lesson.
- **NEW** Exams skills lesson for every file.
- *Can you remember...?* reviews every two Files

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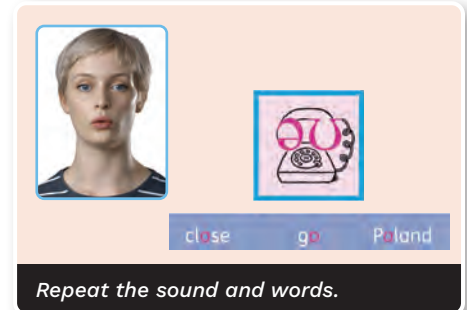
### Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation



 Grammar practice

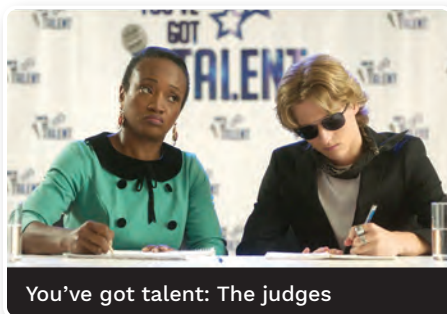


 Vocabulary practice



 Pronunciation

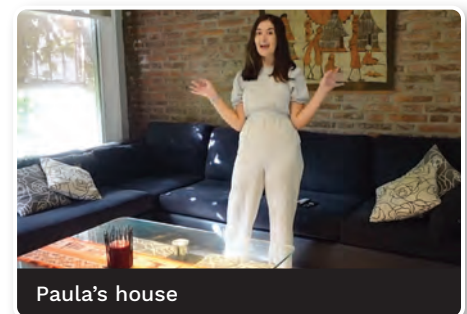
### Skills development



 Dramas



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Set in London, *Pictures of you* follows the story of Izzy and Ben and how their lives, careers, and relationships develop.



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Who was he?

He was a famous painter.

G past simple of *be*:  
*was / were*V word formation:  
*write → writer*

P sentence stress

## 1 LISTENING

- a Look at a self-portrait by the painter Vincent van Gogh. Answer the questions.



- 1 How old do you think he is in this painting?
  - 2 Can you name any of his famous paintings?
- b **Video** Watch *The master of self-portraits* and check your ideas in a.

- c **Exam** Watch again. Choose the correct option a, b, or c.

- 1 Van Gogh was born in \_\_\_\_ in 1853.  
a Belgium b the Netherlands c Germany
- 2 His parents weren't \_\_\_\_.  
a artists b married c poor
- 3 In the only photo there is of him, he was \_\_\_\_ years old.  
a 17 b 18 c 19
- 4 There are \_\_\_\_ Van Gogh self-portraits.  
a 25 b 30 c 35
- 5 In 1888, he was in Arles in France with the painter \_\_\_\_.  
a Gauguin b Monet c Picasso
- 6 The relationship between the two painters wasn't \_\_\_\_.  
a bad b easy c complicated
- 7 His last self-portrait was from his time \_\_\_\_.  
a with Gauguin  
b in hospital  
c at home in the Netherlands
- 8 He was only \_\_\_\_ when he died.  
a 27 b 37 c 47
- 9 During his life, his paintings were \_\_\_\_.  
a unpopular b valuable c famous

- d Which of the five self-portraits in the video do you like best?

## 2 GRAMMAR &amp; PRONUNCIATION

past simple of *be*, sentence stress

- a Look at the sentences in 1c again. Then complete the chart with *was*, *wasn't*, *were*, or *weren't*.

Present	is	are	isn't	aren't
Past				

- b **Grammar Bank** 7A p.240

- c **7.2** Listen and repeat. Copy the rhythm.

- + He was a **painter**. I was **born** in **Italy**.  
They were **good friends**.
- He **wasn't married**. They **weren't** very **happy**.
- ? **Where** were you **born**? **Where** was the **hotel**?  
Was it **expensive**? **No**, it **wasn't**.  
Were they at the **concert**? **Yes**, they **were**.

- d **7.3** Listen. Say the sentences in the past simple.

1 > I'm at home. *I was at home.*

## 3 READING

- a Look at the self-portrait and the photo of Jean-Michel Basquiat on p.105. Do you think the portrait looks like him? Why (not)? Do you like it?
- b Read about Basquiat's life. Complete the captions for photos 1–4.



Basquiat's \_\_\_\_\_ on buildings in New York (from the film about his life)



Basquiat with the painter \_\_\_\_\_



One of the \_\_\_\_\_ Basquiat painted



\_\_\_\_\_ as Basquiat



## JEAN-MICHEL BASQUIAT



Jean-Michel Basquiat was born in New York in 1960. His parents were from Haiti and Puerto Rico. His family life was difficult; his mother was in a psychiatric hospital when he was young and <sup>1</sup> C. Basquiat was a clever child. <sup>2</sup>     – when he was 11 he was fluent in French, Spanish, and English. He was also very interested in drawing and writing. His early art, when he was still a teenager, was

graffiti on buildings in Lower Manhattan. At that time, he was inspired by poetry and music in downtown New York, and he was in a hip hop band called Gray.

When he was only 20 years old, people in the art world were interested in his work. In 1980, <sup>3</sup>    , and this was the beginning of his fame. At this time, he was friends with many other famous people, for example, the painter Andy Warhol, who was his mentor, and Madonna, who was his girlfriend before becoming a famous singer.

Suddenly, Basquiat was more like a rock star than an artist. <sup>4</sup>    , with messages about the rich and poor, racism and the Black community. They were often of Black athletes (e.g. Muhammed Ali), musicians, and writers, with crowns, to show them as heroes.

At that time it was difficult to be a Black man in the white-dominated art world. Basquiat was now rich, but <sup>5</sup>    . He was addicted to drugs and he died very young, when he was only 27. <sup>6</sup>    , but he was an important influence on many of today's artists and musicians, like Banksy and Jay-Z, and his work now sells for millions of dollars. The actor Jeffrey Wright was Basquiat in a film about his life, with David Bowie as Andy Warhol.

### Glossary



crown

- c Exam** Read the text again. Match the phrases A–F to gaps 1–6.

- |                                 |   |
|---------------------------------|---|
| A He was very good at languages | D His life was short                          |
| B he wasn't happy               | E his paintings were in an important art show |
| C his father was strict         | F His paintings were political                |

- d Mediation** An English-speaking friend is doing a project on artists. In your own words, tell them three things about Van Gogh and three things about Basquiat.

## 4 VOCABULARY word formation

- a** Find four jobs in the text with these words. Whose jobs are they?

- |              |               |
|--------------|---------------|
| 1 sing _____ | 3 art _____   |
| 2 act _____  | 4 music _____ |

### Word building: jobs and occupations

We often add *-er* or *-or* to a verb, e.g. *writer*, *dancer*, *editor*.

We often add *-ian* or *-ist* to a noun, e.g. *librarian*, *journalist*.

- b** Look at the two groups below. Are the words verbs or nouns? Make the words for the jobs.

- |                 |                |
|-----------------|----------------|
| 1 compose _____ | dance _____    |
| direct _____    | invent _____   |
| 2 novel _____   | politics _____ |
| science _____   | history _____  |

- c** **7.4** Listen and check. Underline the stressed syllable. Practise saying the words.

- d** **Video** Watch and say the nationalities and jobs.

1 Frida Kahlo was a Mexican painter.

- e** Write the names of three more famous people, alive and dead. Then look at a partner's people and ask about them.

Alive Isabel Allende

Dead Charles Darwin

Who's Isabel Allende?

She's a Chilean writer.

Who was Charles Darwin?

He was a British scientist.

## 5 SPEAKING

- a Exam** Think of a selfie (or another photo) you have on your phone that you like. Answer the questions.

Where were you?

Who were you with? Or were you alone?

When was it?

Why do you like the photo?

- b Exam** Now show a partner the photo and talk about it. Then change roles.



Where did she want to go?

She wanted to go to Costa Rica.

## 1 READING

- a What kind of mistakes do people sometimes make when they book travel tickets?
- b Read an article by travel blogger Emma Benns. Does it have a happy ending?
- c **Exam** Read the article again. Match the sentences A–G to gaps 1–7.
- A My ticket is for the wrong San José.  
 B Of course we can book a new flight for you, dear.  
 C No. Unfortunately, it's on the way to California.  
 D How can I help you today?  
 E We can't change your ticket.  
 F Your gate is 37C.  
 G Your ticket is for San José, in California.

## d 7.5 Listen and check.

## e Match the verbs from the article to photos 1–4.

hand hug point smile



- f Do you think it's easy to make this mistake? What do you think of Emma's advice for travellers?

## 2 GRAMMAR &amp; PRONUNCIATION past simple: regular verbs, -ed endings

- a Find the past tense forms of these verbs in the article. Write them in the chart.

	Present	Past
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	hand	
	smile	
	hug	
	try	
<input type="checkbox"/>	don't smile	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Do you (check in)...?	

- b **G** Grammar Bank 7B p.240



## Do you know the way to San José?

'Welcome to Denver Airport. <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_'

I handed my passport and flight confirmation to the woman at United Airlines check-in. I was on my way to Costa Rica at the beginning of the trip of a lifetime, travelling around Central America. The woman checked in my backpack and handed me my boarding pass.

'Lucky you, going to California,' she smiled. <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_'

'No. I booked a ticket to San José.'

'Yes, dear. <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_'

I was horrified! 'I'm so sorry, but I need your help. <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_'

This time she didn't smile. She pointed to the help desk for United Airlines. The next few hours were terrible. The help desk assistant wasn't helpful.

'I'm sorry. <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_'

I tried to call my travel agent, hoping they could solve the problem. No luck. A message arrived on my phone from my dad. It was a link to the Dionne Warwick song 'Do you know the way to San José?' Not funny, Dad.

Then a new assistant arrived. 'What's the problem?' she asked. I explained the situation.

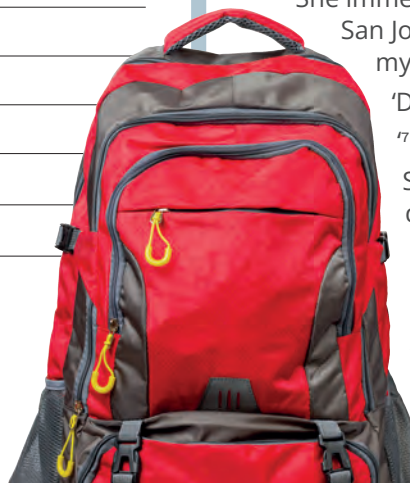
<sup>6</sup> \_\_\_' I hugged her.

She immediately booked me onto a cheap flight to San José, Costa Rica. Suddenly, I remembered my backpack. But it was too late.

'Did you check in my luggage?' I asked.

<sup>7</sup> \_\_\_'


So, after 72 hours, four flights, and three days without luggage, I can say that I know the (long) way to San José. And I have one important lesson for you: always take spare underwear in your carry-on luggage. And if you can fit extra jeans, a T-shirt and a sweater in there too, DO THAT!







### Past simple regular verbs

The e in -ed is not usually pronounced, and -ed is pronounced /d/ or /t/, e.g. *closed* /kloʊzd/, *stopped* /stɒpt/.




The -ed is pronounced /ɪd/ **only** in verbs which end with the sound /t/ or /d/, e.g. *wait* – *waited* /'weɪtɪd/, *decide* – *decided* /dɪ'saɪdɪd/.

- c  **Video** Watch and repeat the sounds and sentences.

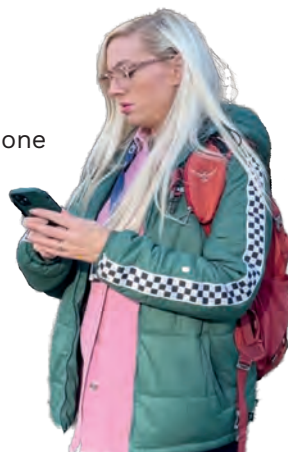
1 -ed = 	I call <b>ed</b> a taxi. I us <b>ed</b> an app. It arriv <b>ed</b> in five minutes.
2 -ed = 	We talk <b>ed</b> about a holiday. We look <b>ed</b> online. We book <b>ed</b> a hotel.
3 -ed = /ɪd/ 	He need <b>ed</b> a passport. He want <b>ed</b> it fast. He wait <b>ed</b> a long time.

- d  **7.7** Look at the verbs in the list. Circle the ones that belong to group 3 (/ɪd/). Listen and check.

asked cooked ended finished liked  
lived painted played started stopped  
travelled watched worked


- e  **Video** Watch what Kara did yesterday evening. Then make one positive  and one negative  sentence for each pair of verb phrases.

- finish work *She finished work.*  
work late *She didn't work late.*
- call a taxi  
walk home
- look at her watch  
wait for five minutes
- play a game on her phone  
listen to messages
- arrive home  
talk to a neighbour
- book a holiday  
check emails
- cook dinner  
relax on the sofa
- phone a friend  
watch TV



- f Make sentences about yesterday evening. Use the phrases in e, or change them to make them true for you.

## 3 LISTENING

- a  **7.8** Listen to Kirsty Leanne. How is her travel problem similar to Emma's? How is it different?

- b Listen again. Then answer the questions.

What happened...?

- some years ago in the summer  
*She finished... and wanted...*
- when she checked her travel documents  
*She noticed...*
- when she phoned the travel agent  
*They offered to... and...*
- when she arrived at check-in  
*She showed..., but...*
- when she phoned the travel agent again  
*They discovered...*
- after the travel agent talked to the check-in assistant  
*The woman at the check-in handed Kirsty...*
- when Kirsty was in her seat on the plane  
*She started...*



- c Do you feel sorry for Emma or Kirsty? Do you know any people with similar experiences?

## 4 VOCABULARY & SPEAKING

past time expressions

- a Number the past time expressions 1–10 (1 = the most recent).

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> five minutes ago         | <input type="checkbox"/> yesterday morning             |
| <input type="checkbox"/> last night               | <input type="checkbox"/> some years ago                |
| <input type="checkbox"/> last week                | <input type="checkbox"/> three days ago                |
| <input type="checkbox"/> a year ago               | <input type="checkbox"/> last month                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> the day before yesterday | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 10 a long time ago |

### Past time expressions

We say *last week*, *last month*, *last summer*

**NOT** ~~the last week~~, ~~the last month~~, ~~the last summer~~.

- b  **7.9** Listen and check. Then listen and repeat.

- c When was the last time you did these things? Complete the sentences with a past time expression.

- |                              |                                 |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| I travelled by bus...        | I played sport...               |
| I booked some tickets...     | I watched a really good film... |
| I posted a photo...          | I danced at a party...          |
| I streamed a new playlist... | I arrived late for something... |
| I walked more than 5 km...   |                                 |

- d Work in pairs. **A** tell your partner your first sentence. **B** ask for more information.

*I travelled by bus this morning.*

*Where to?*

## 1 READING

- a When is New Year's Eve? Is it an important celebration in your country?
- b Read three stories. Who do you think probably enjoyed their evening the most?
- c Read the stories again. Complete the sentences with **A** (Andy), **J** (Jenny), or **M** (Mina).
- \_\_\_ was outside at midnight.
  - \_\_\_ didn't know exactly when midnight was.
  - \_\_\_ was alone at midnight.
  - \_\_\_ was at work at midnight.
  - \_\_\_ heard the celebrations, but didn't see them.
  - \_\_\_ was surprised by something people did.
- d How do people celebrate New Year's Eve in your country? Do you think most people enjoy it? Why (not)?

## 2 GRAMMAR

past simple: irregular verbs

- a Look at the stories again and find the past tense of these irregular verbs.

buy	<u>bought</u>	/bɔ:t/
can	_____	/kʌd/
come	_____	/keɪm/
drink	_____	/dræŋk/
feel	_____	/felt/
find	_____	/faʊnd/
get	_____	/gɒt/
go	_____	/went/
have	_____	/həd/
know	_____	/nju:/
put on	_____	/pʊt ɒn/
say	_____	/sed/
take	_____	/tuk/
think	_____	/θɔ:t/
wear	_____	/wɔ:/

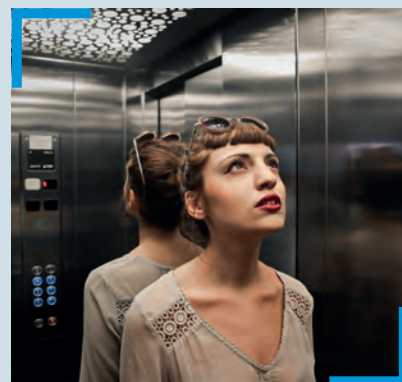
- b 7.10 Listen and check. Practise saying the verbs.

- c Grammar Bank 7C p.240

# New Year's Eve – one to remember or one to forget?

## Mina

This was last year, and I went to a hotel with some friends. It had a bar on the top floor, and that's where the party was. We got there at about 11.00. About half an hour before midnight I realized I didn't have my phone – it was in my hotel room. So I took the lift down to the room. I found my phone, and then I got back into the lift – I was the only person in it. But then between the third and fourth floors, the lift stopped completely and I couldn't get out. I pressed the button and asked for help, but a guy said there was an electrical fault and I needed to wait. Then a few minutes later, I could hear people outside celebrating. It was awful – I didn't get out until almost 1.00 in the morning. And on top of it all, my friends didn't realize that I wasn't there!



## Jenny

I had a fantastic New Year's Eve in Iceland in 2013. First, we went to a really expensive restaurant for dinner. It was early, about 6.00, because that's when people have dinner in Iceland, and I wore a lovely dress, but after dinner we got a taxi back to the hotel and I put on boots and a warm jacket. Then we went out and watched the amazing fireworks. Suddenly, at about 10.00, everyone went home to watch TV – there's this famous programme they always watch on New Year's Eve! It was really strange – the streets were empty for a bit. But then just before midnight they came out again and people danced and drank till about 5.00 in the morning. It was incredible.





### 3 VOCABULARY *go, have, get*

**a** Try to remember these phrases. Write the past simple of *go, have, or get*.

- I \_\_\_\_\_ to a hotel with some friends.
- It \_\_\_\_\_ a bar on the top floor.
- We \_\_\_\_\_ there at about 11.00.
- I \_\_\_\_\_ a fantastic New Year's Eve.
- We \_\_\_\_\_ to a really expensive restaurant.
- We \_\_\_\_\_ a taxi back to the hotel.

**b** **V** **Vocabulary Bank** *go, have, get* p.264

### Andy

I'm a DJ, and this happened to me a few years ago. It was my first time at a New Year's Eve party, and I planned all the music really carefully. I knew exactly which tracks I was going to play. The first part of the night was fine, but just when I thought it was time to start the countdown to midnight, I saw that people were all at the bar, not on the dance floor, and the TVs were on. On the screens I could see fireworks, and Big Ben! I looked at my watch and I realized it was about two minutes slow! I felt really stupid. I bought a new watch the next day!



### 4 LISTENING

**a** **7.13** Listen to Anna talk about a memorable New Year's Eve. Where was she at midnight?

**b** **Exam** Listen again. Choose the correct option a, b or c.

- Anna was \_\_\_\_ when this happened.  
a 17 b 18 c 19
- Anna went to \_\_\_\_ to celebrate the New Year.  
a London b Oslo c Edinburgh
- She stayed with \_\_\_\_.  
a her sister b a friend c her parents
- 'Hogmanay' means \_\_\_\_.  
a New Year's Eve b Christmas c Easter
- Anna and her friend planned to \_\_\_\_ on the evening of 31st December.  
a have dinner b go for a walk c watch fireworks
- They had dinner at \_\_\_\_.  
a a restaurant b their flat c Calton Hill
- The Norwegian girls bought \_\_\_\_.  
a small fireworks b a picnic c flowers
- Her parents were shocked and \_\_\_\_ when she got home.  
a surprised b angry c worried
- Later her friends came to \_\_\_\_.  
a London b Oslo c Edinburgh



### 5 PRONUNCIATION sentence stress

**a** Look at the questions. What words are missing?

#### A memorable New Year's Eve

- |                                      |                                     |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 What year ____ it?                 | 7 What ____ ____ do at midnight?    |
| 2 Where ____ you?                    | 8 What ____ ____ do after midnight? |
| 3 Who ____ ____ with?                | 9 How ____ the weather?             |
| 4 Where ____ ____ have dinner?       | 10 What time ____ ____ go to bed?   |
| 5 What ____ ____ wear?               | 11 ____ ____ have a good time?      |
| 6 What ____ ____ do before midnight? |                                     |

**b** **7.14** Listen and repeat the questions. Copy the rhythm.

### 6 SPEAKING & WRITING a diary entry

**a** Think about a time when you had a memorable New Year's Eve. Look at the questions in 5a and plan your answers. Add all the extra information you can and interview a partner.

**b** **W** **Writing Bank** 7 p.217 **Exam** Write a diary entry about a memorable New Year's Eve.

**c** **Mediation** An English-speaking friend asks about a memorable New Year's Eve. Choose a person from the lesson and write an email about their experience.

**d** **M** **Mediation Bank** 7 p.272 Written mediation: Identifying key information

# Ben's show

Practical English asking the way V directions

## 1 IZZY'S DILEMMA



**a** **Video** Watch *Izzy's dilemma*. Then answer the questions.

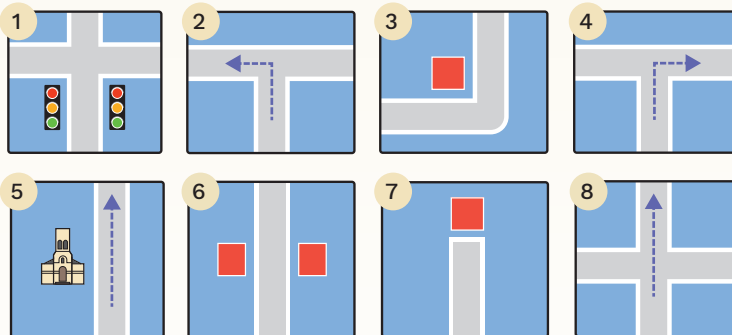
- 1 Do you think Pamela is Izzy's mother or her landlady?
- 2 What is Izzy's dilemma?
- 3 Why does Ben call Izzy?

**b** **Exam** Watch again. Write **T** (true) or **F** (false) for each sentence.

- 1 Pamela thinks Izzy is worried about something. \_\_\_\_
- 2 Izzy was a student at Tensquare School. \_\_\_\_
- 3 She was very happy at the school. \_\_\_\_
- 4 Izzy doesn't know if she likes Ben. \_\_\_\_
- 5 Pamela tells Izzy to go to Ben's show. \_\_\_\_
- 6 Izzy decides to go to the show. \_\_\_\_

## 2 ASKING THE WAY

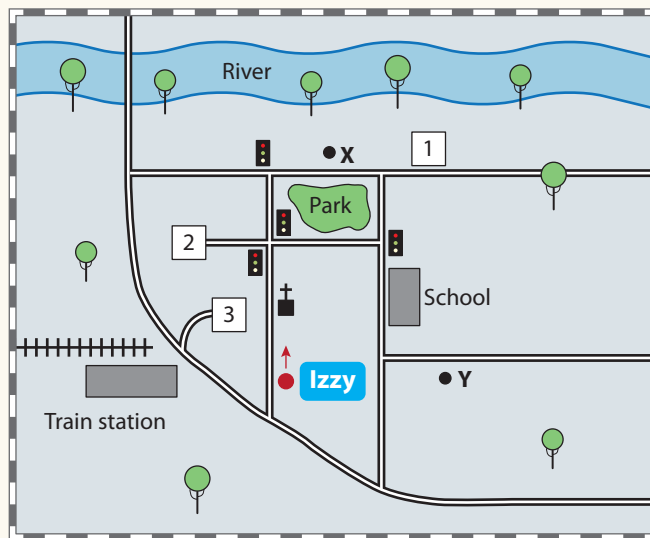
**a** **7.15** Match the phrases and pictures. Then listen and check.



- |  |                            |
|--|----------------------------|
| on the <u>corner</u> /'kɔ:nə/                | go past the church /pɑ:st/ |
| turn left /tɜ:n left/                        | <u>opposite</u> /'ɒpəzɪt/  |
| at the <u>traffic</u> lights /'træfɪk laɪts/ | go straight on /streɪt/    |
| turn right /tɜ:n raɪt/                       | at the end of the street   |

**b** Cover the phrases and look at the pictures. Say the phrases.

**c** **Video** Watch *Asking the way*. How many people does Izzy ask? Is the Click Gallery building 1, 2, or 3 on the map?



**d** Watch again. Complete the **You hear** phrases.

You say	You hear
Excuse me, please. Where's the Click Gallery?	Sorry, I don't <sup>1</sup> _____ here.
Excuse me. Is the Click Gallery near here?	The Click Gallery? It's <sup>2</sup> _____ here, but I don't know where exactly. Sorry.
Excuse me. Can you tell me the way to the Click Gallery, please?	Yes, of course. Go straight on. Go <sup>3</sup> _____ the church, and then turn <sup>4</sup> _____ at the traffic lights. And it's at the <sup>5</sup> _____ of the street.
Sorry. Could you say that again, please?	Yes. Go straight on... You can't <sup>6</sup> _____ it.
Got it. Thanks.	




### Can you...? or Could you...?

Can you tell me the way to the Click Gallery?

Could you say that again, please?

We can use *Can you...?* or *Could you...?* to ask another person to do something. *Could you...?* is more polite.

**e**  **Video** Watch and repeat the **You say** phrases. Copy the rhythm. Then practise the conversation with a partner.

**f** **ROLE-PLAY** Work in pairs. Use the map in **2c** to ask for directions.

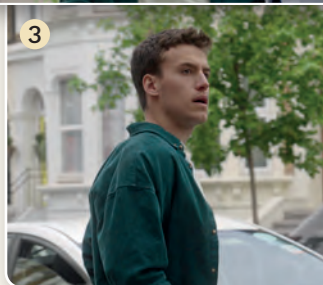
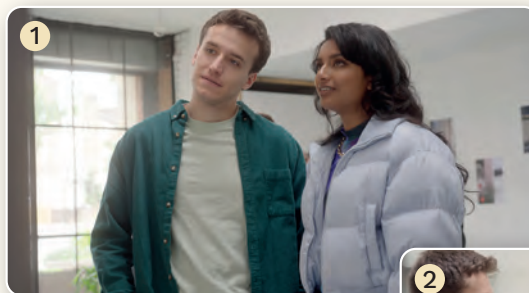
**1 A** You are at point **X** on the map. You want to find the Click Gallery. Ask **B** for directions. Then ask **B** to repeat them.  
Begin: *Excuse me. Can you tell me the way to the Click Gallery, please?*


**B** You know where the Click Gallery is. Give **A** directions.  
Begin: *Yes, of course. Go straight on...*

**2 B** You are at point **Y** on the map. You want to find the Click Gallery. Ask **A** for directions. Then ask **A** to repeat them.  
Begin: *Excuse me. Can you tell me the way to the Click Gallery, please?*

**A** You know where the Click Gallery is. Give **B** directions.  
Begin: *Yes, of course. Go straight on...*

## 3 AT THE GALLERY



**a**  **Video** Look at the three photos. What do you think is happening in each photo? Then watch *At the gallery* and check your answers.


**b** Watch again. Then answer the questions.

- 1 How does Andre know Izzy?
- 2 Does Andre think Izzy was a good student?
- 3 Why is Ben surprised?
- 4 Does Andre know why Izzy left the course?
- 5 What does Andre think of Izzy's job?

## 4 SOCIAL ENGLISH

**a** Match a phrase in **A** with a response in **B**.

A	B
1 You look worried.	<input type="checkbox"/> I'm working as a bike courier.
2 Is everything OK?	<input type="checkbox"/> See you.
3 Can you still come tonight?	<input type="checkbox"/> Thanks for inviting me.
4 See you later.	<input type="checkbox"/> Of course.
5 Thanks for coming.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes...No.
6 What are you doing these days?	<input type="checkbox"/> Do I?

**b**  **Video** Watch and check.

**c** In pairs, practise the phrases and responses. Then change roles.

### WHAT DO YOU THINK?

In pairs, talk about what happens at the end of the episode. Why do you think Izzy leaves the gallery? How do you think Ben feels?



# 1 GRAMMAR past simple of *be*

## a Circle the correct word.

- This watch was / were a present.
- Was / Were those headphones expensive?
- I *wasn't* / weren't hungry this morning.
- We *was* / were at Laura's party last night.
- The teacher *wasn't* / weren't here yesterday.
- Was / Were you late for work this morning?
- It *was* / were really cold last night.
- Milo and Alice *wasn't* / weren't at the meeting last week.

## b Complete the sentences with *was*, *were*, *wasn't*, or *weren't*.



- A** Who's that woman?  
**B** It's Louise Élisabeth Vigée Le Brun.  
**A** Why <sup>1</sup>was she famous?  
**B** She <sup>2</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ a painter. This self-portrait is in the National Gallery in London.  
**A** <sup>3</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ she English?  
**B** No, she <sup>4</sup>\_\_\_\_\_. She <sup>5</sup>\_\_\_\_\_  
 French. She <sup>6</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ born in Paris.  
**A** <sup>7</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ her paintings popular in her lifetime?  
**B** Yes, they <sup>8</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ very popular.  
**A** And <sup>9</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ all her paintings of people?  
**B** No, they <sup>10</sup>\_\_\_\_\_. She also painted pictures of the countryside.

## c Complete the conversations with present or past forms of *be*. Use contractions where possible.

- A** What day is it today?  
**B** Monday. Yesterday was Sunday.
- A** Hi. \_\_\_\_\_ your sister at home?  
**B** No, she \_\_\_\_\_. She \_\_\_\_\_ here this morning, but now she \_\_\_\_\_ at work.
- A** I can't find my keys. Where \_\_\_\_\_ they?  
**B** I don't know. They \_\_\_\_\_ on your desk this morning.
- A** Where \_\_\_\_\_ your new boyfriend from?  
**B** He \_\_\_\_\_ born in England, but his parents \_\_\_\_\_ born in Singapore.
- A** Why \_\_\_\_\_ your boss angry yesterday?  
**B** Because I \_\_\_\_\_ very late for work.
- A** \_\_\_\_\_ Alex and Lena at the party last night?  
**B** No, they \_\_\_\_\_. They \_\_\_\_\_ on holiday at the moment.

## d Answer the questions about you.


- Where were you born?  
 I was born in \_\_\_\_\_.
- Where were you last August?  
 I was \_\_\_\_\_.
- Were you at a party at the weekend?  
 \_\_\_\_\_.
- Were you tired yesterday morning?  
 \_\_\_\_\_.
- Where were you this time yesterday?  
 \_\_\_\_\_.
- Were you at home last night?  
 \_\_\_\_\_.
- Were you late for school / work today?  
 \_\_\_\_\_.
- Were you in class yesterday?  
 \_\_\_\_\_.


## 2 PRONUNCIATION sentence stress

a  7.1 Listen and repeat. Copy the rhythm.



- A** Who was Andy Warhol?  
**B** He was an artist.  
**A** Was he English?  
**B** No, he wasn't. He was American.  
**A** When was he born?  
**B** He was born in 1928.  
**A** Were his parents American?  
**B** No, they weren't.

b  7.2 Listen. Say the sentences in the past simple.

- 1  I'm at work. I was at work.

## 3 VOCABULARY word formation

a Make jobs from the words in the list and write them in the chart.

act art ~~compose~~ dance direct invent music  
 novel paint piano politics science sing write

-er	-or	-ist	-ian
composer			

b Complete the sentences with *was* / *were* and a noun from a.

- Rudolf Nureyev was a dancer.
- Beethoven and Mozart were composers.
- Sidney Poitier \_\_\_\_\_.
- Marie Curie \_\_\_\_\_.
- Aretha Franklin \_\_\_\_\_.
- The Wright brothers \_\_\_\_\_.
- Agatha Christie \_\_\_\_\_.
- Degas and Toulouse-Lautrec \_\_\_\_\_.

c Write questions and answers.



- Richard Burton and Elizabeth Taylor / actors? ✓  
Were Richard Burton and Elizabeth Taylor actors?  
Yes, they were.
- Alexander Graham Bell / artist? X (inventor)  
Was Alexander Graham Bell an artist?  
No, he wasn't. He was an inventor.
- Charlotte Brontë / novelist? ✓  
 \_\_\_\_\_?  
 \_\_\_\_\_.
- Frida Kahlo / pianist? X (artist)  
 \_\_\_\_\_?  
 \_\_\_\_\_.
- JRR Tolkien and CS Lewis / musicians? X (writers)  
 \_\_\_\_\_?  
 \_\_\_\_\_.
- Sinéad O'Connor / singer? ✓  
 \_\_\_\_\_?  
 \_\_\_\_\_.
- Vivaldi and Bach / composers? ✓  
 \_\_\_\_\_?  
 \_\_\_\_\_.
- Dante Alighieri / politician? X (poet)  
 \_\_\_\_\_?  
 \_\_\_\_\_.

## 1 GRAMMAR past simple: regular verbs

a Complete the sentences with a regular verb in the past simple, first in the positive and then in the negative.

book call check ~~invite~~ like look play

- They invited me to the party, but they didn't invite my partner.
- I \_\_\_\_\_ my sister last night, but I \_\_\_\_\_ my parents.
- My husband \_\_\_\_\_ the film, but he \_\_\_\_\_ the book.
- We \_\_\_\_\_ at the shirts in Zara, but we \_\_\_\_\_ at jackets.
- Isabel \_\_\_\_\_ her messages, but she \_\_\_\_\_ her emails.
- We \_\_\_\_\_ flights, but we \_\_\_\_\_ a hotel.
- They \_\_\_\_\_ rugby at school, but they \_\_\_\_\_ basketball.

b Re-order the words to make questions.

- you / did / night / TV / What / on / last / watch  
A What did you watch on TV last night?  
B I watched the news.
- did / match / the / time / finish / What  
A \_\_\_\_\_?  
B At six o'clock.
- your / presents / birthday / like / you / Did  
A \_\_\_\_\_?  
B Yes, I did. They were great!
- did / university / your / at / brother / What / study  
A \_\_\_\_\_?  
B Modern languages.
- parents / your / arrive / last / Did / night  
A \_\_\_\_\_?  
B No, they didn't. They arrived this morning.
- Germany / your / in / friends / did / Where / live  
A \_\_\_\_\_?  
B Hamburg.
- of / you / Did / at / the / cry / film / end / the  
A \_\_\_\_\_?  
B Yes, I did. It was very sad.
- time / work / did / What / start / Sandra / yesterday  
A \_\_\_\_\_?  
B At ten o'clock. She was very late!

c Complete the questions and answers.

1969 1990 2002 ~~2010~~ 2016 2019 2022

## WHEN DID IT HAPPEN?

- when / the Burj Khalifa open  
When did the Burj Khalifa open?  
It opened in 2010.
- when / the Covid-19 pandemic start  
\_\_\_\_\_  
It \_\_\_\_\_.
- when / Queen Elizabeth II die  
\_\_\_\_\_  
She \_\_\_\_\_.
- when / Neil Armstrong walk on the moon  
\_\_\_\_\_  
He \_\_\_\_\_.
- when / the satellite *Juno* arrive at Jupiter  
\_\_\_\_\_  
It \_\_\_\_\_.
- when / the first tablets appear  
\_\_\_\_\_  
They \_\_\_\_\_.
- when / Tim Berners-Lee create the World Wide Web  
\_\_\_\_\_  
He \_\_\_\_\_.





## 2 PRONUNCIATION -ed endings

- a  7.3 Listen to the past simple verbs. Underline the verb where -ed is pronounced /ɪd/.

1 booked	checked	<u>wanted</u>	walked
2 painted	arrived	finished	travelled
3 asked	waited	looked	stopped
4 called	played	posted	listened
5 missed	watched	cooked	started
6 followed	decided	lived	relaxed

- b Listen again and repeat the verbs.

## 3 VOCABULARY past time expressions

- a Circle the correct words.

- I chatted to my friends for an hour (last night) / yesterday night.
- My girlfriend finished university ago two years / two years ago.
- They travelled abroad last month / the last month.
- Did you call me last morning / yesterday morning?
- It stopped raining two hours ago / two ago hours.
- My brother worked in Greece last July / the last July.
- We watched that film before two weeks / two weeks ago.
- David booked the tickets yesterday afternoon / last afternoon.
- My grandparents were born a lot time ago / a long time ago.
- I played golf before yesterday / the day before yesterday.

- b Complete the sentences with ago, last, or yesterday.

- I called a taxi five minutes ago \_\_\_\_\_.
- We talked to our bank manager \_\_\_\_\_ month.
- My aunt and uncle moved to Canada a long time \_\_\_\_\_.
- She shared her holiday photos on Facebook \_\_\_\_\_ morning.
- They arrived in Venice the day before \_\_\_\_\_.
- I booked the restaurant three days \_\_\_\_\_.
- Jack and Diane lived in San Francisco some years \_\_\_\_\_.
- We travelled to Vietnam \_\_\_\_\_ summer.
- I went to work \_\_\_\_\_ morning.
- My mum went to the concert three months \_\_\_\_\_.

- c Look at the activities. When was the last time you did them? Write six sentences in the past simple. Use time expressions with ago, last, or yesterday.

arrive home late check emails  
cook dinner stay in a hotel  
study for an exam travel by bus



- 1 I cooked dinner last night.



- 2 \_\_\_\_\_.



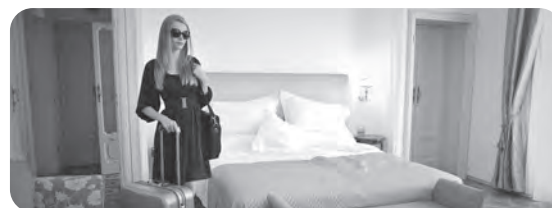
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_.



- 4 \_\_\_\_\_.



- 5 \_\_\_\_\_.



- 6 \_\_\_\_\_.

## 1 GRAMMAR past simple: irregular verbs

### a Write the past simple form of the verbs.

- 1 come came
- 2 wear \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 buy \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 know \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 find \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 think \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 take \_\_\_\_\_
- 8 say \_\_\_\_\_
- 9 put on \_\_\_\_\_

### b Change the sentences from the present to the past.

- 1 He comes home late. (last night)  
He came home late last night.
- 2 Diego goes shopping after work. (last night)  
He \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3 Emily wears jeans. (yesterday)  
She \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4 We don't have dinner at home. (last night)  
We \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5 They buy a lot of things. (yesterday)  
They \_\_\_\_\_.
- 6 Alex doesn't get up early. (yesterday morning)  
He \_\_\_\_\_.
- 7 My daughter feels ill. (yesterday)  
She \_\_\_\_\_.
- 8 Helen doesn't go out during the week. (last week)  
She \_\_\_\_\_.
- 9 I have breakfast. (yesterday)  
I \_\_\_\_\_.
- 10 Lucy can't come to my party. (last year)  
She \_\_\_\_\_.

### c Complete the questions in the conversation.



- A Where <sup>1</sup>did you go last night?  
B I went to that new sushi bar in town.  
A <sup>2</sup>Was it good?  
B Yes, it was great.  
A Who <sup>3</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ with?  
B I went with my boyfriend.  
A What <sup>4</sup>\_\_\_\_\_?  
B I wore jeans and my new black shirt.  
A What time <sup>5</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ home?  
B We got home at about midnight.  
A <sup>6</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ a taxi home?  
B Yes. We didn't want to drive.  
A <sup>7</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ a good time?  
B Yes, we had a great time. The food was fantastic!  
A <sup>8</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ it expensive?  
B Yes, very expensive.

## 2 VOCABULARY go, have, get

### a Cross out the incorrect expression.

- 1 GO to the beach out to a restaurant ~~a bus~~
- 2 HAVE lunch a sandwich for a walk a drink
- 3 GET dressed a good time up an email
- 4 GO to bed a car home on holiday
- 5 HAVE breakfast a bike a shower by train
- 6 GET shopping home a newspaper a taxi

**b** Complete the text with *went*, *had*, or *got*.



It was my wife's birthday last Saturday, so we went to Ibiza for the weekend. I booked a hotel on the internet, and on Friday we <sup>1</sup> *got* a taxi to the airport. When we <sup>2</sup> to the airport, we waited for our flight and we <sup>3</sup> a sandwich. It was late when we arrived at our hotel, so we <sup>4</sup> to bed.

The next day, we <sup>5</sup> up early and we <sup>6</sup> breakfast in the hotel. It was a beautiful day, so we <sup>7</sup> to the beach. We <sup>8</sup> a swim in the morning, and in the afternoon, we <sup>9</sup> for a walk. In the evening, we <sup>10</sup> dinner in a local restaurant. The food was delicious! The next day was Sunday, so we visited the old town before we <sup>11</sup> home. The weekend was very short, but we <sup>12</sup> a great time.

**c** Read the text in **b** again. Write the questions.

- 1 Where did he go?  
To Ibiza.
- 2 Who did he \_\_\_\_\_?  
With his wife.
- 3 How did they \_\_\_\_\_?  
By plane.
- 4 When \_\_\_\_\_?  
Late on Friday night.
- 5 What was \_\_\_\_\_?  
The weather was very good.
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_?  
They went for a swim and a walk.
- 7 \_\_\_\_\_?  
In a local restaurant.
- 8 \_\_\_\_\_?  
Yes, they had a great time.

**d** Write a paragraph about a weekend away. Use the questions in **c** to help you.

#### A weekend away

I went to \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

### 3 PRONUNCIATION sentence stress

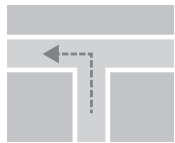
**7.4** Listen and repeat the questions. Copy the rhythm.

- 1 **What** did you **do** last **night**?
- 2 **Who** did you **go with**?
- 3 **What** did you **wear**?
- 4 **Where** did you **have dinner**?
- 5 **What time** did you **get home**?
- 6 Did you **have a good time**?

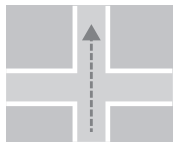


## 1 VOCABULARY directions

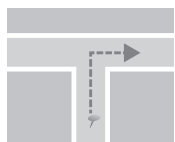
Complete the words.



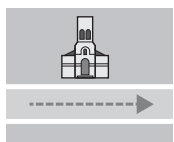
1 turn left



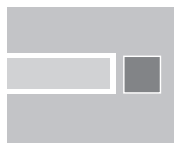
2 go str aight on



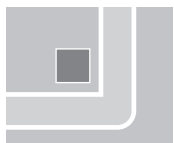
3 turn r ight



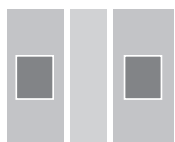
4 go p ast  
the church



5 at the e nd of  
the str et



6 on the c orner



7 o ver



8 at the tr aff  
l ights

## 2 ASKING THE WAY

a Put the words in the correct order to make phrases for asking for and giving directions.

- here / don't / I / live  
I don't live here.
- left / lights / at / the / Turn / traffic  
Turn left at the traffic lights.
- the / here / station / Is / near  
Is the station near here?
- you / again / say / Could / that  
Could you say that again?
- street / the / at / end / of / the / It's  
It's at the end of the street.
- can't / it / You / miss  
You can't miss it!
- don't / I / exactly / where / know  
I don't know exactly where.
- the / way / you / station / tell / me / Can / to / the  
Can you tell me the way to the station?

b Complete the conversations with the phrases in a.

A Excuse me, please. Where's the station?

B Sorry, <sup>1</sup> I don't live here.

A Excuse me. <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_?

C The station? It's near here, but <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_.  
Sorry.

A Excuse me. <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_, please?

D Yes, of course. <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ and then go  
past the hotel. It's at the end of the street.

A Sorry. <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_, please?

D Yes. Turn left at the traffic lights and go past the  
hotel. <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_. <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_!

A Thank you.

## 3 SOCIAL ENGLISH

a Complete the sentences and questions with words from the list.

Can Is See Thanks What You

- See you later.
- \_\_\_\_\_ everything OK?
- \_\_\_\_\_ you still come tonight?
- \_\_\_\_\_ for coming.
- \_\_\_\_\_ look worried.
- \_\_\_\_\_ are you doing these days?

b Complete the conversations with the sentences and questions in a.

1 A What happened? Is everything OK?

B Yes ... No.

2 A I'm going home. \_\_\_\_\_.

B See you.

3 A I know you're busy. \_\_\_\_\_?

B Of course.

4 A It's great to see you! \_\_\_\_\_?

B I'm working as a bike courier.

5 A Do you have a problem? \_\_\_\_\_.

B Do I?

6 A I enjoyed that. \_\_\_\_\_.

B Thanks for inviting me.

## 1 GRAMMAR

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Use present simple or continuous, or past simple.

- My brother plays the electric guitar, and he practises in his bedroom. (play)
- Can I phone you tonight? I \_\_\_\_\_ at the moment. (work)
- I \_\_\_\_\_ my sunglasses. They \_\_\_\_\_ under your jacket! (find, be)
- We \_\_\_\_\_ dinner. Can I call you later? (have)
- They \_\_\_\_\_ a taxi to the station; they went by bus. (not get)
- I \_\_\_\_\_ jazz, so I'm not going to the concert. (not like)



## 2 VOCABULARY

Circle the word or phrase that is different.

- noisy village mountain palace
- third twelfth fourteen twenty-first
- sixteen fourth ten twenty
- violin guitarist drums bass
- singer actor musician weather
- every day last week yesterday a year ago
- morning night month evening
- have lunch have a shave have a coffee have a garden

## 3 PRONUNCIATION

Circle the word with a different sound.

 bike	1 <b>died</b> inside <u>lived</u> night
 mother	2 <b>father</b> <b>the</b> <b>them</b> <b>three</b>
 thumb	3 <b>fourth</b> <b>third</b> <b>those</b> <b>through</b>
 yacht	4 <b>jacket</b> <b>newspaper</b> <b>student</b> <b>year</b>
 dog	5 <b>arrived</b> <b>changed</b> <b>needed</b> <b>phoned</b>
 tie	6 <b>dressed</b> <b>parked</b> <b>started</b> <b>stopped</b>

## 4 GRAMMAR &amp; VOCABULARY

Complete the text. Write one word in each space.



## The History of the Selfie Stick

Selfie sticks are very useful when you want to take a photo. But <sup>1</sup>do \_\_\_\_\_ you know who invented them?

Two men say that they are the inventors of the selfie stick; the <sup>2</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ is Japanese and the second is from Canada. In the 1980s, Hiroshi Ueda worked <sup>3</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ the Minolta camera company. He liked going on holiday to Europe, and he always <sup>4</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ a lot of photos. One day, he gave his camera to a child, because he wanted a photo with his wife. But the child ran away with the camera. When Hiroshi went <sup>5</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ to Japan, he made a kind of selfie stick. He was very happy with it, but other people <sup>6</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ like it, and he couldn't sell it.

Twenty years later, Wayne Fromm <sup>7</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ on holiday in Europe with his daughter. He wanted a photo with <sup>8</sup>\_\_\_\_\_, but they couldn't speak the language of the country. They waited to ask a person who <sup>9</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ English. After the holiday, Wayne made a kind of selfie stick called the Quik Pod. People liked it very much and he sold a lot of them.

Hiroshi's selfie stick was too early, so people <sup>10</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ interested in it. But Wayne's selfie stick was popular because he invented it at the right time.

## GRAMMAR

**Exam** Choose the correct option a, b, or c.

- Van Gogh and Gauguin \_\_\_ both painters.  
a was b were c is
- Basquiat \_\_\_ born in France.  
a wasn't b weren't c isn't
- \_\_\_ the tickets expensive?  
a Was b Were c Did
- I \_\_\_ my flight the day before yesterday.  
a booked b book c books
- They \_\_\_ at the right airport.  
a didn't arrived b don't arrived c didn't arrive
- \_\_\_ you meet your friends last night?  
a Did b Do c Were
- We \_\_\_ to Istanbul three years ago.  
a go b were c went
- When \_\_\_ in Los Angeles?  
a you lived b did you lived c did you live
- I \_\_\_ you at the party last night.  
a didn't saw b didn't see c don't saw
- What time \_\_\_ home?  
a did you get b you did get c you got
- \_\_\_ a big mirror in the bathroom.  
a There are b There is c It is
- How many bedrooms \_\_\_?  
a there are b are there c are they
- There aren't \_\_\_ pictures on the walls.  
a any b some c a
- \_\_\_ only three guests in the dining room.  
a There was b There were c There is
- \_\_\_ a swimming pool?  
a There were b Was there c Were there

## VOCABULARY

**a** Complete the professions with *-er*, *-or*, *-ian*, or *-ist*.

- act \_\_\_
- art \_\_\_
- sing \_\_\_
- music \_\_\_
- scient \_\_\_

**b** Complete the phrases with *go*, *have*, or *get*.

- \_\_\_\_\_ a good time
- \_\_\_\_\_ an email
- \_\_\_\_\_ a swim
- \_\_\_\_\_ a taxi
- \_\_\_\_\_ on holiday

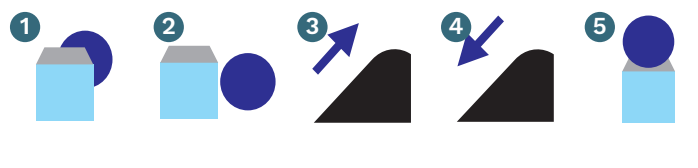
**c** Complete the sentences with *back*, *by*, *in*, *out*, or *to*.

- I went \_\_\_\_\_ with my friends on Saturday night.
- They went home \_\_\_\_\_ car.
- What time did you get \_\_\_\_\_ the hotel?
- I was born \_\_\_\_\_ 1995.
- After lunch I went \_\_\_\_\_ to work.

**d** Label the pictures.



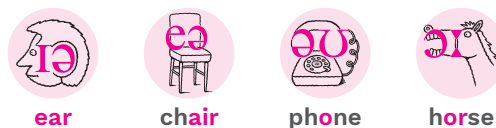
**e** Write the prepositions.



## PRONUNCIATION

**a** Practise the words and sounds.

**Vowel sounds**



**Consonant sounds**



**b** **P** **Sound Bank** p.270-1 Say more words for each sound.

**c** What sound do the **pink** letters have in these words?

- hall \_\_\_\_\_
- here \_\_\_\_\_
- lived \_\_\_\_\_
- looked \_\_\_\_\_
- there \_\_\_\_\_

**d** Underline the stressed syllable.

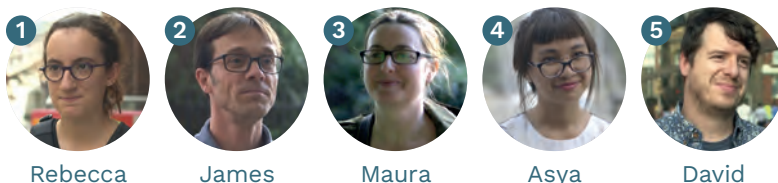
- sci|en|tist
- al|go
- yes|ter|day
- be|tween
- fire|place



## Can you understand this text?

- a Read the article once. Do you have any favourite detectives or detective writers?
- b **Exam** Read the article again. Write **T** (true) or **F** (false) for each sentence.
- 1 A lot of people read crime fiction today. \_\_\_\_
  - 2 Edgar Allan Poe's detective was called Sherlock Holmes. \_\_\_\_
  - 3 Before the first detective story, there wasn't a word for 'detective' in English. \_\_\_\_
  - 4 Sherlock Holmes only appeared in short stories. \_\_\_\_
  - 5 Agatha Christie wanted her readers to try to solve the crimes themselves. \_\_\_\_
  - 6 Sara Paretsky is a strong character in a detective novel. \_\_\_\_

## Can you understand these people?



Rebecca

James

Maura

Asya

David

**Video Exam** Watch and choose the correct option a, b, or c.

- 1 Rebecca's family lives in \_\_\_\_.  
a Italy b the UK c Newcastle
- 2 Last weekend, James \_\_\_\_.  
a went out with friends  
b went to the cinema  
c watched a concert on TV
- 3 In Maura's bedroom there's \_\_\_\_.  
a a TV and a cupboard  
b a wardrobe and a bed  
c a bed and a desk
- 4 Yesterday, Asya \_\_\_\_.  
a went to bed late  
b went out with her sister  
c had lunch with her brother
- 5 Last New Year's Eve, David celebrated \_\_\_\_.  
a at home b with friends c with his children

## Can you say this in English?

Do the tasks with a partner. Tick (✓) the things you can do.

Can you...?

- 1 ☐ say three things about a famous (dead) person from your country
- 2 ☐ say five things you did last week, using past time expressions, e.g. *last night*, *yesterday*, *(three) days ago*, etc.
- 3 ☐ say where and when you were born
- 4 ☐ ask five questions about the past with *was / were* or *did*

## A history of the modern detective novel

One of the most popular types of literature these days is crime fiction. Modern crime writers include Gillian Flynn (*Gone Girl*) and Richard Osman (*The Thursday Murder Club* series). But which writers wrote the first detective stories, and who were the most famous detectives?

**Edgar Allan Poe** (1809–1849) wrote perhaps the first detective story in 1841. It was a short story called *The Murders in the Rue Morgue*, and it introduced the private detective, Auguste Dupin. At the time, detective fiction was very new, and the word 'detective' did not exist in English.

**Arthur Conan Doyle** (1859–1930) created probably the most famous detective: Sherlock Holmes. Holmes first appeared in the novel *A Study in Scarlet* in 1887. He is intelligent and funny, like a real person the author knew. Doyle met Dr Joseph Bell at the University of Edinburgh ten years before he wrote his first Sherlock Holmes book. He based the fictional character on Dr Bell. In total, Doyle wrote four Sherlock Holmes novels and 56 short stories.



Another famous crime writer was **Agatha Christie** (1890–1976). She created not one but two famous detectives: Hercule Poirot and Miss Marple. Christie's first detective story was *The Mysterious Affair at Styles* in 1916. She liked playing games with the reader: could they solve the crime before the detective in the book?

Christie wrote over 60 detective novels and 14 short story collections during her life.

Today's crime stories have a much wider variety of characters. Writer **Sara Paretsky** (born 1947) introduced a clever and strong woman detective called V.I. Warshawski, who was very popular with readers. All the authors mentioned here had a great influence on today's crime writers. They are probably going to influence them in the future, too.



**Exam tips: Completing the gaps in reading tasks**

- Read the text quickly to find out what it is about.
- Look at each gap in the text and read the words before and after it.
- Decide what type of word is missing, e.g. a verb form, a preposition, or a pronoun.
- Complete the gaps you are sure of first. Leave the more difficult ones until last.
- Read the whole text with the completed gaps. Check that it makes sense. Check your spelling.

- a** Read the text quickly. What is it about?
- b** Look at the first gap and read the words before and after it. What type of word is missing? Choose the correct option below.  
A a verb form    B a preposition    C a pronoun
- c** Use your answer in **b** to help you complete the gap with a word that fits.
- d** Look at gaps 2–8. What type of word do you think is missing in each gap?
- e** Complete the gaps 2–8. Follow the same steps as above.
- f** When you have completed all the gaps, read the whole text. Check that it makes sense. Check your spelling.

**Diwali: Festival of Lights**

Diwali is an important festival for Hindus, Sikhs and Jains all over the world. It happens <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ the end of October or the beginning of November every year. The main celebrations are on the night of the new moon. On this night, it <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ not possible to see the moon from Earth, so it is very dark. During Diwali, people light lamps and candles called *diyas*.

The festival usually lasts for five days. On the first and second days, people tidy their homes and decorate <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ with colourful pictures (called *rangoli*) on the floor. They often <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ shopping, and they buy clothes and jewellery, and things for the home. They also buy – or make – special sweets (called *mithai*) to offer guests when they visit.

The third day is the most important, and <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ is a holiday in countries like India, Sri Lanka and Nepal. People spend the day preparing for the celebrations later. At night, everyone goes outside to watch fireworks with their families. After the fireworks, they often <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ a big dinner together, and they eat the sweets that they bought or made.

People celebrate the different relationships in their families <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ the fourth and fifth days of Diwali. Parents usually invite their married sons and daughters for a meal, and couples often <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ presents to each other. Brothers and sisters also visit each other, and they have a snack or eat sweets together. Most people enjoy Diwali because they like spending time with their families.





## 7 A diary entry

- a** Read Anele's diary entry. Do you think she enjoyed New Year's Eve more than usual?
- b** Read the diary entry again. Answer the questions.
- 1 What does Anele usually do on New Year's Eve?
  - 2 Why did she and Johan climb Lion's Head this year?
  - 3 Where did they eat? Who with?
  - 4 When did the fireworks start?
  - 5 What did they do after the fireworks?
  - 6 How did Anele feel when she got home?

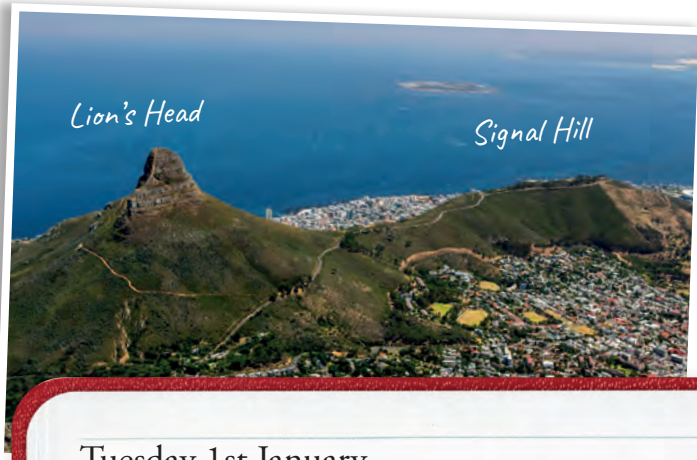
### Time sequencers

We use time sequencers, e.g. *first, then*, to show the order in which things happen.

**First**, we had soup. **Next**, we had fish. **After that**, we had meat. **Then**, we had ice cream. **Finally**, we had coffee.

- c** Read the information box. Find five time sequencers in the diary entry.
- First,*
- d** Look at some events from a different story. Number them in the order they happened. Then, rewrite them using time sequencers.
- 4 We stopped for a coffee.  
\_\_\_ We went out for a walk.  
\_\_\_ We got home and had the pizzas for lunch.  
\_\_\_ We got up.  
\_\_\_ We bought pizzas on the way home.  
\_\_\_ We had breakfast.
- e** Plan a diary entry about a memorable New Year's Eve or other special day. Make notes to answer the following questions:
- 1 Where were you?
  - 2 Who were you with?
  - 3 What did you do? Make a list of the events in the order they happened.
  - 4 How did you feel when you got home?
- f** Write your diary entry. Use your notes in **e** and the language in the information box.
- g** Check your spelling and grammar. Make sure you use time sequencers correctly.

← p.109



Tuesday 1st January

*What a fantastic New Year's Eve! We usually go to a party in the city centre, but this year we did something different.*

*First, we climbed a mountain! Johan wanted to see the sunset, so we went to Lion's Head. We got to the top at about 8.00 p.m., and we watched the sunset over Cape Town. It was a very special moment.*

*Then, we met our families for dinner on Signal Hill. We got a taxi there from the bottom of Lion's Head. It was a beautiful summer night, and we all sat together.*

*Next, we watched the fireworks. They started just after midnight, and we had a great view from the top of the hill. They were amazing!*

*After that, we had a big party. Some people sang and played guitars, and others danced. It was a lot of fun, and I didn't want the night to end.*

*Finally, we all said goodbye and we went home. I was tired, but very happy. It was a great way to start the New Year, and I hope we do the same again next year!*





## 7A past simple of be: was / were

Vincent van Gogh **was** an artist.

**Was** he Dutch or French?

She **wasn't** in class yesterday.

The Beatles **were** famous in the 1960s.

Where **were** you last night? You **weren't** at home.



7.1

- We use *was / were* to talk about the past.
- We often use *was / were* with past time expressions, e.g. *yesterday, last night, in 2014*, etc.
- We use *was / were* with *born*.  
**I was born** in Scotland.

+		-	
I / He / She / It	<b>was</b> there.	I / He / She / It	<b>wasn't</b> there.
You / We / They	<b>were</b> there.	You / We / They	<b>weren't</b> there.

?			✓	✗
<b>Was</b>	I / he / she / it	famous?	Yes, I <b>was</b> .	No, I <b>wasn't</b> .
<b>Were</b>	you / we / they		Yes, you <b>were</b> .	No, you <b>weren't</b> .

## 7B past simple: regular verbs

1 I **booked** the flights yesterday.

We **arrived** at the airport at 10.00 this morning.

2 When I was young I **watched** TV every night.

I **worked** as a waiter every weekend when I was at university.



7.6

- We use the past simple for:
  - finished actions that happened once in the past.
  - finished actions that happened more than once in the past.

+			-		
I / You / He / She / It / We / They	<b>worked</b> yesterday.		I / You / He / She / It / We / They	<b>didn't work</b> yesterday.	
?			✓	✗	
<b>Did</b>	I / you / he / she / it / we / they	<b>work</b> yesterday?	Yes,	I / you / he / she / it / we / they	<b>did.</b>
			No,	I / you / he / she / it / we / they	<b>didn't.</b>

- Contraction:** *didn't* = *did not*.
- Regular verbs in the past **+** end in *-ed*, e.g. *worked, lived, played*.
- The past simple is the same for all persons.
- We use *did / didn't* + infinitive for past simple **?** and **-**. *Did* is the past of *do*.

infinitive	past	spelling
watch	watched	add <i>-ed</i>
play	played	
arrive	arrived	add <i>-d</i>
study	studied	consonant + <i>y</i> : <i>y -ied</i>
stop	stopped	one vowel + one consonant: double consonant + <i>-ed</i>

## 7C past simple: irregular verbs

I **went** to California in December. I **didn't go** to New York.

**Did** you **go** to a party? Who **did** you **go** with?



7.11

infinitive	past +	past -
buy	<b>bought</b>	<b>didn't buy</b>
come	<b>came</b>	<b>didn't come</b>
feel	<b>felt</b>	<b>didn't feel</b>
find	<b>found</b>	<b>didn't find</b>
get	<b>got</b>	<b>didn't get</b>
go	<b>went</b>	<b>didn't go</b>
have	<b>had</b>	<b>didn't have</b>
know	<b>knew</b>	<b>didn't know</b>
put on	<b>put on</b>	<b>didn't put on</b>
say	<b>said</b>	<b>didn't say</b>
take	<b>took</b>	<b>didn't take</b>
think	<b>thought</b>	<b>didn't think</b>
wear	<b>wore</b>	<b>didn't wear</b>

- Some verbs are irregular in the past **+** and change their form, e.g. *go* → *went*, *have* → *had*.
- We only use the irregular past form in **+** sentences.  
**I bought** a bag last night.
- We use the infinitive after *did / didn't*.  
**Did you go** out last night? **NOT** *Did you went...*?
- Remember word order in questions: **ASI** (Auxiliary, Subject, Infinitive), e.g. *Did you go shopping yesterday?*  
**QuASI** (Question word, Auxiliary, Subject, Infinitive), e.g. *Where did you go?*  
**Look at the list of irregular verbs on p.269.**

### can / could

The past simple of *can* is *could*. We add *not* to make negatives and reverse the subject and verb to make questions.

**+** We **could** see the whole city from the plane.

**-** I **couldn't** see him. **NOT** *I didn't can see him.*

**?** **Could** you wear jeans when you were at school?

## 7A

### a Rewrite the sentences in the past simple.

#### present simple

My father's at work.

#### yesterday

My father was at work.

- 1 She's at home today. \_\_\_\_\_ at home.
- 2 Where are you now? Where \_\_\_\_\_?
- 3 I'm in Edinburgh. \_\_\_\_\_ in Edinburgh.
- 4 Is it hot today? \_\_\_\_\_ hot?
- 5 It isn't open now. \_\_\_\_\_ open.
- 6 They aren't in the office. \_\_\_\_\_ in the office.
- 7 We're in Rome now. \_\_\_\_\_ in Rome.
- 8 They're tired. \_\_\_\_\_ tired.
- 9 We aren't late. \_\_\_\_\_ late.
- 10 I'm not at school. \_\_\_\_\_ at school.

### b Complete the conversation with *was*, *wasn't*, *were*, or *weren't*.

A Were you and Charlie at the concert last night?

B Yes, we <sup>1</sup>\_\_\_\_\_.

A <sup>2</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ it good?

B No, it <sup>3</sup>\_\_\_\_\_. The singer <sup>4</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ terrible.

A <sup>5</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ the tickets expensive?

B Yes, they <sup>6</sup>\_\_\_\_\_.

C Where <sup>7</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ your mother born?

D She <sup>8</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ born in Argentina in 1955.

C <sup>9</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ her parents Argentinian?

D No, they <sup>10</sup>\_\_\_\_\_. Her father <sup>11</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ German and her mother <sup>12</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ from Italy.

← p.104

## 7B

### a Rewrite the sentences in the past simple.

#### present simple

We watch TV.

#### past simple

We watched TV yesterday evening.

- 1 I study English. \_\_\_\_\_ at school.
- 2 Do you listen to the news? \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday?
- 3 He doesn't cook. \_\_\_\_\_ last night.
- 4 Does she play sport? \_\_\_\_\_ at university?
- 5 They work late. \_\_\_\_\_ last week.
- 6 She travels a lot. \_\_\_\_\_ in 2018.
- 7 Jack works in Chicago. \_\_\_\_\_ five years ago.
- 8 I call my parents every day. \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday.
- 9 We don't live in France. \_\_\_\_\_ ten years ago.
- 10 Anna asks a lot of questions. \_\_\_\_\_ at the meeting.

### b Complete the sentences with a verb in the past simple.

book not call cry dance  
finish not listen play

We finished work late yesterday.

- 1 I \_\_\_\_\_ my mother on her birthday.
- 2 The film was very sad. \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_?
- 3 My brother \_\_\_\_\_ tennis last night.
- 4 I \_\_\_\_\_ to the news this morning.
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_ Keiko \_\_\_\_\_ with Max at the party?
- 6 We \_\_\_\_\_ our hotel rooms last month.

← p.106

## 7C

### a Correct the information using the word in brackets.

She put on a coat. (jacket)

She didn't put on a coat. She put on a jacket.

- 1 They went by car. (train)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2 I came home early. (late)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 We saw a film. (play)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4 He said hello. (goodbye)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5 You had a sandwich. (salad)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 6 She knew his surname. (first name)  
\_\_\_\_\_

### b Complete the text with the verbs in brackets in the past simple. All the verbs are irregular.

Last New Year's Eve I went (go) to Birmingham with some friends. We <sup>1</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ (have) dinner at an Indian restaurant, and at 9.00 p.m. we <sup>2</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ (take) a taxi to the street party. We <sup>3</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ (be) there for an hour, and then we <sup>4</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ (go) to Centenary Square. We <sup>5</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ (can) see the fireworks very well, and we <sup>6</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ (have) a great time. We <sup>7</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ (get) home at 4.00 a.m. We <sup>8</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ (feel) tired, but we <sup>9</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ (be) very happy!

### c Complete the questions in the past simple.

A Did you go out last night? B No, I stayed at home.

- 1 A What \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday?  
B I wore jeans.
- 2 A Where \_\_\_\_\_ her keys?  
B She found them on the floor.
- 3 A What time \_\_\_\_\_?  
B We got home late.

← p.108

### a Match the verb phrases and photos.

#### go

- ☐ by bus (or by car, by plane)
- ☐ for a walk
- ☐ home (from school)
- ☐ out (on Friday night)
- ☐ shopping
- ☐ to a restaurant
- ☐ to bed (late)
- ☐ to church (or to the mosque, etc.)
- ☒ to the beach
- ☐ back (to work)
- ☐ on holiday

#### have

- ☐ a car (or a bike)
- ☐ long hair
- ☐ breakfast (or lunch, dinner)
- ☐ a drink
- ☐ a good time
- ☐ a sandwich
- ☐ a shower (or a bath, a swim)

#### get

- ☐ a newspaper (= buy or obtain)
- ☐ a taxi (= take)
- ☐ an email (= receive)
- ☐ dressed
- ☐ home (= arrive)
- ☐ to the airport (= arrive)
- ☐ up (early, late)

### b 7.12 Listen and check.

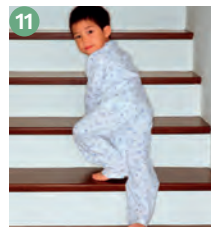
### c Cover the verb phrases and look at the photos. Test yourself or a partner.

### ✓ ACTIVATION Take turns to say five things you did yesterday and five things you did last week with *went*, *had*, or *got*.

*Yesterday, I got up early. I had breakfast in a café. I went shopping...*

 p.108

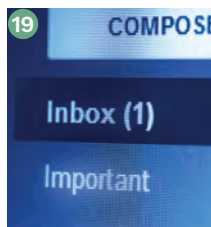
#### go



#### have



#### get



























# Irregular verbs


Present	Past simple	Past participle
be /bi:/	was /wɒz/ were /wɜ:/	been /bi:n/
become /br'kʌm/	became /br'keɪm/	become
begin /br'gɪn/	began /br'gæn/	begun /br'gʌn/
break /breɪk/	broke /brəʊk/	broken /'brəʊkən/
bring /brɪŋ/	brought /brɔ:t/	brought
build /bɪld/	built /bɪlt/	built
buy /baɪ/	bought /bɔ:t/	bought
can /kæn/	could /kʊd/	—
catch /kætʃ/	caught /kɔ:t/	caught
come /kʌm/	came /keɪm/	come
cost /kɒst/	cost	cost
do /du:/	did /dɪd/	done /dʌn/
drink /drɪŋk/	drank /dræŋk/	drunk /drʌŋk/
drive /draɪv/	drove /drəʊv/	driven /'drɪvn/
eat /i:t/	ate /eɪt/ (or /et/)	eaten /'i:tn/
fall /fɔ:l/	fell /fel/	fallen /'fɔ:lən/
feel /fi:l/	felt /felt/	felt
find /faɪnd/	found /faʊnd/	found
fly /flaɪ/	flew /flu:/	flown /fləʊn/
forget /fə'get/	forgot /fə'gɒt/	forgotten /fə'gɒtn/
get /get/	got /gɒt/	got
give /gɪv/	gave /geɪv/	given /'gɪvn/
go /gəʊ/	went /went/	gone /gɒn/
have /hæv/	had /hæd/	had
hear /hɪə/	heard /hɜ:d/	heard
know /nəʊ/	knew /nju:/	known /nəʊn/

Present	Past simple	Past participle
leave /li:v/	left /left/	left
lose /lu:z/	lost /lɒst/	lost
make /meɪk/	made /meɪd/	made
meet /mi:t/	met /met/	met
pay /peɪ/	paid /peɪd/	paid
put /pʊt/	put	put
read /ri:d/	read /red/	read /red/
run /rʌn/	ran /ræn/	run
say /seɪ/	said /sed/	said
see /si:/	saw /sɔ:/	seen /si:n/
send /send/	sent /sent/	sent
sing /sɪŋ/	sang /sæŋ/	sung /sʌŋ/
sit /sɪt/	sat /sæt/	sat
sleep /sli:p/	slept /slept/	slept
speak /spi:k/	spoke /spəʊk/	spoken /'spəʊkən/
spend /spend/	spent /spent/	spent
stand /stænd/	stood /stʊd/	stood
swim /swɪm/	swam /swæm/	swum /swʌm/
teach /ti:tʃ/	taught /tɔ:t/	taught
take /teɪk/	took /tʊk/	taken /'teɪkən/
tell /tel/	told /təʊld/	told
think /θɪŋk/	thought /θɔ:t/	thought
understand /ʌndə'stænd/	understood /ʌndə'stʊd/	understood
wake /weɪk/	woke /wəʊk/	woken /'wəʊkən/
wear /weə/	wore /wɔ:/	worn /wɔ:n/
win /wɪn/	won /wʌn/	won
write /raɪt/	wrote /rəʊt/	written /'rɪtn/













	usual spelling	! but also
 <b>fish</b>	i his this film six big swim	English women busy
 <b>tree</b>	ee meet three ea eat speak e me we	people police key niece
 <b>cat</b>	a thanks flat black Japan have tablet	
 <b>car</b>	ar charger party start a father glasses dance	aunt
 <b>clock</b>	o hot stop coffee long not box	what watch want
 <b>horse</b>	or sport door al talk small aw saw draw	water four bought thought
 <b>bull</b>	u full put oo good book look cook	could would woman
 <b>boot</b>	oo school food u* June blue ew new flew	do fruit juice shoe
 <b>computer</b>	Many different spellings. /ə/ is always unstressed. teacher umbrella America famous second ago	
 <b>bird</b>	er her verb ir first third ur nurse turn	learn work world word
 <b>egg</b>	e yes help ten pet very red	friend weather breakfast any said
 <b>up</b>	u bus lunch ugly run lucky cut	come brother son does young





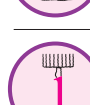







	usual spelling	! but also
 <b>train</b>	a* name make ai rain paint ay play day	break steak great eight they grey
 <b>phone</b>	o* old home close don't oa road toast	slow low
 <b>bike</b>	i* nine twice y my why igh high night	buy
 <b>owl</b>	ou out thousand cloudy count ow how down	
 <b>boy</b>	oi coin noise toilet oy unemployed enjoy	
 <b>ear</b>	eer beer engineer ere here we're ear dear hear	really idea
 <b>chair</b>	air airport stairs pair hair are square careful	their there wear
 <b>tourist</b>	Not a very common sound. euro Europe plural sure	
	A sound between /ɪ/ and /i:/. Consonant + y at the end of words is pronounced /i:/. happy angry thirsty	
	Not a very common sound. education usually situation	

\* especially before consonant + e

 short vowels    long vowels    diphthongs

# Consonant sounds

	usual spelling	! but also
 <b>p</b> parrot	<b>p</b> pilot <b>P</b> oland <b>p</b> aper sleep <b>pp</b> apple happy	
 <b>b</b> bag	<b>b</b> be <b>b</b> uilder table num <b>b</b> er job <b>bb</b> hobby	
 <b>k</b> key	<b>c</b> credit <b>c</b> ard <b>a</b> ctor <b>k</b> itchen like <b>ck</b> black back	<b>C</b> hristmas <b>s</b> chool
 <b>g</b> girl	<b>g</b> reen <b>g</b> et arg <b>u</b> e big <b>gg</b> eggs big <b>g</b> er	
 <b>f</b> flower	<b>f</b> Friday <b>f</b> ifteen wife <b>ph</b> photo alph <b>a</b> bet <b>ff</b> office coff <b>e</b> e	
 <b>v</b> vase	<b>v</b> ery elev <b>e</b> n liv <b>e</b> travel riv <b>e</b> r lov <b>e</b>	<b>o</b> f
 <b>t</b> tie	<b>t</b> ea <b>t</b> ake stud <b>e</b> nt sit <b>tt</b> lett <b>e</b> r bott <b>l</b> e	lik <b>e</b> d dress <b>e</b> d
 <b>d</b> dog	<b>d</b> ance und <b>e</b> rstand bad read <b>dd</b> add <b>e</b> ss midd <b>l</b> e	play <b>e</b> d t <b>i</b> red
 <b>s</b> snake	<b>s</b> ister stop <b>s</b> <b>ss</b> stress actr <b>e</b> ss <b>ce/ci</b> centr <b>e</b> nic <b>e</b> <b>ci</b> ty cin <b>e</b> ma	
 <b>z</b> zebra	<b>z</b> ero <b>z</b> oo <b>B</b> razil <b>s, se</b> music pleas <b>e</b> dog <b>s</b> watch <b>e</b> s	
 <b>sh</b> shower	<b>sh</b> opping <b>sh</b> oes Span <b>i</b> sh fish <b>ti</b> (+ vowel) stat <b>i</b> on informat <b>i</b> on	sug <b>a</b> r sur <b>e</b>
 <b>si</b> television	<b>si</b> (+ on) revis <b>i</b> on decis <b>i</b> on occas <b>i</b> on	usu <b>a</b> lly garag <b>e</b>

	usual spelling	! but also
 <b>th</b> thumb	<b>th</b> think <b>th</b> irty <b>th</b> eatre bath <b>r</b> oom four <b>th</b> tent <b>h</b>	
 <b>th</b> mother	<b>th</b> the <b>th</b> ese <b>th</b> en <b>th</b> at oth <b>e</b> r with	
 <b>ch</b> chess	<b>ch</b> cheap <b>ch</b> ildren <b>ch</b> urch <b>tch</b> watch mat <b>ch</b> <b>t</b> (+ ure) pict <b>u</b> re advent <b>u</b> re	
 <b>j</b> jazz	<b>j</b> January <b>j</b> acket <b>J</b> uly enjoy <b>dge</b> brid <b>g</b> e frid <b>g</b> e	<b>G</b> erman manag <b>e</b> r
 <b>l, le</b> leg	<b>l, le</b> like litt <b>l</b> e plan <b>e</b> girl <b>ll</b> small spell <b>l</b> ing	
 <b>r</b> right	<b>r</b> ice <b>r</b> ich prob <b>l</b> em tr <b>y</b> <b>rr</b> sorr <b>y</b> terr <b>i</b> ble	writ <b>e</b> wron <b>g</b>
 <b>w</b> witch	<b>w</b> indow wait <b>W</b> ednesday tw <b>e</b> nty <b>wh</b> <b>wh</b> y <b>wh</b> en	<b>o</b> ne <b>o</b> nce
 <b>y</b> yacht	<b>y</b> ellow <b>y</b> esterday young <b>y</b> es before <b>u</b> <b>u</b> se un <b>u</b> niversity mus <b>u</b> c stud <b>u</b> nt	
 <b>m</b> monkey	<b>m</b> an <b>M</b> onday mon <b>e</b> y swim <b>mm</b> summ <b>e</b> r swim <b>m</b> ing	
 <b>n</b> nose	<b>n</b> o <b>n</b> ever <b>n</b> ine ran <b>nn</b> dinn <b>e</b> r thinn <b>e</b> r	<b>k</b> now
 <b>ng</b> singer	<b>ng</b> Eng <b>l</b> and langu <b>u</b> age song <b>g</b> thing long <b>g</b> going	think bank
 <b>h</b> house	<b>h</b> appy <b>h</b> ungry <b>h</b> otel <b>h</b> all <b>h</b> ead <b>h</b> ind	<b>wh</b> o <b>wh</b> ose



## 7 Written mediation

a Read the strategy.

### Written mediation strategy

#### Identifying key information

Identifying key information is important to help you choose what to include in your writing to make it clear and effective.

- Read the instructions for the task carefully.
- Who are you writing to? Why? What information do you need to give?
- What type of text are you writing e.g. a message, an email, a blog?
- What verb tenses will you need to use e.g. present, past, future?
- Read the text. Underline any important words or key information.
- Choose key points you think are interesting / important for the person you write to.
- Write in your own words where possible.

b Read the example exam task. Answer the questions in the strategy box.

Imagine you are visiting London with your English teacher, Mr Robinson, and some other students. Your teacher asks you to choose an exhibition to see. You don't have a lot of time and you don't want to spend a lot of money. You find this information about an exhibition. Write a short formal email to your teacher to tell them the most important information.



### VAN GOGH EXPERIENCE

This is an amazing immersive experience of one of the greatest artists of all time! It's an original 360° video, light, and music event which will give you a new vision of Van Gogh's most important pieces of work.

**If you are looking for something different, this exhibition is for you!**

#### PRACTICAL INFORMATION:

##### DATES:

June–October 2024

##### OPENING HOURS:

Tuesdays to Sundays  
10 a.m.–8 p.m.  
Closed Mondays

##### DURATION OF VISIT:

90 minutes

##### LOCATION:

Finsbury Park, N4. Get there by train or underground

##### PRICE:

Adults: £20  
Students and pensioners: £12  
Tuesdays 3–8 p.m.: £10

**Book tickets online now!**

c Underline the key information to include in your email. Which information isn't important?

d The exam task asks you to write a formal email. Answer the questions.

- 1 How do you begin a formal email?
- 2 Do you use full forms (*It is closed on Mondays*) or contracted forms (*It's closed on Mondays*)?
- 3 How do you end a formal email?

### W Writing Bank 10 p.220 A formal email

e Complete the sentences with words from the list. There are two words that you do not need.

costs found go has is looks takes travels

- 1 I \_\_\_\_\_ an interesting exhibition about Van Gogh's work.
- 2 It is a special experience which \_\_\_\_\_ video, light, and music.
- 3 The exhibition \_\_\_\_\_ open six days a week, but it is closed on Mondays.
- 4 It \_\_\_\_\_ 90 minutes to see the exhibition.
- 5 It \_\_\_\_\_ £10 on Tuesday afternoons.
- 6 We can \_\_\_\_\_ by train or underground.

### Useful phrases

#### Opinion

*I think it looks interesting.*

*I am sure the other students will enjoy it.*

*What do you think?*

#### Suggestion

*We can go on Tuesday when it is cheaper.*

*It is 90 minutes, so there is time for other things.*

*Shall we book tickets online?*

f Write an email to your English teacher about the exhibition. Write about 50–100 words.

← p.109

## More words and phrases in File 6

depressing <i>adj</i>	/dɪ'presɪŋ/	_____
favourite <i>adj</i>	/'feɪvərɪt/	_____
festive <i>adj</i>	/'festɪv/	_____
fun <i>adj</i>	/fʌn/	_____
don't mind <i>v</i>	/dəʊnt 'maɪnd/	_____
hate <i>v</i>	/heɪt/	_____
like <i>v</i>	/laɪk/	_____
love <i>v</i>	/lʌv/	_____
least favourite <i>adj</i>	/liːst 'feɪvərɪt/	_____
warm <i>adj</i>	/wɔːm/	_____

## Vocabulary File 7

### Vocabulary Bank

#### GO, HAVE, GET

get a newspaper	/get ə 'njuːspeɪpə/	_____
get a taxi/a bus/ a train	/get ə 'tæksi / ə bʌs / ə treɪn/	_____
get an email	/get ən 'iːmeɪl/	_____
get dressed	/get 'drest/	_____
get home	/get 'həʊm/	_____
get to the airport	/get tə ðɪ 'eəpɔːt/	_____
get up (early)	/get 'ʌp ('ɜːli)/	_____
go back	/gəʊ 'bæk/	_____
go by bus/by car/ by plane	/gəʊ baɪ 'bʌs/baɪ 'kɑː/baɪ 'pleɪn/	_____
go for a walk	/gəʊ fər ə 'wɔːk/	_____
go home	/gəʊ 'həʊm/	_____
go on holiday	/gəʊ ɒn 'hɒlədeɪ/	_____
go out	/gəʊ 'aʊt/	_____
go shopping	/gəʊ 'ʃɒpɪŋ/	_____
go to a restaurant	/gəʊ tu ə 'restɒrənt/	_____
go to bed (late)	/gəʊ tə 'bed (leɪt)/	_____
go to church/to the mosque	/gəʊ tə 'tʃɜːtʃ/ 'ðə mɒsk/	_____
go to the beach	/gəʊ tə ðə 'biːtʃ/	_____
have a car/a bike	/hæv ə 'kɑː/ə 'baɪk/	_____
have a drink	/hæv ə 'drɪŋk/	_____
have a good time	/hæv ə gʊd 'taɪm/	_____
have a sandwich	/hæv ə 'sænwɪdʒ/	_____
have a shower/ a bath/a swim	/hæv ə 'ʃaʊə/ə 'bɑːθ/ə 'swɪm/	_____
have breakfast/ lunch/dinner	/hæv 'brekfəst/ 'lʌntʃ/'dɪnə/	_____
have long hair	/hæv lɒŋ 'heə/	_____

## Word formation

actor <i>n</i>	/ˈæktə/	_____
artist <i>n</i>	/ˈɑːtɪst/	_____
composer <i>n</i>	/kəmˈpəʊzə/	_____
dancer <i>n</i>	/ˈdɑːnsə/	_____
director <i>n</i>	/daɪˈrektə/	_____
musician <i>n</i>	/mjuˈzɪʃn/	_____
novelist <i>n</i>	/ˈnɒvəlɪst/	_____
painter <i>n</i>	/ˈpeɪntə/	_____
pianist <i>n</i>	/ˈpiənɪst/	_____
politician <i>n</i>	/pəˈlɪtɪʃn/	_____
scientist <i>n</i>	/ˈsaɪəntɪst/	_____
singer <i>n</i>	/ˈsɪŋə/	_____
writer <i>n</i>	/ˈraɪtə/	_____

## Past time expressions

a year ago	/ə ˈjɪə əɡəʊ/	_____
a long time ago	/ə ˈlɒŋ taɪm əɡəʊ/	_____
five minutes ago	/faɪv ˈmɪnɪts əɡəʊ/	_____
last night/week/ month	/lɑːst ˈnaɪt, ˈwiːk/ ˈmʌnθ/	_____
some years ago	/sʌm ˈjɪəz əɡəʊ/	_____
the day before yesterday	/ðə ˈdeɪ bɪfɔː ˈjestədeɪ/	_____
three days ago	/θriː ˈdeɪz əɡəʊ/	_____
yesterday morning	/jestədeɪ ˈmɔːnɪŋ/	_____

## Practical English

at the end of the street	/ət ði ˈend əv ðə ˈstriːt/	_____
bridge <i>n</i>	/brɪdʒ/	_____
Can you tell me the way to...	/kən ju ˈtel miː ðə ˈweɪ tu/	_____
corner <i>n</i>	/ˈkɔːnə/	_____
Could you say that again, please?	/kʊd ju seɪ ðæt əˈɡen pliːz/	_____
Excuse me, please	/ɪkˈskjuːz miː pliːz/	_____
opposite <i>prep</i>	/ˈɒpəzɪt/	_____
past <i>prep</i>	/pɑːst/	_____
straight on	/streɪt ˈɒn/	_____
traffic lights	/ˈtræfɪk laɪts/	_____
turn left	/tɜːn ˈleft/	_____
turn right	/tɜːn ˈraɪt/	_____
You can't miss it.	/ju kɑːnt ˈmɪs ɪt/	_____

## Social English

Can you still come tonight?	/kən juː stɪl ˈkʌm tənaɪt/	_____
I'm working as a...	/aɪm ˈwɜːkɪŋ əz ə .../	_____
Is everything OK?	/ɪz ˈevriθɪŋ əʊˈkeɪ/	_____
Of course.	/əv ˈkɔːs/	_____
See you later.	/siː juː ˈleɪtə/	_____
Thanks for coming.	/θæŋks fə ˈkʌmɪŋ/	_____
Thanks for inviting me.	/θæŋks fɔːr ɪnˈvaɪtɪŋ miː/	_____
What are you doing these days?	/wɒt ə juː ˈduːɪŋ ðiːz deɪz/	_____
You look worried.	/juː lʊk ˈwʌrɪd/	_____