

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
of *English File 1* (published 1996) and *English File 2* (1997)

with Workbook Answer Key

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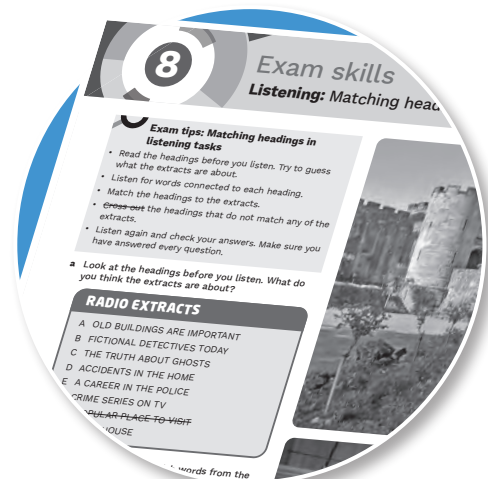
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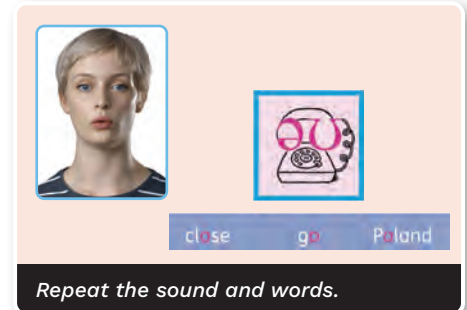
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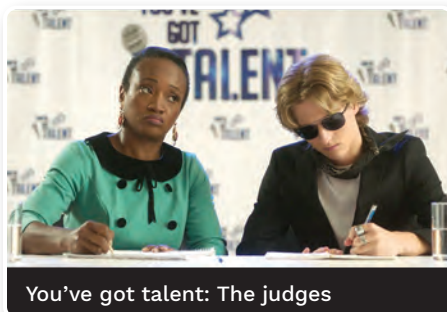


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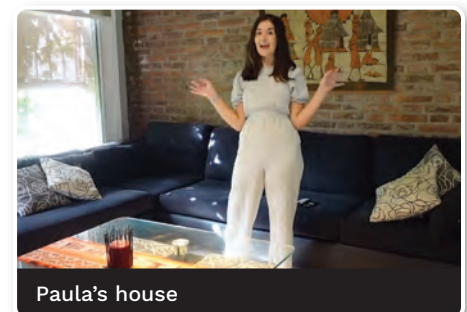
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Who was he?

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 & 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 ¹ **C**. Basquiat was a clever child. ² **—** 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, ³ **—**, 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. ⁴ **—**, 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 ⁵ **—**. He was addicted to drugs and he died very young, when he was only 27. ⁶ **—**, 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 & 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
☒	hand	
	smile	
	hug	
	try	
☐	don't smile	
☐	Do you (check in)...?	

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



Do you know the way to San José?

'Welcome to Denver Airport. ¹ ___'

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. ² ___'

'No. I booked a ticket to San José.'

'Yes, dear. ³ ___'

I was horrified! 'I'm so sorry, but I need your help. ⁴ ___'

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. ⁵ ___'

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.

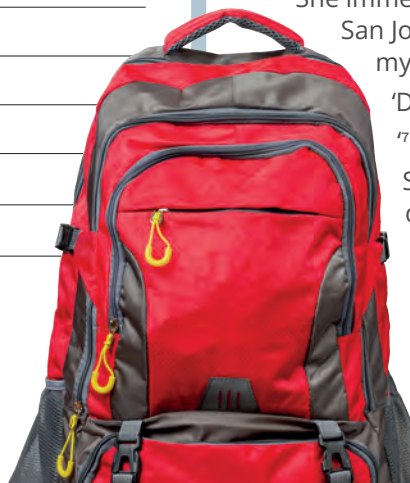
⁶ ___' I hugged her.

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.

⁷ ___'

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

- | | |
|---|--|
| ☐ five minutes ago | ☐ yesterday morning |
| ☐ last night | ☐ some years ago |
| ☐ last week | ☐ three days ago |
| ☐ a year ago | ☐ last month |
| ☐ the day before yesterday | ☒ 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?

What did you do?

We went to a party.

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

Ben's show

Practical English asking the way V directions

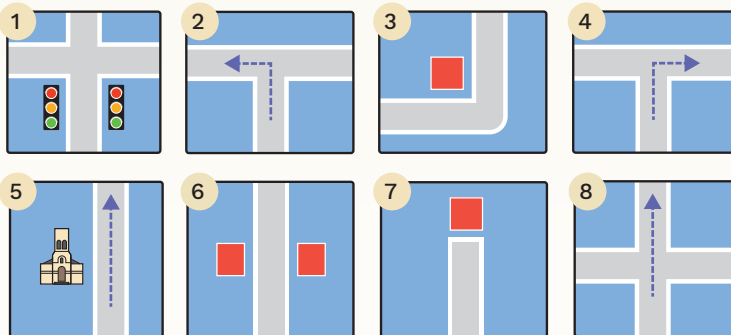
1 IZZY'S DILEMMA



- a** **Video** Watch *Izzy's dilemma*. Then answer the questions.
- Do you think Pamela is Izzy's mother or her landlady?
 - What is Izzy's dilemma?
 - Why does Ben call Izzy?
- b** **Exam** Watch again. Write **T** (true) or **F** (false) for each sentence.
- Pamela thinks Izzy is worried about something. ____
 - Izzy was a student at Tensquare School. ____
 - She was very happy at the school. ____
 - Izzy doesn't know if she likes Ben. ____
 - Pamela tells Izzy to go to Ben's show. ____
 - Izzy decides to go to the show. ____

2 ASKING THE WAY

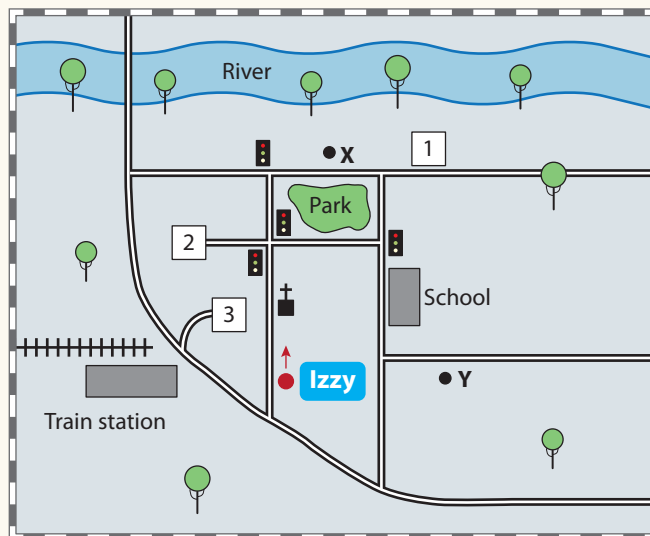
- a** **7.15** Match the phrases and pictures. Then listen and check.



- | | |
|--|----------------------------|
| 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 ¹ _____ here.
Excuse me. Is the Click Gallery near here?	The Click Gallery? It's ² _____ 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 ³ _____ the church, and then turn ⁴ _____ at the traffic lights. And it's at the ⁵ _____ of the street.
Sorry. Could you say that again, please?	Yes. Go straight on... You can't ⁶ _____ 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.

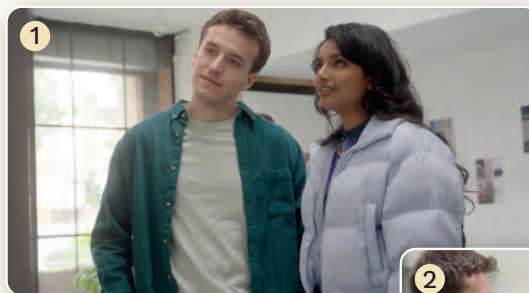
1 A You are at point **X** on the map. You want to find the Click Gallery. Ask **B** for directions. Then ask **B** to repeat them.
Begin: *Excuse me. Can you tell me the way to the Click Gallery, please?*

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.	☐ I'm working as a bike courier.
2 Is everything OK?	☐ See you.
3 Can you still come tonight?	☐ Thanks for inviting me.
4 See you later.	☐ Of course.
5 Thanks for coming.	☐ Yes...No.
6 What are you doing these days?	☐ 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.

- 1 This watch was / were a present.
- 2 Was / Were those headphones expensive?
- 3 I *wasn't* / weren't hungry this morning.
- 4 We *was* / were at Laura's party last night.
- 5 The teacher *wasn't* / weren't here yesterday.
- 6 Was / Were you late for work this morning?
- 7 It *was* / were really cold last night.
- 8 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 ¹was she famous?
B She ²_____ a painter. This self-portrait is in the National Gallery in London.
A ³_____ she English?
B No, she ⁴_____. She ⁵_____ French. She ⁶_____ born in Paris.
A ⁷_____ her paintings popular in her lifetime?
B Yes, they ⁸_____ very popular.
A And ⁹_____ all her paintings of people?
B No, they ¹⁰_____. She also painted pictures of the countryside.

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

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

d Answer the questions about you.

- 1 Where were you born?
I was born in _____.
- 2 Where were you last August?
I was _____.
- 3 Were you at a party at the weekend?
_____.
- 4 Were you tired yesterday morning?
_____.
- 5 Where were you this time yesterday?
_____.
- 6 Were you at home last night?
_____.
- 7 Were you late for school / work today?
_____.
- 8 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 _____.



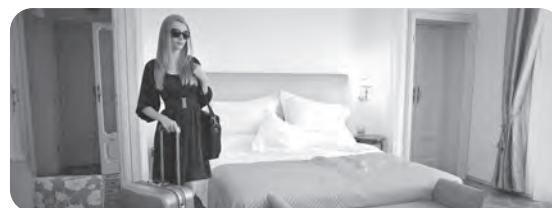
- 3 _____.



- 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 ¹did you go last night?
B I went to that new sushi bar in town.
A ²Was it good?
B Yes, it was great.
A Who ³_____ with?
B I went with my boyfriend.
A What ⁴_____?
B I wore jeans and my new black shirt.
A What time ⁵_____ home?
B We got home at about midnight.
A ⁶_____ a taxi home?
B Yes. We didn't want to drive.
A ⁷_____ a good time?
B Yes, we had a great time. The food was fantastic!
A ⁸_____ 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 ¹ *got* a taxi to the airport. When we ² to the airport, we waited for our flight and we ³ a sandwich. It was late when we arrived at our hotel, so we ⁴ to bed.

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

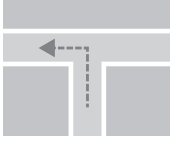
3 PRONUNCIATION sentence stress

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

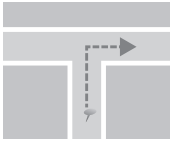
Complete the words.



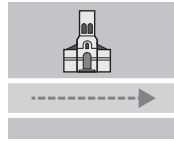
1 turn left



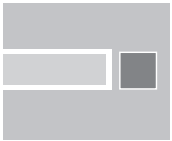
2 go str aight on



3 turn r ight



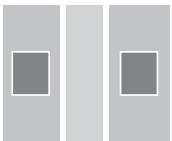
4 go p ast
the church



5 at the e nd of
the str et



6 on the c orner



7 o n



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, ¹ I don't live here.

A Excuse me. ² _____?

C The station? It's near here, but ³ _____.
Sorry.

A Excuse me. ⁴ _____, please?

D Yes, of course. ⁵ _____ and then go
past the hotel. It's at the end of the street.

A Sorry. ⁶ _____, please?

D Yes. Turn left at the traffic lights and go past the
hotel. ⁷ _____. ⁸ _____!

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

4 GRAMMAR & 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 ¹do _____ you know who invented them?

Two men say that they are the inventors of the selfie stick; the ²_____ is Japanese and the second is from Canada. In the 1980s, Hiroshi Ueda worked ³_____ the Minolta camera company. He liked going on holiday to Europe, and he always ⁴_____ 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 ⁵_____ to Japan, he made a kind of selfie stick. He was very happy with it, but other people ⁶_____ like it, and he couldn't sell it.

Twenty years later, Wayne Fromm ⁷_____ on holiday in Europe with his daughter. He wanted a photo with ⁸_____, but they couldn't speak the language of the country. They waited to ask a person who ⁹_____ 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 ¹⁰_____ 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.

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

VOCABULARY

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

- 1 act ___
- 2 art ___
- 3 sing ___
- 4 music ___
- 5 scient ___

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

- 1 ___ a good time
- 2 ___ an email
- 3 ___ a swim
- 4 ___ a taxi
- 5 ___ on holiday

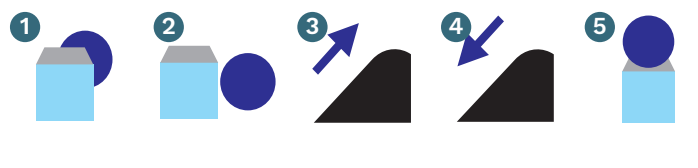
c Complete the sentences with *back*, *by*, *in*, *out*, or *to*.

- 1 I went ___ with my friends on Saturday night.
- 2 They went home ___ car.
- 3 What time did you get ___ the hotel?
- 4 I was born ___ 1995.
- 5 After lunch I went ___ to work.

d Label the pictures.



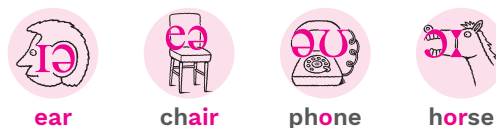
e Write the prepositions.



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?

- 1 hall _____
- 2 here _____
- 3 lived _____
- 4 looked _____
- 5 there _____

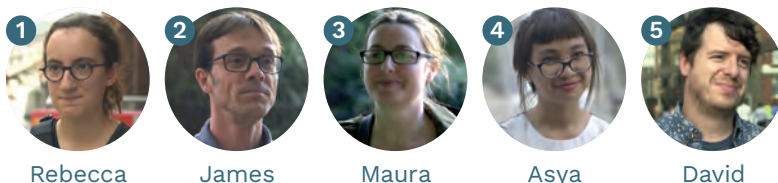
d Underline the stressed syllable.

- 1 sci|en|tist
- 2 algo
- 3 yes|ter|day
- 4 be|tween
- 5 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 ¹ _____ 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 ² _____ 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 ³ _____ with colourful pictures (called *rangoli*) on the floor. They often ⁴ _____ 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 ⁵ _____ 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 ⁶ _____ a big dinner together, and they eat the sweets that they bought or made.

People celebrate the different relationships in their families ⁷ _____ the fourth and fifth days of Diwali. Parents usually invite their married sons and daughters for a meal, and couples often ⁸ _____ 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?

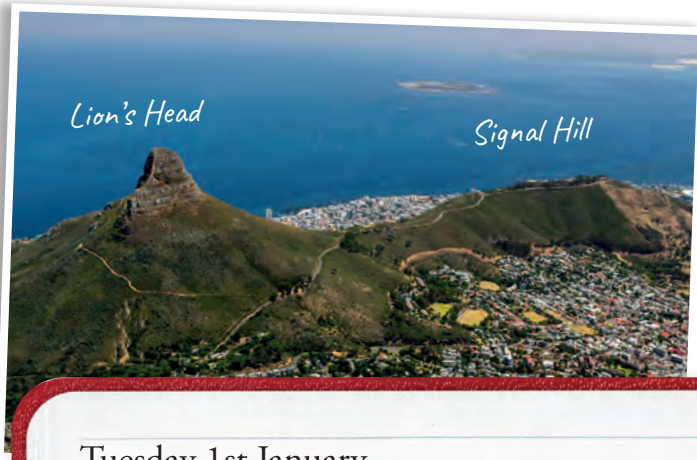
Time sequencers

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	was there.	I / He / She / It	wasn't there.
You / We / They	were there.	You / We / They	weren't there.

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

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:
 - 1 finished actions that happened once in the past.
 - 2 finished actions that happened more than once in the past.

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

- **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	bought	didn't buy
come	came	didn't come
feel	felt	didn't feel
find	found	didn't find
get	got	didn't get
go	went	didn't go
have	had	didn't have
know	knew	didn't know
put on	put on	didn't put on
say	said	didn't say
take	took	didn't take
think	thought	didn't think
wear	wore	didn't wear

- 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 ¹_____.

A ²_____ it good?

B No, it ³_____. The singer ⁴_____ terrible.

A ⁵_____ the tickets expensive?

B Yes, they ⁶_____.

C Where ⁷_____ your mother born?

D She ⁸_____ born in Argentina in 1955.

C ⁹_____ her parents Argentinian?

D No, they ¹⁰_____. Her father ¹¹_____ German and her mother ¹²_____ 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 ¹_____ (have) dinner at an Indian restaurant, and at 9.00 p.m. we ²_____ (take) a taxi to the street party. We ³_____ (be) there for an hour, and then we ⁴_____ (go) to Centenary Square. We ⁵_____ (can) see the fireworks very well, and we ⁶_____ (have) a great time. We ⁷_____ (get) home at 4.00 a.m. We ⁸_____ (feel) tired, but we ⁹_____ (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

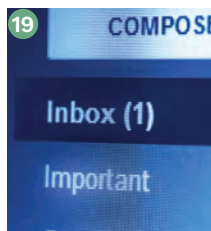
go



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

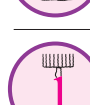
	usual spelling	! but also
 train	a* name make ai rain paint ay play day	break steak great eight they grey
 phone	o* old home close don't oa road toast	slow low
 bike	i* nine twice y my why igh high night	buy
 owl	ou out thousand cloudy count ow how down	
 boy	oi coin noise toilet oy unemployed enjoy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

* especially before consonant + e

 short vowels  long vowels  diphthongs

Consonant sounds

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

	usual spelling	! but also
 th thumb	th think th irty th eatre bath r oom four th tent h	
 th mother	th the th ese th en th at oth e r with	
 ch chess	ch cheap ch ildren ch urch tch watch mat ch t (+ ure) p i cture adventur e	
 j jazz	j January j acket J uly enjoy dge brid g e frid g e	G erman manag e r
 l, le leg	l, le like litt l e plan e girl ll small spell l ing	
 r right	r ice r ich prob l em tr y rr sorr y terr l ible	writ e wron g
 w witch	w indow wait W ednesday tw e nty wh wh y wh en	o ne o nce
 y yacht	y ellow y esterday young y es before u u se un u niversity mus i c stud e nt	
 m monkey	m an M onday mon e y swim mm summ e r swim m ing	
 n nose	n o n ever n ine ran nn d i nn e r th i nn e r	k now
 ng singer	ng Eng l and languag e song thing long going	think bank
 h house	h appy h ungry h otel h all h ead behind	wh o wh 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 ˈwei tu/	_____
corner <i>n</i>	/ˈkɔːnə/	_____
Could you say that again, please?	/kʊd ju seɪ ðæt əˈgen 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/	_____