GRAMMAR
Future forms  [p.68]
1 ★★★ Complete the rules with the present simple, the present continuous, be going to or will/won’t.
There are four ways to express the future in English.
1 We often use _______ to make predictions about the future.
2 We often use _______ to talk about future arrangements.
3 We often use _______ to talk about fixed future events.
4 We often use _______ to talk about future plans and intentions.

2 ★★★ Complete the sentences. Use the correct form of the verbs in the list.
leave | close | finish | arrive | open | start

1 The train ___leaves___ London at 12.40 and _______ in Manchester at 14.50.
2 The show _______ at 21.00 and _______ at 23.15.
3 Today is Sunday. Tomorrow the café _______ at 8 am and _______ at 7 pm.

3 ★★★ Read the sentences. Circle the correct descriptions.

0 The film starts at 9 o’clock.
prediction / fixed event
1 They’re meeting on Saturday.
arrangement / fixed event
2 Her plane arrives at 6 am on Tuesday.
fixed event / prediction
3 She’s going to study IT at university.
intention / arrangement
4 They’re getting married in June.
arrangement / prediction
5 We won’t need phones in the future.
intention / prediction
6 I’m going to act in a film one day.
fixed event / intention
7 She’ll be very tall when she’s older.
arrangement / prediction
8 She’s starting her new job next week.
intention / arrangement
9 They’ll win the final easily.
arrangement / prediction
10 We’re going to have something healthy for dinner.
intention / arrangement

4 ★★★ Complete the sentences. Use the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

0 Grandma ___will be___ (be) pleased to see you.
1 Tonight, Jo and I _______ (watch) a film at home.
2 He says he _______ (be) a film star one day.
3 My exam _______ (be) on Friday next week.
4 I’ve spoken to Callum and we _______ (go) to the cinema on Saturday.
5 I think the world _______ (end) with a big ‘bang’.
6 My cousin _______ (get) married in June.
7 Hurry up! The train _______ (leave) in five minutes.
8 He isn’t a bad player, but he _______ (not win) the championship next year.
9 The shop _______ (not open) until ten.
10 They’re _______ (bring out) a new album soon.
FUTURE FUN

7 Write James’s replies.

MEGAN I’m trying to get a job for the holidays.
JAMES So am I.

MEGAN I’ve just had an interview.
JAMES

MEGAN I was really nervous.
JAMES

MEGAN I didn’t sleep well the night before.
JAMES

MEGAN If I get the job, I’ll start next month.
JAMES

MEGAN I don’t know if I got the job.
JAMES

MEGAN I don’t like waiting for the answer.
JAMES

MEGAN I won’t know the answer until next week.
JAMES

MEGAN By the way, what job have you applied for?
JAMES Children’s party organiser. And you?

GET IT RIGHT! Neither / So do I

Learners sometimes do not use neither and so when they can be used.
✓ Mike will go to the party and so will we.
✗ Mike will go to the party and we will go to the party.

Tick (✓) the sentences in which the underlined words can be replaced using neither or so. Rewrite them where possible.

0 I’ve met Ian and Tim has met him too.
I've met Ian and so has Tim.

1 My mum likes soap operas, but I don’t.

2 He was there and she was there too.

3 I can’t go to the party and Joe can’t go.

4 We speak French, but our parents don’t.

5 I don’t eat meat and he doesn’t eat it.

Nor/Neither / So

Circle the correct words.

MS WALL Good afternoon, Megan. Now, you’re 18 years old, 0 aren’t you?
MEGAN No, 19. My birthday was last week.
MS WALL And you live in Swansea, 1 ?
MEGAN Yes, when I’m not at university.
MS WALL But you didn’t go to school in Swansea, 2 ?
MEGAN No, my parents lived in London then.
MS WALL I see. Now you’re doing a degree in Education, 3 ?
MEGAN Yes, that’s right.
MS WALL And you can sing, 4 ?
MEGAN Yes, I sing quite well.
MS WALL But you can’t play the guitar, 5 ?
MEGAN No, I’m afraid not.
MS WALL You’ve got three sisters, 6 ?
MEGAN Yes, and two brothers.
MS WALL You helped organise parties for your sisters, 7 ?
MEGAN Yes, and I looked after my friends’ kids sometimes.
MS WALL But you’ve never had a job before, 8 ?
MEGAN No, but I’d really like this one. I’m sure I’ll be good at it.
MS WALL You’ll be able to start next month, 9 ?
MEGAN Yes, of course. Does that mean I’ve got the job?
MS WALL Maybe. We’ll let you know.

Nor/Neither / So

Circle the correct words.

MS WALL I think Megan did very well in her interview.
MANAGER So/ Nor do I. She answered the questions very clearly. I liked her!
MS WALL So do / did I! She was very impressive.
MANAGER But I want to see other people.
MS WALL So / Nor do I. There’s another candidate – his name is James. But I haven’t read his application form yet.
MANAGER Neither did I. But that’s OK – I can read it now, quickly.
MS WALL So do / can I. But I need a break first.
MANAGER So am / do I. Let’s get a cup of coffee.

Pronunciation

Intonation in question tags

Go to page 120.
VOCABULARY

Word list

Future time expressions

- before too long
- four (days / weeks / months / years) from now
- in (two weeks’ / a year’s / six months’) time
- in the near future
- later (today / this week / month)
- next (week / month / year / weekend)
- the (week / month) after next
- the day after tomorrow

Arranging a party

to choose a theme
to hire a DJ
to decorate the room
to send out invitations
to draw up a guest list
to pay a deposit
to get permission
to organise the food

to draw up a guest list

to get permission

to organise the food

about

- about (10 o’clock / half an hour)
- about to (go home)
- What about you?
- sorry about (that)
- forget about (it)
- think about (it)

Key words in context

poverty

Millions of people around the world live in poverty, without enough money to live.

publicity

There’s been a lot of publicity about her new film in the newspapers.

robot

Soon there will be robots that can speak like people.

technology

In the next 30 years, there will be amazing advances in technology.

transplant

He was very lucky – he got a heart transplant and so he’s still alive.

venue

There’s a new club in town that’s a great venue for music and parties.
Future time expressions 58 p.68

1 ★★★ Put the words in order to make future time expressions.

0 too / before / long before too long
1 the / next / week / after __________
2 tomorrow / the / after / day __________
3 near / the / future / in __________
4 now / weeks / from / three __________
5 time / in / years / two __________
6 this / later / month __________

2 ★★★ Answer the questions.

What day is it the day after tomorrow?
The day after tomorrow is Thursday.

Where do you think you’ll be in ten years’ time?

What do you think will happen later this year?

Do you think you will go abroad in the near future?

What do you think you’ll be doing five years from now?

3 ★★ Circle the correct words.

Some scientists think we will put men on Mars the day after tomorrow / in the near future. 1
Joseph is 14 years old, so he’ll be able to drive a car in a few years’ time / a week from now.
My computer is really slow. I’ll probably get a new one before too long / in four years’ time.
Natalie is in Rome this week, and she’s going to Paris later this month / in a few hours’ time.
The date today is the 1st of December. New Year’s Day will be in a month’s time / the week after next.
Julie is on holiday next week, but she’ll be back at work in two days’ time / the week after next.
It’s December. Paul was born in June, so his next birthday is in six months’ time / in a day’s time.
Today is Tuesday. Sue is taking her driving test on Thursday. That’s later this year / in two days’ time.

Arranging a party 58 p.71

4 ★★★ Megan got the job as a children’s party organiser. Complete the phone conversation with the words in the list.

permission | hire | theme | deposit | organise
invitations | room | food | guests

MUM Hello, Megan. How’s the job going?
MEGAN I’m working on a party for a boy who’s going to be five in two weeks’ time.
MUM What have you got to do?
MEGAN Well, it’s in the community centre, so I have to get __________. Then we choose a 1 Spider-Man or something – and I find out what 2 the kids want.
MUM Pizzas, probably! Do you have to 3 a cake?
MEGAN Yes. And the parents draw up a list of 4 – all the boy’s friends – and I send 5 .
MUM And entertainment?
MEGAN Yes, they want to 6 a clown, so I have to pay a 7 .
MUM It sounds like a lot of work.
MEGAN Yes, it is. But I love it. I enjoy decorating the 8 , but the best part is seeing the kids having fun.

WordWise 58 p.73

Phrases with about

5 ★★★ Complete the conversations with about and the words in the list.

sir | them | sorry | 75
forget | you | think | to

0 A So, cinema this evening?
   B Yes, OK. I’ll see you at about six o’clock.
   1 A So, will you come with us?
      B I’m not sure, but I’ll ________ it.
   2 A Hey! You’re late!
      B Yes, I’m really ________ that.
   3 A He looks really old.
      B Yes, I think he’s ________.
   4 A Everyone’s going, Sue. What ________?
      B No, I don’t want to go, thanks.
   5 A What’s wrong? Is your homework hard?
      B It’s really hard! I’m ________ go crazy!
   6 A I’m so sorry I was late yesterday.
      B No problem. Just ________ it, OK?
   7 A I need help with my project on the Tudors.
      B Sorry – I don’t know anything ________.
**READING**

1. **REMEMBER AND CHECK** Mark the sentences T (true) or F (false). Then check your answers in the article on page 67 of the Student’s Book.

   0. Titan Moon is the name of a hotel on the moon. **T**
   1. Mira Xin is the billionaire woman who owns Titan Moon. **F**
   2. Star Client is a robot that’s in a new film. **F**
   3. A film has been made with robots because human actors want too much money. **F**
   4. Shirley Williams is a boxer. **F**
   5. She has a new hand after a transplant. **T**
   6. It is possible now (in 2042) to send 3D images of yourself around the world. **T**
   7. Full-body transportation is still a dream. **T**

2. Read the magazine article. Then match the paragraphs A–D with the answers 1–4.

   1. Never. **D**
   2. In about twenty years’ time, perhaps. **A**
   3. Only in about a hundred years’ time. **B**
   4. Not while I’m still living. **C**

3. Read the article again. Answer the questions.

   0. What are the two main problems with trying to live on the moon? **There is very little oxygen on the moon and there isn’t any animal or plant life.**
   1. Why does Dr Morrison say ‘Sorry!’ at the end of her answer to question B?

   2. What are the two main problems with trying to live under the sea?

   3. Why don’t people want to take part in experiments instead of animals?

**Many people have questions about the future** – will we ever do X, or Y, or Z? In this week’s magazine, Dr Jean Morrison answers some of your questions.

**A Will people ever live on the moon?**

   Angie, London

   Not in the near future. There are real problems – the big one is that people need oxygen to stay alive and the moon has very little. And there’s no animal or plant life on the moon, so what will we do about food? I think one thing is for sure – it won’t be before the next century! And the number of people living there will be quite small.

**B Will we ever be able to travel through time?**

   Paul, Cambridge

   Well, people are fascinated by the idea of time travel. But that doesn’t mean it’ll ever be possible. I’d love to be able to go into the past or the future! But I’m sure we’ll never be able to. So my answer to this is no, no chance! (Sorry!)

**C Will there ever be cities under the sea?**

   Anthea, Chester

   A lot of people are working on this. But there are lots of problems. One is that people need sunlight, and there isn’t much sunlight 100 metres under the sea! And another is pressure – how can we build walls that are thick enough to keep the water out? And where will the energy come from? Personally, I don’t think we’ll see underwater cities in my lifetime. And to be honest, I’d hate to live under the sea and not see the sun!

**D Will scientists ever stop using animals for experiments?**

   Max, Liverpool

   I hope so. The problem is that people don’t like using animals to test new medicines and drugs, but they don’t really want to use human beings because nobody knows for sure what will happen to the people in the experiment. Some people predict that human beings will replace animals more and more in the next 10 to 20 years. All animal lovers hope they’re right. And so do I.
69

FUTURE FUN

3 Read the phrases. Circle Y (saying yes), N (saying no) or T (saying thanks).

0 I’m afraid I can’t be there. Y/N/T
1 Count me in. Y/N/T
2 Thanks for inviting me. Y/N/T
3 See you there / then. Y/N/T
4 I’m so sorry, but … Y/N/T
5 I’ll be there. Y/N/T
6 I was so happy to get your invitation. Y/N/T

4 Read the replies in Exercise 2 again. Put the functions in order.

1 Susanna’s reply
A apologise
B say thank you
C suggest another meeting
D say no and give a reason

2 Jeremy’s reply
A talk about meeting
B say thank you
C say yes

5 Read the invitation. Write two replies, one to accept and one to refuse (about 50–60 words each). Use the language and functions in Exercises 3 and 4 to help you.

INVITATION

It’s party time, everyone! Believe it or not, I’m going to be 15 next month, so please come to my party and help me to celebrate!

Date: Saturday 16th July
Time: From 8 until late!
Venue: The Mill Room at the Grove Street Youth Club
All you have to bring is yourself (beautifully dressed, of course!)
Love from,
Jenna
RSVP to jennahall58@gmail.com

1 What day and time is the party?

2 Where is the party?

3 What do people have to bring?

2 Read the replies to the invitation in Exercise 1 and answer the questions.

1 Who’s going to the party?

2 Who isn’t going and why not?

Hi Jenna,

Wow – another birthday! Congratulations and I’m sure your party is going to be just fantastic!

Thanks for inviting me, but I’m afraid I can’t be there. My mum and dad have already booked our holiday and we’re going to Spain the night before your party! Can you believe it?

I’m so sorry, but have a wonderful time, OK?

And maybe we can have our own celebration when I’m back from holiday – how about it?

Lots of love,
Susanna

Hi Jenna,

Listen, I’ve just passed my big exams and next Sunday night we’re going to have a party at my place to celebrate. I hope you can come. It’s at 6 o’clock at my house. Please tell me if you can come, OK? Send me an email.

Hope to see you!
Best,
Graham

Hey Jenna,

I was so happy to get your invitation! It’s hard to believe that you’re going to be 15!

Please count me in. I’ll be there. How could I possibly not be? You know that parties aren’t the same without me!

I’m looking forward to being with you on the 16th. Are you sure I can’t bring anything?

See you then if not before.

Hugs,
Jeremy
LISTENING

1 Listen to the conversations and answer the questions.

CONVERSATION 1

0 Whose family has plans for a summer holiday – the boy's or the girl's?
   The boy's

1 Does the boy like camping?

2 Does the girl like camping?

3 Where is the girl's family going camping?

4 Who can't talk to their parents – the boy, the girl, or both of them?

CONVERSATION 2

5 Why doesn't the girl know about her summer plans?

6 Does the girl like being on a beach?

7 Does the boy like being on a beach?

8 What's the weather like while they're talking?

9 When was the last time the girl went to a beach?

CONVERSATION 3

10 Who doesn't like summer holidays – the boy or the girl?

11 What are the three best things for the boy about the summer holidays?

12 What is the girl going to do in the holidays?

13 What time does the boy want to get up in the holidays?

14 Who can stay up until midnight watching TV – the boy, the girl, or neither of them?

15 What does the boy offer to help the girl with?

DIALOGUE

1 Match the statements with the replies. Then listen again and check.

0 I think we're going on holiday somewhere.
   e So are we.

1 I really don't like camping.
   c Neither can I.

2 Sometimes I just can't talk to my parents.
   b Neither do I.

3 I just love being on a beach!
   d Nor do I.

4 My parents don't let me do that.
   a Oh, so do I.

PHRASES FOR FLUENCY

1 Put the conversation in the correct order.

GREG

1 Hey, Joe. Have you heard? There isn't going to be a test tomorrow.

JOE

1 Yes, that's a good plan – she loves films!

2 So do I. I think I'll take her to the cinema. What do you reckon?

JOE

2 Five hours? That's a shame. I think you wasted your time.

3 Thank goodness! I was worried about that test because I really wasn't ready for it.

4 Maybe not. Well, look, I've got to go. I'm taking Lucy out tonight.

2 Complete the conversations with the expressions in the list.

thank goodness  | lucky you  | in other words  | What do you reckon  | There's nothing wrong with that's a shame

A I had an accident yesterday. But I wasn't hurt – thank goodness!
  B Well, _________! The last time I had an accident, I broke my arm!

A Thanks for the invitation. But I've got another party that night.
  B So, _________, you can't come? Well, _________ – I really wanted you to be there!

A I think my hair looks terrible. _________?
  B No, it looks fine. _________ it, honestly!
Reading part 1

1 Read the texts. **Circle** the correct option: A, B or C.

0 A The game this weekend is cancelled.
B John doesn’t have Ben’s contact details.
C John doesn’t want Ben to play.

1 A You have to like rock to be in the band.
B You must have experience.
C The band need someone to play the band’s drums.

2 The school wants parents to …
A drive more carefully.
B stop dropping off children at the gates.
C encourage their children to walk to school.

Exam guide: understanding short texts
- In this part of the test you read some very short texts and have to choose the correct answer (A, B or C). The texts could be messages, instructions, signs, postcards, notices, emails, labelling on foods, etc.
- Think about where you might see each text. There might be a visual clue to help you (a TV screen, for example).
- Read each text carefully to get the general meaning.
- Look at each of the options and try to match them up with the information in the text.
- If you can identify false information in any of the options, then eliminate these options.
- When you’ve made your final choice, read the text again, followed immediately by the option you’ve chosen, for one final check.

2 Read the texts. **Circle** the correct option: A, B or C.

0 Chester Zoo
Children must be accompanied by an adult at all times.

1 There are only two places left on Sunday’s coach trip to York. Anyone interested contact Miss Higgins. Anyone who hasn’t paid, please do so at the school office before Friday afternoon.

2 **Buy one, get one free.**

3 Ben — have you finished that book I lent you? It’s my sister’s and she wants it back — Joe

4 This building is protected by guard dogs and CCTV cameras.

5 Last week one of our students was nearly knocked over outside the school gates. If you drive your children to school, can we ask you to drop them off in the car park?

0 A Some parts of the zoo are closed to children.
B Children can’t visit the zoo.
C Someone over 18 needs to stay with any child at the zoo.

1 A The school trip is now completely full.
B Miss Higgins is accepting money now.
C You have until the end of the school week to pay for the trip.

2 A If you buy two chocolate bars, you only pay for one.
B The chocolate is half price.
C It’s cheaper to buy two bars of chocolate than one.

3 What does Joe want Ben to do?
A return his sister’s book
B return his book
C lend him a book

4 A Don’t enter this building if you aren’t invited.
B No one is allowed in here.
C This building has a good alarm system.
8 SCIENCE COUNTS

GRAMMAR
Past simple vs. past continuous (review) SB p.76

1 ⭐⭐⭐ Look at the picture. Complete the sentences with the past continuous form of the verbs in the list.

send | look | play | read | draw | sleep

When the teacher came into the classroom, ...

0 Harry [was sending] a text message.
1 Chloe [was] a picture on the board.
2 Jessica and Sophie [were] a magazine.
3 Steve [was] football.
4 Sarah [was] out of the window.
5 Mark and Graham [were] football.

2 ⭐⭐⭐ Circle the correct words.

0 I [did / was doing] some shopping when I [met / was meeting] my friend Sally.
1 When we [got / were getting] to the party, everyone [danced / was dancing].
2 It [rained / was raining], so we decided / [were deciding] to stay at home.
3 While we [walked / were walking] in the park, it [started / was starting] to rain.
4 I [fell / was falling] asleep while we [watched / were watching] a film on TV.
5 He didn’t answer / [wasn’t answering] the phone because he [listened / was listening] to music with headphones.

3 ⭐⭐⭐ Complete the text with the correct past tense form of the verbs.

Peter and Terry [were sitting] in a café. They
1 [not look] out of the window – they
2 [talk]. Just then, the waitress
3 [scream] and 4 [drop] the boys’ coffee on the floor. When they
5 [look] round, she [look] out to the street. They [look] out too and saw a young man who
6 [run] outside and 7 [go] up to him.
She [hold] a piece of paper. When the waitress
8 [come] back into the café, she [smile]. She had her
9 [favourite singer’s autograph], but Peter and Terry still
didn’t have any coffee.

used to SB p.77

4 ⭐⭐⭐ Complete the conversation with the correct forms of used to and the verbs in the list.

listen | listen | play | buy | eat | wear | write | have

JOSEPH When you were young, did you have TV?
GRANDDAD No, we [used to listen] to the radio.
JOSEPH 1 [used to] with your friends?
GRANDDAD Yes, we played football, but we didn’t
have skateboards, just simple skates.
JOSEPH What about shopping?
GRANDDAD My mother 2 food
in small shops, not in supermarkets. She [always had to cook for us]. We
3 [had] fast food.
JOSEPH What, no burgers?! 4 [to music?]
GRANDDAD Of course. We had a record player.
JOSEPH What was school like?
GRANDDAD Well, we 5 [used to] a uniform.
And we 6 [used to] everything
in our notebooks – no computers then.
But we 7 [used to] a lot of fun.
Why all these questions?
JOSEPH I’m doing a History project.
GRANDDAD Ah, OK. I guess I’m part of history now!
Second conditional

5 ★★★ Match the sentence halves.

0 If I knew Hannah's new phone number, I
1 If my computer was working, I
2 I would walk to the shopping centre
3 Mum would take me in the car
4 I would buy some new jeans
5 If I went to the shopping centre,
a if it wasn't raining.
b if I asked her nicely.
c I would send her an email.
d I would probably meet some of my friends.
e I would phone her.
f if I had more money.

6 ★★★ Circle the correct words.

ALAN What did I / would you do if you were / would be alone in a strange city?
BELLE I didn't / wouldn't go out. If I / went / would go out alone, I / was / would be scared of getting lost.

ALAN But what did I / would happen if you got / would get lost?
BELLE If I got / would get lost, I / started / would start to panic.

ALAN Did I / Would you ask a stranger for help?
BELLE No way! I phoned / would phone someone.

ALAN Didn't I / wouldn't be worried if I / got / would get lost. I think it / was / would be fun!

7 ★★★ Complete the sentences so they are true for you.

0 If I met a famous singer, I would ask for an autograph.
1 If I could visit any place in the world, I

2 I would be very happy if

3 It would be really bad if

4 My home town would be more interesting if

5 If I didn't live here, I

6 If I didn't have to go to school, I

7 The world would be better if

I wish

58 p.79

8 ★★ Look at the pictures. Complete the sentences with the correct conditional form and the words in the list.

dance | astronaut | new | curly | stronger | sing

0 I wish I could dance. 1 I wish

2 I wish

3 I wish

4 I wish

5 I wish

GET IT RIGHT! wish vs. hope

Learners sometimes overuse I wish where I hope is needed.
✓ I hope you will be with me next time.
✗ I wish you will be with me next time.

Complete the sentences with wish or hope.

0 I wish I could be there too, but I have to visit my cousin.
1 I hope you have a good time in Spain.
2 I hope I could go there for my birthday.
3 I hope the weather here was as nice as it is where you are.
4 I hope things go well for you in your new town.
5 I'm going to get this finished by five – well, I hope I can, anyway.
VOCABULARY

Word list
Direction and movement

around
away from
towards
backwards
forwards
down
up
up and down

Key words in context
achievement  I won the race and for me, that was a great achievement.

basic        I'm not very good on the computer, but I can do the basic things.
enormous     That house has got twelve bedrooms – it's enormous.
identify     They worked hard to try and identify the causes of the illness.
malaria      Some mosquitoes carry malaria.
pill          He took three pills to try to get rid of the pain.
pollute       The dirt from the factory is polluting the river.
prevent      They have put traffic lights there to try to prevent accidents.
structure    They learned about the structure of the atom.
tool         My dad's got lots of tools in the garage for fixing his car and things.
treat        He's very unhappy, so please treat him nicely.
**Direction and movement**  SB p.76

1 ★★★ Look at the picture. Complete the sentences with the words in the list.

around | backwards | up | away from down | towards | up and down | forwards

0 There’s a snake. It’s moving  _______ a tree.
1 There’s a lion. It’s going slowly _______ a white rabbit.
2 There’s a small white mouse. It’s running _______ the tree.
3 There’s a large black mouse. It’s running _______ the tree.
4 There’s a cat. It’s running _______ a dog.
5 There’s a kangaroo. It’s jumping _______.
6 There’s a monkey. It’s swinging _______ and _______ on a rope.

2 ★★★ Complete the sentences with direction and movement phrases.

0 Two boys are playing in the lift. They’ve already gone _______ six times.
1 It’s difficult to walk _______ because you can’t see where you’re going.
2 I was scared when I saw the tiger coming _______ me.
3 I think he was angry with me because he just turned round and walked _______ me,
   and out of the door.
4 The children were really excited. They were running _______ the room and shouting.
5 It took two hours to get into the exhibition. The queue moved _______ very slowly.

**Science**  SB p.77

3 ★★★ Use the clues 1–8 to complete the puzzle. What’s the mystery word?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>R</th>
<th>E</th>
<th>S</th>
<th>E</th>
<th>A</th>
<th>R</th>
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0 I’m going to do some research for my science project at school.
1 Some people are trying to _______ a way to build cities under the sea.
2 Did Edison _______ the telephone, or was it someone else?
3 Maybe one day they’ll find a _______ for every disease – but perhaps not!
4 Some jobs can’t be done by a _______ – they have to be done by people.
5 I think the lift was a very important _______. It changed buildings completely.
6 Today we did an _______ with electricity.
7 What do you think is the most important scientific _______ of all time?
8 Our school’s got a _______ , where we have our science class.

4 ★★★ Match the sentence halves to make a paragraph.

0 My brother loves _______.
1 He likes to think the kitchen is _______.
2 He’s done a lot of _______.
3 He looks on the Internet to _______.
4 Sometimes he just _______.
5 He’d like to make _______.
6 He thinks he’s a sort of _______.
7 I wish he could find _______.

a discover new ways to make sandwiches.
b research into how to make sandwiches.
c a machine for putting butter on bread.
d food scientist, in fact.
e a cure for my stomach ache.
f doing experiments in the kitchen.
g his laboratory.
h invents his own.
READING

1 **REMEMBER AND CHECK** Correct the underlined words. Then check your answers in the text on page 75 of the Student’s Book.

0 Isaac Newton was walking around in his father’s garden.
1 He sat near a tree and an orange fell out of the tree.
2 Newton then got the book about gravity.
3 Archimedes was an old Italian man.
4 One day he got an idea when he was in the shower.
5 He saw how the amount of water changed when he moved.
6 Newton saw that gravity also has an effect on the sun.
7 Archimedes and Newton’s discoveries were not complete mistakes.

2 Read the article. Tick (✓) the best title.

1 Films about science in the 20th century
2 ‘Mad scientists’ in books and films
3 Scientists in horror films
4 From Frankenstein to The Fly

3 Read the article again. Mark the sentences T (true), F (false) or DS (the text doesn’t say).

0 The idea of ‘mad scientists’ isn’t a new one.
1 All the films about Frankenstein have been horror films.
2 The film The Fly has been made twice.
3 People were very afraid when they saw The Fly.
4 A survey was done of all the horror films from 1930 to 1980.
5 Einstein had big eyes.
6 In Back to the Future, Doc doesn’t get everything right.
7 In the cartoon, Igor builds a monster who kills people.

4 Think of another film or TV programme with scientists in it. 
Are they shown as good or bad? Write a short text (about 50–100 words).

Pronunciation
The /juː/ sound
Go to page 120.
DEVELOPING WRITING

How technology changes people’s lives

1 Match the texts with the life-changing inventions in the list. There are three that you don’t need.

- penicillin
- the aeroplane
- the car
- the lift
- the syringe
- the wheel

A

I think it’s very hard to imagine what life would be like without [?]. Life in the country might not be too different, but in cities it certainly would be.

Before we had [?], people had to walk a lot more than they do now – up and down, of course, and carrying lots of things. Without it, we wouldn’t have towers and really tall buildings like you see in every city in the world. How would you carry all your shopping to your home if you had to walk up to the fifth floor? And it wouldn’t be easy to build places like airports, either. How would people go up and down inside with all their heavy suitcases?

I think [?] is one of the most important inventions of all time.

B

Can you imagine what things would be like if [?] didn’t exist? Everyone’s life would be harder. The work of doctors and hospitals would be a lot more difficult, too.

I read once that the discovery of [?] was a kind of accident. Almost a hundred years ago, a scientist in Britain found something surprising in his laboratory and other people discovered how to turn it into this really, really important medicine. It helps people who are sick from many different things, and it’s used all over the world.

A long time ago, people didn’t use to have [?]. Now life is much better because we’ve got it.

C

I think [?] has changed people’s lives a lot – and not always in a good way. Now that we’ve got it, people feel freer and they can go to a lot of places much more easily. It used to be very expensive, but prices have gone down a lot in the last twenty or thirty years.

If we didn’t have [?], things like the food we eat in many countries would be different. Because of [?], now you can get fish, fruit or other things from one country to another in a very short time – a day or less. So in Britain, for example, we can have fresh pineapple for breakfast, and that used to be impossible. But [?] makes a lot of noise and creates pollution. Maybe things would be better without fresh pineapple or holidays in faraway countries.

2 Read the text again. Find examples of …

1 the second conditional: things would be very different, ___________________________

2 used to: people didn’t use to have it, ___________________________

3 comparatives: more difficult, ___________________________

3 Write a short text about an invention or discovery that you think is really important (100–150 words).

- Choose what to write about – maybe one of the other things in Exercise 1? Or the mobile phone? The computer? The camera?

- What can you say about how life used to be before we had this thing?

- What can you say about what life would be like if we still didn’t have it?

- What comparisons can you make?

You can try to write your text without saying what you’re writing about. Then give your text to a partner. Can they say what your text is about?
LISTENING

1 Listen to two conversations. Match them with the correct picture.

CONVERSATION 1
0 Whose vase did the girl's brother break?
1 Who did her brother tell about the broken vase?
2 Why would John perhaps not do the same thing?

CONVERSATION 2
3 Why is the girl so happy?
4 Why isn't the boy very enthusiastic?
5 What would happen if someone said, 'It wasn't a goal'?

2 Listen again and answer the questions.

CONVERSATION 1
He broke his friend’s mother's vase.

CONVERSATION 2

DIALOGUE

1 Put the conversations in the correct order.

CONVERSATION 1
A www.helpyourenglish.net
A I know – but I'm much bett er now! I used to spend hours studying at home – but then I found a great website.
A Hey, look! I got 79 per cent in the English test.
A Why not?
B Oh, yes – I know that one. I used to use it a lot. But not any more.
B Because I found a better one. And look – I got 92 per cent in the English test!
B Seventy-nine per cent? That's great. But you used to be really bad at English.
B Oh, yes? What's it called?

CONVERSATION 2
A So he doesn't work there any more?
1 A I can't go out tonight. I'm working on a presentation about experiments on animals.
A Your dad? Why?
A Your dad worked in a laboratory like that?
A Because he used to work in a laboratory where they tested things on animals.
A No, he left after a year. Now he works in a pet shop – he loves it!
A Yes, but he hated it. He used to come home really angry. We used to keep very quiet!
A Animal testing? Really? You should talk to my dad, then.

TRAIN TO THINK

Using criteria

1 Look at the inventions on page 77 again. Some people were asked which they think is the best. Match the beginnings and ends of their answers.

0 It's penicillin, because
1 It's the plane, because
2 It's the car, because
3 It's the lift, because
4 It's the syringe, because
5 It's the wheel, because

a you can't give some medicines without it.
b people don't have to use stairs any more.
c other things (like cars) depend on it.
d you don't have to walk or use bicycles or horses any more.
e it helps people who have bad illnesses.
f it lets people travel all over the world.

2 Write three inventions or discoveries that you think may be the best. Say why.

1 It's ____________, because
2 It's ____________, because
3 It's ____________, because
Help with reading: scanning a text

- When you scan a text, you look for specific information – a price, a year, a place, a name, etc. – without trying to read the whole text or understand what it's all about. When you scan a text, it’s important that you move your eyes quickly down the page.

- Scanning is a very useful technique if you have little time available and only need certain precise information from a text.

Tip: scanning a text

- To scan a text successfully, you first of all need to know exactly what you're looking for. If, for example, you're reading a text about an invention and want to find out when it's from, you know that the answer will be a year, so you're looking for a number.

- Then try to find quickly where in the text the information can be found. Don't read the text word for word – just move your eyes quickly vertically (up and down) and horizontally (across) the page until you've found the place in the text where the information is.

- Once you've found the place, you need to make sure the information you're taking from the text is accurate. Don't go too fast now – it's better to check twice if you've really found the information you've been looking for.

1 Look at the grid to see what information is missing. Scan the text for the missing information and complete the grid.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>JAMES WATT:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Year of birth: 0 1736</td>
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<tr>
<td>Year he started experimenting with steam engines: 2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Year and day of the week when he built the modern steam engine: 3, 4</td>
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<td>Year he stopped working: 6</td>
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When James Watt was born in 1736 in Greenock, England, simple steam engines were already used to pump water out of coal mines. These pumps weren’t invented by Watt, of course, and nobody knows who first made them. However, Watt is usually called the inventor of the ‘modern’ steam engine.

The story begins with young Watt, sitting by the fireplace in the little cottage he grew up in. He loved watching the steam rising from his parents’ boiling tea kettle in their cottage, and this was the beginning of a lifelong fascination with steam.

In 1763, somebody brought him a model of Thomas Newcomen’s steam-pumping engine that was broken and didn’t work any more. He asked Watt if he could try and repair the machine.

Watt was excited, and it didn’t take him long to get the model going. He was fascinated by it, but soon noticed that it wasted a lot of energy because the cylinder was used both for heating and for cooling. For weeks, he carried out lots of experiments.

On a Sunday afternoon in 1765, while the inventor was going for a walk, he had an idea. He thought that he could make the steam engine much more powerful if he made a second container where the cooling could take place and the steam could be condensed, while the cylinder was kept at the same temperature all the time.

The next morning, he built a prototype and was very happy when he saw that it worked. Watt had invented a much more efficient steam engine.

Shortly afterwards, James Watt and Matthew Boulton started a business together and began selling the Watt steam engine in 1775. Watt’s engines were used in the coal mines, but they were much better than the ones used when he was a boy. His engines were also used for transportation and in the textile industry.

Watt was very successful as a businessman, and when he retired in 1800, he’d become a wealthy man. He died in August 1819.
Consolidation

Listening

1 Listen to the conversation. Tick (√) A, B or C.

A What is the weather like as they are talking?
B The boy says that spring is already starting. How does he know?
C Where does the girl think they could have a party?

2 Listen again. Mark the sentences T (true) or F (false).

A It’s summer.
B The boy would like to stop winter happening.
C The boy likes to hear birds singing.
D The boy thinks they could have a party at the end of the month.
E You can get twenty people into the flat.
F The girl’s parents have a big garden.

Vocabulary

5 Complete the crossword.

Across
1 It’s a … party – it’s all about sport.
2 Who … the telephone?
3 I was scared of the dog so I ran … from it.
4 We’re going to … a DJ for the party.
5 A I really don’t like cold showers.
B … do I!
6 Our party is on the 18th, two weeks from … .
7 She’s a scientist – she does … into new materials for building.
8 I’m writing a … list for the party – I’m inviting lots of people!

Down
0 I go running every morning, and so does my friend Monica.
1 I wish you … here – but you aren’t!
2 When I was younger, I … to think there were monsters under my bed!
3 A I really don’t like cold showers.
B … do I!
4 You can’t come? That’s a shame. I really wish you … .
5 I wish my sister is nicer to me.
6 I wish I could go out tonight, but I’ve got homework.
7 I wish you … here – but you aren’t!
8 We’re going to … a DJ for the party.

Grammar

3 Complete the sentences. Use one word.

0 I go running every morning, and so … does my friend Monica.
1 I wish you … here – but you aren’t!
2 When I was younger, I … to think there were monsters under my bed!
3 A I really don’t like cold showers.
B … do I!
4 You can’t come? That’s a shame. I really wish you … .

4 Correct the sentences.

0 My sister doesn’t like science, and so do I.
My sister doesn’t like science, and neither do I.

1 If I knew the answer, I told you.

2 He’s read this book, isn’t he?

3 I wish my sister is nicer to me.

4 I wish I can go out tonight, but I’ve got homework.
DIALOGUE

6 Complete the conversation. Use the phrases in the list.

forgotten about | In other words, | That’s a shame
round and round | thank goodness | lucky you
What do you reckon | there’s nothing wrong with

HAYLEY Hi, Max. Listen, I want to say sorry for yesterday. I didn’t mean to get angry. I’m sorry I said those things.

MAX Oh, that’s OK, Hayley. I’ve 8 forgotten about it already.

HAYLEY Really? 1 ______________________, you’re OK with it?

MAX Sure. I think we should still be friends. 2 _______________?

HAYLEY I think that’s brilliant. Thanks! And I promise I won’t speak to you like that again.

MAX Well, you know, 3 _______________ getting angry. I mean, it happens to everyone. But sometimes people say things they don’t really mean.

HAYLEY Yes, you’re right of course. And honestly, I don’t get angry like that very often – 4 _______________!

MAX Well, 5 _______________! I wish I could say the same.

HAYLEY Oh? Do you often get angry?

MAX Yeah, I get angry a lot, and I get bad thoughts that go 6 _______________ inside my head. Oh, anyway, let’s not talk about that. Let’s go get some coffee.

HAYLEY I’m sorry, I can’t. I’ve got to go home.

MAX 7 _______________. But OK, another day. See you tomorrow, Hayley.

READING

7 Read the article. Match the missing sentences with the spaces A–E.

0 and meet to speak it
1 when Star Trek included them
2 in the 1960s and 1970s
3 the deepest parts of outer space
4 played by William Shatner

WRITING

8 Write a short text (about 120–150 words) about a science fiction book, film or TV programme that you really like or really dislike. Include the following information:

- what the book / film / TV programme is called
- what it is about
- what you like / dislike about it