Festivals

Grammar: adverbs of frequency; present simple v present continuous
Vocabulary: music genres

1. Read and listen to the text. Then answer the questions.
1. What is WOMAD?
2. MandyV writes about different kinds of events at WOMAD. What are they?
3. Why is the festival global?

MandyV’s big blog
Thursday: A muddy field in Wiltshire, England
Hi from WOMAD! We come here every year. We usually just stay for a day but this year we’re camping – so we’ve got more time. It’s very easy to miss events because there’s so much going on, so this time I’m making a list.
There are so many cool acts, it’s difficult to decide. WOMAD is a really global festival because there are performers from all over the world. I definitely want to see Imarhan. They’re an African band and they play a mix of jazz and blues. It’s great dance music and there are great lyrics, too! We like dancing to Kachupa, too (they’re a folk-rock band from Italy).
What else? I’m looking forward to visiting the human library this year. The books are people, and they tell true stories about their lives. What a cool idea!
Food and music go together at WOMAD. Cooks from all over the world give demonstrations – in fact right now someone’s singing and cooking Mexican food at the same time. It smells so good, I need to try it out! So bye for now!

Festival Facts
- The letters WOMAD stand for World Of Music Arts and Dance.
- 30–40,000 people visit British WOMAD every year.
- About 900 performers come from about 50 different countries.
- The main festival is in the UK, but there are WOMAD festivals in other countries too, for example Spain, Chile, Italy, Australia and New Zealand.

VOCABULARY: Music genres
2. Listen to six pieces of music. Write the order you hear. Which ones do you like?

......... blues
......... classical
......... electronic
......... folk
......... jazz
......... pop

GRAMMAR GUIDE
Adverbs of frequency
- We always watch TV on Friday nights.
- I don’t often get up early on Saturdays.
- What do you usually have for breakfast?
But ...
- I am often hungry.
- You aren’t usually fed up.
- Is he always late?

See GRAMMAR REFERENCE Workbook page 111
3 Rewrite the sentences adding the adverbs in brackets.

0 Clare is tired. (always) **Clare is always tired.**
1 Do you play tennis? (often) **Do you often play tennis?**
2 It doesn’t snow. (usually) **It usually doesn’t snow.**
3 I’m wrong. (never) **I’m never wrong.**
4 We go out on Monday nights. (sometimes) **We sometimes go out on Monday nights.**
5 Is Sam bad-tempered? (sometimes) **Is Sam sometimes bad-tempered?**
6 We have pizza on Fridays. (often) **We often have pizza on Fridays.**
7 Does Joe wear the same T-shirt? (always) **Does Joe always wear the same T-shirt?**
8 Jed plays in a band. (sometimes) **Jed sometimes plays in a band.**

**GRAMMAR GUIDE**

Present simple v present continuous

We usually come for the day. (We use the present simple for habits and things that are generally true.)

This year we’re camping. (We use the present continuous for actions in progress at the moment of speaking.)

With state verbs:

It smells so good.

See GRAMMAR REFERENCE Workbook page 111

4 Complete the dialogues. Choose the correct option. Then listen and check.

1 A What kind of music? (Do you like) **are you liking?**
   B Hmm, I don’t know / am not knowing really – I listen / am listening to all kinds. But I hate / ‘m hating background music in cafés – it’s horrible.
   A Yes, I agree / ‘m agreeing! I don’t like / ‘m not liking it either.
   B It’s really hard to talk. I don’t understand / ‘m not understanding why they have background music.

2 A Hey, what’s funny? Why do you laugh / are you laughing?
   B I watch / ‘m watching a video. A dog rides / ‘s riding a bike. Look!
   A Oh, I don’t think / ‘m not thinking that’s very kind. I feel / ‘m feeling sorry for it. Poor thing!
   B The dog seems / is seeming happy! And it gets / is getting a biscuit every time it does a complete circle.

5 Complete the dialogues with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

1 A Look! Tom ______________ (stand) over there!
   B Oh yes! And he ______________ (wave) at us.

2 A Hi! I ______________ (often, not / see) you at the bus stop!
   B I ______________ (know). Dad usually ______________ (give) me a lift on his way to the office, but he ______________ (not / work) today.

3 A I ______________ (write) a shopping list.
   ______________ (you / need) anything?
   B No, thanks. I ______________ (not / think) so.

4 A Where’s the bus? It ______________ (usually, not / be) late.
   B You’re right. I ______________ (often, not / wait) very long.

6 Complete the text. Write the present simple or present continuous of the verbs in brackets.

Edinburgh is the capital of Scotland. I ______________ (don’t live) there, but I ______________ (think) it’s really cool, and I ______________ (go) there every year. Why ______________ (I / love) it so much? Because of the amazing Edinburgh Festival. Every August the population ______________ (increase) as thousands of visitors ______________ (arrive) to watch all kinds of performers – from classical musicians to rappers, from ballet dancers to street entertainers. In this photo the musicians ______________ (perform) in the street. They ______________ (look) fantastic! The audience are lucky because it ______________ (not / rain). It’s often wet in Scotland! In this one they ______________ (watch) a fire eater. He ______________ (do) a weird dance at the same time. He’s either very brave or crazy!
Champions

Grammar: past simple v continuous; time expressions with past simple, while and when

Vocabulary: sport

7 Which of these statements do you agree with?
1. I can’t stand sport at all.
2. I support a team but I don’t play much sport myself.
3. I love sport!

8 Read and listen to a text about two sports stars. In what ways are they the same?

The Two Ellies
Ellie Simmonds won her first two Paralympic medals for swimming when she was 13. That was in Beijing in 2008. Four more medals followed four years later, in London (she was studying for school exams while she was training!). Then, in Rio in 2016, she added another two. Not bad for someone who was still only 21! Back in 2012, 11-year-old Ellie Robinson was watching when the other Ellie won gold. The two Ellies have the same disability – restricted growth (they are both about 1.2 metres tall). The younger Ellie was a swimmer too – and now she had a new hero.

Fast forward to Rio 2016. A tiny figure approached the pool. Ellie Robinson was wearing a huge coat, and she was holding her arms out straight – gangster style. Back home in the UK, her classmates were watching on a big screen. Along with the crowd (and Twitter!) they cheered as she swam to victory.

9 Answer these questions.
1. How many medals did Ellie Simmonds have in 2016?
2. How old was Ellie Robinson when she was in Rio?

VOCABULARY: Sport

10 Match the sports below to the symbols. Then name the people and the verbs. Then listen and check.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sport</th>
<th>person</th>
<th>verb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>basketball</td>
<td>swimming</td>
<td>swim</td>
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<td>climbing</td>
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</table>

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>sport</th>
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<th>verb</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>swimming</td>
<td>swim</td>
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<td>11</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
13 Use the prompts to make sentences in the past simple.

1. The match / start / at 3:30 and / finish / an hour ago. We / win!
2. The police officer / stop / us because our bikes / not have / lights. He / tell / us to walk home.
3. I / leave / my bag on the bus but somebody / find / it and / give / it back. Lucky!
4. We / go / to France last summer. What about you? Where / you / go?
5. I / drop / my little sister’s favourite cup and it / break. She / cry / and I / feel / awful.

14 Complete the text with the past simple or past continuous of the verbs in brackets.

It was happened two years ago, in Scotland. My friend Jimmy and I \[1\] \(\text{climb}\) Ben Nevis*. Everything \[2\] \(\text{go}\) well when suddenly, without warning, a rock \[3\] \(\text{hit}\) me on the head. I \[4\] \(\text{wear}\) a helmet but I \[5\] \(\text{fall}\). I \[6\] \(\text{land}\) on a ledge and \[7\] \(\text{go}\) out. When I \[8\] \(\text{wake}\) up it \[9\] \(\text{get}\) dark. I \[10\] \(\text{try}\) to keep calm when I \[11\] \(\text{hear}\) a helicopter. They \[12\] \(\text{send}\) a man down to rescue me and soon after that I was safely in hospital. It \[13\] \(\text{be}\) a scary experience, but I \[14\] \(\text{learn}\) a good lesson.

What \[15\] \(\text{I / learn}\)? I can trust my friend Jimmy!

* Ben Nevis is the highest mountain in the UK. It’s 1,346-metre high.

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**Past simple v past continuous**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>past simple</th>
<th>past continuous</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ellie Simmonds won her first two medals when she was 13.</td>
<td>Ellie Robinson was wearing a huge coat.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Simultaneous actions:
- She was studying for school exams while she was training.

Interrupted actions:
- Ellie Robinson was watching when the other Ellie won gold.

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**Write the past continuous of the verbs in brackets.**

1. Who won? I \[1\] \(\text{wasn’t watching}\) \(\text{(not / watch)}\),
2. Sorry, I’m late. I \[2\] \(\text{look}\) \(\text{(look) for my wallet.}
3. It \[3\] \(\text{rain}\) hard and people \[4\] \(\text{hurry}\) home.
4. The accident happened because the driver \[5\] \(\text{use}\) \(\text{(use) his mobile phone.}
5. I saw you at the station yesterday. Where \[6\] \(\text{you / go}\)?

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**Write the past simple of these irregular verbs.**

- She was studying for school exams
- Ellie Robinson was watching
- The police officer stopped

Then check on Workbook page 109.

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**Past simple: Regular and irregular verbs**

Regular: watched – called – walked – jumped

Note the spelling of these forms:
- phoned, robbed, travelled, cried

Irregular: be → was / were; come → came

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**Complete the text with the past simple or past continuous of the verbs in brackets.**

It happened two years ago, in Scotland. My friend Jimmy and I climbed Ben Nevis*. Everything went well when suddenly, without warning, a rock hit me on the head. I wore a helmet but I fell. I landed on a ledge and went out. When I woke up it got dark. I tried to keep calm when I heard a helicopter. They sent a man down to rescue me and soon after that I was safely in hospital. It was a scary experience, but I learned a good lesson.

What did I learn? I can trust my friend Jimmy!

* Ben Nevis is the highest mountain in the UK. It’s 1,346-metre high.
New beginnings

Grammar: present perfect and continuous; been v gone; time expressions
Vocabulary: transport

15 Describe the pictures. Guess what the text is about.

16 Read and listen to the text. Why did Mo leave his home?

A hard journey

This is Mo. Six years ago, he was a normal, happy 13-year-old with big plans. He dreamt of becoming a doctor. Then war came to his city, and everything changed. Mo managed to escape from Aleppo, along with his parents and little brother. Suddenly, they were refugees. Together they travelled 150 km through Syria to the border with Turkey. It was a very dangerous journey. Most of the time they were on foot, but sometimes they travelled by lorry, hiding in the back with other terrified people. They continued through Turkey and then went on, by boat, to Greece. It's a short distance, but the boat was small and held too many people. They were lucky to survive. A lot has happened since then. After two long years in refugee camps, the family flew to the UK and started a new life in Bradford, in West Yorkshire.

‘It was a big culture shock at first,’ he told me. ‘And it was so cold! But we’ve been here for four years, so we’ve settled in now. We’ve been lucky.’ Mo has never given up his dream, and he hasn’t wasted any time. He’s been studying hard and he’s learnt fluent English. In fact, he’s just taken three A level exams (and he’s already passed 8 GCSEs).

‘I haven’t had the results yet, of course, but I’ve applied to medical school,’ he explained. ‘My dream hasn’t changed.’

British students take national exams called GCSEs (General Certificate of Secondary Education) when they are 16. They take further exams, called A (Advanced) levels, when they are 18.
18 Complete with the past simple and past participles of these irregular verbs. Then check on Workbook page 110.

0 be was / were – been 
1 drive ………. 6 fall ………. 11 forget ………. 
2 fly ………. 7 hide ………. 12 give ………. 
3 go ………. 8 lie ………. 13 write ………. 
4 see ………. 9 take ………. 14 tell ………. 
5 come ………. 10 do ………. 15 sing ………. 

19 Write the present perfect or the present perfect continuous of the verbs in brackets.

0 Sam ………. has been packing (pack) for his holiday all morning but he ………. has forgotten (forget) to book his ticket.
1 Wake up! We ………. (just / arrive). You ………. (sleep) for the whole journey!
2 I ………. (be) to London twice but I ………. (not / be) to Paris yet.
3 ………. (you / see) Katie? ………. (she / text) you?

She’s very late.
4 Oh no! I ………. (miss) the bus, and it ………. (just / start) to rain.
5 We ………. (wait) for hours. ………. (the plane / land) yet?
6 My parents ………. (have) the same car for ten years. It ………. (never / go) wrong.
7 The baby ………. (cry) for hours. We ………. (my) everything!
8 I ………. (know) Jamie since we were both five. We ………. (always / be) best friends.

20 Look back at the text on page 8 and underline examples of just, already, yet, since and for. Then choose the correct answer.

0 We use ………. / yet to show that an action has recently happened.
1 We use already / yet when an action happened sooner than expected.
2 We use already / yet for an action that we expect to happen soon.
3 We use for / since to talk about when a past activity started.
4 We use for / since to talk about the duration of an action.

21 Complete with just, yet, already, for or since.

0 Hey! I’ve ………. just ………. had a text from Joe! Look!
1 I don’t want to watch that film. I’ve ………. see it three times.
2 Have you chosen your subjects for next year ………. ?
3 Amy has been interested in history ………. she went to Istanbul.
4 Hurry up! You’ve been getting ready ………. ages!
5 Don’t tell me the end of the story. I haven’t finished the book ………. .

22 Rewrite the sentences so that they mean the same.

0 We’ve lived in this apartment for six years.
We moved to this apartment ………. (six years ago).
1 My dad’s been a teacher since 2015.
My dad ………. for ………. years.
2 How long ago did you meet Ben?
…………………………. known Ben?
3 They built our school in 1900.
Our school has been here ………. (100 years ago).
4 They started dancing hours ago and they’re still dancing.
They’ve ………. ………. (for hours).
5 She started working on that chapter this morning.
She’s ………. ………. all day.
My future

Grammar: future simple and first conditional; degrees of certainty
Vocabulary: jobs

23 Have you thought about what to do when you leave school? What are your options?

24 Read and listen to the text. Decide if the sentences are true (T) or false (F). Correct the false ones.

1. There are more apprentice schemes these days than in the past. **T**
2. Apprentices don’t study because they are working. **F**
3. Rosa is planning to go to university. **T**
4. Maya’s sister hasn’t graduated yet. **T**
5. Josh thinks university is worth the money. **T**

25 Find the names of six jobs mentioned in the text. Use them to complete the notes.

0. accountant:
1. ___________________
2. ___________________
3. ___________________
4. ___________________
5. ___________________

26 Write your own notes about these jobs as in the previous exercise.

0. carpenter: someone who...
1. pilot
2. soldier
3. architect
4. builder
5. actor
6. lecturer
7. surgeon
8. vet
9. dentist
27 Use the words below to make sentences in the future simple.

tell you • be a doctor one day • stop now and relax • probably / go to the cinema • go to school today • maybe / go to Spain

0 He's a medical student. He'll be a doctor one day.
1 She doesn’t feel well this morning. She’ll feel better by lunch time.
2 They’re thinking about a holiday. They’ll be in France in two weeks.
3 I’ve been working for hours. I’ll probably stop now and relax.
4 We’re hoping to go out tonight. We’ll probably go to the cinema.
5 Sorry. It’s a secret.

28 Complete the questions.

0 What books ________ will I need ___________ for next term? (I / need)
1 When _____________ will you / know _________ our exam results?
2 _____________ will food at the party? (there / be)
3 _____________ will you / meet _________ me at the station?
4 How ________ will you / meet _________ the story / end?
5 How old _____________ will you / be _________ on your next birthday? (you / be)

29 Complete with if, unless, when, until or as soon as. More than one answer is possible.

0 Jenny will be very upset ________ she doesn’t get good grades.
1 _____________ I leave school, I won’t waste any time – I’ll look for a job ________.
2 _____________ our team wins the match, we’ll definitely celebrate.
3 We’ll be broke _____________ we get jobs soon.
4 I think I’ll wait _____________ . I’m 18, and then decide what to do.
5 You’ll never understand _____________ you ask questions.

30 Write the future simple or present simple of the verbs in brackets. Then listen and check.

Becky I’d like to be an architect. But I __________________________ (not / have) enough money to go to university unless I ____________ (get) a part-time job. If I __________ (move) to another city, I’ll probably __________ (be) much happier.

David My dream is to be an actor. I want to go to drama school. It ____________ (be) so cool if I ____________ (move) to London. The trouble is, I probably ____________ (not / be) successful – it’s very hard. Maybe I ____________ (try) to be an advertising agent.

Stu I’ve got a university place for next year, but I’m worried about my mum. She’s disabled and I usually help my dad look after her. If I ____________ (move) house, she ____________ (probably) need to give up his job. It’s a horrible problem.

31 Look at exercise 30 again. Match the replies to Becky, David and Stu. What do you think they should do?

0 Go for it! You’ll never know unless you try! David
1 If you borrow the money, you won’t need a part-time job. Stu
2 If you talk it over together, I’m sure you’ll find a solution. Becky
3 If you don’t get in, there will be another chance next year. David
4 I think your parents will be happy if you’re happy. Becky
5 If you qualify as an architect, you won’t have any more money problems.
Cheap clothes

Grammar: subject and object questions; direct and indirect questions
Vocabulary: shops

32 Describe the photos and look at the title of the text. What do you think it is about?

Susie Jackson Reports
Ethical Fashion – What Is It, And Why Does It Matter?

We all love a bargain, especially when we’re clothes shopping – but why are some clothes so much cheaper than others? I asked ethical fashion designer Tania Roberts.

Can you tell me where these cheap clothes come from? Who makes them?
A lot of the clothes in high-street shops come from factories in poor countries.
Wages for the workers are very low there.
But they have jobs. That’s good, isn’t it?
Yes, it is, except often their lives are terrible.
What do you mean?
They work very long hours and often the conditions aren’t safe. Worst of all, quite young children often work in those factories. They should be at school but their parents don’t earn enough.
That’s terrible! Next time I buy clothes, I’ll want to know if the workers had fair pay and good working conditions – so what can I do?
Look for a fair-trade label on your clothes. OK, you might pay more but it’s worth it.
But I’ve never seen a fair-trade label on clothes! Do you know where I can buy them?
It’s not very easy at the moment, it’s true. But more and more independent shops are taking an interest, as well as some high-end designer shops and department stores.
You can also research it online. Try googling ethical fashion and you’ll be surprised.
If you care enough, you can find out.

Vocabulary: Shops

34 Match the shops to the descriptions. Can you think of local examples?

0 chain store
1 corner shop
2 delicatessen
3 department store
4 supermarket
5 a shop that has branches all over the country
6 a very large shop that sells lots of different kinds of things
7 a small shop that sells basic, everyday things
8 a large food shop where the customers walk around
9 a shop that sells special luxury food

T F
T F
T F
T F
35 Complete the questions. Which ones are subject questions?

1. A What did you buy (you / buy) yesterday?
   B I bought some new shoes and a T-shirt.
2. A Where (you / go) at the weekend?
   B I went to a rock concert in London.
3. A Which cake (look) the nicest?
   B The chocolate one!
4. A Who (you / wait) for?
   B I’m waiting for Harry.
5. A Who taught my sister (be)
   B My parents. It was my birthday present.
6. A What colour (be) the T-shirt?
   B Red.

36 Write the questions. Start with What, Which or Who.

0. A What are you reading ?” I’m reading a sci-fi book.
   B ‘ ____________________ ?’ English is my favourite subject.
2. A ‘ ____________________ ?’ “I chose the blue dress.”
3. A ‘ ____________________ ?’ “My uncle taught my sister to drive.”
4. A ‘ ____________________ ?’ “Jack gave his mum some flowers.”
5. A ‘ ____________________ ?’ “I was chatting to Bernie.”

37 Write the direct and indirect questions. Use expressions from the Grammar guide. More than one answer can be correct.

0. How old are you?
   Could you tell me how old you are?

1. Could you tell me where the post office is, please?

2. How long does the journey take?

3. Do you know what the weather is like in Istanbul?

4. Is that Henry over there?

5. Would you mind telling me what you thought of the film?

6. Are we nearly home?

7. Can you tell me if this is the train to Manchester, please?

38 Rewrite the questions using the verbs in brackets.

0. How much does it cost? (know)
   Do you know how much it costs?

1. Can you tell me if the supermarket is open? (is)
   Are these Toby’s books? (tell)

2. Do you know when the term starts? (does)

3. What’s this? (do)

4. What do they want to eat? (could)

5. Is Sally OK? (can)

6. Which room is the exam in? (do)

7. Could you tell me the answer to the question? (is)