Success in and out of the classroom
## VOCABULARY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reading</th>
<th>Grammar</th>
<th>Listening</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pp. 4–5 Personality; you, me, we; questions with like</td>
<td>p. 6 Present tenses – question forms; object questions; wh- questions</td>
<td>p. 7 Vocabulary: Voluntary work; -ive, -ative, -able, -ing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pp. 18–19 Phones and computers; word building, collocations</td>
<td>p. 20 Past Continuous and Past Simple</td>
<td>p. 21 Becoming a scientist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pp. 29 Word list</td>
<td>p. 117 FOCUS VLOG &amp; GRAMMAR ANIMATION</td>
<td>Exam Focus: Science and scientists; collocations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time to learn</td>
<td>p. 123 FOCUS VLOG &amp; GRAMMAR ANIMATION</td>
<td>Pronunciation Focus: Word stress – scientists</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban legends</td>
<td>p. 48 Present Perfect with for and since</td>
<td>p. 35 A street artist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p. 49 Teenagers’ rooms</td>
<td>p. 124 South Korean schools</td>
<td>Vocabulary: Art</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p. 57 Word list</td>
<td>Exam Focus: Multiple choice</td>
<td>Exam Focus: Long vowel sounds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Home sweet home</td>
<td>p. 58 Education; phrasal verbs; collocations</td>
<td>p. 63 Dealing with exam stress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p. 71 Word list</td>
<td>p. 62 First Conditional</td>
<td>Vocabulary: Phrasal verbs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time to learn</td>
<td>p. 64 Second Conditional</td>
<td>Exam Focus: True/False Pronunciation Focus: Large numbers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p. 85 Word list</td>
<td>p. 127 FOCUS VLOG &amp; GRAMMAR ANIMATION</td>
<td>p. 77 Becoming an airline pilot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Just the job</td>
<td>p. 90 The Passive</td>
<td>Vocabulary: Collocations; jobs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pp. 88–89 Shops and services; clothes and appearance; collocations</td>
<td>p. 104 Past Perfect</td>
<td>Exam Focus: Multiple choice Pronunciation Focus: Stress in job names</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pp. 126 Window cleaning</td>
<td>p. 131 FOCUS VLOG &amp; GRAMMAR ANIMATION</td>
<td>p. 91 Buying presents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p. 89 The truth about shopping</td>
<td>p. 105 Central Park Vocabulary: Places to do sport</td>
<td>Vocabulary: Word families</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumer society</td>
<td>p. 109 Roads</td>
<td>Exam Focus: Matching Pronunciation Focus: Silent letters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pp. 128 Cheap shopping</td>
<td>p. 110 Star Warren</td>
<td>p. 84 TV programmes; a film/TV drama</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pp. 102–103 Symptoms; education; health; phrasal verbs</td>
<td>p. 111 The Passive</td>
<td>Vocabulary: Collocations; jobs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pp. 99 Word list</td>
<td>p. 112 The Past Continuous</td>
<td>Exam Focus: Multiple choice Pronunciation Focus: Diphthongs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Well-being</td>
<td>p. 53 Present Perfect</td>
<td>p. 113 Word list</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>READING</td>
<td>GRAMMAR</td>
<td>USE OF ENGLISH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pp. 8–9 A brief guide to the generations Exam Focus: Matching Vocabulary: Verb + preposition</td>
<td>p. 10 Verb + -ing or verb + to infinitive Reading: Attitude to clothes quiz</td>
<td>p. 11 so and such Multiple choice cloze</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pp. 22–23 Science at the South Pole Exam Focus: Multiple choice Vocabulary: Nouns and verbs; the temperature</td>
<td>p. 24 used to Listening: Communication in the past</td>
<td>p. 25 Linkers and time expressions Multiple choice cloze</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pp. 50–51 People who don’t live in traditional houses Exam Focus: Matching Vocabulary: Landscape features; describing places; collocations</td>
<td>p. 52 Future forms: Present Continuous, be going to and will Listening: A birthday party</td>
<td>p. 53 Adverbs Sentence transformation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pp. 64–65 Different, not less Exam Focus: Matching Vocabulary: Nouns and verbs; of and for</td>
<td>p. 66 Defining relative clauses Reading: The British Students’ Manifesto</td>
<td>p. 67 Future time and conditional clauses Sentence transformation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pp. 78–79 Personality types and careers Exam Focus: Matching Vocabulary: Compound nouns; word families</td>
<td>p. 80 Modal verbs for obligation and permission Listening: Working conditions</td>
<td>p. 81 Adjectives ending in -ed and -ing Multiple choice cloze</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pp. 92–93 The brains behind Amazon.com Exam Focus: Multiple choice Vocabulary: Shopping</td>
<td>p. 94 Quantifiers Reading: TOMS shoes</td>
<td>p. 95 indefinite pronouns: someone, anywhere, everybody, none, etc. Sentence transformation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

p. 156 Prepositions  p. 157 Phrasal verbs  p. 158 Pronouns and numerals  p. 159 Irregular verbs
FOCUS SECOND EDITION LEVEL 1

| 0 | **Grammar:** Imperatives; to be; subject pronouns; demonstrative pronouns; plural nouns; possessive adjectives; possessive ’s, can/can’t; prepositions; there is/there are; have got  
**Vocabulary:** Alphabet; classroom language; numbers; countries and nationalities; age; colours; adjectives; objects; family; common verbs; rooms and furniture; gadgets; days of the week; months and seasons; times; ordinal numbers. |
|---|---|
| 1 | **Family and Friends**  
**Vocabulary:** Have, go and play Collocations Prepositions  
**Grammar:** Present Simple Present Simple: Yes/No and Wh- questions  
**Writing Focus:** An informal email  
**Speaking Focus:** Expressing preferences ROLE-PLAY  
**Role-play:** A role-play activity  
**Focus:** Focus SB2 Pol_6989_promo_1kor.indd   5  |
| 2 | **Food**  
**Vocabulary:** Food containers Food products Phrases related to food  
**Grammar:** Countable and uncountable nouns Articles  
**Writing Focus:** An email of invitation  
**Speaking Focus:** Ordering food ROLE-PLAY  
**Role-play:** A role-play activity  |
| 3 | **Work**  
**Vocabulary:** Jobs Work and job Prepositions  
**Grammar:** Present Continuous Present Simple and Present Continuous  
**Writing Focus:** An email of request  
**Speaking Focus:** Describing a photo  |
| 4 | **People**  
**Vocabulary:** Appearance Adjective order Personality  
**Grammar:** Comparative and superlative adjectives have to/don’t have to  
**Writing Focus:** A personal profile on a blog  
**Speaking Focus:** Going to the hairdresser’s  |
| 5 | **Education**  
**Vocabulary:** Types of school At school Exams  
**Grammar:** must/mustn’t, should/shouldn’t Past Simple: was/were, could  
**Writing Focus:** A personal email  
**Speaking Focus:** Asking for and giving information ROLE-PLAY  |
| 6 | **Sports and health**  
**Vocabulary:** Sports Go, do and play Sportspeople  
**Grammar:** Past Simple Past Simple negatives and questions  
**Writing Focus:** A description of an event  
**Speaking Focus:** Asking for and giving advice  |
| 7 | **Travel**  
**Vocabulary:** Holidays and transport Book, make and visit Accommodation  
**Grammar:** Present Perfect with ever/never Present perfect + just/yet/already  
**Writing Focus:** An email of enquiry  
**Speaking Focus:** Asking for and giving directions ROLE-PLAY  |
| 8 | **Nature**  
**Vocabulary:** Geography Animals Collocations  
**Grammar:** Future with will be going to  
**Writing Focus:** An opinion and arguments  
**Speaking Focus:** Agreeing and disagreeing ROLE-PLAY  |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VOCABULARY</th>
<th>GRAMMAR</th>
<th>USE OF ENGLISH</th>
<th>WRITING</th>
<th>SPEAKING</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>FOCUS SECOND EDITION LEVEL 3</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 A new look</td>
<td>Clothes and accessories Style and fashion – prepositions Personality</td>
<td>Dynamic and state verbs</td>
<td>Word formation – suffixes</td>
<td>Describing a photo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Present Perfect Continuous</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>FOCUS VLOG</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 It's just a game</td>
<td>Phrasal verbs Collocations People in sport</td>
<td>Narrative tenses Verb patterns</td>
<td>so, too, neither (nor), not either</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>GRAMMAR ANIMATION</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 On the go</td>
<td>Means of transport Noun phrases Collocations Synonyms for trip</td>
<td>Present and past speculation used to and would</td>
<td>Phrasal verbs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>FOCUS VLOG</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Eat, drink and be healthy</td>
<td>Fruit and vegetables Describing food Collocations</td>
<td>Future forms Future Continuous and Future Perfect</td>
<td>Question tags</td>
<td>In a restaurant – ordering food, asking for information with indirect questions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>FOCUS VLOG</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Planet Earth</td>
<td>Phrasal verbs Collocations Word families</td>
<td>Articles: no article, a/ an or the Non-defining relative clauses</td>
<td>Prepositions at the end of clauses</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>FOCUS VLOG</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Good health</td>
<td>Parts of the body Injuries Body idioms</td>
<td>Second Conditional; wish/if only Third Conditional</td>
<td>Clauses of purpose</td>
<td>At the doctor's surgery – describing symptoms and discussing treatment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>FOCUS VLOG</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Entertain me</td>
<td>Entertainment People in entertainment Phrasal verbs</td>
<td>Reported Speech – statements Reported Speech – questions and imperatives</td>
<td>Writing Focus: A factual article Comment and opinion adverbs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>FOCUS VLOG</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Modern society</td>
<td>Crime and criminals People involved in a crime case The justice system</td>
<td>The Passive Have something done</td>
<td>Writing Focus: An opinion essay Language Focus: Giving your opinion and emphasising a point</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>GRAMMAR ANIMATION</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**FOCUS VLOG** refers to video learning resources.
## FOCUS SECOND EDITION LEVEL 4

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1 Do your best</th>
<th>VOCABULARY</th>
<th>GRAMMAR</th>
<th>USE OF ENGLISH</th>
<th>WRITING</th>
<th>SPEAKING</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Education</td>
<td>Present and past habits</td>
<td>-ing forms</td>
<td>A CV and a covering letter</td>
<td>Describing a photo; speculating; answering related questions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Collocations</td>
<td>Verb patterns</td>
<td><strong>FOCUS VLOG</strong></td>
<td><strong>FOCUS VLOG</strong></td>
<td><strong>FOCUS VLOG</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Phrasal verbs</td>
<td>Future forms</td>
<td><strong>FOCUS VLOG</strong></td>
<td><strong>FOCUS VLOG</strong></td>
<td><strong>FOCUS VLOG</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Synonyms – personality adjectives</td>
<td>including the Future Perfect Continuous Quantifiers</td>
<td><strong>FOCUS VLOG</strong></td>
<td><strong>FOCUS VLOG</strong></td>
<td><strong>FOCUS VLOG</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 It takes all sorts</td>
<td>Family, celebrations and religious ceremonies</td>
<td>Past Perfect Simple and Continuous Relative clauses</td>
<td>Collocations</td>
<td>An article</td>
<td>Asking for and giving an opinion; agreeing and disagreeing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Compound nouns</td>
<td><strong>FOCUS VLOG</strong></td>
<td><strong>FOCUS VLOG</strong></td>
<td><strong>FOCUS VLOG</strong></td>
<td><strong>FOCUS VLOG</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Verb-noun collocations</td>
<td>Determiners – special cases</td>
<td><strong>FOCUS VLOG</strong></td>
<td><strong>FOCUS VLOG</strong></td>
<td><strong>FOCUS VLOG</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Common phrases</td>
<td>A ‘for and against’ essay</td>
<td><strong>FOCUS VLOG</strong></td>
<td><strong>FOCUS VLOG</strong></td>
<td><strong>FOCUS VLOG</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 A place to live</td>
<td>Landscapes and cityscapes</td>
<td>Future forms</td>
<td>Determiners – special cases</td>
<td>A formal email (describing an incident and making a complaint)</td>
<td>Organising a place to live; suggesting, agreeing to and objecting to a course of action</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dependent prepositions</td>
<td>including the Future Perfect Continuous Quantifiers</td>
<td><strong>FOCUS VLOG</strong></td>
<td><strong>FOCUS VLOG</strong></td>
<td><strong>FOCUS VLOG</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Adjective-noun collocations</td>
<td>Determiners – special cases</td>
<td><strong>FOCUS VLOG</strong></td>
<td><strong>FOCUS VLOG</strong></td>
<td><strong>FOCUS VLOG</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Useful phrases to describe cities</td>
<td>Determiners – special cases</td>
<td><strong>FOCUS VLOG</strong></td>
<td><strong>FOCUS VLOG</strong></td>
<td><strong>FOCUS VLOG</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 The cost of living</td>
<td>Shopping and money</td>
<td>Question tags and reply questions</td>
<td>Modality – alternative structures</td>
<td>A formal email (describing an incident and making a complaint)</td>
<td>Making and justifying choices; evaluating options</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Shops</td>
<td>Present and past modal structures</td>
<td><strong>FOCUS VLOG</strong></td>
<td><strong>FOCUS VLOG</strong></td>
<td><strong>FOCUS VLOG</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Phrasal verbs</td>
<td>A formal email (describing an incident and making a complaint)</td>
<td><strong>FOCUS VLOG</strong></td>
<td><strong>FOCUS VLOG</strong></td>
<td><strong>FOCUS VLOG</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Money idioms</td>
<td>A formal email (describing an incident and making a complaint)</td>
<td><strong>FOCUS VLOG</strong></td>
<td><strong>FOCUS VLOG</strong></td>
<td><strong>FOCUS VLOG</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Collocations – buying and selling</td>
<td>A formal email (describing an incident and making a complaint)</td>
<td><strong>FOCUS VLOG</strong></td>
<td><strong>FOCUS VLOG</strong></td>
<td><strong>FOCUS VLOG</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 The world at your feet</td>
<td>Employment</td>
<td>Reported speech</td>
<td>Phrasal verbs</td>
<td>An opinion essay</td>
<td>Problem solving; expressing annoyance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Job titles</td>
<td>Reporting verbs</td>
<td><strong>FOCUS VLOG</strong></td>
<td><strong>FOCUS VLOG</strong></td>
<td><strong>FOCUS VLOG</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Collocations</td>
<td>Conditional clauses – alternatives to if Mixed conditionals</td>
<td>Word families – suffixes</td>
<td><strong>FOCUS VLOG</strong></td>
<td><strong>FOCUS VLOG</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Word families</td>
<td>Conditional clauses – alternatives to if Mixed conditionals</td>
<td>Word families – suffixes</td>
<td><strong>FOCUS VLOG</strong></td>
<td><strong>FOCUS VLOG</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 True or false?</td>
<td>Truth and falsehood</td>
<td>Word families – suffixes</td>
<td>A review</td>
<td><strong>FOCUS VLOG</strong></td>
<td><strong>FOCUS VLOG</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Adjectives to describe people</td>
<td>A review</td>
<td><strong>FOCUS VLOG</strong></td>
<td><strong>FOCUS VLOG</strong></td>
<td><strong>FOCUS VLOG</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Phrases with take Compound adjectives</td>
<td>A review</td>
<td><strong>FOCUS VLOG</strong></td>
<td><strong>FOCUS VLOG</strong></td>
<td><strong>FOCUS VLOG</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Log on</td>
<td>Using computers</td>
<td>Advanced passive forms</td>
<td>Easily confused words</td>
<td>A narrative</td>
<td>Ethical issues; expressing opinions tentatively and adding comments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Collocations to do with Internet use</td>
<td>Passive reporting structures</td>
<td><strong>FOCUS VLOG</strong></td>
<td><strong>FOCUS VLOG</strong></td>
<td><strong>FOCUS VLOG</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Health issues</td>
<td>Passive reporting structures</td>
<td><strong>FOCUS VLOG</strong></td>
<td><strong>FOCUS VLOG</strong></td>
<td><strong>FOCUS VLOG</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Collocations in set phrases</td>
<td>Passive reporting structures</td>
<td><strong>FOCUS VLOG</strong></td>
<td><strong>FOCUS VLOG</strong></td>
<td><strong>FOCUS VLOG</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Around the globe</td>
<td>The natural world</td>
<td>Unreal past and past regrets – wish, if only, it’s time and would rather</td>
<td>Word families – prefixes</td>
<td>A letter to an editor</td>
<td>Giving a presentation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pollution</td>
<td>Emphasis – cleft sentences and inversion</td>
<td><strong>FOCUS VLOG</strong></td>
<td><strong>FOCUS VLOG</strong></td>
<td><strong>FOCUS VLOG</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Land and water hazards and pollutants</td>
<td>Emphasis – cleft sentences and inversion</td>
<td><strong>FOCUS VLOG</strong></td>
<td><strong>FOCUS VLOG</strong></td>
<td><strong>FOCUS VLOG</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Compound nouns</td>
<td>Emphasis – cleft sentences and inversion</td>
<td><strong>FOCUS VLOG</strong></td>
<td><strong>FOCUS VLOG</strong></td>
<td><strong>FOCUS VLOG</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#</td>
<td>Topic</td>
<td>Vocabulary</td>
<td>Grammar</td>
<td>Use of English</td>
<td>Writing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------</td>
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<td>--------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>The ties that bind</td>
<td>Personality and relationships</td>
<td>Perfect and continuous aspect</td>
<td>Future in the past</td>
<td>A formal email/letter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>BBC</strong></td>
<td>Adjectives</td>
<td>Phrases</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Learning for life</td>
<td>Studying and exams</td>
<td>Speculating</td>
<td>Accuracy with articles</td>
<td>An article</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>BBC</strong></td>
<td>Exaggerated synonyms</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Let's eat</td>
<td>Cooking and eating</td>
<td>Transitive and</td>
<td>Particles in phrasal verbs</td>
<td>A proposal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>BBC</strong></td>
<td>Food</td>
<td>intransitive phrasal verbs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>The new thing</td>
<td>Music industry</td>
<td>Infinitives</td>
<td>Sentence modifiers</td>
<td>A review of a product</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>BBC</strong></td>
<td>Compounds</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>All in a day's work</td>
<td>Employment and career</td>
<td>Gerunds</td>
<td>Prepositional phrases</td>
<td>An essay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>BBC</strong></td>
<td>Colloquial verbs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Journeys</td>
<td>Travel and sightseeing</td>
<td>Advanced</td>
<td>Words and phrases with ever</td>
<td>A report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>BBC</strong></td>
<td>Phrasal verbs</td>
<td>comparative structures</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Express yourself</td>
<td>Theatre and musicals</td>
<td>Advanced</td>
<td>Phrases with if</td>
<td>A review of a book/film</td>
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**VOCABULARY**

4.1 Describing houses • inside a house
• make or do

I can use language related to rooms, homes, buildings and their parts.

**SHOW WHAT YOU KNOW**

1. Think about your house and complete the task in five minutes.
   - List all the different rooms in your house.
   - List at least six items you can find in each room – furniture, decoration, objects, etc.

2. Compare your lists with a partner. What is your total number of different words for rooms and items in rooms?

**THE NARROWEST HOUSE IN THE WORLD!**

1. Rendering of the Keret House design, a cross-section, copyright Polish Modern Art Foundation
2. Etgar Keret in Keret House, photo by Bartek Warzecha, copyright Polish Modern Art Foundation
3. Keret House seen from Żelazna Street, photo by Tycjan Gniew Podskarbiński, copyright Polish Modern Art Foundation

**WORD STORE 4A**

Describing houses

Complete WORD STORE 4A with the words and phrases in the box. Then listen, check and repeat.

- a block of flats
- brick
- concrete
- cosy
- glass
- the ground floor
- historic
- in the city centre
- metal
- modern
- open-plan
- spacious
- upstairs

Replace the underlined phrases with words or phrases with a similar meaning in WORD STORE 4A. Which sentences are true for you?

1. I know someone who lives in a …
   - detached house with only one floor.
   - bungalow

2. I know someone who lives in a …
   - house which is joined to a neighbour’s house.
   - semi-detached house

3. I know someone who lives in a …
   - house on the edge of the city.
   - terrace house

4. I know someone who lives in a …
   - small, traditional house in a village.
   - cottage

5. I know someone who lives in a …
   - modern house in an area with other similar houses.
   - town house

6. I know someone who lives in a …
   - flat that is very warm and comfortable.
   - home

7. I know someone who lives in a …
   - large flat that is without many interior walls.
   - maisonette

8. I know someone who lives in a …
   - flat at the top of a building in the middle of the city.
   - penthouse

**WORD STORE 4B**

Inside a house

Translate the words in WORD STORE 4B. Which of the items can you see in Keret House? Listen and repeat.

**WORD STORE 4C**

**make or do**

Complete WORD STORE 4C with the nouns in the box. Then listen, check and repeat.

- the washing
- dinner
- the ironing
- the gardening
- the washing-up
- a mess
- a noise
- the shopping

11. SPEAKING Complete the questions with the correct form of make or do. Then ask and answer the questions.

   1. Did you … your bed this morning?
   2. Do your neighbours ever … a noise?
   3. Do you like … the washing-up?
   4. Who … the cooking in your house?
   5. Have you ever … dinner for somebody?
   6. Where does your family usually … the shopping?

**WORD STORE 4 page 9**

2.5 Listen and answer the questions.

1. Where is Keret House?
2. What does Etgar Keret think of the house?
3. How wide is Keret House?
4. How many floors are there?
5. How many people can live in it?

4. SPEAKING Discuss whether or not you would like to live in the Keret house. Give reasons for your answers.
THE NARROWEST HOUSE IN THE WORLD!

Describing houses • inside a house • make or do

I can use language related to rooms, homes, buildings and their parts.

VOCABULARY

4.1 Home

Home sweet home
Home is where the heart is.

A proverb

SHOW WHAT YOU KNOW

1 Think about your house and complete the task in five minutes.

• List all the different rooms in your house.
• List at least six items you can find in each room – furniture, decoration, objects, etc.

2 Compare your lists with a partner. What is your total number of different words for rooms and items in rooms?

THE NARROWEST HOUSE IN THE WORLD!

Rendering of the Keret House design, a cross-section, copyright Polish Modern Art Foundation

Etgar Keret in Keret House, photo by Bartek Warzecha, copyright Polish Modern Art Foundation

Keret House seen from Żelazna Street, photo by Tycjan Gniew Podskarbiński, copyright Polish Modern Art Foundation

CAVE HOUSES

Watch the BBC video.
For the worksheet, go to page 122.

WORD STORE 4A Describing houses

5 Complete WORD STORE 4A with the words and phrases in the box. Then listen, check and repeat.

a block of flats  brick  concrete  cozy  glass  the ground floor  historic in the city centre  metal  modern  open-plan  spacious  upstairs

6 Replace the underlined phrases with words or phrases with a similar meaning in WORD STORE 4A. Which sentences are true for you?

I know someone who lives in a …
1 detached house with only one floor. a bungalow
2 house which is joined to a neighbour’s house.
3 house on the edge of the city.
4 small, traditional house in a village.
5 modern house in an area with other similar houses.
6 flat that is very warm and comfortable.
7 large flat that is without many interior walls.
8 flat at the top of a building in the middle of the city.

7 SPEAKING Describe a flat or house that you know to your partner.

WORD STORE 4B Inside a house

8 Translate the words in WORD STORE 4B. Which of the items can you see in Keret House? Listen and repeat.

9 We asked three people: ‘Would you like to live in Keret House?’ Listen and complete the table.

ANSWER SPEAKER REASONS

Yes
Maybe
No

WORD STORE 4C make or do

10 Complete WORD STORE 4C with the nouns in the box. Then listen, check and repeat.

the washing  dinner  the ironing  the gardening
the washing-up  a mess  a noise  the shopping

11 SPEAKING Complete the questions with the correct form of make or do. Then ask and answer the questions.

1 Did you ______ your bed this morning?
2 Do your neighbours ever ______ a noise?
3 Do you like ______ the washing-up?
4 Who ______ the cooking in your house?
5 Have you ever ______ dinner for somebody?
6 Where does your family usually ______ the shopping?
**Focus Second Edition 2, Unit 4, Student’s Book**

**4.2 GRAMMAR**

**Present Perfect with *for* and *since***

I can use the Present Perfect with *for* and *since* to talk about duration.

1  **SPEAKING** Tick the places where you have slept.
   What was the most unusual place? Tell your partner.
   - in my bed
   - in a hotel
   - on a floor
   - on a train
   - on a couch
   - on another

2  **SPEAKING** Read US TODAY. What is couchsurfing? Discuss whether you would like to do it. Give reasons for your answers.

**US TODAY**

We asked CS employee, Dan, about the world’s largest travel community.

**What is it?**

A worldwide travel network connecting travellers with people who offer free accommodation.

**Who is it for?**

People who don’t want to stay in hotels but want to meet local people and experience new cultures.

**How much does it cost?**

Nothing! It’s free.

**How long have you worked for CS?**

I’ve been here since it started in 2004. I’ve worked with people from all over the world for more than ten years. Together we want to create a global community.

3  **SPEAKING Look at the photo. How different or similar are people’s rooms?**

**US TODAY**

We asked CS employee, Dan, about the world’s largest travel community.

**What is it?**

A worldwide travel network connecting travellers with people who offer free accommodation.

**Who is it for?**

People who don’t want to stay in hotels but want to meet local people and experience new cultures.

**How much does it cost?**

Nothing! It’s free.

**How long have you worked for CS?**

I’ve been here since it started in 2004. I’ve worked with people from all over the world for more than ten years. Together we want to create a global community.

3  **SPEAKING** Read the GRAMMAR FOCUS. Complete the examples using the Present Perfect forms in blue in Exercise 2.

**GRAMMAR FOCUS**

Present Perfect with *for* and *since*

You use the Present Perfect to talk about unfinished situations that started in the past and continue in time ‘up to now’.

- You use **How long** to ask about the length of time ‘up to now’.

  **How long** *have* you *been* for CS?

- You use **since** when the answer is a point in time:

  e.g. Since 1998, since last week, since I was born.

  I’ve *been* here since it started in 2004.

- You use **for** when the answer is a period of time:

  e.g. for six hours, for a few days, for a long time.

  I’ve *been* with people from all over the world for more than ten years.

4  **SPEAKING Choose for or since and complete the comments with the Present Perfect form of the verbs in brackets. Then listen and check.**

**Couchsurfing**

I’ve been (be) a member *for / since* three years now. *For / Since* I became a member, I’ve (stay) in thirty-two countries in different types of accommodation. I (sleep) in a luxury studio apartment in Manhattan, on a houseboat in Amsterdam and in a basement flat in London – all for free!

**Host**

I’ve (be) a couchsurfing host *for / since* two years now and I (already/match) more than thirty people. At the moment, Miki is visiting from Tokyo. I (already/meet) (name of your best friend) three years ago. I met my best friend two years ago. I met my best friend two years ago. I have (be) this watch since it was forty. I have (be) this watch since it was forty. I have (be) this watch since it was forty. I’ve been member since 1998.

5  **Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first.**

1  My dad was born in our house.

   My dad *has* (live) in our house since he was born.

2  My dad gave my mum this watch when she was forty.

   My mum *have* this watch *since* she was forty.

3  I met my best friend two years ago.

   I *have* (meet) my best friend *for* two years.

4  I bought these trainers last Christmas.

   I *have* (buy) any new trainers *for* last Christmas.

5  I joined this English class three months ago.

   I *have* (join) this English class *since* three months.

6  I had breakfast at 7 a.m.

   I *have* (eat) anything *for* 7 a.m.

6  **Write true sentences from the prompts. Use the Present Perfect and since or *for*.**

1  I know/(name of your neighbour) …

   I know/(name of your neighbour) *for*.

2  I live in/(name of your neighbourhood) …

   I live in/(name of your neighbourhood) since.

3  I like/(name of your favourite band) …

   I like/(name of your favourite band) *for*.

4  I have/(make of your phone) …

   I have/(make of your phone) *since*.

5  I be interested in/(name of a subject) …

   I be interested in/(name of a subject) *for*.

6  My dad/have/(type of your dad’s car) …

   My dad/have/(type of your dad’s car) *since*.

7  **SPEAKING Use the sentences in Exercise 6 to make dialogues. Then ask and answer as in the example.**

A: Who is your neighbour?  B: Barry.

A: How long have you known him?  B: For five years.

---

**FOCUS VLOG**

Where people live

Watch or listen to the Focus Vlog. For the worksheet, go to page 123.
LISTENING

4.3

Matching

I can identify key details in a simple narrative about teenagers’ rooms.

1 SPEAKING Look at the photo. How different or similar is the bedroom to your own? Discuss with a partner. Think about:

1 the size: bigger/smaller, more/less spacious, the same
2 the decoration: more/less modern, colour of walls/curtains/carpet, posters, etc.
3 the furniture: bookcase, bed, wardrobe, desk, etc.
4 other details: more/less tidy, clothes, musical instruments, computer, etc.

2 2.12 Listen to five teenagers describing their rooms. Are statements 1–5 true (T) or false (F)?
1 Speaker 1 lives in a quiet house.
2 Speaker 2 isn’t like her sister.
3 Speaker 3 doesn’t like music.
4 Speaker 4 is often out.
5 Speaker 5 never invites her friends round.

EXAM FOCUS Matching

3 2.12 Listen to the teenagers again. Match speakers 1–5 with statements A–F. There is one extra statement.

Speaker 1: ☐ Speaker 3: ☐ Speaker 5: ☐
Speaker 2: ☐ Speaker 4: ☐

A uses his/her room as a creative space.
B likes to escape to his/her room and have private time.
C spends time with friends in his/her room.
D likes having an untidy room.
E just does homework and sleeps in his/her room.
F shares his/her room with someone.

4 SPEAKING Discuss which teenager’s attitude is most similar to your own.

5 2.13 Listen to two teenagers talking about their most treasured possessions and complete the information.

DAFYDD
1 a laptop: has had it for ____________, a present
2 a guitar: has had it for ____________, it belonged to his ____________
3 a Welsh flag: he feels ____________ of being Welsh

KAREN
1 a collection of animals: has had them since she ____________, her favourite is ____________
2 a bedside lamp: a present from her ____________, brought from ____________
3 a collection of shells: they are souvenirs from ____________, she has collected them since she ____________

6 2.13 Choose the correct preposition and try to complete the sentences from memory. Then listen again and check.
1 Dafydd’s ____________ is on / next to his desk.
2 His ____________ is on / in the corner above / next to the bookcase.
3 His ____________ is onto / on the wall onto / above his bed.
4 Karen’s ____________ is on top of / above the wardrobe.
5 Karen’s ____________ is on / in her bedside table.
6 Her ____________ is in / on the bottom shelf of her bookshelves, which are opposite / in front of her bed.

7 SPEAKING What are your own most treasured possessions? Where is everything in your room?
Tell your partner.

PRONUNCIATION FOCUS

8 2.14 Listen and repeat the words with long vowel sounds. Then put them in an appropriate column in the table.

art calm floor free meet new room sea start surf third true wall warm work

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>/ɑː/</th>
<th>/æ/</th>
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<td>floor</td>
<td>free</td>
<td>meet</td>
<td>new</td>
<td>room</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

9 2.15 Listen, check and repeat.

WORD STORE 4D Phrasal verbs

10 2.16 Complete WORD STORE 4D with the particles in the box. Then listen, check and repeat.
People who don’t live in traditional houses

1. Living in trees
The Korowai Tribe of Papua New Guinea are strong and good at climbing. They have to be! They live in treehouses, sometimes forty-five metres above the ground. The dense rainforest is hot and humid; there are insects and dangerous animals. Treehouses protect the tribe from these dangers on the ground. They use material from the forest to build the houses. They cut off the top of a tree and build the floor first. They use a ladder to get up and down. Imagine the breathtaking views from one of these treehouses!
2 Living underground
In the desert of Southeast Australia, 500 miles away from the nearest city, is a mining town called Coober Pedy. On the sandy surface, there isn't much to see. Almost all of the 3,500 residents live underground and work in the opal mines. To escape from scorching temperatures, they have created an impressive underground world where you'll find everything from a bookstore to a church, and even a hotel.

3 Living in a volcano
Aogashima is a Japanese island in the Philippine Sea. Over 230 years ago, a volcanic eruption killed half of its population. Now about 200 people live in the old volcanic crater. They try not to worry too much about another eruption. They love living on the island – there are no traffic jams or crowds of people. Fishing, hiking, camping and swimming are popular activities. Aogashima's natural hot springs and lush vegetation attract a lot of visitors, but the island is not so easy to reach. You can take a fourteen-hour boat trip from Tokyo.

4 Living on the sea
The Bajau /ˈbæʒɔʊ/ people of Borneo in Southeast Asia, also called sea gypsies, live on boats or houses on stilts in the turquoise Pacific Ocean. When they go on land, they feel 'landsick'. Bajau children don't go to school on land. But from an early age they learn to swim and dive. The best Bajau divers can dive 20 metres to the bottom of the ocean to search for fish. Young Bajau children spend so much time in the ocean that their eyes develop excellent underwater vision.

5 Living in caves
The ancient city of Petra is a popular tourist destination. It is located in the rose-coloured mountains of south-western Jordan and was once a busy trading centre. Then, its residents abandoned the city and for thousands of years only the Bedouin, a nomadic tribe, lived in caves among the spectacular historic ruins. However, the government has recently decided to move them to a nearby village to protect Petra. But the Bedouins' way of life has not changed much. Some of them work in Petra, selling souvenirs or transporting tourists on horses, camels and donkeys around the historic monuments.
4.5 GRAMMAR

Future forms: Present Continuous, be going to and will

I can talk about the future using the Present Continuous, going to and will.

1 SPEAKING What makes a good house party? Add your own ideas to the ones below and put them in order of importance. Then compare your ideas with a partner.

- decoration
- food and drink
- lighting
- music
- people
- theme

2 4.2.21 Read and listen to the dialogue. Then answer the questions.

1. Why is Tony having a party?
2. Where and when is he having it?
3. How is Luisa going to help?

Tony: I’m having a birthday party on the 25th. Can you come?
Luisa: That’s next Saturday, right? Yes, that sounds great. Are you having it at home?
Tony: No, our apartment isn’t big enough. I’m using my aunt and uncle’s house. They’re really nice – they say it’s fine.
Luisa: That’s kind of them – do they know how many friends you’ve got?
Tony: Not yet. I’m going to tell them later. We’ll probably use the basement. It’s huge.
Luisa: A basement? Are you going to decorate it?
Tony: I suppose so. I’m not very good at that sort of thing.
Luisa: Don’t worry, I’ll help you. What are you doing later?
Tony: I’m going to tell everybody with the invitation now, but after that I’m free.
Luisa: That’s kind of them – do they know how many friends you’ve got?

3 Read the GRAMMAR FOCUS. Complete the examples using the future forms in blue in Exercise 2. Then underline more examples of each future form in the text.

GRAMMAR FOCUS

Future forms: Present Continuous, be going to and will

- You use the Present Continuous for future arrangements. You often mention a time, a date or a place.
  I’m having a birthday party on the 25th.
- You use be going to for future intentions. You have already decided to do something and you tell people about it.
  I’m going to tell them later.
- You use will for spontaneous decisions. You often use expressions like: I think I’ll …, I’ll probably …, Don’t worry, I’ll …, Don’t worry, I’ll help you.

4 4.2.22 Choose the most appropriate future form. Then listen and check.

Tony: Two of my friends are helping / will help me prepare the room on Saturday afternoon. We’re going to hang /’ll hang sheets on the walls and the ceiling. Then we’re going /’re putting coloured lights everywhere. We’ll have /’re having a band and a DJ from eight to midnight. I’ve already booked them.

Aunt: Okay, I think I’ll warn /’m going to warn the neighbours!

Tony: We’ve decided to have a fancy dress theme – everybody will come / is coming as their favourite film character.

Uncle: Oh good, I think I’ll come /’m going to come as Captain Jack Sparrow!

Aunt: No, we’ll go out /’re going out to the theatre, remember? I told you yesterday.

Uncle: I know, I was joking. Now, what are you eating / going to eat?

Tony: That’s all arranged. Mum will make / is making some pizzas.

Aunt: And what about the cleaning the next day?

Tony: Oh, erm … Don’t worry, I’ll do /’m doing that with my friend Luisa. She won’t mind!

5 Complete the email with appropriate future forms in gaps 1–6 and your own ideas in gaps a–c.

Hi Amy

You know I’ll move house next week. Well, I’ve decided that I’ll have a house-warming party in the new house. The theme is Superheroes, so I’ll dress up as Superman. You know my mum’s a fantastic cook so she’ll make a fantastic meal. I think everybody’ll like that. I’m not sure about the music. I think I’ll get a DJ and ask him to play lots of .

6 SPEAKING You are responsible for organising an end-of-term party for your school year. Discuss with a partner. Follow the instructions.

1 Make some decisions about location, food and drink, music, decoration, theme, etc.
2 Write an email to the class to explain your ideas. Use all three future forms.

As a class, decide whose party ideas are best.


**USE OF ENGLISH**

4.6  Adverbs

I can form adverbs and qualify them with really/quite/very.

1 **SPEAKING** Look at the photos. What are the advantages and disadvantages of each place? Where would you like to spend the weekend? Discuss with a partner.

2 **Listen to Robbie trying to decide which place to go to.** How many of your ideas in Exercise 1 does he mention? What does he decide to do and why?

3 **Listen again and choose the correct option.**
   1. She doesn’t speak French very well / very well French.
   2. I speak more well / better than she does.
   3. I stay up late / lately.
   4. That sounds extreme / extremely boring.
   5. Everybody goes to bed really early / real early.
   6. Time goes unbelievably slowly / unbelievably slow in the country.

4 Read the LANGUAGE FOCUS. Form appropriate adverbs from the adjectives in bold in sentences 1–6 below. Then put the words in the correct order to make sentences.

**LANGUAGE FOCUS**

Adverbs

- You use adverbs to modify verbs, adjectives and other adverbs.
- You form adverbs by adding -ly, -y, -lyy to adjectives:
  slow -> slowly, unbelievable -> unbelievably, lucky -> luckily.
  **Note:** Some adverbs and adjectives have the same spelling:
  hard, fast, late, early.

  He is a fast runner. / He runs fast.
- You never put an adverb between a verb and its object.
  He speaks English well. NOT He speaks well English.
- Use adverbs of degree to modify adjectives and adverbs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WEAKER</th>
<th>STRONGER</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a little/a bit/slightly</td>
<td>really/extremely/completely</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She’s a little shy.</td>
<td>Everybody goes to bed really early</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>My French is pretty bad.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- You form comparative adverbs with more:
  Alice speaks more clearly than John.
  **Note:** Some comparative adverbs are irregular:
  well => better, badly => worse, hard => harder.

1 go to bed / I / at the weekend / real late
2 eat / I / quite healthy
3 I / my money / wise / spend
4 extreme easy / new words / learn / I
5 pretty fast / drives / My father / his car
6 understand / My parents / I do / English / than / good

5 Change the sentences in Exercise 4 to make them true for you.

6 **USE OF ENGLISH** Complete the second sentence with option A, B or C so that it has a similar meaning to the first.

1 My house is not very far from the school.
   My house is ___ near the school.  
   A very B quite C completely

2 My cousin really hates meeting people.
   My cousin is ___ shy.  
   A extremely B a little C slightly

3 I don’t get up early during the holidays.
   I get up ___ during the holidays.  
   A late B lately C more late

4 I don’t sing as well as my best friend.
   My best friend sings ___ than me.  
   A well B good C better

5 I have to make more effort in English.
   I have to work ___ in English.  
   A hardly B more harder C harder

7 **SPEAKING** Make the sentences true for you. Then compare your sentences with a partner.

1 The countryside near my house is … adverb + [adjective]  
   The countryside near my house is extremely beautiful.

2 The streets in my neighbourhood are … adverb + [adjective]  

3 The capital city is … adverb + [adjective]  

4 My school is … adverb + [adjective]  

5 I usually get to school … [comparative adverb] … my schoolmates  

6 I speak English … adverb + [adverb]

Use of English page 143
1 In pairs, list as many British cities as you can think of in sixty seconds.

2 Read a blog about Bath. Which topics does the blogger mention?
   a Art and culture    d General information
   b Food and drink     e Shopping
   c Entertainment and nightlife   f Tourist highlights

3 **SPEAKING** Would you like to visit Bath? Why? Why not? Discuss with a partner.

13 January

Last weekend, I visited my cousin in Bath, Somerset, in the southwest of England. Bath is a popular tourist destination and is famous for its **historic sites**. Today’s blog entry is about my visit.

I met my cousin on Saturday morning and we walked around the city. Bath is a lovely place. The centre is small, so most people **tend** to visit it on foot. It was very busy, but we saw some really beautiful architecture. For visitors, a walk along the river is a **must**.

We stopped for lunch in a traditional tearoom. One of the **local specialities** is the Sally Lunn Bun. It was delicious! After lunch, we went shopping. Bath has a wide **selection** of shops. According to fashion magazines, Bath is ‘Britain’s best fashion secret’. I bought a cool T-shirt, some sunglasses and a hat.

In the evening, we went to the Roman Baths. It is the most popular **attraction** in the city. If you’re tired after a long day, I would definitely **recommend** relaxing in the thermal waters of Bath Spa. I thought it was **wonderful**!

Comments (8)
1. In pairs, list as many British cities as you can think of in sixty seconds.
2. Read a blog about Bath. Which topics does the blogger mention?
   - Art and culture
   - Food and drink
   - Entertainment and nightlife
   - Tourist highlights
3. SPEAKING Would you like to visit Bath? Why?/Why not? Discuss with a partner.

A few months ago, I visited Bath, Somerset, in the southwest of England. Bath is a popular tourist destination and is famous for its historic sites. Today’s blog entry is about my visit.

I met my cousin on Saturday morning and we walked around the city. Bath is a lovely place. The centre is small, so most people tend to visit it on foot. It was very busy, but we saw some really beautiful architecture. For visitors, a walk along the river is a must.

We stopped for lunch in a traditional tearoom. One of the local specialities is the Sally Lunn Bun. It was delicious! After lunch, we went shopping. Bath has a wide selection of shops. According to fashion magazines, Bath is ‘Britain’s best fashion secret’. I bought a cool T-shirt, some sunglasses and a hat.

In the evening, we went to the Roman Baths. It is the most popular attraction in the city. If you’re tired after a long day, I would definitely recommend relaxing in the thermal waters of Bath Spa. I thought it was wonderful!

4. Write a blog entry. I can write a description of a recent trip.

5. Match the words and phrases in purple in the blog with the definitions below. Then listen, check and repeat.

6. SPEAKING Complete these sentences to describe your own town or region. Then compare your answers with a partner.

7. Read the LANGUAGE FOCUS. Complete with examples of comma use in the blog.

8. Add commas to the text about the Lake District.

9. Do the writing task. Use the ideas in the WRITING FOCUS and the LANGUAGE FOCUS to help you.

The Lake District

The Lake District is the UK’s most popular national park. Every year 15 million people visit the area. The landscape is wonderful – there are lakes, mountains, beaches and breathtaking views. The Lake District is an ideal place for a holiday. If you enjoy walking, hiking, climbing or water sports, the Lake District is an ideal place for you.
4.8 SPEAKING

Making suggestions
I can make suggestions and respond to them politely.

1 SPEAKING Imagine you are visiting London. Discuss which of these activities you would like to do. Give reasons for your answers.

SIX OF THE BEST THINGS TO DO IN LONDON

London by speedboat
- 7 days a week, all year
- Suitable for all ages!
- £35 for 50 minutes

Shopping
- Oxford Street shops: 8.30 a.m.–9 p.m.
  Sun 11.30 a.m.–6 p.m.
- Camden Market: Clothes, music, souvenirs.
  10 a.m.–6 p.m. daily

The London Eye
Get the best view of London.
- 10 a.m.–9 p.m. every day
- Adult: £19, 15 and under: £10

The London Dungeon
Prepare to be scared!
- Tours from £20
  10 a.m.–4 p.m. on Mon, Tue, Wed, Fri,
  10 a.m.–5 p.m. on Sun, 10 a.m.–6 p.m. on Sat, 11 a.m.–4 p.m. on Thu

Shakespeare’s Globe Theatre
- Experience Romeo and Juliet in Shakespeare’s own theatre!
- Tickets: £20–£45
- Standing tickets from £5 only

Madame Tussauds
Come and see the Royal Family!
- 9 a.m.–6 p.m. daily
- Adult: £30 – save 50% when you book online

2 (4.22b) Listen to Marcus and Ann. What do they decide to do? Which activities do they reject and why?

3 (4.22b) Listen again and tick the expressions you hear.

4 (4.22b) Complete each expression in the dialogue with an appropriate word from the SPEAKING FOCUS. Then listen and check.

A: Do you fancy going_1_to the cinema tonight?
B: That’s a good_2_! What do you want to see?
B: Oh no, I’m not_3_on romantic comedy. I’d_4_see an action film.
A: Okay, let’s see the new James Bond’s_5_.
B: Great. How_6_! We_7_try that new burger bar in town.

5 SPEAKING You are planning a day out in Edinburgh. Look at the tourist information. Follow the instructions below to prepare a dialogue. Use the SPEAKING FOCUS to help you.

A: Suggest an activity for the morning.
B: Agree and suggest something for the afternoon.
A: Disagree and suggest something different for the afternoon.
B: Disagree and suggest something else for the afternoon.
A: Agree and suggest something for the evening.
B: Agree.

National Museum of Scotland
10 a.m.–5 p.m.
Botanic Gardens
10 a.m.–6 p.m.
Climb a hill to get great views of the city
2 hours to climb up
Visit Edinburgh Castle
9.30 a.m.–5 p.m.
Comedy at ‘Comedy Club’
8.30 p.m.–midnight
Ghost tour ‘Dark secrets of old Edinburgh’
3 p.m.
Learn to do Scottish dancing
7 p.m.–midnight
Eat seafood in waterfront restaurants
7 p.m.–midnight

6 SPEAKING Practise your dialogue. Then act it out to the class.

ROLE-PLAY Video 3

6.11 Watch the video and practise. Then role-play your dialogue.
I can make suggestions and respond to your answers.

SPEAKING

The London Eye

£35 for 50 minutes

Suitable for all ages!

Tickets: £20–£45

Experience

Let's go instead.

I'd rather go.

I don't really like ...

(I'm sorry) I'm not keen on ...

(That's a) good/great idea!

Agreeing with suggestions

4.2 Grammar

4.26 community /ˈkʌmjuːnəti/
couch /ˈkɒʃ/ [ˈkʌʃ/]
feel at home /fɪl əˈhəʊm/ feel homesick /ˈfɪl əˈhəʊm, ˈsɪk/ free /fri/ host /həʊst/ houseboat /ˈhɑʊzbəʊt/ luxury /ˈlɪksəri/ member /ˈmembər/ neighbourhood /ˈneɪbəhʊd/ studio apartment /ˈstjuːdɪəpərtmənt/ a, pivot/

4.3 Listening

4.27 come round /kəmˈraʊnd/ get away from /ɡet əˈweɪ ˈfrəm/ keep sb out /kiːp ˌsʌmbədi ˈaʊt/ lamp /ˈlæmp/ let sb in /ˈlet ˌsʌmbədi ˈɪn/ shell /ʃel/ show sb around /ʃəʊ ˌsʌmbədi əˈraʊnd/ souvenir /ˌsoʊvəˈnɪr/ stay in /steɪ ˈɪn/

4.4 Reading

FOCUS REVIEW 4

VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

1 Complete the sentences with the words in the box. There are two extra words.

bungalow    centre    cupboard    drawers    suburbs
temperatures    vegetation

1 There is a new housing estate in the ________ of the city. You can get there by bus.
2 Last month my family moved to a modern ________ with a large garden.
3 This chest of ________ is too small for my clothes. I need a big wardrobe.
4 Singapore is an important trading ________ in Asia. That's why the port there is so big.
5 Many popular tourist destinations have scorching ________ in summer.

2 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in capitals.

1 The Eiffel Tower is probably the most popular tourist ________ in Paris. ATTRACT
2 This is a ________ costume worn by young men on special occasions. TRADITION
3 My room in the new house is much more ________ than in the old flat. SPACE
4 The room was cozy with ________ stairs leading up to the next floor. WOOD
5 Our neighbours play loud music nearly every night. We've made several ________ COMPLAIN

3 Complete the second sentence using the word in capitals so that it has a similar meaning to the first. Do not change the word in capitals.

1 They moved to Venice in 2016. LIVED
   They ________ in 2016.
2 Liz started working for a couchsurfing service two years ago. WORKED
   Liz ________ for a couchsurfing service for two years.
3 They last saw Paul in January. SINCE
   They ________ January.
4 When did you first meet Karen? KNOWN
   How long ________ Karen?
5 I stopped travelling abroad three years ago. FOR
   I ________ three years.

4 Complete the sentences with the correct future forms of the verbs in brackets.

1 Are you moving house on Saturday? I ________ you if you like. (help)
2 I'm sorry I can't come. I ________ a language course this evening. (start)
3 We ________ on Friday night, but we still don't know where exactly. (meet)
4 Hi, Jack! It's Sue. What time ________ you ________ tomorrow? (come)
5 'Was that the doorbell?' ‘Yes, I ________ it!’ (answer)
6 I ________ probably ________ in tonight. I feel so tired. (stay)

USE OF ENGLISH

5 Choose the correct answer, A, B or C.

1 X: What are your neighbours like?
   Y: We haven't got any close neighbours. We live in a ________ house in the countryside.
   A terraced
   B detached
   C semi-detached

2 X: Do you fancy going to the cinema?
   Y: I'm not sure about that. ________ go swimming.
   A How about
   B Let's
   C I would recommend

3 X: How long have you lived here?
   Y: Not very long. ________
   A For a few weeks.
   B Since I was born.
   C A few weeks ago.

4 X: Is Tamara going to the party?
   Y: No, she isn't ________ dancing and is a bit shy.
   A rather
   B like
   C keen on

5 X: Has your uncle seen your new house?
   Y: I don't think so. ________
   A I'll keep him out.
   B I won't let him in.
   C He's coming round tomorrow.

6 X: Do most people you know tend to eat ________?
   Y: Yes, they try to avoid fast food.
   A healthy
   B healthily
   C unhealthily

6 Choose the correct answer, A, B or C, to complete both sentences.

1 I'll ________ dinner. What would you like?
   Can you tidy your room, please, and ________ your bed?
   A do
   B make
   C prepare

2 What ancient ________ would you like to visit?
   Do you fancy walking around in the ________ centre?
   A city
   B monument
   C trading

3 There are a lot of places to ________ the shopping in my town.
   It's best to ________ the washing-up right after the meal.
   A go
   B make
   C do

4 I'd ________ take a taxi to the suburbs.
   Put on a coat – it's ________ cold outside.
   A quite
   B less
   C rather

5 We were ________ surprised when we heard the news.
   There was ________ table next to the sofa.
   A a little
   B slightly
   C so

6 The shops aren't ________ on Sunday afternoons.
   We used to live in an ________-plan flat.
   A working
   B closed
   C open

58
LISTENING

7 Listen to four people talking about living in the suburbs. Match the speakers (1–4) with the statements (A–E). There is one extra statement. Listen to the recording twice.

The speaker:
A feels a member of the community in the suburbs.
B has changed his/her opinion about living in the suburbs.
C is not going to live in the suburbs all his/her life.
D addresses people who don’t want to live in the city centre.
E presents people’s opinions about living in the suburbs.

SPEAKING

8 Your family and you are going to spend a month of your summer holiday somewhere in England. You are looking through different types of accommodation available. In pairs, discuss which accommodation you would prefer for a month-long holiday and why.

Think about:
- location
- surroundings
- attractions
- price

WRITING

9 In pairs, describe the photo and answer the questions.

1 What are the family doing, in your opinion?
2 How do you help with the housework in your home?
3 Tell us about a situation when you or someone you know had to tidy up a garage or basement.

10 Read the writing task. Decide in what order the sentences (a–d) should be used in the blog post.

You’ve recently been on a school trip to one of the cities in your country. Share your impressions of this city in a blog post. Include the following information:
- say what city you visited and when
- express and explain your opinion about this city
- write what you recommend seeing in the city you visited
- describe an unexpected problem you had on the trip and how it was solved.

a Lyon is a beautiful, historic city.
b Unfortunately, we missed our train back to Paris.
c I would recommend visiting Parc de la Tête d’Or.
d Last month we went on a class trip to Lyon.

11 Write the blog post.
3.6 too and not enough

We use too and (not) enough to make comparisons and talk about a degree of a quality. Too means ‘more than you need or want’. Enough means ‘the amount you need’. Not enough means ‘less than you need or want’.

We use too:
- before adjectives:
  The painting is too dark and I can’t see what’s in it.
  Too has a negative meaning when used in an affirmative sentence. When used with negation, it has a positive meaning:
  The plot is too complex – I can’t understand it.
  The plot isn’t too complex – it’s easy to follow it.
- with nouns, in expressions too many/much:
  There are too many horror films at the cinema these days.
  The artist didn’t give too much advice to the kids so they painted how they liked.

We use (not) enough:
- after adjectives:
  The special effects weren’t realistic enough so the film wasn’t very popular.
- before nouns:
  I think there are enough cooking programmes on TV nowadays.

Enough has a positive meaning when used in an affirmative sentence. When used with negation, it has a negative meaning:

We had enough photos to prepare the exhibition.
We didn’t have enough photos to prepare the exhibition.

1 Complete the sentences with too or enough and the adjectives in the box.

chilly dishonest embarrassing generous imaginative outgoing

1 I think Angela is _______ to trust with the money for our concert tickets.
2 Do you think Adam is _______ to write a fantasy novel?
3 Sarah isn’t _______ to take part in a live TV show.
4 It’s much _______ to go painting outside, so we’ll stay in the art studio today.
5 John thinks it’s _______ to walk through the streets in his Batman costume.
6 Do you think the company is _______ to buy us new cameras?

2 Complete the dialogues with too or enough and the word(s) in brackets.

1 A: Are you going to watch the new Star Wars film at the cinema?
   B: The tickets are ____________, so I’ll wait for the DVD. (expensive)

2 A: Why was the exhibition cancelled?
   B: In the end, there weren’t _____________. (paintings)

3 A: Do you still want to learn how to play the guitar?
   B: No. I think there are ____________, so I’ll learn the drums. (guitar players)

4 A: Do you want to watch this new science fiction series?
   B: No. TV series are ____________ and a waste of time. (addictive)

5 A: This thriller isn’t very good, is it?
   B: Yes, it isn’t _____________. (complex)

6 A: I don’t know what’s happening in this period drama.
   B: Yeah, the plot is much _____________.

3 Choose the answer, A, B or C, that is closest in meaning to the words in bold.

1 I think the concert won’t be too popular.
   A a lot of people will go to the concert
   B not many people will go to the concert
   C nobody will go to the concert

2 There shouldn’t be more game shows on TV.
   A are enough
   B aren’t enough
   C aren’t many

3 I think there should be more art in public spaces.
   A there is enough
   B there isn’t enough
   C there is too much

4 At the end of this film, the bad character shows his support for the hero.
   A takes on
   B gives up
   C stands up for

5 This sculpture is smaller than I thought it would be.
   A as big as
   B as small as
   C not as big as

6 I love books with creative plots set in famous periods in the past.
   A fantasy novels
   B historical fiction books
   C biographies
4.2 Present Perfect with for and since

We use the Present Perfect to talk about states and actions that started in the past and still continue. We often use the words since and for when we use the Present Perfect in this way.

- Since refers to a moment or point in time when the activity started:
  - since 2000 / Monday / last summer / my birthday / I was born
- For refers to a time period between a time in the past and now:
  - for five minutes / two weeks / a long time / ages

Notice the example sentences:
My parents have had this house since 1990.
I have known Carol for ten years.

Questions about duration are formed using How long ...?
How long have you lived in this house?

1 Look at today's date and time and complete the table with the correct time expressions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>since</th>
<th>for</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 since December</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 since Saturday</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>for 45 minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 since breakfast</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>for 27 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>for five weeks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 since I started school</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2 Write questions with How long ...? Then write two answers to each question with since and for.

1 you / live in your house or flat?

2 you / know your best friend?

3 you / be at this school?

4 you / have a mobile phone?

3 Complete the sentences with the Present Perfect form of the verbs in brackets. Then choose for or since.

1 We __________ (live) in this house for / since 2005.
2 I __________ (not/see) Rob for / since my birthday six weeks ago.
3 Birgit __________ (work) in Paris for / since ages.
4 We __________ (not/visit) grandma for / since last winter.
5 It looks like you __________ (not/clean) this kitchen for / since several weeks.
6 My family __________ (stay) in this holiday villa in Spain every year for / since I was born.
7 John and Magda __________ (not/speak) to each other for / since five days.
8 Karen __________ (not/be) near the sea for / since a long time.

4 Correct the mistakes.

1 How long has Marta and Ania owned this cottage?
2 I have lived in the suburbs since three weeks.
3 I love the countryside. How long have you been here?
4 Charlie, have you did the ironing?
5 Bob, look! Monica has came round to visit us.
6 I haven’t spent Christmas with my family for 2015.
7 I have known her from ten years.
8 Sarah hasn’t got any money left because she has buy a new flat.

5 Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first. Use no more than five words including the word in capitals.

1 We moved to Ankara two years ago. FOR
   We ____________ two years.
2 I last saw Mark in February. SINCE
   I ____________ February.
3 Annette bought the cooker last week. HAD
   Annette ____________ last week.
4 Dad stopped making furniture about five years ago. NOT
   Dad ____________ about 5 years ago.
5 I met my neighbour a long time ago. KNOWN
   I ____________ ages.

6 Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in the box. There are two extra gaps. Use for or since in the extra gaps.

invite make move plan promise show

I'm really happy because my family has just 1 ____________ near the sea. In fact, we've lived here 2 ____________ one month. Of course, I was sad to leave my friends back in Manchester, but I've 3 ____________ them to stay with me next summer and I've 4 ____________ to write to them often. I've been at my new school 5 ____________ last Monday and I have already 6 ____________ some new friends. They're really nice and have 7 ____________ me the best places to see. I'm sure they've 8 ____________ something interesting for this weekend too. I think I'm going to really enjoy living here.
### 4.5 Future forms: Present Continuous, be going to and will

- **We use the Present Continuous for fixed future arrangements, which have already been planned and prepared:**
  
  I can’t go shopping tomorrow at five. *I’m playing* tennis with Joy. *(I’ve already made an arrangement with Joy.)*

- **We use be going to + infinitive to talk about future intentions or plans, which may still be changed:**
  
  *Are you going to invite* your aunt to the party?

- **We use will + infinitive for spontaneous decisions made at the moment of speaking, often in reaction to a new situation. We often use will with:**
  
  I think I’ll …, I’ll probably …, Don’t worry, I’ll … I think I’ll ask Luke for help.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Affirmative</th>
<th>Negative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I am (‘m)</td>
<td>I am not (‘m not)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You/We/They are (‘re) going to sleep.</td>
<td>You/We/They are not (aren’t) going to study.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He/She/It is (‘s)</td>
<td>He/She/It is not (isn’t)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yes/No questions</th>
<th>Short answers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Am I</td>
<td>Yes, I am.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Are you/we/they going to study?</td>
<td>Yes, you/we/they are.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is he/she/it</td>
<td>No, he/she/it is.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>When</th>
<th>Is he/she/it going to study?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>am</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>are</td>
<td>you/we/they</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>is</td>
<td>he/she/it</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject questions</th>
<th>Who is going to study?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Affirmative</th>
<th>Negative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>l’/You/He/She/lt/We/They will drop biology</td>
<td>l’/You/He/She/lt/We/They will not (won’t) drop biology.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yes/No/questions</th>
<th>Short answers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Will I/you/he/she/lt/we/they drop biology?</td>
<td>Yes, I/you/he/she/lt/we/they will. No, I/you/he/she/lt/we/they will not (won’t).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wh-questions</th>
<th>What will I/you/he/she/lt/we/they drop?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject questions</th>
<th>Who will drop biology?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

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1. **Complete the sentences with the appropriate future forms of the verbs in brackets.**

   1. Mum, *__________*(see) the dentist at four o’clock this afternoon.
   2. It’s my birthday next month but I *__________*(not have) a party.
   3. Brr, it’s cold in here. I think I *__________*(turn) the heating on.
   4. What *__________*(you / do) later? Do you want to go for a coffee?
   5. My cousin *__________*(get married) in May.
   6. Sorry, I can’t talk now. I *__________*(call) you back later.
   7. These bags are so heavy, I *__________*(carry) them for you.

2. **What will these people say in the following situations? Choose the best option.**

   1. A customer at a café: I’ll have / I’m going to have / I’m having a big glass of orange juice, please.
   2. Someone who’s just heard about his uncle’s problem: What? Uncle Bob will paint / is going to paint his house all by himself on Saturday? I’m going to help / I’ll help him!
   3. A businesswoman talking about her plans for the new year: I’m going to help / I’ll help / I’m helping some African charities this year.
   4. Someone talking to his/her friend on the phone: I’m having / I have / I’m going to have a house party on Saturday. I’ve already bought the food and drink but can you bring the music?
   5. Someone talking to his/her friend: I’ll buy / I’m going to buy / I’m buying Matt a desk lamp for his birthday. Do you think that’s a good idea?

3. **Complete the text with the appropriate future forms of the verbs in brackets.**

   Next weekend we *__________*(have) a school disco in the main hall. I *__________*(wear) my favourite shirt with my new jeans and brown shoes. I *__________*(work) in the afternoon in my mum’s shop, but after that I *__________*(return) home to have a shower and get dressed. I’m quite excited. But who do I invite? I know! I *__________*(ask) Sarah in my Maths class. She’s really nice.

4. **Choose the correct option.**

   1. We had a discussion and we’ve decided we are not going to / will not attend the meeting next week.
   2. Don’t worry. I’ll phone / I’m phoning you to tell you the news.
   3. What time are you meeting / will you meet Dr Stevens tomorrow?
   4. Who do you think will / is going to win the next World Cup?
4.6 Adverbs

We use adverbs with:

- verbs:
  - Are you sitting comfortably?

- adjectives:
  - The living room is really beautiful.

- other adverbs:
  - We drove incredibly slowly because of the traffic jams.

Adverbs are usually formed by adding -ly to an adjective (soft – softly).

In other cases:

- for adjectives ending in -le: the -e changes into -y (possible – possibly),
- for adjectives ending in a consonant + -y: y changes into -i and we add -ly (happy – happily).

Some adverbs take the same form as adjectives:

- hard – hard
- fast – fast
- late – late
- early – early

We use adverbs to define verbs:

- directly after the verb:
  - She dances beautifully.
- after an object, if it is directly after the verb:
  - We ate our breakfast quickly and left for our holidays.

We form the comparative for most adverbs with more and the superlative with the most:

- beautifully – more beautifully – the most beautifully.

Adverbs with the same form as adjectives take the same comparative and superlative forms as the adjectives:

- low – lower – the lowest.

Some adverbs take irregular comparative and superlative forms:

- well – better – the best
- badly – worse – the worst

We can use adverbs of degree before both adjectives and adverbs to modify their meaning:

- a little/a bit/slightly: Sue says that living in the suburbs is slightly better now because there are more shops.
- quite/rather/prettily: Since we redecorated the room, it looks pretty good.
- really/extremely/completely: You need to move this chest of drawers extremely carefully because it is an antique.

1. Put the words in the correct order to make sentences.

1. father / the / my / Cleans / rather / house / quickly
2. you’ve / beautifully / your / decorated / room
3. pancakes / makes / pretty / good / Janice
4. your / mine / bigger / is / slightly / wardrobe / than
5. the / carefully / door / close / extremely / front
6. loudly / Laura / the / housework / does / really

2. Make adverbs from the adjectives in the box. Then complete the sentences with the correct adverbs.

- careful easy fast good lucky slow

1. You can ________ have a party in this cozy cottage.
2. How ________ do you play the piano, Bjorn?
3. Please do the washing-up ________. I don’t want you to break my expensive plates.
4. Never drive ________ in a small village – even when you are in a hurry.
5. I love walking ________ through the city centre when I have lots of time.
6. I missed the bus, but ________ there was another one in twenty minutes.

3. Choose the correct answer, A, B or C, to complete the text.

Moving from the city centre and living in the countryside was very strange for me at the beginning. To start with, it is ________ quiet compared to living in the city as there is almost no traffic on the roads. We live in a small village and there aren’t too many terraced or semi-detached houses. There are beautiful ________ designed stone cottages – most of them with only one or two floors.

We live in a bungalow which is ________ spacious.

My room, however, is small – but it is very cozy. It’s not very entertaining here – there aren’t many shops or cafés but there are some amazing ________ monuments nearby. I especially like the ruins of the old castle. We walk there sometimes at the weekends and it’s such a fascinating place with lots of gripping stories about it from the past.

There are ________ views there too, and this Sunday my family and I ________ a picnic there. I don’t miss life in the city at all!

1. A a bit
   B extremely
   C the most

2. A tradition
   B traditional
   C traditionally

3. A pretty
   B a little
   C slightly

4. A history
   B historic
   C historical

5. A lush
   B scorching
   C breathtaking

6. A will have
   B are having
   C am going to have
BEFORE YOU WATCH

1 Label the photos with the words and phrases in the box. There is one extra word.

hot air balloon  cave  volcanic rock
conical rock formations  basement

2 SPEAKING Which adjectives in the box are appropriate to describe the landscape? Discuss. Add more adjectives to your list.

amazing  crowded  lonely  incredible  magical
modern  prehistoric  strange  quiet  unique

WHILE YOU WATCH

3 Watch the video and check whether you can hear any of the adjectives in Exercise 2.

4 SPEAKING Are sentences 1–5 true (T) or false (F)? Discuss with a partner. Then watch the first part of the video again (00:00 – 02:00) and check your answers.

1 Every evening people visit the incredible landscape in hot air balloons. ❌
2 The rock formations are called fairy chimneys. ✔️
3 Humans started living here hundreds of years ago. ✔️
4 Rafik owns a local restaurant. ✔️
5 His grandparents live in a cave. ✔️

5 SPEAKING Watch the rest of the video (02:00 – 03:13). Then discuss the questions with a partner.

1 Why do Rafik and his wife live in a house now? ❌
2 Does Rafik miss living in a cave? Why?/Why not? ✔️
3 Have you ever seen a landscape like this? Would you like to visit it by hot air balloon? ✔️

AFTER YOU WATCH

6 SPEAKING Discuss the questions. Use the KEY PHRASES to express your ideas.

1 Do your parents and grandparents still live in the place where they grew up? ❌
2 Do you think you’ll stay in the place where you grew up or do you think you’ll move away? Why?

KEY PHRASES

I think the advantage / disadvantage of (moving away) is that… One of the good / bad points of (moving away) is that…
Focus Vlog  Where people live

Where do people live?

1 Put the words in the box under an appropriate heading.

Type of house

Location

Inside

Outside

bedroom

bathroom

drive

flat garden

kitchen

floors

storeys

in London

opposite a park

terraced house

2 Watch and listen to the interviews where people talk about the places they live. Complete the sentences with the names of the speakers.

1 __________ lives in a house which is opposite a park.
2 __________ lives in a small house in London.
3 __________ shares his house with other university students.
4 __________ has chickens in the garden.
5 __________ lives in a 4-bedroom flat.
6 __________ has a house full of colours.
7 __________ has a house with a garden.

3 Watch the video again. How long have they lived there?

Oliver __________
Esme __________
Amber __________
Millie __________

4 SPEAKING What do you like about your house or flat? How long have you lived there? Tell your partner.

FOCUS ON LIFE SKILLS

Critical thinking – Teamwork – Communication

5 Would you consider living in a different house from the one you are living in now? In groups, discuss which are the most important things to consider when renting or buying a house.

- location (in the centre or in the suburbs)
- type of house (a detached house, a flat etc.)
- price
- neighbourhood
- age (old/modern)
- pets (allowed/not allowed)
- size (number of rooms)
- distance (from school and other important places, e.g. the railway station, the hospital etc.)
- garden
- garage

6 In pairs, decide on the top three things to consider when looking for a house. Present your opinion to the class.

1 Put the words in the box under an appropriate heading.

Type of house

Location

Inside

Outside

bedroom

bathroom

drive

flat garden

kitchen

floors

storeys

in London

opposite a park

terraced house

2.11 Watch and listen to the interviews where people talk about the places they live. Complete the sentences with the names of the speakers.

Oliver

Esme

Amber

Millie
Focus Second Edition 2

For questions 1–30, choose the correct answer, A, B or C, to complete the sentences.

1 Mrs Jennings lives in a tiny ________ with just one room and a small bathroom.
   A block of flats  
   B studio apartment  
   C detached house

2 Every ________ needs a lot of different brushes and paints.
   A painter  B sculptor  C photographer

3 During this course you will learn some basic techniques of oil ________.
   A painting  B sculpture  C photography

4 The main subject of his work is the English countryside – he’s a famous ____ painter.
   A portrait  B abstract  C landscape

5 Mark enjoys watching ________ shows, where people answer questions and win prizes.
   A chat  B game  C talent

6 Where can I buy the ________ of the film? I want to listen to it at home.
   A story  B soundtrack  C setting

7 She has already refused to play the ________ of a police officer.
   A role  B plot  C dialogue

8 This horror film is really ________ – you never know what will happen next!
   A embarrassing  B gripping  C addictive

9 My grandmother is writing her _________. She wants to tell everyone the story of her life.
   A genre  B biography  C autobiography

10 The latest Spike Lee’s film is a real ________ – it’s already made a lot of money.
    A blockbuster  B trailer  C genre

11 The events described in this book ________ place in Scotland.
    A see  B take  C are

12 How can you watch ________? They’ve got a hundred thousand episodes!
    A science fiction  B soap operas  C weather forecasts

13 I love listening to ________ music – it’s so much better than the one on MP3s.
    A factual  B life  C live

14 Their new song is number one in the ________.
    A charts  B awards  C festival

15 I’m going to watch a new ________ of my favourite comedy series tonight.
    A article  B sitcom  C episode

16 Mary has got a small ________ in the forest.
    A flat  B bungalow  C cottage

17 There are other houses joined on either side of a ________ house.
    A terraced  B detached  C semi-detached

18 This apartment must cost a lot. It’s right in the ________, next to the market square.
    A suburbs  B city centre  C countryside

19 I don’t like working in ________ offices. There are no walls and you can hear everything.
    A spacious  B open-plan  C impressive

20 The windows are big, so the house has got lots of natural ________.
    A light  B view  C attraction

21 It’s cold inside because the ________ don’t work.
    A cookers  B fridges  C radiators

22 There’s too little space in my ________ – I have no place to put all my dresses and skirts!
    A shelves  B cupboard  C wardrobe

23 We need to put a new ________ on the floor in the living room.
    A carpet  B ceiling  C cupboard

24 She got to the top of the ________ and looked back at the people below.
    A stairs  B ceiling  C floor

25 This conference centre looks very ________ – it’s a giant construction made of metal and glass.
    A suitable  B modern  C ancient

26 Will, could you come ________? I’m in the basement and I need your help.
    A downstairs  B upstairs  C the stairs

27 Who ________ the ironing in your family?
    A has  B does  C makes

28 I’d like to make a ________ about this phone. I bought it here last week, but it doesn’t work.
    A noise  B decision  C complaint

29 It’s difficult to drive here because the streets are very ________.
    A cosm  B narrow  C dense

30 We’re planning to visit the ________ of the ancient city of Pompeii.
    A pavements  B ruins  C slums
For questions 1–30, choose the correct answer, A, B or C, to complete the sentences.

1. I'm going to watch a new ___ of my music charts.
   A. A
   B. B
   C. C

2. How can you watch it? They've got a place in Scotland.
   A. A
   B. B
   C. C

3. The latest Spike Lee's film is a real ___ – it's a blockbuster.
   A. A
   B. B
   C. C

4. My grandmother is writing her ___.
   A. A
   B. B
   C. C

5. She has already refused to play the ___ of a police officer.
   A. A
   B. B
   C. C

6. Mark enjoys watching ___ shows, where he's a famous portrait painter.
   A. A
   B. B
   C. C

7. Mrs Jennings lives in a tiny ___ with just a block of flats.
   A. A
   B. B
   C. C

8. This conference centre looks very ___ – it's a giant construction made of metal and glass.
   A. A
   B. B
   C. C

9. Will, could you come over? I'm in the basement and I need your help.
   A. A
   B. B
   C. C

10. I bought it here last week, but it doesn't work. Noise makes me angry.
    A. A
    B. B
    C. C

11. It's difficult to drive here because the streets are so narrow.
    A. A
    B. B
    C. C

12. We're planning to visit the ancient city of Pompeii.
    A. A
    B. B
    C. C

13. We need to put a new carpet on the floor in the living room.
    A. A
    B. B
    C. C

14. It's cold inside because the radiators don't work.
    A. A
    B. B
    C. C

15. Come round = visit sb in their house.
    A. A
    B. B
    C. C

16. Get away from sth = move away from sth.
    A. A
    B. B
    C. C

17. Keep sb out = stop sb entering a place.
    A. A
    B. B
    C. C

18. Let sb in = allow sb to enter.
    A. A
    B. B
    C. C

19. Stay at home, not go out.
    A. A
    B. B
    C. C

20. My top five words from Unit 4
    A. A
    B. B
    C. C