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BBC

Wider World NL



 Pearson

STUDENTS' BOOK

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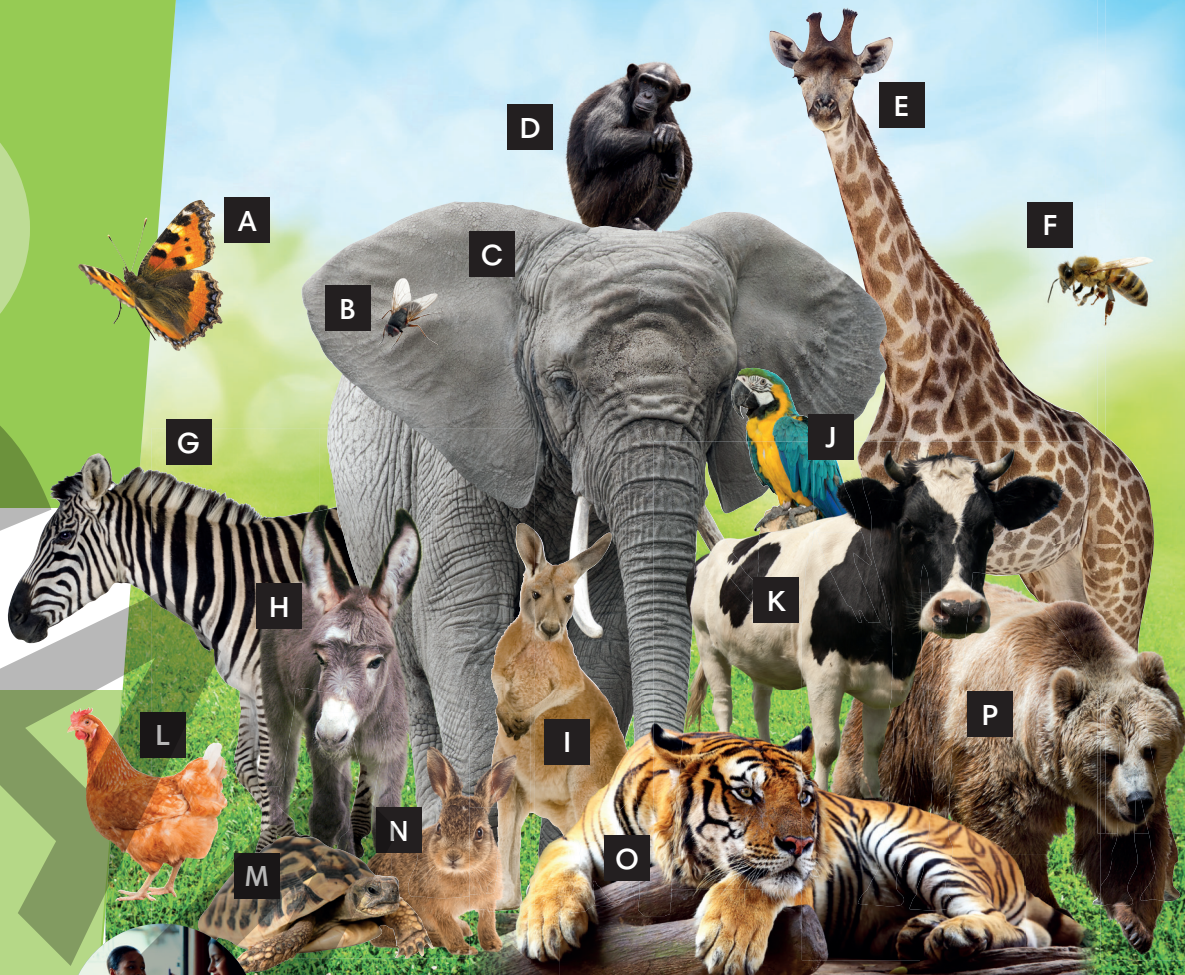
Animal magic

VOCABULARY

Animals | Animal body parts | Personality | Looking after pets

GRAMMAR

Past Simple: *was/were*
Past Simple: regular verbs



Grammar: Looking after Daisy



Speaking: I don't know how it happened



BBC Culture: Wild at heart



Workbook p. 41

BBC VOX POPS

EXAM TIME 1 > p. 132

CLIL 2 > p. 139



VOCABULARY Animals

I can talk about animals.

- 1 **2.01** In pairs, match the animals in the picture with the words below. Listen and check.

Vocabulary A

Animals

Pets:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> J parrot	<input type="checkbox"/> rabbit	<input type="checkbox"/> tortoise
Farm animals:	<input type="checkbox"/> chicken	<input type="checkbox"/> cow	<input type="checkbox"/> donkey
Wild animals:	<input type="checkbox"/> bear	<input type="checkbox"/> chimp	<input type="checkbox"/> elephant
	<input type="checkbox"/> kangaroo	<input type="checkbox"/> tiger	<input type="checkbox"/> zebra
Insects:	<input type="checkbox"/> bee	<input type="checkbox"/> butterfly	<input type="checkbox"/> fly
			<input type="checkbox"/> giraffe

- 2 **2.02** **I KNOW!** In pairs, add the animals below to the correct category in Vocabulary A. How many more words can you add in two minutes?

ant cat dolphin duck monkey shark sheep snake spider

- 3 In groups, think of two or more animals for each category below. Then compare with another group.

- We can ride these animals. *horse, ...*
- These animals sleep in the winter.
- People keep these animals for meat.
- These animals are good at climbing.
- People use the skin of these animals for clothes or shoes.
- These animals are good at running.
- These animals are very dangerous.
- These animals have sharp teeth and eat meat.



The feathers of a parrot / a duck.



The eye of a tortoise / an elephant.



The mouth of a sheep / a kangaroo.



The claws of a chicken / a parrot.



The wing of a fly / a bee.



The tail of a donkey / a monkey.



The fur of a chimp / a rabbit.



**GUESS
THE
ANIMAL!**

4 2.03 In pairs, look at the photos and decide which animal you think it is. Listen and check.

5 2.04 How do you say the words below in your language?

Vocabulary B Animal body parts

claw feather fur mouth tail wing

6 In pairs, mark the sentences T (true) or F (false). Check your answers on page 130. Which fact do you find surprising?

7 2.05 Work in groups. Listen to five descriptions of animals. How quickly can you guess each animal?

8 Choose an animal from Vocabulary A. In pairs, guess your partner's animal by asking questions. You can only answer yes or no.

A: Does it live on a farm?

B: Yes, it does.

A: Does it have a ...?

True or False?

- 1 ☐ Polar bears have white fur but black skin.
- 2 ☐ A flamingo's feathers are pink because it eats a special kind of plankton.
- 3 ☐ Tigers have stripes on their fur but not on their skin.
- 4 ☐ Bees can beat their wings 200 times a second.
- 5 ☐ Elephants have a special call that means, 'Danger: Humans!'
- 6 ☐ For every human in the world, there are about 1.6 million ants.
- 7 ☐ The tail of a giraffe can grow to over 2.5 metres.
- 8 ☐ Butterflies can only see the colours red, green and yellow.
- 9 ☐ A brown bear's claws can grow to over fifteen centimetres.



9 3.1 In pairs, ask and answer the questions.

- What's your favourite wild animal? Why do you like it?
- Which dangerous wild animals live in your country?
- Are you afraid of any animals? Why?

My favourite wild animal is ... because they're cute/ clever/fascinating/funny ...



GRAMMAR Past Simple: *was/were*

I can use *was* and *were* to talk about the past.

- 1** **2.06** What can you see in the cartoon? Read and listen. What does Kyle say about his brother and sister?



Zadie: You weren't at home yesterday.
 Kyle: I was out.
 Zadie: I know that! Were you at the shops?
 Kyle: No, I wasn't.
 Zadie: Where were you?
 Kyle: We were at the zoo.
 Zadie: You were at the zoo! Why?
 Kyle: It was the twins' birthday.
 Zadie: Really? Was it fun?
 Kyle: Yes, it was. It was fantastic. There was a great café and there were lots of interesting animals.
 Zadie: Were the kids excited?
 Kyle: Excited? They weren't excited, they were crazy! The chimps were shocked!

- 2** Find more examples of *was/were* in the dialogue in Exercise 1.

Grammar	Past Simple: <i>was/were</i>
+	-
I was out. We were at the zoo. ?	I wasn't at the shops. We weren't at home.
Were you at home? Was it boring? Were you happy? Where were they?	Yes, I was ./No, I wasn't . Yes, it was ./No, it wasn't . Yes, we were ./No, we weren't .
there is (isn't) → there was (wasn't) there are (aren't) → there were (weren't) Time expressions: <i>last night/weekend, yesterday, this morning, two days ago, at ten o'clock</i>	

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- 3** **2.07** Complete the dialogue with *was*, *were*, *wasn't* or *weren't*. Listen and check.

Kyle: Where ¹**were** you yesterday, Zadie?
 Zadie: I ²_____ with Midge. We ³_____ at the shops.
 Kyle: ⁴_____ you at the shops in the centre?
 Zadie: Yes, we ⁵_____.
 Kyle: ⁶_____ it busy?
 Zadie: No, it ⁷_____. There ⁸_____ any people there because the shops ⁹_____ closed. It ¹⁰_____ a public holiday. There ¹¹_____ only one shop open, a newsagent's!

- 4** Use the words below and the correct form of *there was/were* to make sentences about the cartoon.

There were three chimps in a cage.

chimps not many people old lion giraffe
 not any bears monkeys penguins gift shop

- 5** Complete the table with the places below. In pairs, guess your partner's answers.

AT home school a friend's a party the shops
 the cinema the zoo an aquarium a concert
IN a pet shop the classroom a park a café

Where	When
	an hour ago
	last weekend
	yesterday at 7 p.m.
	in the summer

A: *Were you at the zoo last weekend?*

B: *No, I wasn't.*

A: *Were you in a café ...?*

- 6** **2.08** Listen and complete the dialogue. Then practise the dialogue in pairs.

A: Where were you last Saturday? **B:** ¹_____
A: Was it fun? **B:** ²_____
A: Were there many people there? **B:** ³_____
A: What was the weather like? **B:** ⁴_____

- 7** [VOX POPS 3.2] In pairs, use the questions in Exercise 6 to talk about last Saturday.

A: *Where were you last Saturday?*

B: *I was at a party.*

And
YOU



3.3

READING and VOCABULARY Personality

I can find specific detail in an article and talk about behaviour.

- 1 In pairs, look at the words and phrases below. Which things do teenagers typically do? What about adults?

belong to gangs come home late criticise feel shy
do dangerous things eat/drink too much fight forget things
ignore advice make a lot of noise sleep in front of the TV
study talk about the past

- 2 2.09 Quickly read the article. What behaviour from Exercise 1 does it mention?

- 3 Read the text again. Mark the sentences ✓ (right), X (wrong) or ? (doesn't say).

- 1 ☒ It's impossible to love adolescent dogs.
- 2 ☐ Young dogs often change their behaviour.
- 3 ☐ All young elephants live with their families.
- 4 ☐ Teenage elephants sometimes kill other elephants.
- 5 ☐ Young sea otters always follow their parents' example.
- 6 ☐ Dangerous situations can teach a young animal a lot.

adolescent – (n) a teenager;
(adj) describes the time just before
becoming an adult

**Watch
OUT!**

- 4 2.10 Find the words below in the text. Then match the words with sentences 1–5.

Vocabulary	Personality
adventurous	aggressive
impulsive	forgetful
	lovable

- 1 Grandpa often loses his glasses.
forgetful
- 2 Harry often buys things he doesn't need.
- 3 The Smiths love travelling to exotic, dangerous places.
- 4 Male rabbits often fight when they live together.
- 5 My puppy is friendly, fun and attractive.

- 5 In pairs, ask and answer the questions.

**And
YOU**

- 1 What do your parents or teachers criticise you for?
- 2 Do you agree with their opinion?

Those difficult teenage years

When Sally was an adolescent, she was noisy. She was adventurous, lovable and sometimes shy. She was often forgetful too. Sally was my dog.

Adolescent dogs (from six months to a year old) are a little bit like human teens. They explore their world and test their own abilities. They love adventures and they often look for attention. One minute they're tired – then suddenly they're lively and energetic. Sometimes it can be hard for others to understand them.

And dogs aren't the only animals with a 'teenage' time in their lives. Between the ages of ten and twenty, male African elephants leave their family groups and live in large male gangs. These young elephants don't always behave well. They can be noisy and aggressive. They sometimes terrorise other groups and in some cases they kill other animals for sport.



Male sea otters also have a 'teenage' stage. They take risks and ignore their parents' advice. Sometimes they swim near dangerous white sharks and sometimes the sharks eat them. But that doesn't stop other adventurous young otters from playing this dangerous game.

For many animals, the time between childhood and adulthood is difficult. They lose the care and protection which they get from their parents. But they need risk and adventure to learn about the dangers of the world. In other words, impulsive or even crazy behaviour is an important part of an animal's education. It is often the key to success as adults. Just like for humans.





3.4

GRAMMAR Past Simple: regular verbs

I can use the Past Simple of regular verbs to talk about the past.



VIDEO **LOOKING AFTER DAISY**

- Lee: Amy!
- Amy: Lee! What's wrong?
- Lee: It's Daisy, Krystal's dog! I can't find her.
- Amy: Calm down! What's the matter?
- Lee: Daisy needed to go outside so we walked to the park and when we arrived there, I decided to take off the leash to let her run around, you know. But then I answered a phone call and then when I finished talking, Daisy wasn't there. I looked everywhere but ...
- Amy: When did this happen?
- Lee: About an hour ago. Some people helped but we ...
- Amy: Did you go to Krystal's?
- Lee: Yes, I did but the dog wasn't there. And then I hurried back here. I didn't know what to do so I phoned you. Krystal gets back from her holiday today! She asked me to look after her dog and I promised to do it but I didn't. Oh!

What's wrong? Calm down!
What's the matter?

OUT of class

- 1** **3.3** **2.11** Describe the photo. Why is Lee worried? Watch or listen and check.

- 2** Find more examples of the Past Simple in the dialogue.

Grammar	Past Simple: regular verbs
+	-
I called Amy. She hurried back home. They stopped me.	I didn't call Amy. She didn't hurry back home. They didn't stop me.
?	
Did you phone Amy? When did he arrive ?	Yes, I did ./No, I didn't .

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- 3** Check you know the meaning of these verbs. Then study the Grammar box and write the Past Simple forms.

carry change end happen help invent like
listen live open start study talk try use
want watch work

- 4** **2.12** Copy the table. Guess which verbs from Exercise 3 go in the columns. Listen and check.

1 helped /t/	2 carried /d/	3 ended /ɪd/
<i>liked</i>		

- 5** Complete the text with the Past Simple form of the verbs in brackets.

Lee ¹**asked** (ask) Amy to help him. She ²_____ (not want) to go out because she ³_____ (need) to finish some homework. However, Lee was desperate so Amy ⁴_____ (agree) to help him. They ⁵_____ (decide) to meet at the park. They ⁶_____ (shout) Daisy's name and ⁷_____ (walk) around the park but the dog wasn't there. Finally, Lee ⁸_____ (suggest) calling the police but Amy ⁹_____ (not like) that idea.

- 6** In pairs, make questions from the prompts. Then go to page 130 to find the answers.

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 Lee / call / police / ? | 4 what / they / do / ? |
| 2 police / help / them / ? | 5 what / they / do then / ? |
| 3 Lee / Amy / go home / ? | 6 dog / be / there / ? |
| | 7 what / Lee / do / ? |

- 7** Make sentences in the Past Simple with the verbs in Exercise 3. In pairs, say if your partner's sentences are true or false.

A: I **talked to a police officer last week**.

B: **False**.

And YOU



3.5

LISTENING and VOCABULARY Pets

I can identify specific detail in a conversation and talk about pets.

- 1** **2.13 CLASS VOTE** Read the text and decide which of the pets is good for Ali.
- 2** **2.14 WORD FRIENDS** Check you understand these Word Friends. Then listen to Ali talking to a friend. Number the Word Friends in the order you hear them.

When you have a pet, you need to ...

- | | | |
|--|---|-----------------------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1 feed it | <input type="checkbox"/> take it for a walk | <input type="checkbox"/> train it |
| <input type="checkbox"/> take it to the vet's | <input type="checkbox"/> wash it | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> empty its litter tray | <input type="checkbox"/> brush its fur | |

- 3** Discuss in pairs. Have you got a pet? If so, who looks after it? Use the Word Friends in Exercise 2 to help you.

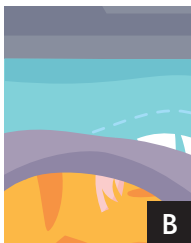
We've got a dog. My mum trained it. I usually take it for a walk.

- 4** **2.15** Listen to five dialogues. Choose the correct answers.

- What kind of pet did Ali decide to get?
a a cat b a dog c a snake
- How many animals did Jodie offer Ali?
a one b two c four
- Ali's dad decided to buy something in a pet shop. How much was it?
a £15 b £25 c £50
- What did Ali's dad want her to do?
a train the cat b feed it
c empty its litter tray
- Ali and her dad looked for Simba. Where was she?



A



B



C

- 5** In groups, say which animal you would like as a pet and why. Use the phrases below to help you.

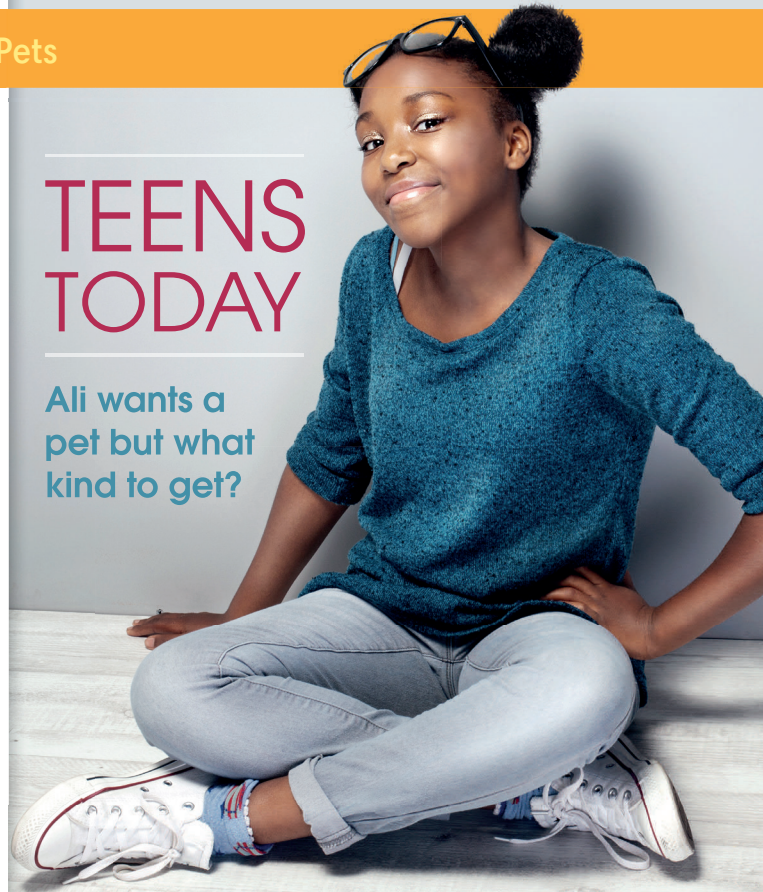
It's fun/clean/quiet/boring/dirty/noisy ...
You can/can't ...
You need to/don't need to ...

I'd like to have a fish. They're quiet and they don't scratch the furniture.

And
YOU

TEENS TODAY

Ali wants a pet but what kind to get?



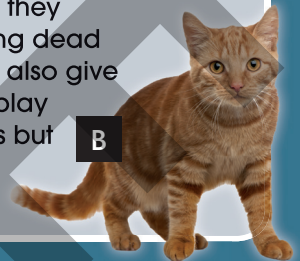
Ali loves animals but she lives in a small city centre apartment. She's very busy and doesn't have much free time. And she hates getting up early. She doesn't have any problems with allergies.



A

Dogs are fun. You can play with them and they protect your home but you need to train them and take them for a walk. They're great friends but they feel bad if you don't spend time with them.

Cats are cute and clean but they scratch the furniture and bring dead animals into the house. They also give you allergies. They're fun to play with when they're little kittens but they aren't so friendly when they grow up.



B



C

Snakes are quiet and you don't need to take them for a walk. But you can't play with them much and they eat live animals. They're beautiful but some people are frightened of them.



3.6

SPEAKING Apologising

I can make and respond to apologies.



VIDEO I DON'T KNOW HOW IT HAPPENED

- Krystal: Hi, Lee.
- Lee: Oh, hi, Krystal. Are you home already?
- Krystal: Yes, we're just back! The holiday was wonderful! So, when can you bring Daisy round? I'm missing her so much.
- Lee: Er, I'm really sorry but ...
- Krystal: Oh no! Don't tell me she's not well!
- Lee: I don't know how it happened. We were in the park and Daisy suddenly disappeared. Amy and I looked for her everywhere, in the dark as well, and I even contacted the police but ... I feel terrible. It's all my fault.
- Krystal: She's lost? I don't believe it! Lee Marshall, you absolute idiot! How could you be so careless! You promised to look after her! Oh, she's here! Daisy! Oh, my baby! Wait! I'm coming! ... Lee? Look, I'm sorry I was a bit rude.
- Lee: No problem. I totally understand. I'm so glad ...
- Krystal: Listen, I've got to go now. See you later. Bye!

*I'm so glad.
I've got to go now.*

OUT of class

- 1 Look at the photos. How do you think Lee and Krystal are feeling? Why?
- 2 3.4 2.16 Watch or listen. Check your answers to Exercise 1.
- 3 Tick (✓) the words and phrases from the dialogue.

Speaking

Apologising

Apologising

- ☐ I'm (really/so) sorry.
- ☐ I didn't realise.
- ☐ I apologise.
- ☐ It's (all) my fault.
- ☐ I feel terrible.
- ☐ It was an accident.

Accepting apologies

- ☐ Never mind.
- ☐ No problem.
- ☐ I totally understand.
- ☐ These things happen.
- ☐ It's not your fault.

Not accepting apologies

- ☐ How can/could you be so careless?
- ☐ You can't be serious!
- ☐ You promised to (look after her).
- ☒ I'm really angry about this!
- ☐ I'll never forgive you!

- 4 2.17 Use the Speaking box to complete the dialogues. Sometimes more than one answer is possible. Listen and check.

- 1 A: Excuse me. I think you're sitting in my seat.
B: *I'm so sorry.* I didn't realise!
- 2 A: _____. I didn't hear you. Could you repeat that?
B: No problem. It's K-R-Z-Y-S.
- 3 A: I'm sorry I'm late! My bus didn't arrive on time.
B: _____. The buses are terrible these days!
- 4 A: I'm afraid there was an accident with your bike.
B: What!? _____! I'll never forgive you!

- 5 In pairs, follow the instructions. Use the Speaking box to help you.

- 1 **Student A:** You borrowed Student B's laptop but you dropped it and it stopped working. Apologise.
Student B: You don't accept Student A's apology.
- 2 **Student B:** It was Student A's birthday yesterday. You forgot it. Apologise.
Student A: It was your birthday yesterday but birthdays aren't very important to you.

And YOU

I can write a biography.



Steve Irwin

1 Steve Irwin was a famous TV presenter and animal expert.

2 He was born in Australia in 1962. His parents owned

3 a small zoo. Steve started working with animals when

he was nine years old. He didn't go to university but he continued working at the zoo.

4 In 1992 Steve married his girlfriend, Terri. On their honeymoon Steve and his new wife looked for crocodiles for their zoo. They recorded this journey for a TV show, *The Crocodile Hunter*. The show was a big success and people in 120 countries watched their adventures.

Steve died in September 2006 after an attack by a stingray*. The news shocked fans across the world.

*a large sea animal

1 In pairs, ask and answer the questions.

- How often do you watch animal documentaries?
- Do you have a favourite programme about animals?
- Are there any TV presenters in your country who are famous for their programmes about nature and animals? What is your opinion of them?

2 In pairs, look at the photo of Steve Irwin. What do you know about him? Read his biography and answer the questions.

- 1 What nationality was he?
- 2 What was his wife's name?
- 3 What was the name of his famous TV show?
- 4 How old was he when he died?

3 Look at Steve's biography again. Find all the examples of the Past Simple.

4 Study the Writing box. Which of the phrases can you find in Steve's biography?

Writing

A biography

Say why the person is/was famous

... is/was a famous ... [job]

1 ... is/was famous for ... [book/film/TV show]

He/She was the first person to ...

He/She discovered ...

Mention his/her childhood and family

He/She was born in ... [place or year]

2 His/Her parents are/were ... [job]

They lived in ... [place]

Mention his/her early career

He/She studied at ... University.

3 He/She started working as ... [job]

He/She travelled to ...

Mention his/her later life

He/She married ... in ...

4 He/She worked on ... [book/film/programme]

... [programme/book] was a big success.

He/She died in ...

He/She is still popular today.

5 What do you know about Bear Grylls? Read the fact box and complete it with the Past Simple form of the verbs in brackets.

- Who is he? A famous adventurer, TV presenter, writer
- Born 1974
- Childhood His family ¹lived (live) in Northern Ireland + England.
- Early Career He ²_____ (study) at London University. He was in the British army for 3 years, and then ³_____ (climb) Mount Everest when he ⁴_____ (be) 23.
- Later Life Bear ⁵_____ (marry) Shara (2000). He ⁶_____ (start) work as a TV presenter in 2005. In 2009, he was appointed the youngest ever Chief Scout in the UK.



Bear Grylls

Writing Time

6 Write a short biography (70–100 words) of Bear Grylls. Use the fact box, the biography of Steve Irwin and the Writing box to help you.

Write about:

- 1 why he is famous
- 2 3 his childhood and early career
- 4 his later life

adolescent /ˌædəˈlesənt/ adj
adulthood /ˈædəlθud, əˈdɒlt-/ n
adventurous /ədˈventʃərəs/ adj
aggressive /əˈɡresɪv/ adj
animal documentary /ˈænəməl ˌdɒkjəˈmentəri/ n
animal expert /ˈænəməl ˈekspɜːt/ n
ant /ænt/ n
apologise /əˈpɒlədʒaɪz/ v
aquarium /əˈkwɛəriəm/ n
bear /beə/ n
bee /biː/ n
behave /brɪˈheɪv/ v
behaviour /brɪˈheɪvjə/ n
biography /baɪˈɒɡrəfi/ n
butterfly /ˈbʌtəflaɪ/ n
calm down /kɑːm daʊn/ v
career /kəˈrɪə/ n
careless /ˈkeələs/ adj
cat /kæt/ n
chicken /ˈtʃɪkən, ˈtʃɪkɪn/ n
childhood /ˈtʃɪldhʊd/ n
chimp /tʃɪmp/ n
claw /klɔː/ n
clean /kliːn/ adj
climb /klaɪm/ v
cow /kau/ n

criticise /ˈkrɪtɪsaɪz, ˈkrɪtɪsaɪz/ v
crocodile /ˈkrɒkədɪl/ n
cute /kjuːt/ adj
dangerous /ˈdeɪndʒərəs/ adj
decide /dɪˈsaɪd/ v
die /daɪ/ v
dirty /ˈdɜːti/ adj
discover /dɪsˈkʌvə/ v
dolphin /ˈdɒlfən, ˈdɒlfɪn/ n
donkey /ˈdɒŋki/ n
duck /dʌk/ n
elephant /ˈelɪfənt, ˈelɪfənt/ n
energetic /ˌenəˈdʒetɪk/ adj
feather /ˈfeðə/ n
fight /faɪt/ v
flamingo /fləˈmɪŋɡəʊ/ n
fly /flaɪ/ n
forgetful /fəˈɡetfəl/ adj
forgive /fəˈɡɪv/ v
fur /fɜː/ n
giraffe /dʒəˈraɪf, dʒɪˈraɪf/ n
grow up /grəʊ ʌp/ v
honeymoon /ˈhʌnɪmuːn/ n
hurry /ˈhʌri/ v
impulsive /ɪmˈpʌlsɪv/ adj
kangaroo /kæŋɡəˈruː/ n
kitten /ˈkɪtn/ n
(dog's) leash /ˌdɒgz ˈliːʃ/ n
lion /ˈlaɪən/ n

lively /ˈlaɪvli/ adj
lovable /ˈlʌvəbəl/ adj
marry sb /ˈmæri ˌsambədi/ v
monkey /ˈmʌŋki/ n
mouth /maʊθ/ n
noisy /ˈnɔɪzi/ adj
parrot /ˈpærət/ n
penguin /ˈpɛŋɡwɪn, ˈpɛŋɡwɪn/ n
pet /pet/ n
pet shop /pet ʃɒp/ n
polar bear /ˈpəʊlə beə/ n
popular /ˈpɒpjələ, ˈpɒpjələ/ v
promise /ˈprɒməs, ˈprɒmɪs/ v
quiet /ˈkwaɪət/ adj
rabbit /ˈræbɪt, ˈræbɪt/ n
ride /raɪd/ v
rude /ruːd/ adj
sea otter /siː ˈbɒtə/ n
shark /ʃɑːk/ n
sharp /ʃɑːp/ adj
sheep /ʃiːp/ n
shy /ʃaɪ/ adj
skin /skɪn/ n
snake /sneɪk/ n
spider /ˈspɪdə/ n
stripe /straɪp/ n
success /səkˈses/ n
tail /teɪl/ n
tiger /ˈtaɪɡə/ n

tortoise /ˈtɔːtəs/ n
TV presenter /ˌtiː ˈviː prɪˈzenta/ n
wing /wɪŋ/ n
zebra /ˈziːbrə, ˈze-/ n
zoo /zuː/ n

WORD FRIENDS

be famous for something
 belong to a gang
 brush a pet's fur
 do dangerous things
 eat live animals
 empty a cat's litter tray
 feed a pet
 be fun to play with
 give you allergies
 ignore advice
 look after a pet
 make a lot of noise
 miss sb/sth
 protect your home
 scratch the furniture
 take a dog for a walk
 take a pet to the vet's
 take risks
 train a pet
 wash a pet
 work on a book/film/
 TV programme

VOCABULARY IN ACTION

1 Use the wordlist to find:

- six animals that can fly: **fly, ...**
- six animals that live in or on water:
- five animal body parts that people don't have:

2 In pairs, say the names of three animals that you think are:

- quiet **butterfly, ...**
- noisy
- dangerous
- cute
- lively

3 Complete the Word Friends with the prepositions below. In pairs, say if you agree with the sentences or not.

after for (x2) to (x2) **with**

- Tortoises are fun to play **with**.
- It's difficult to look _____ a cat.
- You need to take a dog _____ a walk three times a day.
- It's a good idea to take your pet _____ the vet's every month.
- It's not good to belong _____ a gang.
- Leo Messi is famous _____ writing books.

4 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the word in bold.

- My gran says her **childhood** was very hard – she was often hungry. **CHILD**
- The teacher was very happy with the _____ of her class. **BEHAVE**
- It's _____ to ride a bike at night with no lights. **DANGER**
- Jon Stewart was a famous American TV _____. **PRESENT**

5a PRONUNCIATION Complete the sentences. Use words below that rhyme with the underlined words. There are two extra words.

bear bee fly hurry **sharks** snake
 tail wing zoo

- There aren't any **sharks** in our local parks.
- A butterfly's _____ is a beautiful **thing**.
- Don't **worry**, you don't need to _____.
- It's time for the _____ to **take a break**.
- Why** didn't the **shy** _____ say **goodbye**?
- Did you lose a **blue shoe** at the _____?
- There** was a _____ on the **chair** over **there**.

5b 2.18 PRONUNCIATION Listen, check and repeat.

Revision

VOCABULARY

1 Write the names of animals for the definitions.

Animal QUIZ

- 1 It can fly and it can talk. parrot
- 2 It's really cute. It's a baby cat. _____
- 3 It's got eight legs and it eats flies. _____
- 4 It's got sharp claws and striped fur. _____
- 5 It's got wings. It can swim but it can't fly. _____
- 6 It's a big bird with pink feathers and long legs. _____
- 7 It jumps very well and keeps its baby in a pouch. _____
- 8 It's from Africa. It eats leaves from the tops of trees. _____
- 9 It's a dangerous animal with very sharp teeth. It's green. _____
- 10 It's a farm animal. It's similar to a horse but with long ears. _____



2 Complete the adjectives in the sentences. In pairs, ask and answer the questions.

- 1 Are you a noisy person or are you **quiet**?
- 2 Do you often forget things? Are you **f**_____?
- 3 Do you do things suddenly without thinking? Are you **i**_____?
- 4 Do you shout at people? Are you **a**_____?
- 5 Do you enjoy taking risks and doing extreme sports? Are you **a**_____?
- 6 Do a lot of people love you and think you're cute? Are you **l**_____?
- 7 Do you often make mistakes and have lots of accidents? Are you **c**_____?
- 8 Do you like doing things? Do you have lots of energy? Are you **e**_____?

A: Are you a noisy person or are you quiet?

B: I'm a very quiet person. I never make a lot of noise.

3 Complete the Word Friends. Use the words in the correct form. Then, in pairs, say if the sentences are true for you.

- 1 Animals don't **give** me allergies.
- 2 We have a cat. I sometimes brush its _____ but I never _____ its litter tray.
- 3 I never _____ my parents' advice.
- 4 My dad's a good driver. He never _____ risks.
- 5 Mum says I'm noisy but I don't think I _____ a lot of noise.
- 6 We _____ our pet very well – we never give her our food.
- 7 In the summer holidays I _____ my school friends.

GRAMMAR

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

Dolly the sheep

- Why ¹**was** Dolly famous?
- She ²_____ the first animal clone in the world.
- ³_____ Dolly from England?
- No, she ⁴_____. She ⁵_____ Scottish, from the Roslin Institute near Edinburgh.
- ⁶_____ there any other clones at that institute?
- Yes, there ⁷_____ but Dolly ⁸_____ the first one.
- ⁹_____ Dolly's children clones too?
- No, they ¹⁰_____ clones.

5 Complete the text with the Past Simple form of the verbs below.

not answer arrive ask call change
hurry need study talk not want

I ¹**hurried** home yesterday because
I ²_____ to study for my exams.
I ³_____ home at ten to six and then
I ⁴_____ my clothes. From six to eight
I ⁵_____ Biology. Then Jamie ⁶_____ me. I ⁷_____ to talk to him but he
⁸_____ me lots of questions about the
exam. We ⁹_____ for an hour but
I ¹⁰_____ all his questions.

SPEAKING

6 In pairs, role play the situations. Student A, look below. Student B, look at page 131.

Student A

- 1 You argued with Student B. You shouted and called him/her a bad name. You feel bad. Apologise.
- 2 Student B posted an embarrassing photo of you on the internet. You are angry. Don't accept the apology.

DICTATION

7 2.19 Listen, then listen again and write down what you hear.

Why do parrots talk?

Pets around the world

For a long time, people used animals for food and for work. Today, many of us keep animals in our homes as pets and people all over the world love dogs and cats. In the UK, there are more than nine million pet dogs! Here are some other popular pets that you might find surprising.

Guatemala

A popular pet in Guatemala is the Macaw parrot. It has colourful feathers and can copy words and sounds. These birds live in the rainforest but there aren't many left now. Because of this, people can only buy them from special places.

China

Chinese people like many different animals but one very popular pet is the goldfish. For Chinese people the colour gold means money and they believe goldfish are lucky. People say that the goldfish has a bad memory – they're very forgetful and can only remember things for five seconds!

Japan

In Japan, they like keeping rabbits. Many Japanese people are vegetarian – they don't eat meat – and rabbits are vegetarian too! They're gentle animals with soft fur but when they're angry or frightened, they get aggressive and tap their feet on the ground loudly! They're also very small, which is important for people who live in a small apartment.

The USA

Snakes are very popular in the USA. They can live up to forty years and people don't need to feed them a lot. They don't usually move very much and some snakes sleep for several months every year. Most pet snakes are born in special centres. They're not dangerous or poisonous – unlike the snakes in the wild!

GLOSSARY

gentle (adj) not strong or violent

in the wild (phr) living free in nature

rainforest (n) a forest with tall trees growing in an area where it is hot and it rains a lot

tap (v) to hit lightly

vegetarian (adj) someone who does not eat meat or fish



EXPLORE

1 In pairs, discuss the questions.

- 1 What's your favourite animal? Why?
- 2 What are the most popular pets in your country?
- 3 Do you have a pet? Would you like one? Why?/Why not?
- 4 Do any of your friends have an unusual pet? Can you describe it?
- 5 Do you know why parrots talk?

2 Which pets do you think are popular in these countries? Match countries 1-4 with photos A-D.

- 1 ☐ Guatemala
- 2 ☐ China
- 3 ☐ Japan
- 4 ☐ The USA



3 Read the article and check your ideas in Exercise 2.

4 Read the article again and answer the questions.

Which animals:

- 1 can repeat what you tell them?
parrots
- 2 bring you good luck?
- 3 are quite rare?
- 4 don't eat meat?
- 5 are good for small spaces?
- 6 are gentle?

5 In pairs, discuss if you would like to have one of these pets. Why?/Why not?

EXPLORE MORE



6 You are going to watch part of a BBC documentary called *Wild at heart*. Read an advert for the programme. Do you like watching documentaries about animals?

Wild at heart

This is part of a series of documentaries about animal behaviour. Why do our pets sometimes do strange things? Are they playing games or is there another reason?

7 3.5 In pairs, look at the photos above. What activities do these animals often do? Watch the video and check your ideas.

8 Answer the questions.

- 1 How old are the puppies?
- 2 How far do hamsters run every day?
- 3 How many words can the parrot speak?

9 Work in pairs. Which animal do you think is the most interesting? Why?

10 3.5 Watch the video again. Answer the questions.

- 1 Why do puppies play?
- 2 Why do hamsters run?
- 3 Why do hamsters put a lot of food in their mouths?
- 4 Why do parrots talk?

11 Work in pairs. Do you think it's a good idea to keep a pet? Why?/Why not?

Yes, because pets are like friends.
No, animals should live in the wild.

YOU EXPLORE

12 **CULTURE PROJECT** In small groups, create a mini video about pets.

- 1 Use the internet to research popular pets in your country.
- 2 Find some photos or videos.
- 3 Write a short script and record it on your phone.
- 4 Share it with your class.

VOCABULARY

1 R Complete the words for animals.

- | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------|
| 0 e <u>l</u> e <u>p</u> hant | 4 m o _ _ e y |
| 1 p a _ _ o t | 5 t _ r _ o _ s e |
| 2 s p _ d _ r | 6 _ _ t t _ r _ l y |
| 3 _ h i _ _ e n | 7 d _ _ k _ y |

2 T1 In your notebook, put the words below and the words from Exercise 1 in the correct category. Then add one word to each category.

ant bear claw cow duck feather fly
fur giraffe rabbit shark tail

- A Pets: rabbit, ...
B Farm animals: ...
C Wild animals: ...
D Insects: ...
E Animal body parts: ...

3 T1 Rewrite the sentences. Use personality adjectives.

- 0 The man was very angry and ready to start a fight, so they asked him to leave.
The man was very aggressive, so they asked him to leave.
- 1 I'd like a dog with a sweet and friendly character and that's OK with cats.
- 2 Danny forgets things. He often leaves home without his keys.
- 3 Janet isn't afraid of anything. She's ready to try new things.
- 4 Marcia sometimes does things without thinking but she's good at her job.

4 T2 Tell Penny how to look after her new pet cat, Marcus. Complete the text with one word in each gap.

Cats eat special cat food. You can ⁰feed Marcus twice a day or you can leave him a bowl with dry cat food so that he can eat when he's hungry. Cats are not like dogs. They don't need regular exercise so you don't need to take them for ¹ _____ every day. It is easy to ² _____ Marcus to 'go to the toilet' inside the house, but you need to ³ _____ the litter tray every day. Cats don't need baths but if he gets really dirty then you can ⁴ _____. Marcus's fur is long, so you need to ⁵ _____ every day to keep it nice and smooth. And, of course, you have to take him ⁶ _____ to check that he is healthy.

GRAMMAR

5 R Choose the correct words.

- 0 We were at home tonight / last night.
- 1 Chris walked home from work yesterday / at the moment.
- 2 We finish early last Tuesday / on Tuesdays.
- 3 The film starts in ten minutes / ten minutes ago.
- 4 That tree wasn't here every week / two days ago!
- 5 Leslie was late for school this morning / now.
- 6 The vet isn't here today / last week.
- 7 Who called at 6 a.m. / right now?
- 8 Padma washed the dog the / last weekend.

6 T1 Complete the sentences with the Past Simple form of the verbs in brackets.

- 0 I didn't open (not open) the parcel because it was for you.
- 1 Jackie _____ (help) her sister with her homework.
- 2 We _____ (not like) his last film because it was boring.
- 3 Dad _____ (promise) to let us go to the concert.
- 4 I _____ (carry) Grandad's bags because they were heavy.
- 5 They _____ (not be) home last night.
- 6 Thomas Edison _____ (not invent) TV!
- 7 We _____ (be) happy to see new places.
- 8 You _____ (not finish) your breakfast this morning.

7 T2 Write suitable questions for the answers.

- 0 Q: What did they decide to do?
A: They decided to buy a new car.
- 1 Q: _____
A: No, she didn't talk to me or anyone else.
- 2 Q: _____
A: It finished around eight o'clock.
- 3 Q: _____
A: They played a card game.
- 4 Q: _____
A: No, I didn't. I can watch the video today if you send me the link.
- 5 Q: _____
A: Eight. We used all the chairs in the dining room and two from the garden.

8 I Write a paragraph (50–80 words).

Write about something that happened to you that involved an animal.

VOCABULARY

- 1 **R** Read the text and look up the words in bold. Complete the paragraph headings A–D with the words below. Then write examples of each animal class in your notebook.

Amphibians Fish Mammals Reptiles

Animal classes

A

They live in many different places but mainly on land and in water. They are different from all other animals because the mothers feed their babies with milk from their body. They breathe in the **oxygen** in the air though their **lungs**. They are **warm-blooded**. This means that the temperature of their bodies doesn't change even when the air or water around them is cold or hot. They have fur or **hair** on their **skin**.

B

They live on land. They **lay eggs** and they have **scales** on their skin. They are **cold-blooded**. This means that their bodies are the same temperature as the air around them, so they have to move to a warm place when it is too cold or a cool place when it is too hot.

C

They live in water and lay their eggs there. They have scales and take the oxygen in the water into their body through **gills**. They are cold-blooded.

D

When they are babies, they live in water and they breathe through gills. When they are adults, they breathe through lungs and through their skin. This means they can live on land, too.

- 2 **T2** Circle the odd one out. Explain why in your notebook.

0 bear rabbit lizard cow

Lizards are cold-blooded. The other animals are warm-blooded.

- | | | | |
|-------------|-----------|----------|----------|
| 1 iguana | crocodile | whale | snake |
| 2 snake | monkey | lizard | shark |
| 3 dolphin | shark | tortoise | goldfish |
| 4 lizard | tortoise | frog | snake |
| 5 crocodile | shark | snake | iguana |
| 6 rabbit | panda | cat | snake |

- 3 **I** Find information about birds as an animal class. Write a short text about them in your notebook.

GRAMMAR

- 4 **T2** Complete the dialogue with 1–5 words in each gap.

Victor: Mum, what is an extinct animal?

Mum: Extinct animals are species of animals that ⁰*lived* in the past. Today there are no animals that belong to that species because they all died.

Victor: ¹_____?

Mum: There are many reasons. Maybe the climate ²_____ and these animals died because it ³_____ or too hot. Another reason is that in the past people killed animals because they ⁴_____. They also hunted them for their fur or other body parts and ⁵_____ stop killing them until they were all dead. People also destroyed the places where ⁶_____ so they had no homes and nothing to eat.

WRITING

- 5 **T1** Complete the text about the dodo, an extinct bird, with the Past Simple form of the verbs below. Look up any new words.

arrive be die happen hunt live
love look not fear weigh

The dodo was a type of giant pigeon. It ⁰*lived* on the island of Mauritius, in the Indian Ocean. It ¹_____ about a metre tall and it probably ²_____ 10–18 kilograms. We only know what it ³_____ like from drawings and paintings. The dodo couldn't fly. It had grey-brown feathers, yellow feet, and a black, yellow and green beak. The last dodos ⁴_____ in the seventeenth century, after the first people ⁵_____ on the island. This ⁶_____ because the dodo ⁷_____ people, so they ⁸_____ it for food very easily. Another reason is that the cats, rats and pigs that people brought to the island ⁹_____ eating the dodo's eggs.



- 6 **I** Write about an extinct animal (80–100 words).

Do some research about extinct animals and write about the animal that you find the most interesting.

Exam Strategies

Vorbereitung: voordat je begint met lezen

- 1** Activeer je wat je al weet over het onderwerp. Lees de titel (of als ze er zijn de ondertitel of de zin tussen de titel en de eerste alinea) en kijk naar de foto. Bedenk wat je al weet van het onderwerp. Dit helpt je om de tekst beter te begrijpen.

Gebruik de strategie: Lees de titel en de ondertitel en kijk naar de foto. Wat weet je over het onderwerp?

Beantwoording van de vragen

- 2** Lees niet de hele tekst; dit kost tijd die je kan gebruiken om de vragen te beantwoorden. Lees vraag 1 en lees dan het deel van de tekst waar deze vraag naar verwijst. De vragen staan in dezelfde volgorde als de tekstdelen waarop de vragen betrekking hebben..

- 3** Onderstreep de woorden of zinnen die betrekking hebben op de vraag die je wilt beantwoorden, dit voorkomt afleidingen. Dit helpt je om je te concentreren.

Gebruik deze strategieën wanneer u de vragen op p. 45D beantwoordt.

Woordenboekgebruik

- 4** Het opzoeken van woorden die je niet kent, neemt kostbare tijd in beslag. Gebruik je woordenboek dan ook verstandig. Probeer de betekenis van een woord te raden door goed naar de rest van de zin te kijken. Zelfs als raden niet makkelijk is, kan je wellicht een idee krijgen van de betekenis. Je zou, bijvoorbeeld, kunnen raden dat “respiratory disease” een ziekte is. Dit kan al voldoende informatie geven om de rest van de tekst te begrijpen en de vragen te kunnen beantwoorden.

Zoek alleen woorden op als je echt moet weten wat ze precies betekenen. Je zou, bijvoorbeeld “respiratory disease” opzoeken als je moet weten welk deel van het lichaam aangetast is, om de vraag te beantwoorden.

Extra tip: Sommige moeilijke of technische woorden of uitdrukkingen, die verwarrend of onbekend zijn bij de gemiddelde lezer, zullen wellicht worden uitgelegd in de tekst.

Gebruik de strategie:

- a Raad de betekenis van het woord ‘canine’ (regel 2).
- b In alinea 2 wordt de betekenis van een woord uitgelegd. Welk woord is dat?
- c Maak, terwijl je de vragen om p.45D beantwoordt, een lijstje van de woorden die je makkelijk kon raden en een lijstje van woorden die je echt moest opzoeken.

Vraagtypen: open vragen

- 5** Lees de tekst direct voor en na het gat. Kies de juiste antwoordmogelijkheid: scan de tekst op informatie die de antwoordmogelijkheden ondersteunt of weerlegt. Als je geen informatie vindt die de antwoordmogelijkheid weerlegt maar ook geen informatie die het bevestigt, dan is het antwoord waarschijnlijk fout. Let op: de juiste antwoordmogelijkheid kan verwijzen naar de hoofdgedachte in plaats van naar iets specifieks.

Gebruik de strategie: Beantwoord vraag 1 en koppel de antwoordmogelijkheden A, B of C aan de volgende beweringen:

- 1 Deze antwoordmogelijkheid geeft iets aan dat overeenkomt met het algemene idee van de tekst, maar beperkt zich niet enkel tot honden. _____
- 2 Deze antwoordmogelijkheid beweert iets waar geen bewijs in de tekst voor is te vinden. _____
- 3 Deze antwoordmogelijkheid is een algemene bewering die overeenkomt met de hoofdgedachte van de tekst. _____

Exam Practice

Is Having a Dog Good for Your Health?

As reported in *The Guardian*, a new study says canine lovers could be 23% less likely to die from heart disease – or it could just be that healthier people prefer dogs.

1____, according to a Swedish study that says canine ownership could reduce heart disease. A study of 3.4 million people between the ages of 40 and 80 found that having a dog was associated with a 23% reduction in death from heart disease and a 20% lower risk of dying from any cause over the 12 years of the study. Previous studies have suggested dogs relieve social isolation and depression – both linked to an increased risk of heart disease and early death.

Dog owners show better response to stress (their blood pressure and pulse rates don't soar), have higher levels of physical activity and slightly lower cholesterol levels. The American Heart Association was sufficiently convinced by a review of dozens of studies to release a statement in 2013 saying that owning a dog "was probably" associated with a reduced risk of heart disease. Their reluctance to more strongly endorse dog ownership is because most studies are what is called observational – researchers note an association but can't prove causation (that dog ownership is the cause of the effects that were observed). This means that other factors might explain why dog owners are healthier than, say, goldfish owners – for example, perhaps only people who 2____ buy pets that need daily walkies.



Tove Fall, an epidemiologist and the lead author of this latest study, says they tried their best to allow for any differences in education, existing ill-health and lifestyles between those

with and without dogs. The study found the biggest positive impact of having a dog was on people living alone, and it seemed that a dog can be a substitute for living with other people, in terms of reducing the risk of dying. In addition, the study showed that dogs encourage people to take exercise by going for walks; they provide social support, and they make life more meaningful. Dog

owners are 3____ because they have more opportunities to interact with other people. If dog owners do get ill and go into hospital, there's a huge motivation to try to get back home.

Of course, getting a dog and watching it from your sofa while you eat fatty food is not going to reduce your risk of heart disease. And a toy dog may look cute, but won't have any effect either. Fall's study showed the most health benefits came from having retrievers or pointers. Until her German shorthaired pointer died last year, Fall ran 10 km with her most days. She said that Sweden has one of the lowest rates of dog ownership in Europe. She has recently got a new puppy and hopes that the study will increase acceptance of the idea that dogs are important to people.

1 Kies de juiste antwoordmogelijkheid voor gat 1.

- A Dogs can replace doctors
- B Dogs really are our best friends
- C Pets can do wonders for our health

2 Waarom aarzelde the American Heart Association "to more strongly endorse dog ownership"? (regel 18)

- A Mensen hebben geen hond nodig om gezond te zijn.
- B Het is wellicht niet de enige reden waarom onderzoeken deze resultaten hebben voortgebracht.
- C Ze hebben niet genoeg gegevens over de effecten die andere huisdieren hebben.
- D Ze vertrouwden de resultaten van het onderzoek niet.

3 Kies de juiste antwoordmogelijkheid voor gat 2.

- A have never had a pet before
- B don't usually exercise
- C are fit in the first place

4 Kies de juiste antwoordmogelijkheid voor gat 3.

- A more sociable
- B less selfish
- C physically healthier

5 Welke conclusie kunnen we trekken uit de laatste alinea?

- A Owning a dog does not mean you automatically have better health.
- B People should not own small dogs.
- C Swedish people are not healthy.
- D Tove Fall's study has not had the effect she hoped it would.

- ★3 Imagine you are interviewing a favourite star/celebrity. Write seven questions about his/her life. Use the ideas below to help you. Do you know any of the answers?

How often _____? When _____?
Who _____ with? Where _____?
What type of _____ prefer? like _____ing?

*Do you like listening to music?
Where do you go on holiday?
What type of car do you prefer?*

2.2 Present Continuous

We use the Present Continuous for things that are happening at the moment of speaking.

+	I		'm (am) reading a book.
	You/We/They		're (are) playing a game.
	He/She/It		's (is) sleeping.
-	I		'm not (am not) reading a book.
	You/We/They		aren't (are not) playing a game.
	He/She/It		isn't (is not) sleeping.
?	Am	I	reading a book? Yes, I am. No, I'm not.
	Are	you/ we/they	playing a game? Yes, you/we/they are. No, you/we/they aren't.
	Is	he/she/ it	sleeping? Yes, he/she/it is. No, he/she/it isn't.
	Where	are	you going?
	What	is	he doing?

Spelling rules

- Most verbs, add *-ing*: go – **going**, look – **looking**
- Verbs ending in *-e*, cut *-e* and add *-ing*: live – **living**
- Short verbs that end with consonant + vowel + consonant, double the last consonant:
sit – **sitting**, swim – **swimming**

Time expressions

now at the moment
right now today

- 1 In pairs, use the phrases below to describe what is happening in the picture on page 22.

read/book sing/karaoke sit/on the sofa cut/pizza
talk/phone write/text message dance
wear/earrings play table tennis

Leo is reading a book. Gran is ...

- 2 Complete the dialogue with the Present Continuous form of the verbs in brackets.

Mum: Tom! Where are you?
Tom: Hi, mum. I **'m sitting** (sit) in the park.
Mum: What ² _____ (you/do)? ³ _____ (you/have) fun?
Tom: No, I ⁴ _____. I ⁵ _____ (study) for an exam.
Mum: I can hear Matt! ⁶ _____ (he/study) too?
Tom: Yes, he ⁷ _____.
Mum: Really? We ⁸ _____ (drive) past the park now. You ⁹ _____ (not read)! You ¹⁰ _____ (play) football!
Tom: Yes, we ¹¹ _____ (get) ready for our PE exam!

- ★3 Imagine you are having a party. Use the Present Continuous to write ten sentences about what is happening.
I'm sitting on the sofa with my friend Joanna.




2.4 Present Simple and Present Continuous

- We use the **Present Simple** for facts and routines.
Bro lives in Hollywood.
Lee plays his guitar every day.
Amy doesn't tidy her room.
What time do you get up?
- We use the **Present Continuous** for something happening at the moment of speaking.
What are you doing under the table?
I'm looking for my earring!
- We also use the **Present Continuous** for something happening around now but maybe not at the moment of speaking.
Time expressions: *these days, at the moment, this week/month*
Is she enjoying school **at the moment**?
He isn't talking to his dad **these days**.

- 1 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets.

- Oh no, it **'s raining** (rain) again!
- I _____ (live) in Berlin but I _____ (visit) London now.
- He _____ (save) money at the moment to buy a leather jacket.
- Gemma _____ (often/go) to Tenerife on holiday.
- Jim _____ (not speak) French but he _____ (know) a little Spanish.

2 Complete the sentences to make them true for you. In pairs, ask and answer questions about your sentences.

Free time 	I always _____ [activity] after school. Now I'm not _____, I'm _____.
Clothes 	I often wear _____ [item of clothing]. I never wear _____. At the moment I'm wearing _____.
Music 	I usually listen to _____ [type of music]. These days, I'm listening to _____ [group/artist/composer] a lot.

A: What do you do after school?

B: I always run in the park after school.

A: What are you doing now?

★3a Use the Present Simple to write about your typical Sunday afternoon.

On a typical Sunday afternoon, I usually sit on the sofa at home and ...

★3b Now imagine you are spending an unusual Sunday afternoon. Use the Present Continuous to write about it.

This is an unusual Sunday afternoon. I'm not sitting on the sofa at home, I'm ...

3.2 Past Simple: was/were

We use the Past Simple to talk about finished events and situations in the past. The Past Simple of *to be* is *was/were*.

+	I/He/She/It You/We/They	was at school. were at home.
-	I/He/She/It You/We/They	wasn't (was not) hungry. weren't (were not) late.
?	Was I/he/she/it Were you/we/they	hungry? Yes, I/he/she/it was. No, I/he/she/it wasn't. tired? Yes, you/we/they were. No, you/we/they weren't.
	When Where	was she born? were you yesterday?

The Past Simple of *there is/there are* is **there was/there were**.

+	There There	was were	a lion in a cage. two tigers.
-	There There	wasn't (was not) weren't (were not)	time. any people.
?	Was Were	there there	a gift shop? many people?
			Yes, there was. No, there wasn't. Yes, there was. No, there wasn't.

Time expressions

yesterday	this evening
last Tuesday/week/month/year	at one o'clock
two days/a week ago	in June/2004

1 Complete the questions with *was/were*. Then ask and answer in pairs.

- How **was** your last English test?
- _____ it cold yesterday?
- Where _____ you born?
- _____ you at a party last weekend?
- Where _____ you five hours ago?
- How old _____ you in 2010?
- _____ you late for school this morning?

A: How was your last English test?

B: It was easy!

2 Rewrite the sentences in the Past Simple.

- 'Are you bored?' 'Yes, I am.'
'Were you bored?' 'Yes, I was.'
- 'Is it cold?' 'Yes, it is.'
- 'Are you at home?' 'No, I'm not.'
- My neighbours are irritating.
- 'Is there a letter for me?' 'No, there isn't.'
- We aren't very hungry.
- There aren't any tickets.

★3 Write ten sentences about a recent day out (concert or sports game).

Last Saturday I was at a Coldplay concert. I was with ... It was at ...

There were hundreds of fans.

The weather was perfect ...

2 Complete the dialogues.

- 0 Q: Does Ed Sheeran play the guitar? (✓)
A: **Yes, he does.**
- 1 Q: Does your sister go to dance classes? (X)
A: _____
- 2 Q: Do the musicians practise every day? (✓)
A: _____
- 3 Q: Do you read comics? (X)
A: _____
- 4 Q: Does the photographer take photos of animals? (✓)
A: _____
- 5 Q: Do you and James belong to the drama club? (X)
A: _____
- 6 Q: Does Mr Harris live next door to you? (✓)
A: _____

3 Complete the dialogue with the correct Present Simple form of the verbs in brackets.

Q: **Does Lee always get up** (Lee / always / get up) early on weekdays?

A: Yes, he ¹_____.

Q: What time ²_____ (he / get up)?

A: He ³_____ (get up) at seven o'clock.

Q: What ⁴_____ (he / have) for breakfast?

A: He ⁵_____ (usually / have) cereal and orange juice, but he ⁶_____ (sometimes / have) an egg and toast.

Q: ⁷_____ (he / go) to school by bus?

A: No, he ⁸_____. He ⁹_____ (walk) there.

Unit 2a

Present Continuous: affirmative, negative, questions and short answers

We maken de Present Continuous met **to be** (**am, is of are**) + **werkwoord + ing**

I **am doing** my homework.

Martha **isn't making** a chocolate cake. She **is making** an apple pie.

Are your parents **watching** TV?

What song **are** you **listening** to?

Met korte antwoorden gebruiken we niet het hoofdwkwoord.

Q: Is the dog sleeping?

A: Yes, he is. (Not: Yes, he is sleeping.)

Q: Are they playing football?

A: No, they **aren't**. (Not: No, they aren't playing.)

1 Write sentences and questions. Use the Present Continuous.

- 0 I / chat / with my cousin online / right now
I am chatting with my cousin online right now.
- 1 what / you / make / for dinner?
- 2 my mum / not sleep / now
- 3 Listen! He / play / the drums!
- 4 the birds / not sing
- 5 the children / watch / TV?
- 6 I / not have / lunch at the moment
- 7 It's late. Why / he / work?
- 8 we / wait / for Anthony

2 Match questions 1–5 with answers a–f.

- 0 Are we playing tennis well?
- 1 Is Ella helping her dad in the garden?
- 2 Are you texting your friend?
- 3 Are they talking about football?
- 4 Is he standing behind you?
- 5 Are you and your parents having dinner?
- a No, he isn't.
- b No, I'm not.
- c No, we aren't.
- d Yes, she is.
- e Yes, they are.
- f Yes, you are.

f

3 Complete the text with the correct Present Continuous form of the verbs in brackets.

Gemma and Philippa are twins. Today is their birthday and they ⁰**are having** (have) a party for their friends and family. Their guests ¹_____ (enjoy) themselves very much. Gemma ²_____ (wear) her new blue dress and sandals. But what ³_____ (Philippa / wear)? She ⁴_____ (not wear) a dress. She ⁵_____ (wear) trousers and a pretty purple top.

What ⁶_____ (they / do)? Gemma ⁷_____ (dance) and Philippa ⁸_____ (tell) jokes. She's very funny! The twins' parents, grandparents, aunts and uncles ⁹_____ (sit) outside in the garden. Why? Because it's quieter there!

- 4 Vicky and Adam are talking on the phone. Complete the dialogue with one word in each space.

Adam: Hi, Vicky! What are you ⁰ doing? Are you ¹ _____ for the test on Monday?

Vicky: No, I'm ² _____. I'm on the bus. I ³ _____ going to the library.

Adam: Why aren't you ⁴ _____ there? The library isn't far from your house.

Vicky: I'm late, and Barry and Erica ⁵ _____ waiting for me outside the library. Wait! Erica ⁶ _____ texting me right now! She says it ⁷ _____ raining, so she and Barry are going inside.

Adam: Oh! It ⁸ _____ raining here, but there are dark clouds in the sky.

Vicky: I can't talk any more. The bus ⁹ _____ stopping and I must get off.

Adam: OK. See you later!

Unit 2b

Present Simple and Present Continuous

We gebruiken de **Present Continuous** om aan te geven wat nu, op het moment van spreken, gebeurt, of ongeveer nu. We gebruiken het vaak met tijdsbepalingen zoals **now, right now, at the moment, today, these days**.

Be quiet! The teacher **is talking** and I want to listen to her. (op het moment van spreken)
Beryl **isn't working** these days. She's **looking** for a job. (in deze huidige periode, maar niet op het moment van spreken)

We gebruiken de **Present Continuous** niet als we spreken over dagelijkse routine, gewoontes of feiten. We gebruiken dan de **Present Simple**. We gebruiken vaak uitdrukkingen zoals **always, usually, often, sometimes, never, every day, on Tuesday, in the summer**.

Jimmy **brushes** his teeth after every meal. (dagelijkse routine/gewoonte)

We often **visit** our cousins at the weekend. (gewoonte)

Vegetarians **don't eat** meat. (feit)

The sun **rises** in the east and **goes down** in the west. (feit)

- 1 Underline the time expressions. Then circle the correct verbs.

- 0 I hate / am hating getting up early in the morning.
- 1 Alicia has / is having a shower at the moment, so she can't hear her phone.
- 2 What time do you have / are you having lunch on weekdays?
- 3 My friend always helps / is helping me when I have a problem.
- 4 Be quiet! The baby sleeps / is sleeping.
- 5 I can't help you right now. I play / am playing a computer game.
- 6 They usually wear / are wearing jeans, but today they wear / are wearing smart clothes.
- 7 Tigers live / are living in Asia. They don't live / aren't living in Africa.

- 2 Complete the sentences with the correct Present Simple or Present Continuous form of the verbs in brackets.

- 0 We usually go (go) to the cinema on Friday evenings, but tonight we are going (go) to the theatre.
- 1 Henry often _____ (watch) films online, but at the moment he _____ (watch) a programme on TV.
- 2 They usually _____ (stay) at home, but today they _____ (go) out with their friends.
- 3 I _____ (have) a bath every day, but this morning I _____ (have) a shower.
- 4 Look! Granny _____ (play) a computer game! She always _____ (play) a game after dinner.
- 5 It's Saturday, so Mum _____ (not work). She _____ (not work) at the weekend.

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