

An interview about experiences

- 1 124 Read and listen. What was good and bad about Mr. Fry's experience?



- Robert** Mr. Fry, you teach us music, but we know you play a lot of sports, too. Have you ever participated in a big sports event?
- Mr. Fry** Yes, I have!
- Robert** What did you do?
- Mr. Fry** I sailed across the Atlantic Ocean about 15 years ago.
- Robert** That's amazing. How long did the journey take?
- Mr. Fry** It took about four weeks.
- Robert** And did you feel scared or worried sometimes?
- Mr. Fry** Well, we were in a terrible storm. We were very scared, but then we reminded each other that people go on these trips all the time!
- Robert** And your family? Did you miss them?
- Mr. Fry** Yes, I missed them a lot. But I thought of the future and seeing them again soon. It was difficult, but it's an experience that I'll never forget.

- 2 125 Listen and repeat.



Active Speakers

Asking about general experiences and details

Active speakers ask general questions about experiences in the present perfect.

Have you ever taken part in a big sports event?

They ask about details in the simple past.

What did you do? / How long did the trip take?

- 3 126 Read the tip. Complete the questions in the conversation with the present perfect or past simple and the words. Then listen and check.

- Beth** 0 Have you ever appeared (you / ever / appear) on TV?
- Ian** Yes, I have.
- Beth** What show 1 (you / be) on?
- Ian** I was on a quiz show.
- Beth** Wow! 2 (be) fun?
- Ian** Yes, it was. I felt nervous before the show, but I imagined myself as the winner. That made me feel better.
- Beth** 3 (you / win) anything?
- Ian** No, I didn't. I lost in the first round!



Global Skills

Emotional well-being



We all experience difficult situations, so it's a good idea to learn some techniques that can make us feel better.

- 4 Read the Global Skills box and look at the poster. Which pieces of advice did Mr. Fry follow during his race across the Atlantic?

☐ and ☐

Emotional well-being

- 1 **You're away from the people you love for a few weeks -**

Before you leave, pack photos of them, and arrange video calls. Remind yourself the separation isn't for long.



- 2 **Something goes wrong, for example you've gotten off a train in the wrong place -**

Slow down and notice if you feel stressed or angry. Take ten deep breaths. Don't be afraid to ask for help.



- 3 **You're doing a difficult or scary activity -** Imagine yourself completing the activity successfully. Tell yourself that the organizers know what they're doing. It's scary, but you will be OK.



- 4 **You've got FOMO -** Remember there is always JOMO, too! Keep a journal and write down three good things about your day before you go to sleep.



- 5 With a partner, choose an activity from the bucket list activities on page 79 or choose another idea. Think of problems that can happen during this activity and possible solutions.

Activity	Problem	Solution
perform with a live band	forget the words	invent some words!

- 6 In pairs, roleplay an interview about the activity you chose in exercise 5. Use the model below and the conversation in exercise 1.

Have you ever ... ?

Yes, I have.

What happened? / What did you ... ?

I ran / walked / climbed / traveled to ...

How did you feel?

I was very scared / worried / excited, but then ...

That's great / amazing / fantastic!



The trip of a lifetime! Carretera Austral, South America

Before you watch

1 Imagine you are going on a trip of a lifetime. Which of the things below would you like to do? Order them from best (1) to worst (6).

- | | |
|--|--|
| a ☐ go backpacking around the world | d ☐ go snorkeling |
| b ☐ cycle across a foreign country | e ☐ go surfing |
| c ☐ sail around the world | f ☐ visit famous monuments around the world |

2 Look at the photo and the map below. What can you learn about this trip of a lifetime?



While you watch

3 **Video** Watch the video with the sound off. Check (✓) the things you see.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 0 ☒ a beach | 6 ☐ a lake |
| 1 ☐ famous monuments | 7 ☐ a glacier |
| 2 ☐ a live concert | 8 ☐ mountains |
| 3 ☐ a water sport | 9 ☐ a desert |
| 4 ☐ an airport | 10 ☐ getting back home |
| 5 ☐ a plane taking off | |



Active Viewers

Filler words

People often use filler words like "um" or "erm" when they are thinking of what to say. When you watch a video, ignore these words and focus on the main points.

4 **Video** Watch again. Complete the sentences.

- Sarah started her trip in the southern-most city on Earth.
- The Carretera Austral is a km road.
- Sarah says Patagonia is a place if you like remote areas.
- Sarah enjoyed the scenery and thought the were amazing.
- Sarah's incredible journey finished in the of Chile.

5 **Video** Read the tip. Watch the video again. Circle the filler words that Sarah uses.

- 0 erm 1 sort of 2 well 3 kind of 4 like
5 you know 6 yeah 7 I guess

6 What filler words do people use in your language? Make a list with a partner.

After you watch

7 Would you like to go on a trip like Sarah's? What are the good and bad points? Discuss in a group.

1 Read the messages. Put the points in the correct order.

Alex ...

thanks Ted for the invitation says he think he can attend the party congratulates Ted on his trip receives a message about a party 1

Ted AA

I'm home again!
Please come to the Cottage Restaurant on Saturday, September 25th at 8 p.m. to help me celebrate!
Hope to see you there!
Ted

Alex

Hey Ted!
Congrats on sailing around the world. When did you get back? You're such an amazing superstar! **TBH** I always knew you could do it! I've decided to be more like you and go away more often!
Thanks for the invite to your celebration party on the 25th. I never miss an opportunity to wear my party shirt! (JK!) I've messaged the restaurant to check that I can have the night off, but I'm sure I'll be there, **no problem**.
Speak soon!

2 Read the second message again. Are the sentences T (true) or F (false)?

- 0 Ted is going to sail around the world. T ☐ F ☒
- 1 Alex was sure that Ted could sail around the world. T ☐ F ☐
- 2 Alex doesn't travel as often as Ted. T ☐ F ☐
- 3 Alex doesn't have anything to wear to the party. T ☐ F ☐
- 4 Alex doesn't think he will be free on the 25th. T ☐ F ☐



Active Writers

Informal messages

Active writers use shortened words, expressions, and acronyms in online messages.

Shortened words

congrats → *congratulations*

invite → *invitation*

Shortened expressions

promise → *I promise you.*

no problem → *There isn't a problem.*

speak soon → *I'll speak to you soon.*

see you there → *I'll see you there.*

Acronyms

DM me → *Direct message me*

IMO → *In my opinion*

ASAP → *As soon as possible*

TBH → *To be honest*

JK → *Just kidding*

IDK → *I don't know*

3 Read the tip. Then read the sentences below and add the correct words, expressions, and acronyms.

0 Congrats on winning the race!

1 The geography homework is so difficult.
 how to do it!

2 I'm sorry I didn't finish the report yesterday. I'll do it .

3 . Don't worry about the money. You can give it to me next week.

4 Dad is dancing in the kitchen. He's too terrible to watch! 😂!

5 Did you get the to Taylor's party?

6 OK, I need to do some homework.
 . Bye!

7 I contacted the YouTuber about an interview. But I don't think he'll be interested.

4 Read the message below. With a partner, follow the points and discuss how you can respond to the message with the words, expressions, and acronyms from the tip box.

- Congratulate Sophie on her job.
- Give your opinion of her job. It can be funny!
- Tell her you aren't worried about the money.
- End the message by saying you hope you'll see her soon.

Hi,
How are you? I haven't forgotten the money I owe you, and I'm so sorry that I haven't given back the money. The good news is, I've found a job! Unfortunately, it's not great – I wear a hot dog costume outside a restaurant and invite customers inside. TBH, I'm not sure how long I will do it! But I'll give back the money soon, promise! I'll DM you when they pay me.
Speak soon,
Sophie

5 Write a message.

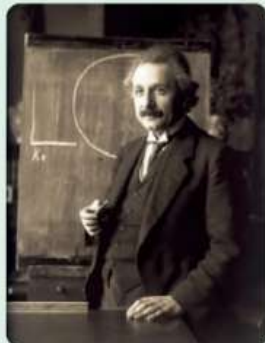
- Use the points from exercise 4 and the words, expressions, and acronyms in the tip box.
- Use the message in exercise 1 as a model.

- 1 Read the biography. (Ignore the five highlighted mistakes.) What important prize did Einstein win?

AA

Albert Einstein

Albert Einstein were a German scientist whose formula " $E=mc^2$ " made him one of the most important figures in modern history. But what else & we know about him?



Einstein was born in 1879 in Ulm, Germany, and he has grown up in Munich. He was an intelligent child who loved the math, physics, and music: he loved play the violin all day. In 1894, Einstein went to college in Bern, Switzerland, to study physics. He was married twice, and he had three children. While he was working in an office in Bern, he created " $E=mc^2$ ", which became one of his most important theories. In 1913, he moved to the University of Berlin and wrote his famous "general theory of relativity". He won the Nobel Prize for Physics in 1923. In 1932, Einstein moved to the U.S. and lived there for the rest of his life. He died in 1955, but his incredible theories are still very popular. His life and work inspire young scientists today and will continue to inspire scientists of the future.

Silvia Ribeira, Florianopolis

- 2 Read the biography again and answer the questions.

0 What is Einstein best known for?

His $E = mc^2$ formula.

1 When and where was he born?

2 What were his three favorite school subjects?

3 Did he get married or have children?

4 What happened to him in 1923?

5 Where was he living when he died?



Active Writers

Checking your work

Active writers check their grammar. Here are five common mistakes:

- a subject-verb agreement
- b question forms
- c confusion of simple past and present perfect
- d using *the* when it isn't necessary
- e use of gerund or infinitive forms

- 3 Read the tip. Correct the highlighted mistakes in the first paragraph of the biography.

a Einstein were a German scientist →
Einstein was a German scientist

b what else we know →

c has grown up →

d the math →

e he loved play →

- 4 Read the task and plan a biography.

Task: You are going to write a biography of a creative person. They can be living or dead.

- 1 Look at the people below. Are they an inspiration to you? Do you want to do a job that is similar?

Beyoncé Knowles Billie Eilish Frida Kahlo
John Lennon Leonardo da Vinci Marie Curie
Maya Angelou Oscar Niemeyer Steve Jobs
Tim Berners-Lee

- 2 Choose one of the people above or any other creative person who you would like to write about.
- 3 Go online and find out about his / her life.
- 4 Answer the questions in exercise 2 about the person.
- 5 Find a few pictures of him / her.

- 5 Write your biography.

- Use your notes from exercise 4.
- Use Silvia's biography as a model.
- Check your grammar and correct it.

Vocabulary

← Student Book p.79 p.82

Experiences

1 ★ Match the words to make experiences.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------|---|------------------------|
| 0 <input type="text"/> c | race across | a | favorite YouTuber |
| 1 <input type="text"/> | appear on | b | a live band |
| 2 <input type="text"/> | interview my | c | a desert |
| 3 <input type="text"/> | dye my | d | the world |
| 4 <input type="text"/> | perform with | e | bedroom |
| 5 <input type="text"/> | make a | f | TV |
| 6 <input type="text"/> | sail around | g | viral dance video |
| 7 <input type="text"/> | decorate my | h | hair a different color |

2 ★★ What are Emilia's intentions for the year ahead? Complete the experiences.

January 1st

This year, I'm going to do a lot of different things. First, I'm going to ⁰ decorate my bedroom. Right now, the walls are white, and I want to paint them blue.



Next, I'm going to ¹ visit a live band with my friends. We're choosing our music, and we're going to make it on my new phone!



In the summer, I'm going to ² go away for a few days with my friends - maybe in the mountains. And at night we're going to ³ stay in a desert. We want to ⁴ get back to the city. We want to ⁵ go out in the ocean, too.



Finally, I'm going to ⁶ make a video of my favorite YouTube channel. After all these amazing experiences, I'll have a great story to tell!

Phrasal verbs (movement)

3 ★ Choose the correct phrasal verbs.



- | | | | |
|---------------------------|----------|---|----------|
| 0 ☐ a | go away | b | get on |
| 1 ☐ a | get off | b | go out |
| 2 ☐ a | go out | b | stay in |
| 3 ☐ a | stay in | b | get on |
| 4 ☐ a | get back | b | get off |
| 5 ☐ a | go away | b | take off |

4 ★ Complete the conversations with the phrasal verbs below.

get back get off go away ~~go out~~ stay in

- Tom Do you want to ⁰ go out tonight?
- Pedro I can't. I need to get up early tomorrow to ¹ get back. It's the beginning of my vacation.
- Tom What time is your flight?
- Pedro 6 a.m. So I need to ² get off tonight.
- Tom You'll be tired!
- Pedro I know. And when I ³ get on the plane, there's a long bus trip to the hotel.
- Tom Oh well, you can sleep when you arrive. Hey, call me when you ⁴ get back from your vacation. I want to hear all about it!

Talk about exciting experiences

☒ This is easy ☐ OK ☐ hard ☐ for me.

Use phrasal verbs to talk about movement

☒ This is easy ☐ OK ☐ hard ☐ for me.

Present perfect (experiences): affirmative and negative

Affirmative

Subject + **have ('ve) / has ('s)** + past participle.

I
You
We
They

've

traveled.

He
She
It

's

Negative

Subject + **haven't / hasn't** + past participle.

I
You
We
They

haven't

traveled.

He
She
It

hasn't

We use the present perfect to talk about experiences.

I've **appeared** on TV, but I **haven't acted** in a movie.

We can also add **never** to make the sentence negative.

Never means **at no time**.

She's **never performed** with a live band.

Negative with never

Subject + **'ve / 's + never** + past participle.

I
You
We
They

've

never traveled.

He
She
It

's



Stop

The past participle of regular verbs is the infinitive + **-ed**.
The spelling changes in the same way as in the simple past.

I've **never sailed** on a boat.

My parents **haven't tried** Thai food.

Some verbs have irregular past participles. (See the Irregular verbs list at the end of the book.)

My brother **has seen** this movie ten times.

- 1 ★★ Complete the chart with the past participles of the verbs.

appear carry like make perform race say see

+ -ed	+ -d	-y + -ied	irregular
0 <u>appeared</u>	2	4	5
1	3		6
			7

- 2 ★★ Complete the present perfect sentences.

Use **'ve**, **'s**, **haven't**, or **hasn't**, and the past participle of the verb in parentheses.

- 0 My mom loves her bed. She **'s** never camped under the stars! (camp)
1 I never in on a Saturday night. I always go out with my friends! (stay)
2 She's run a lot of marathons, but she across a desert. (not race)
3 He's a very famous actor. He in a lot of movies and TV shows. (appear)
4 They on a boat before, so they know what they're doing. (sail)
5 We our house. We don't know how to! (not decorate)

- 3 ★★ Complete the blog post with the present perfect form of the verbs.

dye interview make never post
paint not try write

< Previous
Forum
Next >

Tell us something you're proud of!

Poster1 I ⁰ 've interviewed my favorite YouTuber! I was at an event for YouTubers and their fans, and he was there! I was very nervous, but he was very friendly.

Poster2 I ¹ my hair a lot of different colors. It's pink now! My friends think I'm brave. I ² green yet. Maybe next year!

Poster3 My sister and I ³ a viral dance video. We're really good dancers. I'm good at singing, too, but I ⁴ a song online.

Poster4 I ⁵ my own novel. It's the story of a boy who can move things with his eyes! My brother is good at art, and he ⁶ some really cool pictures for children's books. He's going to do some for my book, too.

LO Use the present perfect to talk about life experiences

✓ This is easy 😊 OK 😊 hard 😊 for me.

Present perfect (experiences): questions

Questions

Have / Has + subject + **ever** + past participle?

Have	I you we they	ever	performed?
Has	he she it		

Short answers

Affirmative

Yes, I
you
we
they } **have.**

Yes, he
she
it } **has.**

Negative

No, I
you
we
they } **haven't.**

No, he
she
it } **hasn't.**

We use questions with the present perfect and **ever** to ask about experiences.

"Have you **ever** raced across the desert?"

"Yes, I **have**. It was awesome!"

We use **been** and **gone** as the past participles of **go**.

been = I went and came back.

gone = I went and I am there now.

"Have you **ever been** to Russia?" "Yes, I went there last year."

"Where has your dog **gone**?" "I don't know. I can't find him anywhere!"

4 ★★ Complete the mini-dialogues with *have*, *has*, *haven't*, or *hasn't*.

- "**Have** you ever gotten off a train at the wrong station?"
"Yes, I ! I've done it two or three times!"
- " your parents ever given you a really expensive present for your birthday?"
"No, they . But they always buy me nice things."
- " your brother ever been snorkeling?"
"No, he . He doesn't like water!"
- " I ever told you about the time I sailed around the world?"
"Yes, you . Hundreds of times!"

5 ★★ Find and correct one grammar mistake in each conversation. 🗒️

- "~~Has~~ you ever been away without your parents?"
"Yes, I have." **Have**
- "Have your parents ever saw this movie?"
"Yes, they have."
- "Has Tom ever appeared on TV?"
"No, he haven't."
- "You have and your friends ever camped under the stars?"
"Yes, we have."
- "Have you ever wrote a novel?"
"No, I haven't."
- "Has your sister performed with a live band?"
"No, she has."

6 ★★ Complete questions 1-3 with the present perfect form and *ever*. Write short answers for a-d.



- Abel ^a **Have I ever told** you about my backpacking vacation? (I / tell)
- Mia ^b ✗. It sounds great.
- Abel It was great! We camped on a beach and spent all day in the ocean. What about you?
- Mia ^c ✗. But we want to! I'm also hoping to go snorkeling this summer.
- Abel ^d it before? (you / do)
- Mia ^e ✓. And I want to take my little sister.
- Abel ^f it? (she / try)
- Mia ^g ✓. She loves snorkeling.

LO Use the present perfect to ask about life experiences 🗒️

✓ This is easy 😊 OK 😊 hard 😊 for me.

A profile

1 ★★ 177 Read and listen to the blog post. Match headings 0–3 with paragraphs A–D.

0 ☒ C Greta's experiences

2 ☐ Greta's influence on others

1 ☐ A famous young woman with an important message

3 ☐ How Greta became an environmental activist

The Greta effect

A Have you ever heard of Greta Thunberg? She's the young environmental activist whose face has become famous all over the world. She has appeared on TV to ask governments for their help in stopping climate change. Reporters have interviewed her for her opinions. She's met politicians to discuss the environment. But who is Greta? And why has she become so famous?

B Greta was born in Stockholm, Sweden. Her parents aren't activists, but Greta became very worried about the environment at a young age. In 2018, when she was 15, she stopped going to school, and started protesting outside the Swedish Parliament. Soon, thousands of students around the world were protesting, too.

C As a result of her work, Greta has had many exciting experiences. She has sailed across the Atlantic to attend a climate change conference in the United States. She has been to other countries, spoken in front of thousands, and written a book with her family. Young people are inspired by her simple, clear message.

D Millions of children and teenagers around the world left their classrooms to go and protest in the streets against climate change. Many started their own environmental projects, too. These included campaigns to reduce carbon emissions and the use of plastic, to remove trash from our environment, and to recycle. A new generation wants to protect our planet. And this is thanks to the "Greta effect."



2 ★ Read the text again. Find two examples for each of the following topics.

How Greta's message has become public

She's appeared on TV.

Exciting things she has done

Ways other young people are trying to protect the environment

3 ★★ Read the text again and highlight any words which you find difficult. Use a bilingual dictionary to check the meaning of each word.

4 ★★ Answer the questions with a maximum of four words.

0 What does Greta want from governments in her fight against climate change?

their help

1 What do reporters want from Greta?

2 What was she missing while she was outside the Swedish Parliament?

3 Where did she sail to?

4 Which group of people have listened to her the most?

5 What has Greta taught them about?

Read an article and recognize examples

This is easy OK hard for me.

Romeo and Juliet



Romeo Montague



Juliet Capulet



Mercutio



Tybalt Capulet



Prince of Verona



1 Romeo and his friend Mercutio go to a party. Romeo meets Juliet at the party, and they immediately fall in love. But there is a problem: Romeo is a Montague, and Juliet is a Capulet. And the two families don't get along ...



2 Romeo and Juliet decide to get married secretly.



3 After the wedding, Romeo meets Juliet's cousin Tybalt. He tries to be friends, but Tybalt isn't listening. Tybalt kills Mercutio. Romeo gets really angry and kills Tybalt.



4 Romeo isn't allowed to stay in the city.



5 Juliet's father doesn't know that Juliet has already gotten married. He chooses a husband for her, Paris. Juliet wants to escape, so she pretends to be dead. First, she sends a message to Romeo, and then she takes a special sleeping potion.



6 Romeo visits Juliet secretly. He hasn't received the message from Juliet yet, and he is really upset when he finds her.



7 Soon after, Juliet wakes up. She quickly realizes Romeo's mistake. She also can't live without her new husband ...



8 When both families learn the truth, they are very upset. They decide to make up.

A graphic novel

1 74 Look at the title of the story. What do you know about this story? Read, listen, and check.

2 74 Read and listen to the story again. Put the events in the correct order.

- a ☐ Romeo has to leave the city.
- b ☐ Romeo dies.
- c ☒ 1 Romeo and Juliet get married.
- d ☐ Juliet dies.
- e ☐ Juliet sends Romeo a message.
- f ☐ Mercutio dies.
- g ☐ The Montagues make up with the Capulets.
- h ☐ Romeo kills Juliet's cousin.
- i ☐ Juliet takes a sleeping potion.

3 Write questions for the answers.

- 0 Why is Romeo and Juliet's relationship a problem ?
Because their families don't get along.
- 1 Why ?
Because Tybalt kills his friend Mercutio.
- 2 Why ?
Because he kills Tybalt.
- 3 Why ?
Because she doesn't want to marry Paris.
- 4 Why ?
Because they don't want another tragedy like Romeo and Juliet.

4 **Your turn** Look at pictures 2, 3, and 4 from *Romeo and Juliet*. Write these parts of the story. Write 35 words or more.

Present perfect: *just, already, and yet*

- 1**  **75** Read the Grammar in context and complete it with the names. Listen and check.  

Friar Lawrence Juliet Capulet ~~Romeo~~
Romeo and Juliet Rosaline

Grammar in context

Present and Practice

Rosaline Have you heard the terrible news yet?

Friar John Yes, I have.

Benvolio Well, no one's told me yet! What is this terrible news?

Friar John ⁰ Romeo has already married ¹ Juliet, so he can't marry you, ² she.

Rosaline No, it isn't that! It's much worse.

3 has just found
4 - they're dead!

Grammar notes p.145

- 2** Complete the chart with words from the Grammar in context.

Affirmative	Negative
Romeo has ⁰ <u>already</u> married Juliet.	No one's told me ² .
Friar Lawrence has ¹ found Romeo and Juliet.	
Questions	Short answers
Have you heard the terrible news ³ ?	Yes, I ⁴ . / No, I haven't.

- 3** Complete the sentences with the present perfect and *just*.

- a He 's just started (start) dating Maisy Lewis!
- b He (break up) with Jen.
- c They (have) an argument about soccer.
- d Yesterday, I didn't want to talk to him, but we (make up).
- e I (fall) in love with someone! It was love at first sight.

- 4** Match the answers in exercise 3 with questions 0–4.

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| 0 | Why are Seb and Matt ignoring each other? | C |
| 1 | Are you still angry with your boyfriend? | |
| 2 | Why are you smiling? | |
| 3 | Alex looks cheerful. What's happened? | |
| 4 | What's wrong with Mark? | |

- 5  76 Listen and check.

- 6** Write sentences and questions with the present perfect and the words in parentheses.

- 0 you / not call / your parents (yet)

You haven't called your parents yet.

- 1 you / make / any mistakes? (yet)

- 2 I / do / all the chores (already)

- 3 they / not have / one argument. (yet)

- 4 I / make / a big decision. (just)

- 5 we / see / that movie. (already)

- 6 Ashley / start / dating someone in my class. (just)

- 7** Alex is going on a date with Maisy. Look at the picture. Write the things he has *already* done and the things he hasn't done yet.

arrange a place to meet each other charge
his phone choose his sneakers ~~comb his hair~~
leave his house take a shower



- 0 He hasn't combed his hair yet.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 | |
| 2 | |
| 3 | |
| 4 | |
| 5 | |

- 8**  **Your turn** Write three true and three false sentences with *just*, *already*, and *yet*. In pairs, read each other's sentences and guess the false ones.

I've just broken up with Aidan.

That's false!

Emotions: verbs

- 1 77 Match the verbs with the pictures and the definitions. Then listen, check, and repeat.

blush cry frown hug laugh scream ~~shout~~ stare



- 0 shout: to say something very loudly



- 1 : to make tears come from your eyes



- 2 : to make a noise because something is funny



- 3 : to put your arms around someone



- 4 : to make a loud noise in a high voice



- 5 : to look at someone / something for a long time



- 6 : to make a serious, angry, or worried expression with lines on your forehead



- 7 : to have a red face because you're embarrassed

2 Choose the best verbs.

- 0 What funny shows make you frown / laugh?
 1 Do you ever cry / blush when you watch sad movies?
 2 Is it rude to cry / stare at people in your country?
 3 Do you scream / hug out loud during the scary moments in horror movies?
 4 Have you ever blushed / shouted at a good friend when you were angry with each other?
 5 Has anything embarrassing made you blush / scream recently?
 6 Do you hug / shout when you meet friends?
 7 Do you ever shout / frown when you're worried?

- 3 **Your turn** In pairs, ask and answer the questions in exercise 2.

What funny TV shows make you laugh?

The Simpsons!

Listening Skills

LO Listen to a conversation about relationships

Siblings: brothers and sisters

- 1 78 Ryan, Grace, and Lucas are talking about relationships. Listen and decide which question they are answering.

- a What are the most common reasons you have arguments with family members?
 b Do your siblings get along with each other?
 c Is your relationship different now from what it was in the past?



- 2 78 Listen again. Choose T (true) or F (false).

- 0 Ryan gets along with his brother's friends. T ☒ F ☐
 1 Ryan gets upset when his brother teases him. T ☐ F ☐
 2 Grace first met her cousin when she was six. T ☐ F ☐
 3 Grace never has arguments with her cousin. T ☐ F ☐
 4 Lucas's sisters get along better with each other than with him. T ☐ F ☐
 5 Lucas was helpful to his sisters when they were younger. T ☐ F ☐

- 3 78 Complete the sentences. Then listen again and check. What do you think the phrases mean?

argue close ~~close in age~~
 like a sister ~~little brother~~ only child

- 0 Ryan We're pretty close in age - 16 and 17. I'm always his little brother, of course.
 1 Grace I'm an , so I don't have any brothers or sisters. My cousin is to me.
 2 Lucas They have a really relationship. My sisters used to yell and with each other all the time.

- 4 **Your turn** In pairs, discuss the questions.

- 1 What are the advantages of having a sibling?
 2 What are the advantages of being an only child?

Grammar

LO Use *used to* to talk about things that happened regularly or existed in the past

used to

- 1 79 Read the Grammar in context and complete the conversation. Listen and check.

arguments close get along

Grammar in context Present and Practice

- Lola Did you use to ¹ _____ with Ryan when you were young?
- Reuben Ryan? No, I didn't. We didn't use to be ² _____ at all. He was my little brother, and I used to think he was really annoying! We used to shout at each other all the time.
- Lola Why did you use to have ³ _____?
- Reuben Oh, he used to copy me and borrow my things without asking.

Grammar notes p.146

- 2 Complete the chart with verbs from the Grammar in context.

Affirmative

I ⁰ used to think he was really annoying.

Negative

We ¹ _____ be close.

Information questions

Why ² _____ you _____ have arguments?

Questions

³ _____ you
_____ get along
with Ryan?

Short answers

Yes, I did.
No, I ⁴ _____.



Stop

We use *used to* + infinitive to talk about things that:

- happened regularly in the past, but don't happen now.
- existed or were true in the past, but don't exist or aren't true now.

- 3 Complete the sentences with the phrases.

~~used to believe~~ used to dress used to have
used to say used to walk

One hundred or more years ago ...

- People used to believe the Earth was flat!
- Encyclopedias _____ that bees were a type of bird.
- Parents _____ girls in blue, and boys in pink.
- Homes _____ radios.
- People _____ everywhere because there weren't many cars.

- 4 80 Listen and check.

- 5 Complete the sentences with *used to* or *didn't use to*, and the verbs.

do eat get along laugh live ~~worry~~

- I didn't use to worry about exams, but now I get really stressed about them.
- I _____ at all my brother's jokes, but now they're annoying.
- My sister and I _____, but now I think she's great.
- We _____ martial arts, but now we don't have time.
- Tom _____ meat, but he isn't vegetarian anymore.
- We _____ in Los Angeles, but then we moved to Houston.

- 6 Make questions with *used to*.

When you were younger ...

- 0 what / you / hate / eating?

What did you use to hate eating?

- 0 you / like / salad

Did you use to like salad?

- 1 you / go / to a different school?

- 2 what classes / you / enjoy?

- 3 what / you / watch / on TV?

- 4 you / have / a favorite toy?

- 5 you / ride / a bike?

- 6 where / you / go / on vacation?

- 7 What / do / on the weekends?

- 7 Your turn In pairs, ask and answer the questions in exercise 6.

What did you use to hate eating?

I used to hate eating vegetables.

5

Listening Skills

LO Listen to conversations about couples, and recognize synonyms and antonyms

Couples

1 **81** Listen to three conversations about couples. Match conversations 1–3 with sentences a–d. There is one extra sentence.

- a They get along, but they aren't dating. 3
- b They made up recently.
- c They've had a lot of arguments.
- d They've just started dating.

2 **81** Listen again. Choose the correct answers.

- 0 (Conversation 1) Ethan and Abbie ...
 - a have just had an argument.
 - b** are going out at the moment.
 - c have broken up again.
- 1 (Conversation 1) Why are the speakers surprised?
 - a** Ethan and Abbie have different personalities.
 - b Ethan and Abbie aren't interested in the same things.
 - c Abbie is unreliable and rude.
- 2 (Conversation 2) Why did Simon and Sofia start dating again?
 - a** They live very near to each other.
 - b They missed each other.
 - c The speakers don't know exactly.
- 3 (Conversation 3) Jenny and Pete ...
 - a** first met when they were young.
 - b broke up after a few dates.
 - c have just fallen in love.



Active Listeners

Recognizing synonyms and antonyms

Active listeners can recognize words with opposite meanings.

3 Read the tip. Then match the pairs of opposites.

bored confused rude stressed
unfriendly unkind unreliable

- 0 kind unkind
- 1 friendly
- 2 reliable
- 3 polite
- 4 interested
- 5 relaxed
- 6 certain

4 **81** Listen to conversations 1 and 2 again. Write the words you hear from exercise 3.

- 0 kind
- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6

Reading Skills

LO Read a magazine article about two brothers and identify the main events

A magazine article

1 **82** Read and listen to the article. Match sentences a–e with blanks 0–4 in the article. Then listen and check.

- a They had a meeting with all the workers in the company and explained the situation.
- b ~~Rudi, two years older, was loud and confident.~~
- c The people of Herzogenaurach became either Puma or Adidas fans.
- d But the two wives didn't get along.
- e Their business became successful very quickly.



Active Readers

Identifying the main events

Active readers can identify the main events in a story.

2 **82** Read the tip. Then read the article again. Match the beginnings and ends of the sentences to identify the main events in the story of Adidas and Puma.

- a the brothers stopped getting along.
- b Jesse Owens made the company famous.
- c Adi formed Adidas.
- d Rudi Dassler started working with his brother.
- e ~~Adi Dassler started designing sports shoes.~~
- f Rudi left Dassler Brothers.

- 0 In 1920, e
- 1 In 1924,
- 2 In 1936,
- 3 In the early 1940s,
- 4 In 1948,
- 5 In 1949,

3 Complete the sentences with one word.

- 0 Rudi was good at selling shoes because he was confident.
- 1 The athlete Jesse Jones the brothers' shoes at the 1936 Olympic Games.
- 2 Friedl and Katherina didn't have a good .
- 3 We don't know why the brothers speaking.
- 4 The workers had to make a about which brother they wanted to work for.
- 5 Adi invented his company's name from the first three of his first and last names.
- 6 The companies up by having a soccer match.

4 **Your turn** In groups, discuss the questions.

- 1 Do you know what brands any famous sports people or teams wear?
- 2 What sneaker brands do you like?
- 3 When you go shopping, do you always choose the same brand of sneakers or clothes? If not, what influences your choices?

The Adidas and Puma story

The argument that lasted 60 years



¹ As young brothers, Adi and Rudi Dassler used to get along well. They both loved sports, but they had very different personalities. Adi was quiet and hard-working. ²

⁵ In 1920, Adi started making sports shoes at home, in the small town of Herzogenaurach, Germany.

Adi was a brilliant designer, but he needed help to sell his shoes. So four years later, his brother, a talented salesman, joined the company. They called it Dassler Brothers Shoes. ¹ It made sneakers for Olympic athletes – including the American athlete Jesse Owens. In 1936, Owens won four Olympic gold medals while he was wearing Dassler Brothers sneakers. Suddenly ¹⁵ the Dassler brand was world-famous.

At that time, both brothers lived in the same house with Rudi's wife, Friedl, and their young children. In 1937, Adi fell in love with and married Katherina

²⁰ Martz. Now there were two families living together. ²

Then in the early 1940s, the brothers argued and stopped speaking. No one knows exactly why, but in 1948 they decided not to work together anymore. ³ The workers had to decide: did they want to work for Adi or Rudi?

The same year, Rudi started his own company, just 500 meters from the house they used to share. He called it Ruda (from Rudi and Dassler), but soon he ³⁰ changed the name to Puma. A year later, Adi started Adidas (from Adi and Dassler).

The brothers never spoke to each other again, and their argument divided their town. ⁴ The town even had two different soccer teams – ³⁵ one wore Puma shoes, and the other wore Adidas! But in 2009, the companies decided to make up. They played a game of soccer together – 61 years after the brothers stopped speaking!



Share news

- 1 83 Read and listen. Then complete the summary with one or two words in each blank.



- 1 Zoe Have you heard the news about Lauren and Rob?
 Alison No, what's happened?
 Zoe They've just broken up.
 Alison Ha, ha! Are you kidding?
 5 Zoe No. I thought they were getting along really well.
 Alison I know. It's really surprising. I can't believe it. The last time we saw them, they were laughing and joking. Why did they break up?
 Zoe They had a really big argument.

- 10 Zoe has some ⁰ news to share. Lauren and Rob
 1 broken up. Zoe and Alison
 are ² because Lauren and Rob used to
 3 really well. They ⁴
 because of a big ⁵ .

- 2 84 Listen and repeat.



Active Speakers

Sharing news

Active speakers use phrases like *Have you heard (the news) about ...?*, *They've just ...*, and *When did that happen?* or *Why ...?* to share and discuss personal news.

- 3 Read the tip and look at exercise 1 again. Choose the correct answers.

- 1 Zoe uses the simple past / present perfect to share the news.
 2 Zoe and Alison use the present perfect / simple past and past progressive to discuss the details of the news.

- 4 85 Complete the conversation. Listen and check.

- Eva Hey, Maria. ⁰ Have you heard about Stella and Luis? (you / hear)
 Maria No, why? What ¹ ? (happen)
 Eva They ² dating! (just / start)
 Maria Oh, wow! I can't believe it! That's great. When
 3 ? (that / happen)
 Eva Last week, while they ⁴ at the youth club. (hang out)



Global Skills

Being kind about others

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



When you share news and talk about friends, it is important to be respectful and sensitive. You should not say anything about other people that might make them feel embarrassed or unhappy.

- 5 Read the Global Skills box. Find three examples of being unkind in this conversation. Then find an example of an unkind comment or reaction in exercise 1.

Conversation

Have you heard the news? Sally and Cooper have broken up! 😊

Yeah. They were having a big argument after school.

Could you hear what they were saying?

It was funny. 😊

Cooper was really rude. 😡

- 6 In pairs, plan and have a conversation about one of these situations. Use the model below and the conversations in exercises 1 and 4.

- 1 Two friends have just made up. You're surprised because they had a really big argument recently.
 2 Two friends have just been on a date. You aren't surprised because they share a lot of interests.

Have you heard (the news) about ... ?

What's happened?

She / He's / They've just ...

Are you kidding? / That's great! / It's really surprising! / I'm not surprised. / When did that happen?

He / She was / They had / were ...-ing.





Milton and Phyllis



Before you watch

1 Look at the pictures. Answer the questions.

- 1 Which person appears in all four of the pictures?
- 2 What order were the pictures taken in?
How can you tell?

- 3 What do you think the relationship is between the man and the woman?

2 Does your family have old photographs? What do they show?

While you watch



Active Viewers

Understanding a narrative sequence

Active viewers can use visual and spoken clues to understand the sequence of events in a narrative.

3 **Video** Read the tip. Then watch the preview and put the events in the correct order.

- | | |
|--|---|
| a ☐ army | e ☐ college (#1) |
| b ☐ 1 childhood | f ☐ college (#2) |
| c ☐ dating | g ☐ their life today |
| d ☐ marriage | h ☐ family |

4 **Video** Watch the video and check your answers to exercise 3.

5 **Video** Watch again. Choose T (true) or F (false).

- | | |
|---|--|
| 0 Milton and Phyllis are Cole's great-grandparents. | T ☒ F ☐ |
| 1 Milton and Phyllis didn't have brothers or sisters. | T ☐ F ☐ |
| 2 They dated after Milton joined the army. | T ☐ F ☐ |
| 3 Milton wrote letters to Phyllis. | T ☐ F ☐ |
| 4 Milton and Phyllis had two children. | T ☐ F ☐ |
| 5 Phyllis was 49 when she graduated from college. | T ☐ F ☐ |
| 6 Milton and Phyllis are very happy together. | T ☐ F ☐ |

After you watch

6 Read the tip. Then read the lines from the video and the questions. Why do you think these things happened? Answer the questions using *maybe*.

- 1 Phyllis: "My teacher wanted me to go to college, but my mother said that wasn't possible." Why did Phyllis's mother stop her from going to college? *Maybe ...*
- 2 Cole: "Great-Grandpa used to write letters to Great-Grandma from Europe." Why didn't Milton text or call Phyllis instead? *Maybe ...*



Global Skills

Understanding a historical context

When you watch videos about historical events, it is important to remember what was "normal" at the time the events happened.

6

The senses



Metro VIDEO

Ben's vlog
My favorite places



Ava · 3 hours ago

This video reminded me of my favorite place – a beautiful park that I haven't visited for years.

👍 36 🗨️ Reply

A **Video** **86** Watch or listen to the video. In groups, read the questions and discuss your ideas.

- 0 Who is Ben? He's a vlogger.
- 1 Why do you think Ben made this video?
- 2 Who might his audience be?
- 3 What is Ben's message at the end of the video?

B Watch or listen again. Complete the sentences. (Two sentences have the same answer.)

a friend ~~beautiful places~~ his family relaxed the sand
the sunlight on the city the sunset the waves

Lake Ontario, Canada

- 0 When Ben feels stressed, he thinks about beautiful places.
- 1 When he's at Lake Ontario in Canada, he feels .
- 2 He likes the sound of .
- 3 looks beautiful.

West Palm Beach, South Florida, U.S.

- 4 Ben visits West Palm Beach with .
- 5 there looks beautiful.
- 6 feels nice.

Arthur's Seat, Edinburgh, U.K.

- 7 Ben visits Arthur's Seat with .
- 8 He likes watching .

C In pairs, discuss the questions.

- 1 What do you think about when you feel stressed?
- 2 Where would you "visit" by closing your eyes and using your imagination? Can you describe what you can see and hear? How do you feel?

Sense verbs and adjectives

1 87 Label the pictures. Listen and check.

colorful disgusting fresh hard rough **salty**
shiny smooth soft sour spicy sweet

Tastes ...



These pretzels taste
0 salty.



This curry tastes
1 .



This candy tastes
2 .



Lemons and limes taste
3 .

Feels ...



This wood feels
4 .



This blanket feels
5 .



This sandpaper feels
6 .



These stones feel
7 .

Looks ...



These balloons look
8 .



This bag looks
9 .

Smells ...



These flowers smell
10 .



This trash smells
11 .

2 88 Choose the correct answers. Listen and check.

Southeast Asia Journal

Some fruits, like the durian, jackfruit, and rambutan, have a ⁰**hard** / **sweet** skin on the outside, and ¹**soft** / **salty** fruit on the inside. In Vietnam, they call rambutans chom chom, meaning "messy hair," because of their unusual skin! On the inside, there is ²**shiny** / **rough**, white fruit.



Mango sticky rice was my favorite Thai dessert. It ⁶**tasted** / **looked**

These ³**fresh** / **spicy** flowers at the market in Kunming, China, were very ⁴**colorful** / **smooth**. They ⁵**felt** / **smelled** amazing!

delicious, but it was very ⁷**disgusting** / **sweet**.



3 **Your turn** In pairs, play a guessing game. Use the pictures in exercise 1 or your own ideas.

They're small and they taste salty.

Pretzels!

No. What else tastes salty?

Fries?

No! What else is small and tastes salty?

Peanuts?

Yes!

International English

Intonation

Ben is Canadian. He speaks carefully, often pausing in the middle of sentences. We can recognize when a clause or sentence is finished from the speaker's intonation: it goes down when the thought or sentence is finished and up when it is not.

I can just travel there in my mind by closing my eyes, feeling the rocks on my feet, hearing the sound of the waves, and seeing the light of the city waking up before my eyes.

D **Video** 89 Read the International English box. Watch or listen to the example.

E **Video** 90 Watch or listen to the sentences from Ben's vlog. Use arrows to show where Ben's intonation goes up and where it goes down.

- The sand of West Palm Beach is so beautiful, and it feels so nice on your feet.
- Standing on the coast is like standing at the edge of the world.
- I usually go there with a friend and watch the sunset.
- For me, thinking of natural, incredibly beautiful places helps me come up with ideas for things.



The brain: our sixth sense AA



1 Humans have five senses: sight, hearing, smell, taste, and touch. We get 80% of our sensory information through our eyes, so sight is our most important sense. The second most important is hearing. Our other senses are nice to have, but it would be hard for the human race to survive without sight and hearing.

Erik Weißenmayer has

been blind since he was 14, but that has never stopped him from doing the things he loves. He first tried rock climbing when he was 16, and since then he's climbed hundreds of mountains.



15 In 2001, he became the first (and only) blind person to climb Mount Everest! Now, Weißenmayer climbs with the help of technology called the BrainPort that helps him to "see" the environment and objects around him. The BrainPort sends basic images from a video camera, via a micro-processor, to a pad on his tongue. Electrodes on this pad form shapes. The tongue feels the shapes, and the brain then transforms the information into simple pictures. The idea of the technology is that we "see" with our brains, not just with our eyes. The BrainPort allows Weißenmayer to do things that used to be impossible – he can walk, "see" a ball, and play ball games with his children. He can also climb without help from others.

Craig Lundberg lost his sight when he was 21 and, like

Weißenmayer, Lundberg has continued to live an active life. Since losing his sight, he has run a marathon, completed a 550-km bike ride, and climbed Mount Kilimanjaro! Lundberg was one of the first people to try the BrainPort, and he was excited about how the device might improve life for blind people. He was able to identify objects, read words, and walk without help when using the BrainPort.



A textbook

1 **91** What do the men in the pictures have in common? Listen, read, and check.

2 Read the sentences about Erik Weißenmayer and Craig Lundberg. Choose T (true) or F (false).

- | | | |
|--|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 0 They have been blind since birth. | T ☐ | F ☒ |
| 1 They both went blind when they were teenagers. | T ☐ | F ☐ |
| 2 They enjoy being outdoors. | T ☐ | F ☐ |
| 3 They both enjoy climbing. | T ☐ | F ☐ |
| 4 They've both climbed Mt Kilimanjaro. | T ☐ | F ☐ |

3 Answer the questions.

0 What are the five senses?

sight, hearing, smell, taste, and touch

1 Which is the most important sense, and why?

2 To survive, which two senses do humans need the most?

3 What record does Erik Weißenmayer hold?

4 What three things can Weißenmayer do now that he has the BrainPort?

5 What three things can Craig Lundberg do now that he has the BrainPort?

4 **92** Your turn In pairs, discuss the questions.

1 Order the senses from most important to least important. Explain your reasons.

2 In the future, how do you think technology will help us with other physical problems?

Present perfect: *for* and *since*

- 1 92 Read and listen to the Grammar in context. Whose is the BrainPort?

Grammar in context

Doctor How long have you had your BrainPort?

Carla I haven't had it for long.

Dad I think she's had it for about three years. Is that right, Carla?

Carla Yes, I've used the BrainPort since I was 17.

Present and Practice



Grammar notes p.149

- 2 Complete the chart with words from the Grammar in context.

Affirmative

I've used the BrainPort ⁰ since I was 17.

She's had it ¹ about three years.

Negative

I haven't had it ² long.

Questions

³ has Carla had her BrainPort?



We can use the present perfect to talk about an action or state that started in the past and that continues now.

We use the present perfect and *for* to talk about periods of time. We use *since* to specify a point in time. We use a noun phrase or a clause after *since*.

I've been here for 20 minutes. I've been here since 10:30.

We use *How long ...?* to ask about the duration of the action or state.

- 3 Match the sentence halves.

- 0 Has Alice lived in L.A. for a
 1 We haven't lost a game since
 2 Have you been here since
 3 Rudy has been in college for
 4 How long have
 5 I've known you since
 6 How long has
 a ~~ten years?~~
 b six o'clock?
 c we were five.
 d two years.

- e you studied English?
 f Lara played soccer?
 g I joined the team.

- 4 93 Listen and check.



- 5 Complete the sentences with *for* or *since*.

- 0 They've lived in Miami for ten years.
 1 We've done 12,000 steps every day last weekend.
 2 I've had a headache a few hours.
 3 This store hasn't been open long.
 4 We've been in this school we were 12.
 5 Has she been here 3:30?
 6 You haven't fought with Simon ages.
 7 I've felt sick I had breakfast.
 8 My brother hasn't gone out with anyone a few months.

- 6 Write questions with *How long* and the present perfect. Write answers with *for* or *since*.

- 0 you / live here?
 I / live / here / I was three
How long have you lived here?
I've lived here since I was three.
 1 you / do / chores at home?
 I / do / chores at home / I was ten

 2 you / study / English?
 I / study / English / eight years

 3 we / be / in this class?
 we / be / in this class / 9:30

 4 you / know / your best friend?
 we / know / each other / ten years

 5 you / have / your backpack?
 I / have / it / the beginning of this year

- 7 Your turn In pairs, ask and answer the questions in exercise 6.

How long have you lived here?

I've lived here for fifteen years. How about you?

Sleep

- 1 94 Look at the quiz and fill in the blanks. Listen and check.
- 2 Do the quiz. Choose T (true) or F (false).
- 3 Add up your points. Look at the key on page 126, and compare in pairs. Do you agree?

Are you a good sleeper?

feel sleepy lie in bed yawn

- 0 I yawn as soon as someone else yawns.

T ☐ (2) F ☐ (1)

- 1 I always after school.

T ☐ (2) F ☐ (1)

- 2 I hate getting up. I for hours on weekends.

T ☐ (2) F ☐ (1)

fall asleep lie awake wake up

- 3 I as soon as my head touches the pillow.

T ☐ (2) F ☐ (1)

- 4 I sometimes at night.

T ☐ (1) F ☐ (2)

- 5 I early on Saturdays.

T ☐ (1) F ☐ (2)☐ ☐

have a nightmare have dreams snore

- 6 I a lot when I have a cold.

T ☐ (2) F ☐ (1)

- 7 I about flying!

T ☐ (2) F ☐ (1)

- 8 After I , I'm worried for a few minutes, but then I just go back to sleep.

T ☐ (2) F ☐ (1)

Listening Skills

LO Listen to a podcast about teenagers and sleep



Teenagers and sleep

- 1 95 Listen to the podcast and choose the main idea.
- a Teenagers should go to bed earlier than 11:00 p.m.
 - b High schools should start later than 7:30 a.m.
 - c High school students should stop sulking.
 - d Parents should change their body clocks.
- 2 95 Read the questions. Listen again and answer.
- 1 What is the body clock?
 - 2 Based on information in the podcast, what effect would changing the school start time to 9:00 a.m. have on students?

- 3 96 Complete the summary of the podcast. Listen and check.

6 7 7:30 9 9 9½ 10 11 43

Until the age of ⁰ 13, most people feel sleepy at around ¹ :00 p.m. After this age, people usually feel sleepy at around ² :00 p.m. Teenagers need a lot of sleep – up to ³ hours of sleep every night. If high school starts at ⁴ a.m., you need to get up at ⁵ :00 a.m. But your body needs more than ⁶ hours of sleep. That's why some high schools have changed classes to start at ⁷ :00 or ⁸ :00 a.m.

- 4 Your turn Would you prefer your high school to start later than 9:00 a.m?

Simple past or present perfect?

- 1 97 Read and listen to the Grammar in context. Who can you see in the picture?

Grammar in context

- Liv Have you ever fallen asleep anywhere unusual?
- Lou No, I've never done that, but my brother has fallen asleep in some strange places!
- Liv Ha, ha! Where?
- Lou Last week, we went to the movies, and he fell asleep during the movie. And he snored!

Present and Practice



Grammar notes p.150

- 2 Complete the chart with verbs from the Grammar in context.

Present perfect

0 Have you ever fallen asleep anywhere unusual?

1 I that.

Simple past

Last week, we 2 to the movies.

He 3 asleep. And he

4 !



Stop

We use the present perfect to talk generally about past experiences in our life.

I've fallen asleep in a lot of strange places!

In sentences with the present perfect, we don't say the exact time when something happened.

I've fallen asleep at the movies. (NOT ~~I've fallen asleep at the movies last week.~~)

If we want to say when something happened, we use the simple past.

My brother fell asleep at the movies yesterday.

We use the present perfect to introduce the topic. Then we use the simple past to add more information about it.

I've eaten chili chocolate. It was delicious!

- 3 Choose the correct simple past or present perfect forms.

0 I saw / 've seen that movie before.

I saw / 've seen it last month.

1 I 've had / I had a nightmare last night.

Did you ever have / Have you ever had one?

2 Julia Have you gotten / Did you get a lift yesterday?

Riley No. I walked / 've walked.

3 Kevin Did you ever go / Have you ever been to a safari park?

Elliot No. There was / has been a school trip to one last year, but I haven't gone / didn't go.

- 4 98 Listen and check.

- 5 Complete the conversations with the pairs of verbs. Use the present perfect and the simple past.

drive / ride earn / pay give / speak
have / stay visit / go

0 " Have you ever had a sleepover at Amy's?"

"Yes. I stayed at her house last Friday."

1 " ever any money?"

"Sure. My parents me \$10 for cleaning the car last weekend."

2 " ever a presentation to more than 100 people?"

"Yes. I about the environment to the whole school last year."

3 " ever a car?"

"No, but I a motorcycle last summer."

4 " ever the U.S.?"

"No, I haven't, but we on vacation to Mexico a few years ago."

- 6 Write sentences that are true for you in your notebook using the prompts below. Use the present perfect to talk about your experiences. If there is more information, write a sentence in the simple past.

0 swim / in the ocean

I've swum in the ocean. I swam in the ocean last summer. / I haven't swum in the ocean.

1 work out / in a park

2 sleep / in a tent

3 forget / something important for school

4 sell / something to a friend

5 play / a joke on someone

6 have / an argument with a friend

7 have / a dream about living in another country

- 7 Your turn In pairs, ask and answer questions about the sentences in exercise 6.

Have you ever swum in the ocean?

Yes, I have. I swam in the ocean in Florida last July.

6

Listening Skills

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



LO Listen to a conversation about food and sleep, and identify unknown words

Food to help you sleep

1 **199** Look at the list of foods. Which do you think might make you feel sleepy? Which can keep you awake? Write *S* (sleepy) or *A* (awake). Listen and check.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| 0 bananas <u>S</u> | 4 pizza ☐ |
| 1 burgers ☐ | 5 potato chips ☐ |
| 2 cherries ☐ | 6 pretzels ☐ |
| 3 nuts ☐ | |



Active Listeners

Identifying unknown words

Active listeners can identify the meaning of unknown words by thinking about the context and meaning of the rest of the sentence.

2 Read the tip. Then read the extract from the conversation and look at the bold word. Choose the correct picture. Why did you choose this answer?

It's only a little snack ... some potato chips or pretzels, maybe a **slice** of pizza.



3 **199** Read the extracts from the conversation. Then listen and choose the correct meaning of the bold words.

- 0 "High-fat foods ... are the **enemy** of sleep."
 a someone or something that helps you
b someone or something that acts against you
 c someone or something that forms a connection
- 1 "She **did some research** and discovered that ..."
 a studied the facts about something
 b changed her behavior in certain ways
 c asked herself some important questions
- 2 "Burgers are harder for your body to **digest**."
 a to change food into substances that your body can use
 b to find substances that aren't needed
 c to grow healthy and strong from a good diet
- 3 "**Melatonin** is something that your body produces when it's time to go to sleep."
 a a smell b a sound c a chemical

4 **199** Read the sentences. Listen and complete each sentence with three words.

- 0 Riley is tired because she hasn't slept well for ages.
- 1 Riley and brushes her teeth before she gets into bed.
- 2 foods aren't good for sleep because they make you thirsty.
- 3 High-fat foods are harder for your body to digest, which can .
- 4 Bananas contain minerals that help your .

Reading Skills

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



LO Read a web article about the importance of sleep, and make predictions

A web article



Active Readers

Making predictions about a text

Active readers can predict what a text is going to say. This helps you understand ideas while you are reading.

1 Read the tip. You are going to read an article about the importance of sleep. Think about the questions and make notes about your predictions before you read the article.

- What problems can we have if we don't get enough sleep?
- How can we make sure we sleep well?

2 **100** Read and listen to the article. Which of your ideas does it mention?

3 **100** Choose the correct answers. Read or listen to the article again to check your answers.

- 0 Thái Ngọc's story about never sleeping ...
 a must be true
 b might be true
c can't be true
- 1 A British man has stayed awake ...
 a for over a week
 b forever
 c for two weeks
- 2 Your immune system helps you to avoid getting ...
 a bad eyesight b colds c headaches
- 3 Not sleeping can affect your ...
 a sight b hearing c sense of taste
- 4 When we're tired, we feel ...
 a colder b hungrier c weaker
- 5 A sleep diary can help you to think carefully about ...
 a how much caffeine you consume
 b when and how well you sleep
 c how long you spend using devices
- 6 It's good to take a nap ...
 a at the same time every night
 b after lunch
 c in the evening

4 Look at the pictures. In pairs, explain how each one relates to the text.

5 **➔ Your turn** Discuss the questions.

- Do you sleep enough (7+ hours)?
- Have you ever stayed up all night? How did you feel?
- Can you think of any more advice about sleeping well?

Sleep well! AA



Imagine never sleeping

1 Thái Ngọc, a Vietnamese farmer, says he hasn't slept since 1973. He works on the farm while his family sleeps at night. However, doctors say Ngọc hasn't really been awake for 50 years. No
5 one can stay awake for that long. The world record-holder for staying awake is Tony Right from the U.K. He stayed awake for 264 hours – that's eleven days! He found it very hard.

What happens if you don't get enough sleep?

Adults need at least seven hours of sleep a night, and
10 teenagers need around nine hours. Research shows that if you only sleep for four to five hours, you are more likely to get sick (for example, catch coughs and colds) because tiredness makes your immune system weaker. If you don't sleep enough, you can also get headaches, it can affect
15 your eyes, and it can make you eat too much. Scientists found that tired people prefer fast food over healthy food, and they eat around 549 more calories per day than people who sleep well. All of this can affect your mood, and many teenagers who don't get enough
20 sleep can feel angry and miserable.



How to sleep better

Do you sleep at least seven hours per night? Start a sleep diary and check. If you don't sleep enough, try going to sleep at the same time every week night. Avoid drinking coffee and sodas with caffeine in the evening because the caffeine keeps you awake.
25 And don't use phones or tablets just before going to bed because the light from the screens stops you from feeling sleepy. If you feel really tired during the day (and you're at home!), try taking a nap. A short sleep of about 20 minutes can help your body. For teenagers, the best time to nap is from 2:00 to 3:00 p.m.



6

Speaking & Global Skills

LO Use questions and phrases to share news, and be a successful communicator

Talk about experiences

1 101 Read, listen, and ...

- 1 underline the verbs in the present perfect tense.
- 2 circle the verbs in the simple past.



- 1 **Elijah** Have you watched the new *Mandalorian* series yet?
Mason No, I haven't. Have you watched it?
Elijah Yes, I have.
5 **Mason** What was it like?
Elijah It was great!
Mason I can't wait to watch it!
- Mason** Have you ever fallen asleep on the bus?
Elijah Yes, I have!
10 **Mason** What happened?
Elijah I missed my stop, and I woke up at the bus station.
Mason No way! That's so funny! Did you get into trouble?
15 **Elijah** No, the driver was cool about it. I just had to take the next bus back home again.

2 102 Listen and repeat.



Active Speakers

Sharing news

Active speakers use questions like *Have you ever ... ? / Have you ... yet?* to ask about something. They react to news with phrases like *Really?* and *No way!*, and ask questions like *When was that?* and *What was it like?* to get more information.

3 103 Read the tip. Then complete the conversation. Listen and check.

have ~~have you ever~~ really was that way

- Evelyn** 0 Have you ever won a competition?
Harper Yes, I 1 !
Evelyn 2 ? What was it?
Harper I entered an art competition – and I won!
Evelyn No 3 !
Harper I'm serious. I won \$10!
Evelyn When 4 ?
Harper About five years ago. I was 10 or 11.



Global Skills

Being a successful communicator

Good communicators ask questions to keep the conversation going. They also use non-verbal communication, such as looking at the other person, nodding, and smiling to show their interest. We call the way we sit or stand, and the expression on our faces when we are talking to people, "body language." Our body language can be positive or negative.

4 Read the Global Skills box. In groups, discuss the body language in each picture. Is it positive or negative? Say why.



- 5 Find the questions that Mason, Elijah, and Evelyn ask to keep the conversations going in exercises 1 and 3. What other expressions do they use to show their interest?
- 6 In pairs, have conversations about one of the situations below or use your own ideas. Follow the examples below and the conversations in exercises 1 and 3.

break a bone try a martial art eat an insect go surfing
make a big mistake try parkour visit Miami

Have you ...?

Yes, I have. / No, I haven't.

(Ask what happened or when it happened.)

(Explain what happened or when it happened.)

(React with an expression to show interest. Then ask a question.)

(Answer with more details about what happened.)

Watch LO Understand a video about synesthesia



Synesthesia

Before you watch

- 1 Look at the picture and answer the questions.

The sensory cortex is in the outer part of the brain. It deals with the five senses.

Which sense do you use when you experience ...

- 0 the aroma of a delicious meal? smell
- 1 the beautiful orange light of a sunset?
- 2 the sweetness of fruit?
- 3 the roughness of a stone?
- 4 the sound of someone's voice?



- 2 Can you think of things that you experience with more than one sense?

When I watch TV, I hear it and I see it.

When it rains, I can feel it, see it, and smell it.

While you watch



Active Viewers

Identifying purpose

Active viewers can figure out why someone is saying something.

- 3 **Video** Read the tip. Then watch or listen to the video, and choose the correct answer.

Professor Spence wants to ...

- a advertise his synesthesia business.
- b convince us that synesthesia exists.
- c share his knowledge about synesthesia.

- 4 **Video** Watch or listen again, and number the items in the order they appear.

- a ☐ Examples of synesthesia
- b ☐ Using all of the senses in the perception of food

- c ☐ 1 Meet Professor Charles Spence
- d ☐ Using the research to help the food business
- e ☐ How the sensory cortex processes senses

- 5 **Video** Choose the correct answers. Watch or listen, and check.

- 0 Professor Charles Spence is a **businessman** / **psychologist**
- 1 Scientists have known about synesthesia for more than **2,000** / **200** years.
- 2 About **0.4%** / **4%** of people have synesthesia.
- 3 With synesthesia, there's **a connection** / **no connection** between two or more areas of the sensory cortex.
- 4 **Multisensory perception** / **Synesthesia** means "seeing" sound or "hearing" color.
- 5 Professor Spence is helping companies to make **coffee** / **a product** which is attractive for all five of our senses.

After you watch

- 6 Think about a food or drink you enjoy. Make notes about ...

- how it feels
- what it tastes like
- how it smells
- what it looks like
- what it sounds like

- 7 Write a paragraph about the multisensory experience of your food or drink in exercise 6.

Vocabulary

1 Match the sentences halves.

- 0 Liam and Grace get along well c
 1 Antonio fell in love a
 2 Lucas and Chloe broke up, b
 3 Myra made up d
 4 We went out together e
 5 Reuben had an argument f
 6 Aisha missed g
 7 Joey and Lisa started dating h
- a Kit when he moved to another city.
 b with Adam when he sent her flowers.
 c because they both love playing sports.
 d with Rachel the first time he saw her.
 e and now she has a new boyfriend.
 f with Flo when she forgot his birthday.
 g for three months, but we have very different interests.
 h when they were at high school. And they're still together!

2 Look at the pictures. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs.

cry frown hug ~~laugh~~ shout stare



- 0 They're laughing.
 1 Someone shouted just before Jack's name.
 2 The boys frowned at each other.
 3 Leah hugged but she's stopped now.
 4 They're going to argue.
 5 He cried because he's angry with me.

3 Look at the photos. Write sentences with the pairs of adjectives and the verbs *feel*, *look*, *smell*, and *taste*.

colorful / soft fresh / sour hard / shiny rough / sweet
 salty / spicy ~~smooth~~ / ~~disgusting~~



0 The snake feels smooth and it looks disgusting.

- 1 It looks colorful and it smells fresh.
 2 It feels hard and it looks shiny.
 3 It tastes salty and it looks rough.
 4 It feels sour and it looks smooth.
 5 It tastes spicy and it looks disgusting.

4 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs.

fall feel have have lie lie snore ~~wake-up~~ yawn

- 0 Did you wake up during that storm last night? It was so loud and frightening!
 1 I have a lot of dreams, but I never have a nightmare.
 2 That TV show was so boring. I was asleep while I was watching it.
 3 It's so hot in here. It's making me feel sleepy.
 4 Don't lie in bed all day! The weather today is beautiful.
 5 Please don't snore while I'm talking to you. It's very rude!
 6 Last night, I had a dream about flying to the moon.
 7 I want my own bedroom because my brother is awake for hours.
 8 She was stressed about the test and was awake for hours.

Grammar

1 Write present perfect sentences.

- 0 Dan / just / admit / he lied.

Dan has just admitted he lied.

- 1 Rosie / already / break up / with Sam.

- 2 I / just / scream / my brother.

- 3 Jo and Mark / make up / yet?

- 4 we / already / see / that movie.

- 5 Jack / not / get back / yet.

2 Complete the sentences with the correct form of **used to** and the verbs in parentheses.

- 0 My sneakers
- used to be
- (be) really comfortable, but I think my feet are bigger now.

- 1 A
-
- he
-

(go out) with Stella?

- B Yes, he did, but they broke up last week.

- 2 I
-
- (not lie) awake at night, but now I don't sleep very well.

- 3 I
-
- (have) nightmares when I was younger, but I don't have any now.

- 4 A
-
- you
-
- (blush) when you were younger?

- B Yes, I did. I
-
- (feel) embarrassed about it.

- 5 My parents
-
- (not let) me go out in the evenings. But now I'm allowed to stay out until ten.

3 Complete the sentences with the present perfect form of the verbs in parentheses, and **for** or **since**.

- 0 I've
- known**
- (know) my English teacher
- for**
- two years.

- 1 She
-
- (have) these shoes
-
- her last birthday.

- 2 We
-
- (not hear) from her
-
- weeks.

- 3 You
-
- (live) in this city
-
- you were ten.

- 4 He
-
- (not shore)
-
- a few minutes!

- 5 I
-
- (feel) sick
-
- lunchtime.

4 Complete the sentences with the simple past or present perfect.

- 0 A
- Have you ever gone out
- (you / ever / go out) with someone?

- B
- Did you go out
- (you / go out) with Lucy last year?

- 1 A
-
- (Milo and I / have) a big argument yesterday.

- B
-
- (I / never / got along) with Milo.

- 2 A
-
- (dinosaurs / become) extinct 65 million years ago.

- B
-
- (dinosaurs / be) extinct for 65 million years.

- 3 A
-
- he / visit) Mexico three times.

- B Last year,
-
- (she / go) there twice.

Look back: Units 5 and 6

Complete the dialogue with the correct words below.



- Ali 0
- Did you start
- dating Lauren last weekend?

- Jack Yes, Lauren and I
-
- to the movies.

- Ali How was it?

- Jack Not great. First, I bought the wrong popcorn. Lauren hates
-
- popcorn.

- Ali And I hate sweet popcorn. I think it
-
- disgusting.

- Jack Then, the man next to us fell
-
- and started snoring. Everyone was
-
- at us because they thought we were with him.

- Ali Then, at the end of the movie, I started
-
- . The story was really sad.

- Jack So, are you going to go out again?

- Ali I don't know. I sent Lauren a text on Sunday, but she
-
- yet.

- 0 a Have you started b Did you start c You started d Do you start

- 1 a 've gone b 're going c went d 've been

- 2 a salty b shiny c soft d hard

- 3 a looks b sounds c feels d tastes

- 4 a sleep b asleep c sleepy d sleeps

- 5 a hugging b blushing c staring d crying

- 6 a laughing b crying c screaming d blushing

- 7 a hasn't replied b has just replied c has already replied d replied

- 1 Read Callum's description of someone he gets along with. What is similar (S) and different (D) about the boys?

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------|
| 0 their families | D |
| 1 their personalities | <input type="text"/> |
| 2 their ability to play video games | <input type="text"/> |
| 3 their plans for college | <input type="text"/> |



AA Joshua is my best friend and he's like a brother to me. I trust him with everything. We met in school four years ago and one reason we get along is our personalities. We're very similar to each other – friendly, kind, and honest. We didn't always get along so well. Unlike me, Joshua has an older brother, and they used to play video games together. I wasn't as good as him at gaming and I used to get jealous and shout at him. He used to tease me, and we often had arguments. That never happens now – but he still wins!

And the future? We haven't decided about college yet. We probably won't go to the same one because our plans are completely different. He wants to be a doctor, and I want to be a software developer. I'll miss him, but I think we'll be good friends forever.

- 2 Complete the answers with one word.

¹ When and where did you and your friend meet?	We met <u>four</u> years ago at school.
² Why do you get along?	Our are very similar. We're both friendly, kind, and .
³ How is your relationship different now from in the past?	Joshua used to me, and we often had .
⁴ What about the future?	We will probably go to different , but I think we will good friends forever.



Active Writers

Expressions for similarities and differences

Active writers talk about similarities and differences with expressions like:

similarities

(be) like ...

(be) similar to ...

differences

Unlike me, ...

(be) not as ... as ...

(be) (completely) different (from) ...

- 3 Read the tip. Then underline the sentences with expressions for similarities and differences in the description.

- 4 Rewrite the sentences with the words in parentheses.

0 His hobbies aren't similar to mine. (completely different)
His hobbies are completely different from mine.

1 I'm better at sports than he is. (as)

He isn't .

2 Natalie's and my grades are almost the same. (similar)

Natalie's grades .

3 Luis is always helpful. I am not. (unlike)

is always helpful.

4 Ruby and I have similar imaginations. (like)

Ruby's imagination .

- 5 Plan a description of your relationship with someone you get along with. Copy and complete the chart in exercise 2 with information about you.

- 6 Write your description.

- Use your chart from exercise 5.
- Use expressions to describe similarities and differences.
- Add a picture, if possible.

- 1 According to research, teenagers need more sleep than adults and they naturally wake up later. So should high school classes start later? Read Alicia's essay. What is her answer to the essay question?

AA

Essay task:

Should high school classes start later?

Parents and teachers complain that teenagers are always tired. However, it's not our fault. Teenagers need to sleep for longer than adults because of our body clocks, not because we're lazy! So should we change school schedules to make them better for teenagers?

On the one hand, this might be difficult for everyone else. If high schools start later, then teachers will finish work later, too. Teenagers' parents will also have to change their schedules. This is especially true if parents have younger children at different schools.

On the other hand, if teenagers can get up later, then we won't be tired all day. We'll be able to concentrate and we'll get better grades. It will be better for our health. And there might be less traffic on the roads from 7:00 to 9:00 a.m., when the roads are busiest.

In conclusion, I think high school classes should start at 10:00 a.m. because of the advantages for teenagers' health and education, although it will mean some changes for teachers and parents.

Alicia Harvey



- 2 Read the essay again and complete the chart.

The problem	Teenagers are too tired .
The cause of the problem	
The idea	
Against the idea	
For the idea	
Conclusion	



Active Writers

Expressions of contrast

Active writers use expressions of contrast to explain differences.

although however on the one hand on the other hand

- 3 Read the tip. Then underline the expressions of contrast in Alicia's essay. 🖋️

- 4 Complete the essay with expressions of contrast.

Most teenagers are against school uniforms.

⁰ However, there are arguments for them as well. ¹ , it's boring if everyone has to wear the same clothes. People should be allowed to wear things they feel good in. ² , there are advantages to everyone looking the same. ³ people prefer to choose their own clothes, what students wear can cause bullying. Uniforms can also help students feel proud of their school. Some schools say uniforms help students behave better, too.

- 5 Read the essay task. Copy and complete the chart in exercise 2 to make a plan for your essay.

According to studies, teenagers feel stressed about how much they have to study at home, and they complain that they never have enough free time. Write an essay discussing the advantages and disadvantages of teenagers studying less and having more free time.

- 6 Write your essay.

- Use your chart from exercise 5.
- Use Alicia's essay as a model.
- Use expressions of contrast.

5

Getting along

Vocabulary

← Student Book p.57 p.60

Relationship verbs

1 ★ Read the descriptions and choose the correct pictures.



0 Alex and Anya fell in love at the party. A



1 My parents started dating when they were 15.



2 Danny broke up with Ella yesterday.



3 Look! They're finally making up.



4 We went out together last year.

2 ★★ Complete the sentences with the correct tense of the verbs.

break fall get go have start

0 Gina and Toby met at my party and started dating last week.

1 My parents love telling the story about when they in love. It's embarrassing.

2 I don't along with my sister's new boyfriend. He's very different from me.

3 Why did Carlos up with you? I thought your relationship was going well.

4 My boyfriend and I an argument, and now he's ignoring me.

5 Marc and I out together for six months.

LO Talk about relationships

✓ This is easy OK hard for me.

Emotions: verbs

3 ★ What are the people doing? Look at the pictures and complete the sentences with the verbs.

blushing crying hugging laughing shouting
staring



0 The man in the blue jacket is shouting.

1 The other customers are at him.

2 The girl is .

3 Her mom is her.

4 The boy is .

5 His parents are .

4 ★★ Complete the text messages with the emotion verbs. Use the correct forms.



Conversations



Riz is sitting across from me in the library! 😡

Don't ⁰ stare at him. He'll see!

I saw your brother today. He didn't smile. He just ¹ at me. What's up? 😞

He's had an argument with his girlfriend!

That was NOT a goal!

I want to ² at my TV. 😡

How can I stop ³ when I see Ivana? I look so silly with my big red face. 😊

Ha ha! You make me ⁴ so much. You're so funny! 😂

LO Use verbs to express emotions

✓ This is easy OK hard for me.

Grammar

← Student Book p.59

Present perfect: *just*, *already*, and *yet*

We use **just**, **already**, and **yet** with the present perfect.
We use **just** in affirmative present perfect sentences to say that something has happened recently.

Tercan **has just called**.

(= Tercan called a moment ago.)

We use **already** in affirmative present perfect sentences to say that something has happened early, or earlier than expected.

"Can you set the table?" "I've **already done it**."

We use **yet** in negative present perfect sentences to say that something hasn't happened, but that we expect it to happen.

Nick and Ben **haven't arrived yet**.

We use **yet** in present perfect questions to ask if something has happened.

"Have you eaten yet?" "No, I haven't."



Stop

- We form the present perfect with the verb **have** and a past participle.
- The past participle form of regular verbs is the same as the simple past: infinitive + **-ed**.
- Some verbs have irregular past participles. (See the Irregular verbs list at the back of the book.)

- 1 ★ Look at the pictures. Complete the sentences using *just* and the present perfect form of the verbs.

got married ~~make-up~~ run steal take off watch



- 0 They **'ve just made up**.
- 1 She a sad movie.
- 2 He a laptop.
- 3 They a marathon.
- 4 It .
- 5 They .

- 2 ★★ Look at Hunter's list, and write sentences about the things he has and hasn't done. Use the present perfect, and *already* or *yet*.

Things to do before my 16th birthday!

- | | |
|--|--|
| ☒ 1 learn to play the guitar | ☐ 4 try surfing |
| ☒ 2 start a blog | ☐ 5 fall in love |
| ☐ 3 paint my bedroom | ☒ 6 start dating Lucia |

1 He **'s already learned to play the guitar**.

2 He .

3 He .

4 He .

5 He .

6 He .

- 3 ★★ Write sentences and questions. Use the present perfect, and *just*, *already*, or *yet*.

0 A "the train / leave / ?"

"Has the train left yet?"

B "No, it hasn't. You have two minutes, so run!"

1 A "I'm sorry I'm late!"

B "Don't worry! I was late, too. I / arrive."

2 A "I've come to help you clean the kitchen."

B "You don't need to. We / do / it."

3 A "Did you enjoy the article I sent you?"

B "Sorry. I / not read / it."

4 A "Sophie / call / ?"

B "No, she hasn't. I hope everything's OK."

LO Use *just*, *already*, and *yet* in the present perfect

✓ This is easy OK hard for me.

used to

Affirmative

Subject + **used to** + infinitive.

I / You / He / She / It /
We / You / They

used to

live in Canada.

Negative

Subject + **didn't + use to** + infinitive.

I / You / He / She / It /
We / You / They

didn't use to

like jazz.

Yes / No questions and short answers

Did + subject + **use to** + infinitive?

Yes, subject + **did**.

No, subject + **didn't**.

Did

I / you / he /
she / it / we /
you / they

use to

play soccer?

Yes,

I / you / he /
she / it / we /
you / they

} did.

No,

I / you / he /
she / it / we /
you / they

} didn't.

We use **used to** to talk about the past.

We **used to have** an apartment in San Diego.

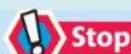
Where **did you use to swim**?

We use **used to** to talk about things that happened regularly in the past, but don't happen now.

My grandparents **used to write** letters to each other.

We also use it to talk about states and situations that were true in the past but aren't true now.

We **didn't use to be** friends.



Stop

To talk about regular actions in the present, we use the adverb **usually**.

I **usually** get up early. (NOT ~~I use to get up early.~~)

4 ★★ Complete the sentences and questions with *use* or *used*.

- I used to love playing games on my cell phone.
- My parents didn't to have a car.
- Did you to have long hair?
- We to visit my grandparents every summer.
- My sister didn't to eat meat.
- This building to be a movie theater.

5 ★★ Complete the dialogues with the correct form of the words in parentheses.

- " Did you use to have (you / have) any pets when you were younger?"
" Yes, we did. (✓). We had a dog named Bob."
- " (your brother / tease) you?"
" (✓). We get along much better now."
- " (your parents / let) you drink soda?"
" (X) They said it was bad for my teeth."
- " (your mom / go) to our school?"
" (X) She grew up in Colombia."
- " (you / have) a bike?"
" (✓) I rode it every day."

6 ★★ Complete the questions and answers with the correct form of *used to*. Use the pairs of verbs and question words where necessary.

have / not be listen / love ~~live / work~~
play / not enjoy



- Amy ⁰ Where did you use to live in the 1960s, Grandma?
- Sue In New York City. My parents ¹ there.
- Amy ² you sports when you were my age?
- Sue No, I didn't. I ³ sports. I preferred music.
- Amy ⁴ teenagers to in the 1960s?
- Sue My friends and I ⁵ The Beatles. They were very popular.
- Amy ⁶ you and your parents arguments about chores?
- Sue Yes, we did. I ⁷ very good at cleaning my room.

LO Use *used to* to talk about things that happened regularly or existed in the past

✓ This is easy 😊 OK 😊 hard 😊 for me.

A blog post

- 1 ★ 🎧 40 Read and listen to Eliana's blog post. Put the main events in the order they happened, starting with the most recent.

- ☐ People communicated by telegram.
- ☒ More devices were able to use emojis.
- ☐ People communicated with pictures.
- ☐ People started texting.
- ☐ Emojis were first created.
- ☐ People painted pictures on walls.

- 2 ★★ 🎧 40 Read and listen to Eliana's blog post again. In Eliana's opinion, are these ideas T (true) or F (false)?

- Words aren't always enough on their own. T ☐ F ☐
- We probably won't need written words in the future. T ☐ F ☐
- Humans used pictures and symbols to communicate before there were emojis. T ☐ F ☐

- 3 ★★ 🎧 40 Read and listen to the blog again and highlight any words that you find difficult. Use a bilingual dictionary to check the meaning of each word. 📖

- 4 ★★ Choose the correct answers to complete the sentences.

- The article Eliana has just read says language ...
 - isn't used by young people.
 - is in danger.
 - isn't useful anymore.
 - is better than emojis.
- Eliana thinks emojis ...
 - make us better friends.
 - help us communicate feelings.
 - are only good in short messages.
 - are better than body language.
- People saved money when they sent a telegram by ...
 - using pictures instead of words.
 - using hieroglyphics.
 - writing brief messages.
 - writing letters instead.
- Emojis were invented because ...
 - people couldn't type messages.
 - people didn't want to write.
 - people couldn't use abbreviations.
 - text messages needed to be short.
- Emojis didn't become popular immediately after Kurita invented them because ...
 - nobody had tablets or smartphones.
 - nobody understood them.
 - they were only available on some cell phones.
 - nobody liked the designs.



Why I ♥ the emoji

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I've just read an article saying that language is at risk because young people are using emojis. I completely disagree! In today's post, I'm going to explain why.

Emojis are useful. When we communicate, we don't only use words: we also use body language. We laugh, we cry, and we hug each other. In writing, especially in short messages, feelings are often more difficult to communicate. Emojis are like body language – they can show that we're teasing someone or laughing at a joke they've just made. Emojis help us get along better. Using pictures and codes to communicate isn't new – people have done that for thousands of years. In about 30,000 B.C.E., people used to paint pictures on the walls of caves. When people started writing, in about 3,000 B.C.E., they used symbols based on pictures – for example, Ancient Egyptian hieroglyphics. Much later, in the 1800s and early 1900s, people used to send telegrams. Shorter telegrams were cheaper, so people invented codes and abbreviations so they could use fewer words.

In 1993, text messaging arrived. Text messages didn't use to be easy to type, and there used to be a 140-character limit, so people invented emoticons like :) and abbreviations like LOL (which means "laughing out loud"). In 1998, Shigetaka Kurita, a Japanese designer, invented emojis. At first, you could only use emojis on a few devices, but most smartphones and tablets could read them by 2011, and they quickly became popular.

Of course, we need words to communicate exactly what we want to say. We haven't stopped using them yet, and I don't believe we will. We still need words to make up, break up, and fall in love with each other. But when we use emojis and words together, we understand each other's feelings better. How can that be a bad thing?



📖 Read a blog about emojis and identify the main events

👍 This is easy 🤔 OK 😊 hard 😞 for me.

AA

6

The senses

Vocabulary

← Student Book p.67 p.70

Sense verbs and adjectives

1 ★ Choose the correct answers.

- 0 This milk is old. It smells ...
a salty **b** disgusting c fresh
- 1 This curry tastes very ...
a spicy **b** smooth **c** shiny
- 2 This chair isn't very comfortable. It feels ...
a colorful **b** hard **c** disgusting
- 3 Your hair looks really ...
a sour **b** sweet **c** shiny
- 4 I'm thirsty. These peanuts taste ...
a sweet **b** salty **c** sour
- 5 I love this scarf because it feels really ...
a soft **b** rough **c** hard



2 ★★ Complete the tips with the words.

disgusting feel feel fresh
~~look~~ rough smell taste

Your favorite life hacks

Life hacks are little tips that make life easier. Do you have a useful life hack to share?

Tallulah, 15

If you want your hair to ⁰ look really shiny, put yogurt on it. Wait until the yogurt is dry and then wash your hair. I admit that it sounds a bit ¹ disgusting, but it works!

Louise, 15

Try making pancakes with just bananas and eggs. They ² are sweet, and you don't have to add sugar. They ³ are good when they're cooking, too.

Jayden, 16

Put your jeans in the freezer before you go to bed. They'll ⁴ be a bit cold when you put them on in the morning, but they'll smell really ⁵ fresh. It's easier than washing them!

Sam, 17

If you add coconut oil to your bath, your skin will ⁶ feel really smooth. I used to have ⁷ rough skin on my feet, but not anymore!

Sleep

3 ★ Match questions 0-5 to answers a-f.

- 0 a Can you remember any dreams that you have had?
 - 1 b Do you ever have nightmares?
 - 2 c Do you snore at night?
 - 3 d Do you often lie awake at night?
 - 4 e Do you lie in bed on the weekend?
 - 5 f Do you fall asleep easily?
- a Yes, I can. I usually write them in my notebook because they are fun stories.
b Yes, I do. I read for 20 minutes first, which relaxes me.
c Yes, I do. On Sundays, I get up at 10:00 a.m. I love it!
d No, I don't. My dad does, and it's really loud. I can hear him in my bedroom!
e Yes, I do. They're terrifying. They're often about falling.
f Yes I do. If I'm anxious about school or exams, I can't sleep.

4 ★★ Complete the words and phrases in the article. Use the correct forms of the verbs.

Why do we yawn?

We ⁰ yawn about eight times a day. But why? A common explanation is that it helps us breathe in more oxygen and ¹ feels less stuffy. However, this is probably a myth. Scientists now think that yawning stops our brains from getting too hot – like an electric fan. Our body temperature is highest just before we ² fall asleep. It goes down during the night and increases again when we ³ wake up. That might explain why we yawn the most when we're ⁴ falling asleep at night and just after getting up in the morning.



LO Talk about the senses

✓ This is easy OK hard for me.

LO Talk about sleep

✓ This is easy OK hard for me.

Grammar

← Student Book p.69

Present perfect: *for* and *since*

present perfect + **for** + a period of time
 present perfect + **since** + a point in time
 How long + present perfect?

We use the **present perfect** to talk about actions or states that started in the past and continue now. We use **for** and **since** to talk about the duration of these actions or states.

We use the present perfect with **for** and a period of time to talk about the length of time that an action or state has continued.

I've been here **for an hour**.

Have you known your best friend **for a long time**?

We use the present perfect with **since** and a point in time to talk about the moment when an action or state started.

She hasn't done her chores **since last week**.

Have they been in the library **since five o'clock**?

We use questions with **How long ...?** to ask about the duration of an action or a state.

How long have you liked spicy food?

- 1 ★ Complete the table with the time expressions.

40 minutes I was four
 lunchtime ten days
 they got married
 2 million years

Period of time

0 40 minutes

1

2

Point in time

3

4

5

- 3 ★★ Look at the timeline of Pierre's life. Complete the questions with the present perfect form of the verbs in the parentheses.

- 1975 Pierre was born.
- 1981 He learned to bake bread and cakes.
- 1990 He started work at his parents' bakery.
- 1997 He got married to Florence.
- 1999 Pierre and Florence bought their own bakery.
- 2010 Pierre and Florence wrote their first cookbook.
- 2015 Pierre and Florence hosted their first TV show about baking.



- 2 ★★ Complete the dialogues with *for* or *since*.

- 0 "Why are these cookies still soft?"

"I don't know. I've baked them for 30 minutes, like the recipe says."

- 1 "Are you hungry?"

"Yes, I am. I haven't eaten anything lunch."

- 2 "Are your cousins in the U.K.?"

"Yes, they are. They've lived there ten years."

- 3 "Is Rachel OK? She's not at school today."

"No, she isn't. She's had a fever a few days."

- 4 "Can you play the guitar?"

"Yes, I can. I've played it I was ten."

- 5 "Is your brother in college?"

"Yes, he is. He's been there last September."

- 0 How long has Pierre baked (Pierre / bake) cakes?

- 1 (Pierre / work) as a baker for a long time?

- 2 How long (Pierre and Florence / be) married?

- 3 How long (they / have) their bakery?

- 4 (they / write) cookbooks for a long time?

- 5 How long (they / host) programs on TV?

- 4 ★★ Complete the sentences with the present perfect of the verbs in parentheses, and *for* or *since*.

- 0 Pierre has baked cakes since he was six years old. (bake)

- 1 Pierre as a baker over 25 years. (work)

- 2 Pierre and Florence 1997. (marry)

- 3 Pierre and Florence their bakery more than 20 years. (have)

- 4 Pierre and Florence cookbooks 2010. (write)

- 5 Pierre and Florence a TV show a few years. (host)

LO Use *for* and *since* with the present perfect

✓ This is easy 😊 OK 😊 hard 😊 for me.

Simple past or present perfect?

Present perfect

We use the **present perfect** to talk about past experiences in our life. It isn't important when they happened.

I've **done** a bungee jump.

"Have you ever **watched** a movie outdoors?"

"Yes, I **have**."

We don't use the **present perfect** with past time phrases.

Simple past

We use the **simple past** to say when past events happened.

I **did** a bungee jump **in 2016**.

We can use the **simple past** to give more information about an experience.

I've **done** a bungee jump. It **was** really frightening.

5 ★ Choose the correct answers.

- 0 I left school ...
a for three years **b** two years ago c since 2020
- 1 He has played soccer ...
a since he was 10 b when he was 10 c yesterday
- 2 They went to a Mexican restaurant ...
a ever b last Sunday c never
- 3 Have you ... been to Brazil?
a ever b long c ago
- 4 You teased me ..., and I've never forgotten it.
a since last summer b for last summer c last summer
- 5 We have worked here ...
a in 2015 b a month ago c for ages
- 6 Leah and Larry started dating ...
a since May b in May c for one month

6 ★★ Check (✓) the correct sentences. Correct the wrong ones.

- 0 I've had breakfast at 8:00 a.m. this morning. ☐
I had breakfast at 8:00 a.m. this morning.
- 1 I've eaten spicy Thai food. ☐

- 2 Did you ever had a nightmare? ☐

- 3 Oliver hasn't gone to school yesterday. ☐

- 4 I fell asleep on the sofa last night. ☐

- 5 I've tried avocado ice cream. It's been disgusting! ☐

- 6 I've never ridden a motorcycle. I'm 14! ☐

- 7 Joel didn't sleep well last night, so this morning he yawned in all his classes. ☐

- 8 Seven months ago, I've broken up with Leo. ☐

- 9 You had a cough since three weeks now. ☐

7 ★★ Complete the conversation. Use the correct simple past or present perfect form of the verbs in parentheses.



- Meg ⁰ **Did you sleep** (you / sleep) well last night?
- Fay No, I ¹ _____.
I ² _____ (have) a nightmare and I ³ _____ (wake up) at 3:00 a.m. I feel very sleepy now.
- Meg ⁴ _____ (you / ever / have) the same nightmare more than once?
- Fay Yes, I ⁵ _____. When I used to perform, before every show I ⁶ _____ (dream) about falling off the stage.
- Meg And? ⁷ _____ ? (you / ever / fall) off a stage?
- Fay Of course not! I ⁸ _____ (performed) a lot on stage since then and I don't feel anxious anymore.
- Meg That's good. So luckily dreams don't always come true!

LO Understand when to use the simple past and the present perfect

✓ This is easy 😊 OK 😊 hard 😊 for me.

An article

- 1 ★★ Look at the title of the article and the photos. Which ideas do you think the article will mention? Check yes (Y) or no (N).

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|---|--|---|
| 1 Putting on new socks | Y ☐ N ☐ | 4 A food smell from the past | Y ☐ N ☐ |
| 2 Smelling fresh coffee | Y ☐ N ☐ | 5 Lying in bed when it's raining outside | Y ☐ N ☐ |
| 3 Walking in fresh snow | Y ☐ N ☐ | 6 Finding money you forgot you had | Y ☐ N ☐ |

AA Simple pleasures

When we're busy and stressed, we often forget to appreciate the little things in life. What are the simple pleasures that make you smile?



Darius, 15

I've always loved putting on new socks because they feel really soft and smooth. I don't know why, but they never feel like that after you wash them. I also love it when I've just cleaned my room. It's easier to relax when everything is clean and fresh.



Harry, 16

Have you ever woken up, thought it was the morning, and then realized it wasn't? It happened to me last night. I woke up and heard rain outside. Then I realized it was only 3:00 a.m. and I could stay in bed for four more hours. There's nothing better than lying in a comfortable bed when you don't have to get up!



Noelia, 14

I like smelling things – usually food – that I haven't smelled since I was little. My family is from Buenos Aires, but we moved to the U.S. when I was four, and I haven't been back to Argentina since then. Last week, I visited a street food market, and someone was selling empanadas. They smelled exactly like the empanadas my grandma used to make.



Tamsin, 15

Finding things you think you've lost is a great feeling. A few months ago, I lost my favorite bracelet. I couldn't find it anywhere. Then I had a dream that it was under the sofa. The next morning, I went to look, and it was there! Finding money you didn't know you had is awesome, too. Last week, I found \$10 in some old jeans and I used it to buy ice cream for my friends. That made me happy!

- 2 ★★ 41 Read and listen to the article. Match photos A–D to the names.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 0 <u>B</u> Darius | 2 ☐ Harry |
| 1 ☐ Noelia | 3 ☐ Tamsin |

- 3 ★★ 41 Read and listen to the article again, and highlight any words that you find difficult. Use a bilingual dictionary to check the meaning of each word.

- 4 ★★ Complete the sentences with Darius (D), Noelia (N), Harry (H), or Tamsin (T).

- D feels less stressed when his room is clean.
- ☐ woke up too early.
- ☐ smelled something that made her think of her grandma.
- ☐ likes things to feel soft and smooth.
- ☐ had a dream come true.
- ☐ felt good about being generous.

- 5 ★★ Answer the questions.

- Why does Darius prefer new socks?
Because they're soft and smooth.
- How long has Noelia been in the U.S.?
- What does Harry think the best thing to do is?
- Where did Tamsin find her bracelet?
- Why did the empanadas remind Noelia of Argentina?
- What does Tamsin think is awesome?

Read an article about simple pleasures and make predictions

☒ This is easy OK hard for me.

The passive

We form the passive with the verb **to be** in the appropriate tense and the **past participle** of the main verb.

*The telephone **was invented** by Alexander Graham Bell.*



The Coliseum is the largest amphitheatre in the world and is located in the centre of the city of Rome, Italy. It was built with concrete and stone and is considered one of the greatest works of Roman architecture and engineering. It is visited by millions of tourists every year.

Form

We form the passive of the **present simple** and **past simple** as follows:

	Active	Passive
Present simple	<i>Kim cleans the house twice a week.</i>	<i>The house is cleaned by Kim twice a week.</i>
Past simple	<i>Kim cleaned the house yesterday.</i>	<i>The house was cleaned by Kim yesterday.</i>

Changing from active into passive

- The **object** of the active sentence becomes the **subject** of the passive sentence.
- The verb changes from the **active form** into the **passive form** (the appropriate form of the verb **to be** + past participle of the main verb).
- The **subject** of the active sentence becomes the **agent** in the passive sentence. We introduce the agent with **by** + person or **with** + object/instrument.

	subject	verb	object
Active	<i>Picasso</i>	<i>painted</i>	<i>Guernica.</i>
Passive	<i>Guernica</i>	<i>was painted</i>	<i>by Picasso.</i>

Use

The Passive is used:

- when the **agent** (= person who does the action) is **unknown**, **unimportant** or **obvious** from the context. *A painting **was stolen** yesterday.* (unknown agent / We don't know who stole it.)
*The invitations **were sent** last Saturday.* (unimportant agent)
*The thief **was arrested**.* (obviously by the police)
- to make more **polite** or **formal** statements. *The window **was broken**.* (more polite) (*You **broke** the window.* – less polite)
- when the **action** is **more important** than the agent, as in **instructions**, **processes**, **events**, **notices** and **news items**. *Passengers **are asked** to fasten their seatbelts during take-off.* (instruction) *First, coffee beans **are picked** from trees and dried in the sun.* (process) *Lunch **is served** at 1 o'clock.* (notice) *The medical conference **was held** in Zurich.* (event) *The new library **was opened** last week.* (news item)

- to put **emphasis on the agent**.
*The TV **was invented** by John Baird.*
- when the subject of the sentence in the **active** is one of the following: **people**, **one**, **someone**/**somebody**, **they**, **he**, etc)
*They **finished** the report yesterday.*
*The report **was finished** yesterday.*

Note:

- When we want to find out who did something, then the passive is formed as follows: *Who **wrote** Hamlet?* (active voice) *Who **was** Hamlet **written** by?* (passive voice).

1

Look at the picture and the example and underline all the **passive forms**.

a) How do we form the **passive**?

b) When do we use it?

c) How do we introduce the agent in a **passive sentence**? When do we use **by/with**?

2 Read the sentences about the film *The Maze Runner*. Choose the correct item.

- 1 The film *The Maze Runner* was/is released in September 2014.
- 2 This science fiction thriller **was/is** directed by Wes Ball.
- 3 The film **was/is** based on a popular book also called *The Maze Runner*.
- 4 The novel, *The Maze Runner*, **was/is** written by author James Dashner.
- 5 The plot is about a group of boys who **were/are** trapped in a green field.
- 6 The field **is/was** surrounded by a maze.
- 7 Each day, certain boys, called Maze Runners, **were/are** given the job to search the maze for a way out.
- 8 Very few special effects **were/are** used in the making of the film.
- 9 After its release, the film **was/is** praised by many critics for its strong plot and characters.
- 10 *The Maze Runner* **is/was** considered one of the best science fiction films of 2014.

3 Read the sentences about Radio City Music Hall. Fill in: *is, are, was or were*.

- 1 Radio City Music Hall **was** built in 1932 in New York City.
- 2 The building designed by architect Edward Durell Stone.
- 3 The musical hall opened with a spectacular stage show featuring famous acts of the time.
- 4 Eventually, the hall changed into a film theatre that included a stage.
- 5 Every year top film premiers and concerts held at Radio City Music Hall.
- 6 The music hall equipped with over 6000 seats.
- 7 Many famous works of art displayed throughout the musical hall.
- 8 A popular Christmas musical performed at the music hall every year.
- 9 Today, many television shows filmed in the hall.
- 10 The Radio City Music Hall visited by thousands of tourists each year.

4 How are films downloaded from the Internet? Rewrite the sentences in the *present simple passive form*.

- 1 The user finds various legal film sites online.
Various legal film sites are found online.
- 2 The user compares prices of films from different sites.
.....
- 3 The user chooses a site.
.....
- 4 The user creates an account on the site.
.....
- 5 The user picks a film.
.....
- 6 The user pays for the film with a credit card.
.....
- 7 The user selects the video file format for the download.
.....
- 8 The user downloads the film.
.....

5 Read the information about books and rewrite it in the *past simple passive form*. Use the agent where necessary.

Did you know?

- 1 L. Frank Baum wrote *The Wizard of Oz*.
The Wizard of Oz was written by L. Frank Baum.
- 2 At first, publishers rejected J.K Rowling's book *Harry Potter*.
.....
- 3 They made *The Hobbit* into a film.
.....
- 4 John Tenniel did the illustrations for the book *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland*.
.....
- 5 C. S. Lewis released the first book of the *Chronicles of Narnia* in 1950.
.....
- 6 They published the best-selling book *The Fault in our Stars* in 2014.
.....

- 6** Read the sentences about a play. Fill in *by* or *with*.

- The play was written *by* Shakespeare.
- The play was produced a well-known producer.
- The set was designed the director.
- The set was made wood and glass.
- The costumes were made the finest fabrics.
- The lead role was played a famous actor.
- The stage was lit special lighting.
- The music was performed an orchestra.

- 7** Write sentences about the music industry using the *present simple* or the *past simple passive*.

- The album *Thriller*/release/Epic record.
The album Thriller was released by Epic Record.
- The song *Skyfall*/first sing/Adele
.....
- The Grammy Awards/present/in Hollywood every year
.....
- Some of the Beatles' songs/compose/Paul McCartney
.....
- Nowadays/most music/record/special digital software
.....
- MTV/create/in 1981
.....

- 8** Read the sentences about a concert. Use the verbs in the list in the *present simple passive* or the *past simple passive*.

• show • write • play • make up • sell out • fill

- Concert tickets *were sold out* a week ago.
- The band of five members.
- All the band's lyrics by the lead singer.
- The band's last concert on TV.
- The band's music often on the radio.
- The concert hall with thousands of fans every year.

- 9** Put the newspaper headlines of the Arts & Entertainment Section into the *past simple passive*.

MAN ARRESTED FOR STEALING PICASSO PAINTING

FIRE DAMAGED FILM SET

MERYL STREEP WON BEST ACTRESS AWARD

MAYOR OPENED NEW CONCERT HALL

MODERN SCULPTURE CREATED IN TOWN CENTRE

BEYONCE'S LATEST CD RELEASED AT THE WEEKEND.

- A man was arrested for stealing a Picasso painting.*
-
-
-
-
-

- 10** Use the prompts to write and answer questions about the history of films, as in the example.

- the first film/invent? Eadweard Muybridge
Who was the first film invented by?
The first film was invented by Eadweard Muybridge.
- the first film/show? 1892
When?
- the first film theatre/build? Buffalo, New York
Where?
- the first animated film/create? 1908
When?
- the first 3D film /direct? Nat Deverich
Who?
- the first 3D films/make with? two cameras
filming at the same time
What?

11 Fill in the gaps with the *present simple passive* or the *past simple passive* of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 A: Did you take these pictures at the concert?
B: No. They *were taken* (take) by a friend of mine.
- 2 A: Are we going to the art gallery on Saturday?
B: No. It (close) for repairs.
- 3 A: I really liked the scenery in the film.
B: Yes, it (shoot) in Ireland.
- 4 A: Do you know anything about the film festival in town?
B: Yes. A different award-winning film (show) every night at the cinema.
- 5 A: What happened to the museum?
B: It (damage) by a fire.

12 Underline the correct item.

Joel: Hi Monica! How was your weekend?

Monica: It was great, Joel. I went to an art exhibition at the City Gallery. Works by local artists **1) are/were** displayed at the gallery all weekend. It's actually a contest that **2) is/was** held every year.

Joel: Sounds interesting.

Monica: It was. Different awards for best new artist and for individual works **3) were/are** given out last night. You should go, the exhibition lasts until Sunday.

Joel: **4) Are/Were** only paintings shown in the exhibition?

Monica: No, there are sculptures and photography too. One of the sculptures that won a prize **5) was/is** made with parts from an airplane.

Joel: Really! I'd like to see the photography exhibit.

Monica: Yes, it's really good. The winning pictures **6) are/were** taken in black and white and are very interesting. The photographer **7) is/was** interviewed in this morning's newspaper.

Joel: I'll try and go this Saturday.

13 Put the verbs in brackets in the correct *passive form*.

Guardians of the Galaxy is an action – packed science-fiction film that **1) was released** (release) in 2014. The film **2) (base)** on the Marvel comic series. It **3) (direct)** by James Gunn and stars Chris Pratt, Vin Diesel and Bradley Cooper. A group of space criminals **4) (bring)** together by space adventurer Peter Quill to stop the evil villain Ronan from taking control of the universe. The brilliant plot **5) (write)** by James Gunn and Nicole Perlman and it **6) (fill)** with lots of surprises. Fantastic special effects **7) (use)** in the film to create the stunning action scenes. Don't miss this incredible trip through the universe!

Speaking

In pairs, use the information and the prompts below to ask and answer questions, as in the example.

Captain America The Winter Soldier

Type: Super hero/action
(from the Marvel Comics series)
Released: 2014
Director: Anthony Russo, Joe Russo
Writers: Christopher Markus,
Stephan McFeely
Main actor: Chris Evans.
Plot: Captain America, must
battle a new threat,
a Soviet agent known
as the Winter Soldier.



- what/based on
- when/released
- who/directed
- who/written
- who/main character played

A: What is the film based on?

B: It is based on the Marvel Comics Series

Writing

Using the information from the Speaking activity write a short paragraph about the film. Use Ex. 13 as a model.

Captain America: The Winter Soldier is a super hero film that is based on ...

ART AND PASSIVE

1. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWERS.



The statue of David is one of the most famous sculptures in the world. In 1501, the artist Michelangelo ¹ **gave / was given** a block of marble. He ² **told / was told** to make a sculpture to decorate the cathedral in Florence. The sculpture is a masterpiece. Michelangelo ³ **portrayed / was portrayed** the Biblical character of David in a very different way to artists before him. Goliath ⁴ **doesn't include / isn't included** in the sculpture, so art experts ⁵ **think / are thought** that the sculpture ⁶ **shows / is shown** David before his battle with the giant. After the sculpture ⁷ **finished / was finished**, a committee of artists ⁸ **decided / were decided** to put it in the main square of the town. It was the first time that a sculpture of a naked person ⁹ **exhibited / was exhibited** in a public place since ancient times.

2. COMPLETE THE TEXT WITH THE VERBS IN BRACKETS. USE THE PRESENT SIMPLE, PAST SIMPLE OR FUTURE SIMPLE, ACTIVE OR PASSIVE.

The Taj Mahal ¹ _____ (build) in 1631 by Shah Jahan. He ² _____ (dedicate) it to his wife, who had died. A thousand elephants ³ _____ (use) to carry the materials that ⁴ _____ (need) to complete the building. To this day, the Taj Mahal ⁵ _____ (consider) to be one of the most beautiful buildings in the world. The white walls of the monument ⁶ _____ (cover) with precious stones. It ⁷ _____ (visit) by four million people every year. Some people are worried that the Taj Mahal ⁸ _____ (damage) one day because of air pollution. The dust in the air has already changed the colour of the building. They are looking for ways to protect the famous monument, so that air pollution ⁹ _____ (not destroy) in the future.



3. UNDERLINE THE CORRECT FORM OF THE VERBS IN BRACKETS.



If you drive north past Gateshead, England, you ¹ **will see / will be seen** an enormous sculpture. It's 20 metres tall with wings that are 54 metres across. It ² **calls / is called** the *Angel of the North*. The sculpture ³ **created / was created** by Antony Gormley in 1998. Gormley thought of many things while he ⁴ **was building / was being built** (build) this large structure. For example, ⁵ **will it fall / will be fallen** down if there is a strong wind? Engineers ⁶ **included / were included** in the project to help him solve this problem. When it ⁷ **completed / was completed**, the Angel could stand in winds of around 160 kilometres an hour! At first, critics weren't happy with the Angel. However, today the *Angel of the North* ⁸ **considers / is considered** by most British people as a masterpiece of modern art.

Passive Voice



COMPLETE THE SENTENCES WITH THE VERBS IN BRACKETS. USE THE PRESENT SIMPLE PASSIVE OR PAST SIMPLE PASSIVE.



1. Many aeroplanes (fly) every day.
The first aeroplane (invent) in 1903.
2. The Tower of Pisa (make) of white marble. It (visit) by many tourists every year.
3. Jeans (wear) all over the world.
They (create) by Levi Strauss in 1873.
4. Tea (discover) in China in 2737 BC.
It (drink) in many countries around the world.



COMPLETE THE PASSAGE WITH THE VERBS IN BRACKETS. USE THE PRESENT SIMPLE PASSIVE OR PAST SIMPLE PASSIVE.

THE HISTORY OF FOOTBALL

No one can really say when the game of football actually began. Some people believe football ¹..... (play) more than 3,000 years ago in Japan and in Rome. In England, in the 14th century, it ²..... (forbid) to play football because it ³..... (believe) to cause wild behaviour. At this time, football players ⁴..... (put) in jail. However, these laws didn't stop people from playing the game and it eventually became very popular in England. Later, football ⁵..... (export) to many different countries and today, it ⁶..... (enjoy) by millions of people around the world.