

ФГОС
ИННОВАЦИОННАЯ ШКОЛА

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АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

Учебник для 10 класса
общеобразовательных учреждений

Базовый уровень

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Student's Book contents

 1 At leisure	page 8	 7 Making the grade	page 86
 2 Coming and going	page 18	 8 Who I am	page 96
 3 Learn about history	page 28	 9 Learn about psychology	page 106
 4 Culture today ...	page 30	 10 Culture today ...	page 108
 5 Progress check Units 1 and 2	page 32	 11 Progress check Units 7 and 8	page 110
 6 Just the job for you!	page 34	 12 Relax and enjoy!	page 112
 7 The wrong side of the law	page 44	 13 Saying your piece	page 122
 8 Learn about geometry	page 54	 14 Learn about physics	page 132
 9 Culture today ...	page 56	 15 Culture today ...	page 134
 10 Progress check Units 3 and 4	page 58	 16 Progress check Units 9 and 10	page 136
 11 Spending money!	page 60	 17 Where in the world ...?	page 138
 12 What in the world ...!	page 70	 18 An apple a day ...	page 148
 13 Learn about geology	page 80	 19 Learn about health and diet	page 158
 14 Culture today ...	page 82	 20 Culture today ...	page 160
 15 Progress check Units 5 and 6	page 84	 21 Progress check Units 11 and 12	page 162

Quiz results	page 164	Irregular verbs	page 192
Speaking database	page 165	Essential tips for the Unified State Exam in English language	page 193
Writing database	page 166	Dictionary	page 199
Grammar database	page 170		


Contents

Unit	Reading	Vocabulary	Grammar	Listening
1 At leisure page 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Reading for gist and specific information ♦ Spotting key words 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Hobbies and interests ♦ Sports ♦ Adjectives describing feelings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Present simple ♦ Present continuous ♦ Stative verbs ♦ Adverbs of frequency 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Predicting content ♦ Listening for specific information <p>Words you heard: <i>beat</i> and <i>win</i></p>
2 Coming and going page 18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Reading for gist and specific information ♦ Understanding text cohesion ♦ Spotting key words 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Travel ♦ Easily confused words ♦ Phrasal verbs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Past simple ♦ Past continuous ♦ <i>used to / would</i> ♦ <i>when, while, during</i> and <i>ago</i> ♦ Possessive adjectives ♦ Possessive pronouns 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Listening for gist and specific information <p>Words you heard: prefixes <i>dis-</i> / <i>un-</i></p>
Learn about history page 28 Culture today... page 30 Progress check Units 1 and 2 page 32				
3 Just the job for you! page 34	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Reading for gist and specific information ♦ Spotting key words 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Work and jobs ♦ Derivatives ♦ Easily confused words ♦ Phrasal verbs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Present perfect simple ♦ Present perfect continuous ♦ Question tags ♦ Polite questions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Listening for gist and detail <p>Words you heard: <i>job</i> and <i>work</i></p>
4 The wrong side of the law page 44	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Predicting content ♦ Reading for gist and detail ♦ Spotting key words 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Crime and punishment ♦ Derivatives ♦ Easily confused words ♦ Phrasal verbs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Past perfect simple ♦ Past perfect continuous ♦ Comparatives and superlatives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Listening for gist and specific information <p>Words you heard: <i>bring</i> and <i>take</i></p>
Learn about geometry page 54 Culture today... page 56 Progress check Units 3 and 4 page 58				
5 Spending money! page 60	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Reading for gist ♦ Understanding text cohesion ♦ Spotting key words 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Money and shopping ♦ Easily confused words ♦ Collocations with <i>go</i>, <i>do</i> and <i>make</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Relative pronouns ♦ Relative clauses ♦ <i>I wish / If only</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Listening for gist and detail <p>Words you heard: shopping</p>
6 What in the world ...! page 70	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Reading for gist and specific information ♦ Spotting key words 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Environment ♦ Nature ♦ Phrasal verbs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Talking about the future ♦ <i>as soon as, when, until, before</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Listening for detail <p>Words you heard: <i>go</i> and <i>come</i></p>

Learn about geology page 80

Culture today... page 82

Progress check Units 5 and 6 page 84

Practise your English	Speaking	Writing	 Unified State Exam
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two-option text completion Sentence transformations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expressing surprise and interest 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Writing a personal profile: paragraphing and linking 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reading B2 Speaking
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Multiple choice text completion Sentence transformations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expressing preference 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Writing a story: style and organization 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Listening B1 Reading B3 Grammar and vocabulary A22–A28 Speaking
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Word formation Multiple choice sentence completion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Making suggestions Agreeing / Disagreeing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Writing a letter / email of application: formal and informal register 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Listening A8–A14 Grammar and vocabulary B11–B16 Speaking
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grammar transformations Multiple choice sentence completion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describing pictures Hesitating Correcting yourself 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Writing a story: paragraphing, using narrative tenses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Listening A1–A7 Reading A15–A21 Grammar and vocabulary B4–B10 Speaking
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Multiple choice text completion Multiple choice sentence completion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discussing options Suggesting / Rejecting ideas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Writing a formal email of complaint: formal register, content and organization 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Listening A8–A14 Reading B3 Grammar and vocabulary A22–A28 Speaking
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Multiple choice text completion Sentence transformations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explaining Giving reasons for opinion Solving a problem 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Writing an article: finding and supporting ideas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grammar and vocabulary A22–A28 Speaking

Contents

Unit	Reading	Vocabulary	Grammar	Listening
7 Making the grade page 86	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reading for gist and specific information Spotting key words 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Types of school Exams Collocations with <i>have</i> and <i>take</i> Easily confused words 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Modals Indefinite pronouns 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Listening for specific information Words you heard: word patterns
8 Who I am page 96	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reading for gist and detail Spotting key words 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relationships Describing people Personality Easily confused words 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gerund and infinitive Past modals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Listening for gist and specific information Words you heard: <i>tell</i> and <i>say</i>

Learn about psychology page 106

Culture today... page 108

Progress check Units 7 and 8 page 110

9 Relax and enjoy! page 112	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reading to understand text type and details Spotting key words 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cinema, theatre and television Places of entertainment Easily confused words 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The passive The causative 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Listening for gist and detail Words you heard: types of film
10 Saying your piece page 122	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reading for gist Understanding text cohesion Spotting key words 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technology and communication Derivatives Phrasal verbs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conditional sentences <i>unless, as long as, what if</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Listening for gist and specific information Words you heard: communication technology

Learn about physics page 132

Culture today... page 134


Progress check Units 9 and 10 page 136

11 Where in the world ...? page 138	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reading for specific information and detail Spotting key words 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> City and countryside Giving directions Easily confused words 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reported speech Reporting verbs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Listening for gist and specific information Words you heard: <i>country</i> and <i>countryside</i>
12 An apple a day ... page 148	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reading for specific information Spotting key words 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food Phrasal verbs Easily confused words 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Countable and uncountable nouns; plural nouns <i>much, many, a lot of</i> Articles <i>both ... and, neither ... nor, every, each, all</i> and <i>none</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Listening for gist and specific information Words you heard: collocations

Learn about health and diet page 158

Culture today... page 160

Progress check Units 11 and 12 page 162

Practise your English	Speaking	Writing	 Unified State Exam
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Multiple choice text completion Gapped sentences 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comparing Expressing preference 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Writing an essay: paragraphing and organization, connecting and supporting ideas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reading B2 Grammar and vocabulary A22–A28 Writing C2 Speaking
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grammar transformations Multiple choice sentence completion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describing pictures Expressing opinions and impressions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Writing an informal letter: finding ideas, giving advice 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Listening B1 Reading A15–A21 Grammar and vocabulary B4–B10 Writing C1 Speaking
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Word formation Multiple choice sentence completion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Role-playing Asking for clarification 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Writing a review: paragraphing, positive and negative vocabulary, summarizing a plot 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Listening A8–A14 Grammar and vocabulary B11–B16 Speaking
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Multiple choice text completion Sentence transformations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interrupting another speaker Rejecting / Accepting interruptions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Writing an article: paragraphing, content and organization 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reading B3 Grammar and vocabulary A22–A28 Speaking
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Multiple choice text completion Multiple choice sentence completion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comparing Expressing similarity and difference 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Writing a report: paragraph headings, formal register, organizing ideas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Listening B1 Reading A15–A21 Grammar and vocabulary B4–B10 Speaking
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Word formation Multiple choice sentence completion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agreeing / Disagreeing Expressing opinion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Writing an essay: paragraphing and supporting ideas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Listening A1–A7 Grammar and vocabulary B11–B16 Writing C2 Speaking

1

At leisure

Skills aims

- ◆ Listening to short extracts for specific information
- ◆ Expressing surprise and interest while talking
- ◆ Reading short texts for gist and specific information
- ◆ Writing a personal profile to practise paragraphing and linking

Dive in!


What do you think these hobbies involve?

blogging • calligraphy
gastronomy • herpetology
horticulture • lepidoptery
origami • philately

Reading

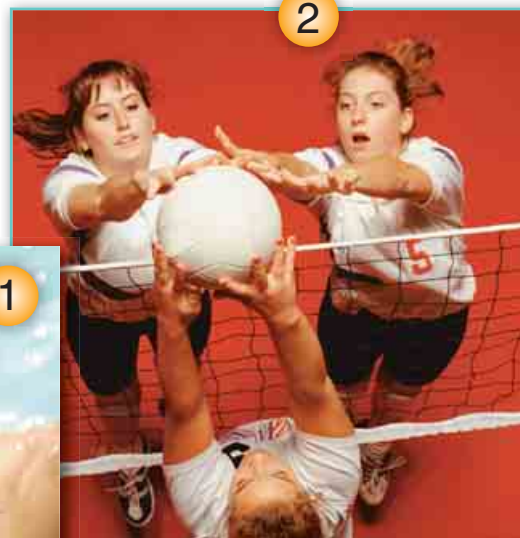
A How much free time do you think the teenagers in the pictures have? What do you think their hobbies might be?

B Read the texts quickly and match the people with the photographs.

C  Read the texts again and match them with the headings. There is one extra heading which you do not need to use.

- 1 Technology-based pastimes
- 2 Wide interests
- 3 Hobbies for the lazy
- 4 A shared interest
- 5 A professional hobby

Unified State Exam Reading B2 → p194



Sharon, 15 **A**

I can't say I do anything too exciting in my free time. I mean, I don't have any real hobbies. But I do spend a lot of time on the Internet, and especially on Facebook. I log on every afternoon after school. All of my classmates are on Facebook. We send virtual gifts to one another, we exchange music videos and we chat. It's a good place to make new friends and to stay in contact with the friends you already have.

Apart from that, I sometimes watch TV in the evening, especially the music channels, and on Saturdays I always go to the cinema. But I don't have any special hobbies like other people.

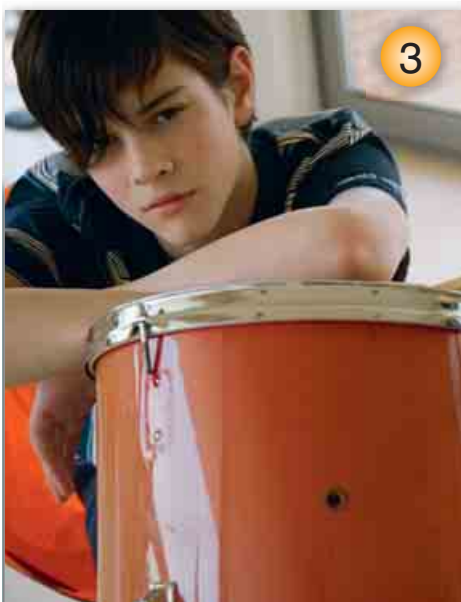
Tim, 16 **B**

I'm not the right person to ask about leisure time activities. You see, I never have any free time! I wake up at half past five every morning so that I can go to the pool and train for two hours. Believe me, it's no fun on a cold winter's day! Then I go to school, and sometimes it's hard not to fall asleep in class! In the afternoon, I have another two hours of training before I go home – and do my homework! These days, I'm training for the European championship, so it's even worse at the weekends. I wouldn't call swimming a hobby, though. Since I want to be a professional swimmer, I take it very seriously – it's the most important thing in my life right now. School comes second.

D Read the blurbs and match the books with the teenagers.

Hey presto! Make new friends

Find out all you need to know about blogs, MySpace, YouTube, and all other sites and technologies that help you meet people and stay in contact with them.



The ultimate producer

This book explains how to set up your own home studio. You use your personal computer and some software you can easily download for free to make, record and mix your own music.

The world's strangest hobbies

The book is a catalogue of some of the strangest hobbies in the world. Got the time? Looking for a new hobby? This is the book for you!

The golden girl

Written by Rachel Reimes, the Olympic diving medallist, this book explains how she made her way to the top.

Julia, 13

C

I can't understand it when people my age say they don't have time for any hobbies. I think they're just lazy! I have a lot of things to do besides school. Even though I'm in the school theatre club, have French classes in the afternoon and go to the gym three times a week, I still do have lots of hobbies. I collect phone cards, and I already have more than 3000. I play basketball and volleyball with my friends at least once a week, I write poems, and I often cook for my family, and sometimes for friends too. In fact, at the moment, I'm baking a cake for my best friend – it's her birthday today.

Alex, 13

D

I spend almost all of my free time playing music. I play the drums. My parents don't like it very much because of the noise, but they know how much I enjoy it, so they hardly ever tell me to stop. Fortunately, my sister also likes music. She plays the electric guitar, so most evenings we play together. Actually, she's playing at the moment – the terrible noise you can hear comes from her room!

We've even written a few songs together, and we're thinking of making a demo for a CD. You never know, one day we might be a famous rock band.

Words in context

E Complete each sentence with a word from the text or exercise D.

- 1 Dancers **t** ... for hours to keep in shape.
- 2 If we win this match, the **c** ... will be ours!
- 3 **P** ... athletes usually earn a lot of money.
- 4 I like websites where I can **c** ... with people.
- 5 I'm going to stay in **c** ... with Lisa when she moves to London.
- 6 After the competition, the gold **m** ... announced she would retire.

Quick chat

Which of the four teenagers is most / least like you? Why?

Vocabulary

Hobbies and interests

A Match the hobbies with the descriptions.

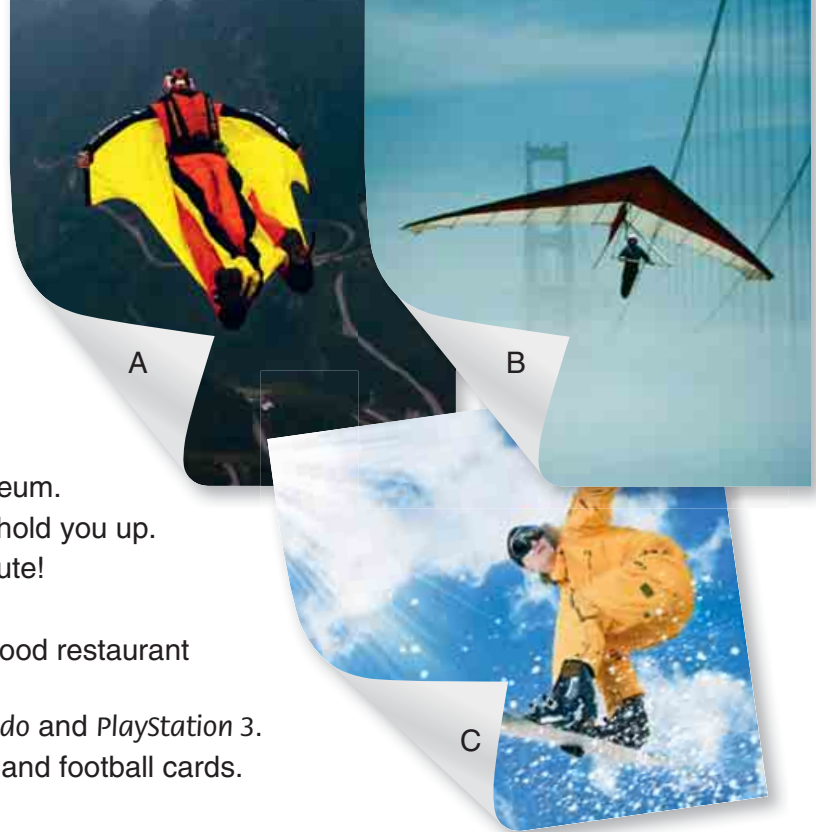
- 1 You need a parachute to do this.
- 2 You can save money if you do this in a library.
- 3 You need a snow-covered mountain for this.
- 4 Try this if you want to feel like a human kite.
- 5 Using a remote control makes this easier.
- 6 One day your work may be exhibited in a museum.
- 7 You jump from a high place and elastic ropes hold you up.
- 8 You need a special suit to fly in. And a parachute!
- 9 If you like exploring mountains, you'll like this.
- 10 Some favourite places are the cinema, a fast food restaurant or a friend's house.
- 11 There are many kinds, such as *Monopoly*, *Cluedo* and *PlayStation 3*.
- 12 Traditional items include stamps, matchboxes and football cards.

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| a hang gliding | g watching TV |
| b snowboarding | h sky diving |
| c drawing / painting | i wingsuit diving |
| d collecting things | j going out |
| e rock climbing | k reading |
| f playing games | l bungee jumping |

Sports

B How much do you know about sports? Do the quiz and find out!

- # QUIZ
- 1 Basketball, volleyball and tennis are played on a
a pitch b court c field
 - 2 Water ballet and diving are done at a
a pool b pole c rink
 - 3 Football and cricket are played on a
a pitch b court c field
 - 4 An athlete who does a sport for pleasure and not as a career is a
a coach b pro c amateur
 - 5 In cricket and baseball, what do players hit the ball with?
a net b racket c bat
 - 6 In football, how do the players pass the ball around?
a throw b kick c hit
 - 7 The number of points a team has is called the
a score b result c total
 - 8 Dangerous sports are often called
a unusual b extreme c special



Adjectives describing feelings

C Copy and complete the table. Add more words.

Verb	-ed adjectives (how you feel)	-ing adjectives (how you describe sth / sb else)
1 excite	excited	exciting
2 thrill		
3 amaze		
4 satisfy		
5 frighten		
6 amuse	amused	
7 bore		

D Choose the correct answer.

I think that collecting things as a hobby is ¹**bored** / **boring**! And common hobbies, like reading or playing chess, aren't ²**satisfied** / **satisfying** to me. I'm ³**interested** / **interesting** in more ⁴**excited** / **exciting** things, like extreme sports. I feel a bit ⁵**frightened** / **frightening** about bungee jumping, for example, but I am also ⁶**excited** / **exciting** about trying it. Another ⁷**thrilled** / **thrilling** experience is wingsuit diving. I'm doing it on Saturday – wish me luck!

Quick chat

What's your opinion about the hobbies mentioned? Use adjectives from exercise C.

Present simple and present continuous

Find these sentences in the reading texts and answer the questions.

- a Fortunately, my sister also **likes** music.
- b I **wake up** at half past five every morning ...
- c I **collect** phone cards ...
- d In fact, at the moment, I'm **baking** a cake for my best friend ...
- e These days, I'm **training** for the European championship, ...

- 1 Which sentence talks about a routine (something that happens regularly at the same time)?
- 2 Which sentence talks about a state (something that is true all the time)?
- 3 Which sentence talks about a habit (something that happens again and again)?
- 4 Which sentence talks about something that is happening **right** now?
- 5 Which sentence talks about something that is happening **around** now?

We use the **present simple** to talk about

- a state
- a habit
- a routine

We use the **present continuous** to talk about

- an action that is happening now
- an action that is happening *around* now

Grammar database → p170

A Choose the correct form.

- 1 I **read** / **am reading** a great book at the moment.
- 2 I **don't enjoy** / **am not enjoying** watching TV — I don't even have one.
- 3 My sister and I **collect** / **are collecting** napkins.
- 4 How often **do you go** / **are you going** to the gym?
- 5 Most of my classmates **go** / **are going** to the cinema every Saturday.
- 6 He can't talk to you right now — he **does** / **is doing** his homework.
- 7 **Do you listen** / **Are you listening** to me? I'm trying to explain.
- 8 We usually **spend** / **are spending** every summer by the sea.

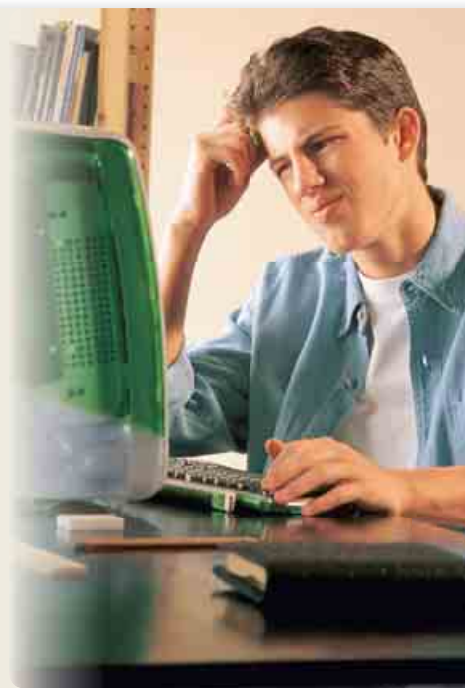
B Put the verbs in brackets in the correct form.

- 1 How often ... (you / go) skydiving?
- 2 Don't make a noise; my little brother ... (sleep).
- 3 What band ... (play) now?
- 4 Ellen ... (not read) magazines; she ... (prefer) books.
- 5 He ... (be) a collector; he ... (collect) old paintings and sculptures.
- 6 For the moment, we ... (stay) at my Aunt Tina's house.

C Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

I ¹... (spend) most of my free time playing games on the computer. On week days, I ²... (come) home from school and ³... (do) my homework. There ⁴... (not be) much time to play. On Saturdays and Sundays, though, I ⁵... (play) all day.

However, this time of year is rather difficult. I ⁶... (not have got) any free time at all, because I ⁷... (study) for my French exams.



D In pairs, make questions to help you find out about your partner. Then write sentences.

What time do you usually wake up on weekdays?

Varya usually wakes up at seven am on weekdays.

- 1 what time he / she usually wakes up on weekdays
- 2 what time he / she goes to school
- 3 when he / she does his / her homework
- 4 what he / she does in his / her free time

Listening

A What are the sports in the pictures called? Why are they called 'spectator' sports?



B You are going to listen to people talking about watching different sports. Look at the pictures in exercise C and decide which words and phrases you think you'll hear.

- 1 couple of hours
- 2 days
- 3 watch the game
- 4 ahead
- 5 win

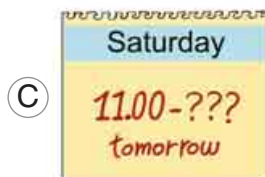
- 6 lost
- 7 the score
- 8 the scoreboard
- 9 beat
- 10 get tickets

- 11 the pitch
- 12 huge screen
- 13 creative event
- 14 figure-skaters
- 15 the finals

02 Listen and check.

C **02** Listen again and choose the correct picture.

1 How long does this sport take to play?



2 What was the score at the end of the baseball game?



3 Where is Max planning to watch the Champion's League final?



4 Which picture best shows the ice-dancing event as the speaker describes it?



Words you heard

beat and win

Look at these questions from one of the listening texts.

So the Dodgers ended up **beating** them?

Did they **win**?

- You *beat* someone or something you are playing against.
- You *win* a game, a competition, a prize, etc.

D Choose the correct answer.

- 1 I've **beaten** / **won** him in chess many times.
- 2 Who **beat** / **won** the latest Pop Idol competition?
- 3 Manchester United were **beaten** / **won** in last night's match.
- 4 Who **beat** / **won**?
- 5 I **beat** / **won** you again!

Give a 2-minute talk on **sport**.

Remember to say:

- what kind of sport you like and why
- which sports you enjoy playing and why

Unified State Exam Speaking → pp197, 198

- which sports are popular in your country
- who your favourite sportsmen / women are

Grammar 2

1

Stative verbs

Some verbs are not usually used in continuous forms, eg *believe, love, hear, like, hate, know, want, agree, seem, understand* and others.

I **like** this music! (not: I'm liking this music!)

Some verbs have a different meaning when they are used in a continuous form, eg *be, have, smell, taste, feel, think* and others.

I **think** they're just lazy!

(= In my opinion, they're lazy.)

We're **thinking** of making a demo ...

(= We are deciding about making a demo.)

Grammar database → p171

A Decide which sentences are correct. Correct the wrong ones.

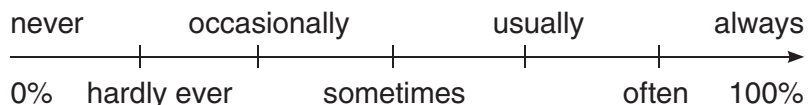
- 1 Don't worry, I'm believing you!
- 2 That soup is smelling delicious.
- 3 I'm knowing how to play *World of Warcraft*!
- 4 I'm liking the idea of trying an extreme sport.
- 5 I'm thinking of buying a new computer game. Which would you recommend?
- 6 I'm not feeling very well. I think I'd better go home.

B Put the verbs in brackets in the correct tense, present simple or present continuous.

- 1 A: Hi, Anthony. What ... you ... (do) here?
B: I ... (help) Bill get ready for Monica's birthday party.
- 2 A: Right now I ... (make) biscuits.
B: They ... (look) great!
- 3 A: I ... (see) our friends coming. Can I help you?
B: Yes, please. I ... (need) soft drinks. Can you bring some?
- 4 A: Why ... you ... (smell) these flowers?
B: Sorry, but they ... (smell) too sweet. Can you take them outside?
- 5 A: I ... (think) I'm going to lose this game.
B: I ... (agree).
- 6 A: ... you ... (like) Jim?
B: He ... (seem) OK.
- 7 A: I ... (want) to teach you how to play tennis, but I can't.
B: What ... you ... (mean), you can't?
- 8 A: Mmm. That cake ... (smell) delicious!
B: It ... (taste) good too!

Adverbs of frequency

Look at the adverbs of frequency on the diagram below.



Grammar database → p171

C Decide which sentences are correct. Correct those that are wrong.

- 1 We usually play tennis on Saturdays.
- 2 John always is early!
- 3 I sometimes go out shopping with my friends on Friday evenings.
- 4 Is often Pam so late?
- 5 Never I get up early on Sundays.
- 6 My mum lets me stay out late occasionally.

D Decide on the position of frequency adverbs in these sentences. Write the new sentences in your notebook.

- 1 He is very polite. (always)
- 2 They go to school by bus. (never)
- 3 I have travelled abroad. (never)
- 4 We exchange music and chat. (occasionally)
- 5 She cooks for her friends. (sometimes)
- 6 Wash your hands before the meal. (always)
- 7 My sister goes to the swimming pool. (hardly ever)

E In your notebook, write six true sentences about these people in your life.

best friend	• never
favourite team	• hardly ever
classmates	• occasionally
brother / sister	• sometimes
teacher	• often • usually
parents	• always

Practise your English

- A Look at the picture. What can you guess about Mark?
- B Read the text quickly to check your guesses.
- C Choose the correct answer.



Everyone ¹**thinks / is thinking** Mark is a ²**bored / boring** person because he collects things, and some people ³**feel / are feeling** that collecting things is one of the most ⁴**bored / boring** hobbies. Mark's collections are rather different, though: one is a collection of chocolate wrappers, while the other is aeroplane boarding passes!

'I know my collections ⁵**look / are looking** unusual, or even eccentric, but in fact there are quite a few people collecting these things,' he says. 'I now have 102 wrappers and 23 boarding passes, and both my collections ⁶**still grow / are still growing**! Whenever I'm

out, I ⁷**always / occasionally** keep an eye out for different wrappers and if I see a chocolate bar with a wrapper I haven't got, I buy it. As for boarding passes, I ⁸**rarely / sometimes** travel by plane myself, but I've asked all my friends and relatives to bring me some whenever they fly anywhere.

It's actually really fun and quite challenging to find different designs, though my mum ⁹**gets / is getting** more and more tired of the mess in my room; she is ¹⁰**always / sometimes** telling me she is going to throw everything out!

- D Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first. Use no more than three words.**

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>1 It's the first time our team has won the World Cup.
Our team has ... won the World Cup before.</p> <p>2 I actually find extreme sports very interesting.
I am ... in extreme sports.</p> <p>3 Manchester United beat Real Madrid 2–0.
Manchester United ... the match with Real Madrid.</p> <p>4 Football practice was very tiring.
I was very ... after football practice.</p> | <p>5 I usually watch TV after school, but not today.
I'm ... TV after school today.</p> <p>6 I may buy a PlayStation 3 – I haven't decided yet.
I am ... of buying a PlayStation 3.</p> |
|--|---|

Quick chat

Do you collect anything? What?
Why do you think people collect things?

Speaking



Questions and reactions

A **03** Pam and her classmates are doing a class project about how they spend their leisure time. Listen and answer these questions.

- 1 How does Pam find the information for her project?
- 2 How do Pam and her classmates express surprise and interest? Which expressions from the Language chunks box do they use?

Language chunks

Expressing surprise and interest

Wow!
Really?
How interesting!
That's great!
That sounds wonderful!
Lucky you!
How strange!

B How would you react to these statements? Use a Language chunk.

- 1 I love bungee jumping! The higher the better!
- 2 I enjoy reading. I read 30 books last year!
- 3 I help an environmental group clean the beaches every weekend.

C **03** Listen again and repeat Pam's questions.

D In pairs, ask and answer these questions. Add one of your own.

- 1 Do you watch a lot of TV in your free time?
- 2 Do you enjoy school?
- 3 ...

Project: How my classmates spend their leisure time

E Copy the table. Turn the statements in the table into questions. Then ask your classmates and complete the table.

Do you enjoy watching sports?

Yes, I do.

Really? Which ones?

Which classmate ...	Name	More information
enjoys watching a sport		(Which sport?)
does a fun leisure activity		(What?)
has an interesting hobby		(What?)
plays a sport regularly		(What?)
exercises and keeps fit		(How?)
enjoys a leisure activity on a weekday		(What?)
goes out most Saturday nights		(Where?)
spends time with his / her friends at weekends		(What do they usually do?)

F Share your results with the class. Did you find out anything about your classmates you didn't know? What?

Anna enjoys watching tennis, but no one does a fun leisure activity.

Speaking database → p165

Say it right! → WB p117

Writing: a personal profile

A In pairs, talk about why you might want to visit websites like these. Use these ideas or your own.

- meet new people
- watch videos
- listen to your favourite music
- chat with your friends

B Read the form Peter has filled in. What has he done wrong?



Musical Teenagers

Join themusicalteenagers.com to share music and music videos.

Fill out the form below to get started (Fields with an asterisk (*) are REQUIRED).

First Name*	Boddington
Surname*	Peter
Screen Name*	Peter in Brighton
Sex	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> male <input type="checkbox"/> female
Country*	Brighton
Street Address:	
Zip code/Postcode*	
Telephone Number	
Mobile Phone Number	
Email Address*	17 New High Street
Birthdate*	Month <input type="text" value="January"/> Date <input type="text" value="1998"/> Year <input type="text" value="11"/>

What kind of music do you like? Please tick.

- | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> pop | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> hip hop | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> rock | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> rap |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> blues | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> jazz | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> dance | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other |

Write 100–140 words about yourself. These will be used as your profile on musicalteenagers.com.

☐ I have read and agree to the Terms of Use and Privacy Policy.

About me

Hi, I'm 15 and I live in Brighton with my parents and my elder brother. ¹ ... , **so** I have a lot of school work, **but** I'm **also** working hard to get into the Academy of Contemporary Music. I want to be a music producer!

Music is my life! I spend most of my free time listening to CDs and watching music videos, especially rap and hip hop, which I'm really into. ² ... , though. I like sports **too**, especially snowboarding and basketball. I don't really enjoy dancing **though**, **that's why** I never go to dance clubs.

If you like rap and hip hop as much as I do, just email me. ³ ... and even exchange MP3s. I'm looking forward to hearing from you!

Skills development

Paragraphing and linking

C Read Peter's profile. In which paragraph does he ...

- 1 invite others to communicate with him?
- 2 say how he spends his day?
- 3 give information about himself and school?
- 4 say what he likes and doesn't like doing?

D Fill in the gaps in the model profile with these sentence parts. There is one extra part you don't need.

- a I can't stand jazz and classical music
- b We can write to each other, chat
- c But I do go out with my friends
- d I'm in secondary school

E Look at the words in bold in the profile. Match each one to another word or phrase in bold with a similar meaning.

Vocabulary: likes / dislikes

F Copy the table and tick the correct column. Use the model to help you.

Language chunks

	I like	I don't like
I'm into		
I can't say I like		
I can't stand		
I dislike		
I enjoy		
I hate		
I love		

Planning and writing

1

G Read this extract from a website. Then write your profile. Use the ideas from the exercises and language from the Language chunks box to help you. Write 100–140 words.

Teenage Friend Finder

New to Teenage Friend Finder?
Take a tour

Sign up

Video Music Photos Boxes +

Join www.teenagefriendfinder.com
to make new friends your age,
chat and share music.

Send us a profile about yourself (100–140 words).

Quick check!

Be sure to ...

- follow this plan:
 - give details about you and your family (paragraph 1)
 - talk about what you like and dislike (paragraph 2)
 - say how someone can contact you and what you can do together (paragraph 3)
- use a variety of words for likes and dislikes
- use some linking words to link your ideas
- write 100–140 words

2

Coming and going

Skills aims

- ◆ Listening to short extracts for gist and specific information
- ◆ Expressing preference while talking
- ◆ Reading a narrative text for gist and specific information; understanding text cohesion
- ◆ Writing a story to practise style and organization

A How much do you know about travel? Do the quiz and find out!

Quiz

- 1 What was the first form of transport to reach a speed of 200 kilometres per hour?
a a train b a motor car c an aeroplane
- 2 Where was the world's first underground railway built?
a in Paris b in Moscow c in London
- 3 How much does it cost to spend a night in the world's most expensive hotel suite?
a \$6500 b \$26 500 c \$65 000
- 4 Which two cities does the world's longest railway connect?
a Beijing–Guangzhou b Moscow–Vladivostok
c Toronto–Vancouver
- 5 Which country is visited by the most tourists?
a China b France c the USA
- 6 American Dennis Tito was the first ...
a space tourist. b US astronaut.
c man on the Moon.
- 7 Which land mass was named after one of the first Europeans to travel there?
a America b Asia c Australia
- 8 How does a train from London to Paris cross the sea between the UK and France?
a by bridge b by ship c by tunnel

Dive in!

Have you ever been on holiday to places like the ones in the pictures?

Where would you like to go on your next holiday? Why?



Reading

B Read the first paragraph of an article about a teenager who travels a lot.

- 1 How often do you think he travels? Why?
- 2 Where do you think he goes?

An extremely well-travelled teenager

C Quickly read the article and check your answers to the questions in exercise B.

Jared Thomas is only 15, but he's travelled more than most adults: he's already been to three continents and more than 20 different countries.


In fact, I started travelling abroad at a really early age. My mother lives in Paris, France, while my father lives in London, and they separated **A** ... I live with my mother, but I have spent at least one weekend a month with my father in London since I was six.

I went on my first trip on my own when I was seven! Before that, I used to travel between Paris and London with my mother or father. Then my mum found out about a British Airways service called Skyflyer Solo, **B** ... that unaccompanied children get to their destination safely, looked after by the ground staff and cabin crew. My mum would take me to the airport in Paris and hand me over to the ground staff. Whenever I arrived, the ground staff in London looked after me until I met my father. I didn't use to like it at first, even though they were all very kind to me, **C** ... I now get on with all of the airport staff and I know them all by their first names.

But it's not just between London and Paris that I travel. In summer, both of my parents like to travel abroad and they always take me with them. So I spend two or three weeks with my father in a beach resort and another fortnight with my mother, **D** ... It is with her that I have travelled to most European capitals, as well as New York, Los Angeles and San Francisco.

The most exciting of all my travels was last summer. I was just back from a holiday in Prague with my mother and was expecting to leave for the Greek islands with my dad a few days later. Actually, I was shopping for a new swimsuit **E** ... on my mobile and asked if I would like to go to China with him. I almost dropped the phone! China was the place I most wanted to go to!

A week later my dad and I were sailing down the Yangtze River! Everything looked so exotic compared to the places we usually visit. We stayed in China for three weeks, **F** ...! And even though for the first time in many years I didn't get to swim at all during the summer, I really didn't mind. I'd like to go back to China every year!

D  Six sentence parts have been removed from the text. Choose from the list (1–7) the part which fits each gap (A–F). There is one extra sentence part which you do not need to use.

- 1 who never spend holidays together
- 2 but I soon got used to it
- 3 when my dad called me
- 4 who prefers what she calls a 'cultural holiday'
- 5 but I didn't think it was enough
- 6 which makes sure
- 7 when I was six

Words in context

E Find underlined words in the text that mean the following.

- 1 alone, without their parents
- 2 a place where you go to relax on holiday
- 3 outside your own country
- 4 very unusual or different
- 5 the people who work in an aeroplane

Unified State Exam Reading B3 → p194

Give a 2-minute talk on **holidays**.

Remember to say:

- why people go on holiday
- what people usually do on holiday

Unified State Exam Speaking → pp197, 198

- what different kinds of holiday people go on
- what kind of holiday you enjoy and why

Vocabulary



Travel

A Choose the best answer.

- The money you pay for a ticket on public transport is the
a fee b fare c boarding pass
- The place where large ships stop is a
a port b station c terminal
- A boat that carries cars as well as people is a
a coach b ferry c tram
- A place where smaller boats stop is a
a terminal b border c harbour
- A holiday that includes the cost of hotel and transport is a(n) ... holiday.
a overseas b package c summer
- The place where one country ends and another begins is a
a station b terminal c border

B Complete the sentences with the words or phrases from the box.

attractions ➤ boarding pass ➤ guidebook
passport ➤ taxi rank ➤ terminal
traveller's cheques

- There's a(n) ... just outside the station. I'm sure you'll find a cab there.
- You need a valid ... to travel to the US.
- You can collect your ... at the check-in counter at the airport.
- Some people feel it's safer to carry ... rather than cash when they are travelling.
- Many airports have a special ... for low-cost airlines.
- Pavlovsk is only one of the many tourist ... in the area.
- Let me check my ... and I'll tell you how we can get to Kolomenskoye.

Easily confused words

live and stay

C Look at these sentences from the text. Then choose the correct answer.

... my father **lives** in London ...

We **stayed** in China for three weeks ...

- Live** / **Stay** means a short time only.
- Live** / **Stay** means where your home is.

travel, trip, journey and voyage

D Look at the sentences below. Then complete the definitions.

This guidebook gives you information about **travel** in Spain.

My first **trip** on my own was when I was seven!

She makes the long **journey** to Patagonia three times a year.

The *Titanic* sank on her maiden **voyage**.

- ... means a long journey by boat or into space.
- ... means a trip that is long and difficult.
- ... means going somewhere and coming back again.
- ... means the general activity of travelling to different places.

Phrasal verbs

E Choose the correct meaning for the verbs in bold.

- Hurry up! We have to **check out** by midday, and it's already 11.30!
a pay the bill and leave
b check the room
- I **saw** him **off** on his cruise, and then I went back home.
a took a flight with him
b went to the ship with him and said goodbye
- Our flight is at 14.00, so we need to **check in** by 13.00.
a buy our tickets
b arrive and show our tickets
- We're going to **set off** for our country house at seven.
a start our journey
b arrive

Grammar 1

2

Past simple and past continuous

Find these sentences in the reading text. Then match them with the uses (1–5).

- a ... they **separated** when I was six.
- b Whenever I **arrived**, the ground staff in London **looked after** ...
- c A week later my dad and I **were sailing** down the Yangtze River!
- d ... I **was shopping** for a new swimsuit when ...
- e Everything **looked** so exotic ...

We use the **past simple** to talk about

- 1 something that happened at a specific time in the past
- 2 something that happened again and again in the past
- 3 a state in the past

We use the **past continuous** to talk about

- 4 an activity that was happening at a point in the past
- 5 an activity in the past that was interrupted by something else

Grammar database → pp171, 172

A Choose the correct answer.

- 1 We **went** / **were going** to the country every summer when I was a child.
- 2 We **stayed** / **were staying** in a small hotel by the sea for ten days.
- 3 We **still packed** / **were still packing** when the taxi arrived.
- 4 I was driving along when I **realized** / **was realizing** my licence was at home.
- 5 We were **getting off** / **got off** the bus when I slipped and fell.
- 6 He rang me just as I **was getting on** / **got on** the plane.

B Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb in brackets, past simple or past continuous.

When my mum was 19 years old, she ¹ ... (drive) across the whole US, from Los Angeles, California, to New York City. While she ² ... (travel), she ³ ... (meet) lots of interesting people and ⁴ ... (see) lots of fantastic places. She also ⁵ ... (have) some exciting adventures, like the time she ⁶ ... (drive) through the mountains and suddenly ⁷ ... (find) herself in the middle of thick fog. She could hardly see, but she ⁸ ... (make) it.

used to and would

We can also use *used to* and *would* to talk about the past.

Read the examples and complete the rules.

- a My mum **would take** me to the airport ...
(a repeated event in the past)
- b I **used to travel** between Paris and London ...
(a repeated event in the past)
- c I **didn't use to like** it at first.
(a state in the past)

- 1 We use ... and ... for repeated events in the past.
- 2 We cannot use ... for a state in the past.

Grammar database → p172

C Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first. Use the word given. Use no more than three words.

- 1 We would spend the summer with our grandparents. (to)
We ... the summer with our grandparents.
- 2 I went swimming twice a day back then. (go)
I ... twice a day back then.
- 3 I never travelled by air – I was too scared. (didn't)
I ... to travel by air – I was too scared.
- 4 My dad used to take me on long walks by the sea. (would)
My dad ... on long walks by the sea.

D Choose the correct answer.


When I was a child, the only kind of holiday that ¹ **meant** / **was meaning** anything to me was a holiday by the sea. I ² **used to spend** / **was spending** the best part of my day swimming and playing beach volleyball. And in the evening, I ³ **would go** / **was going** out with my friends. By 9 pm, we ⁴ **danced** / **were dancing** and having fun at the beach club. And we ⁵ **didn't use to go** / **weren't going** to sleep until 11!



Listening


A Look at the pictures. Which way of going to school would you prefer? Why?



B  You will hear four people talking about how they used to go to school when they were younger. Match the speakers (1–4) with the statements (A–E). There is one extra statement.

- A** The speaker used to get to school earlier because of heavy traffic.
- B** The speaker couldn't enjoy many things and felt unhappy.
- C** The speaker didn't like walking in the morning.
- D** The speaker didn't use transport because it was late and crowded.
- E** The speaker used to get up early to walk to school.

Unified State Exam Listening B1 → p193

C  Listen again and choose the best answer.

Speaker 1

Why didn't he catch the 8.00 bus to school?

- a** It was usually 20 minutes late.
- b** It got there after school had started.
- c** It took more time than walking.

Speaker 2

Why did she choose to cycle to school rather than catch a bus?

- a** The bus service wasn't good enough.
- b** There were no cycle routes at the time.
- c** The school was very near her home.

Speaker 3

Why didn't she walk to school in the morning?

- a** Her mother insisted on giving her a lift.
- b** She didn't like walking, especially in the morning.
- c** She lived too far from the school.

Speaker 4

What didn't he like about the fact that he lived close to his school?

- a** He couldn't spend time with his friends on the way to school.
- b** The bus stop was too far away.
- c** He didn't have to wake up as early as his classmates.

Say it right! → WB p117

Words you heard

Word formation: *un-* and *dis-*

Look at these extracts from the listening text:

... the buses were ... completely **unreliable** ...

... so it wasn't really **unsafe**.

My mum **disapproved** at first, ...

We use the negative prefixes *un-* and *dis-* to form the opposite of certain words.

D Complete the sentences below using the correct form of the word in brackets with *un-* or *dis-*.

- 1** The bus drivers ... with what the Transport Minister said. (agreed)
- 2** ... , there was a lot of traffic, and I got to school late. (fortunately)
- 3** He felt he was ... because he couldn't spend time with his friends. (lucky)
- 4** I agree the underground is fast, but it has a lot of ... as well. (advantages)
- 5** I got on the wrong bus and found myself in a(n) ... place. (familiar)
- 6** The government is trying to ... people from driving into the city centre. (courage)

Quick chat

Are you happy with the way you go to school or college? Why / Why not?

Grammar 2

when, while, during and ago

Look at the words in bold in these sentences from the listening text. Then complete the rules.

- a I used to walk to school **when** I was very young ...
- b This was all more than 30 years **ago**.
- c ... I could comb my hair **during** the ride.
- d ... the funniest things happened to them **while** they were walking to school ...

- 1 ... and ... are used to join two parts of a sentence.
- 2 ... and ... are used in phrases referring to a period of time.
- 3 We usually use ... with the past continuous.

Grammar database → p173

A Choose the correct answer.

- 1 I think I lost my wallet **while** / **during** I was walking to school.
- 2 I was still packing my suitcase **while** / **when** the taxi arrived.
- 3 The underground station was flooded **when** / **during** last night's storm.
- 4 The new airport was built **during four years** / **four years ago**.
- 5 There was no place to park **while** / **when** I got to the port.
- 6 **While** / **When** the passengers were sleeping, a thief stole their luggage.

B Complete the sentences using *when, while, during or ago*.

- 1 He called me ... the weekend.
- 2 We used to live there about ten years ...
- 3 We visited Disneyland ... we went to Paris five years ...
- 4 I had a flat tyre ... I was driving to work.
- 5 I went swimming every day ... the summer.
- 6 The travel agent called ... you were out.

Possessive adjectives and possessive pronouns

Possessive adjectives	Possessive pronouns
my	mine
your	yours
his / her / its	his / hers / its
our	ours
your	yours
their	theirs

Read the sentence and complete the rules.

His mum's a bus driver and **mine** is a flight attendant.

- 1 **Possessive adjectives / possessive pronouns** are used before a noun.
- 2 **Possessive adjectives / possessive pronouns** are used instead of a noun.

Possessive pronouns can also be used after *of* to show possession.
a friend of **mine** (= one of my friends).

Grammar database → p173


C Choose the correct answer.

- 1 A: Is this **your** / **yours** suitcase?
B: No, **my** / **mine** is red.
- 2 A: Jack can't find **his** / **its** mobile.
B: Can't he borrow **your** / **yours**?
- 3 A: What time does **their** / **theirs** flight arrive?
B: An hour after **our** / **ours**.

D Complete the sentences with possessive adjectives or pronouns.

- 1 I never used to travel without ... parents when I was younger.
- 2 When I went to Nina's party, a friend of ... came with me.
- 3 They said their holiday was more exciting than ... , but we disagreed.
- 4 We had dinner with a neighbour of ...
- 5 Ruth never goes anywhere without ... children.
- 6 The Wilsons paid a lot of money for ... new car.
- 7 I've lost my ticket – are you sure that one is ... ?
- 8 Ann invited some friends of ... to her flat.
- 9 Everybody said they enjoyed ... holiday.
- 10 Tell Mark that it's my problem, not ...

Practise your English

- A** What is Eurail? Read the first paragraph of the text below to find out!
- B**  Read the text and choose the correct answer.

Europe: getting around

Eurail passes are a great way for visitors to see Europe. The pass gives you unlimited ¹ ... on many European railroads for not very much money! Before these passes ² ... available, it was quite expensive to travel long distances by train through Europe. Passengers ³ ... pay the train fare in each of the countries they visited ⁴ ... their European holiday.

The Eurail pass, however, allows you to travel from one country to another and cross as many ⁵ ... as you want to. You can ⁶ ... off from wherever you like, stop and see the tourist ⁷ ... wherever you like and then catch the next train to your destination, or if you want to ⁸ ... somewhere you like for a few days, you can do that too! It's a really fun way to travel!

Samantha Hart, from New York, recently visited Italy, France, Germany and Austria, and used a Eurail pass. 'When I ⁹ ... planning my trip, I came across the Eurail information on the Internet. The pass was fantastic. I didn't have to worry about tickets – I just had to be at the ¹⁰ ... on time. I highly recommend it!'

- | | | | | |
|----|------------|-----------|-----------|---------------|
| 1 | A travel | B trip | C journey | D package |
| 2 | A used | B were | C would | D went |
| 3 | A would | B did | C used | D had |
| 4 | A while | B when | C during | D ago |
| 5 | A harbours | B ports | C borders | D stations |
| 6 | A see | B set | C check | D touch |
| 7 | A guides | B centres | C routes | D attractions |
| 8 | A sail | B live | C stay | D set |
| 9 | A used | B got | C was | D did |
| 10 | A border | B station | C coach | D ferry |

Unified State Exam Grammar and vocabulary A22–A28 → p196

- C** Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first. Use no more than three words.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 I was sleeping when our plane landed.
Our plane ... I was sleeping. | 5 We went out every evening when we were on holiday.
We ... go out every evening when we were on holiday. |
| 2 We used to go to the beach every Sunday in the summer.
We ... the beach every Sunday in the summer. | 6 My brothers came to the airport with me to say goodbye.
My brothers ... at the airport. |
| 3 My sister is going on holiday with one of her friends.
My sister and a ... are going on holiday. | |
| 4 I used to walk to school every morning.
I went to school ... every morning. | |

Quick chat

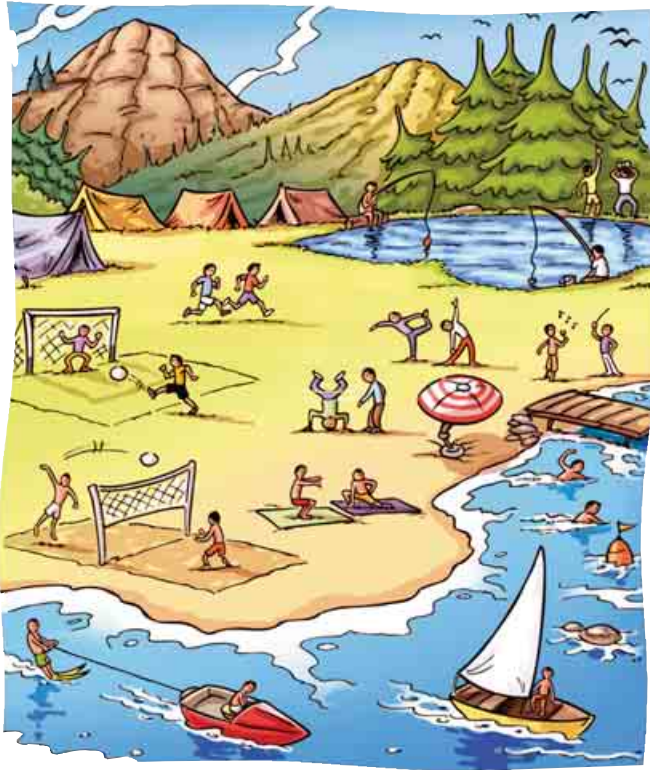
Have you been on a long train journey? Would you like to? Why / Why not?



Speaking

A What activities could you do at a summer camp by the sea?

B Look at the picture showing activities offered by a summer camp. In pairs, talk about which activities you would prefer to do and why.



C **05** Listen to two students talking about the activity programme at a summer camp. Choose the activities they decide to do.

Activity programme

9.00–10.00	aerobics beach volleyball jogging
10.00–13.00	swimming sailing football
14.00–16.00	dance lessons yoga singing lessons
18.00–20.00	fishing bird-watching water-skiing

D **05** Listen again. Which expressions from the Language chunks box do you hear?

Language chunks

Asking about preference

Do you prefer X or Y?

Where would you rather go, X or Y?

Which do you like best, X or Y?

Which do you prefer, X or Y?

Expressing preference

I'd prefer to ...

I prefer X to Y ...

I'd rather do X than Y ...

I'd rather not do ...

E Now rephrase the sentences.

1 Which do you prefer, the seaside or the mountain? (rather)

Where ... ?

2 I like travelling by train more than flying. (to)

I prefer ...

3 I wouldn't like to go fishing in the evening. (not)

I'd rather ...

4 Would you like to stay in a hotel or a campsite? (prefer)

Which ... ?

F In pairs, do this task.

You and a friend are planning to go to a campsite which offers the activities shown below. Decide which one activity from each group you would both like to take part in.

9.00–10.00

aerobics / beach volleyball / jogging

10.00–13.00

swimming / sailing / football

14.00–16.00

dance lessons / yoga / singing lessons

18.00–20.00

fishing / bird-watching / water-skiing

Remember to:

- discuss **all** options
- be **polite**
- take **an active** part in the conversation
- **come up** with ideas
- give good **reasons**
- find out your **friend's attitudes** and take them into account
- **invite** you friend to **come up with suggestions**
- come to an agreement

Writing: a story

A In pairs, answer these questions.

- 1 Do you like surprises? Why / Why not?
- 2 Have you ever been surprised? Explain.

B Read the two stories and match them to the pictures.



1

Story 1

Surprise!

When I woke up that summer morning, I had absolutely no plans. It was a long, boring holiday. I had nothing to look forward to, so I thought I'd just spend the day watching TV or playing on my computer.

'Good morning,' said my mother, and I thought I saw a funny look on her face. 'Get ready, because we're leaving in less than an hour! We're going to Paris for the weekend!' At first, I thought she was joking. But when she showed me the tickets and my bags, and the vouchers for the hotel, I could not believe my eyes!

'Well,' she said, 'it's your birthday tomorrow and you really want to go to Disneyland Paris. So I thought I'd surprise you.'

She certainly did! And that birthday was probably the best in my life so far.



2

Story 2

Surprise!

It was my birthday, but I thought no one remembered it. None of my friends called to say happy birthday, and even my parents didn't say anything all day. So I went for a walk on my own in the afternoon and I didn't make any plans for the evening. When I got back home, it was very quiet. I thought everyone was out and I was alone. But then, a minute later, all the lights went on, and all my friends and family were singing, 'Happy birthday to you'. That's why no one said anything all day. They wanted to give me a surprise party. And they managed. It was a surprise. And it was also the best birthday party!

Skills development

Style and organization

C Look at story 1.

Which paragraph(s) contain the following?

- background information: Who? When? Where?
- the main events of the story
- conclusion: what happened in the end

D Look at story 2.

Which sentence(s) give you the background to the story?

Which sentence(s) give you the result of this?

How many paragraphs would you divide the story into?

E Look at story 2 again.

Where would you put the following sentences to improve it?

- 1 I was very disappointed. I thought nobody liked me.
- 2 I decided to watch TV all evening.
- 3 Nobody forgot about my birthday after all. And they did love me!

F Copy and complete the table in the Language chunks box with these phrases.

- 1 In the end, everyone ...
- 2 Later, we realized ...
- 3 Finally, we were ...
- 4 It was ...
- 5 At first, we thought ...
- 6 When I ...

Language chunks

Introduction
Main paragraph(s)
Conclusion

Planning and writing

2

G You are going to write a story called *A surprise holiday*. In pairs, think about the following:

- the type of holiday you want to write about
- why it was a surprise
- how you felt when you found out
- who you went with
- what you did while on holiday
- what you thought of it

H Write your story (100–140 words). Use the ideas from the exercises and language from the Language chunks box to help you.

Quick check!

Be sure to ...

- follow this plan:
 - give background information (paragraph 1)
 - describe the main events (paragraphs 2 and 3)
 - describe what happened in the end (paragraph 4)
- use direct speech
- write 100–140 words

Writing database → p166



The Golden Ring

The Golden Ring is a route that includes eight Russian cities to the north-east of Moscow. The eight cities are: Sergiyev Posad, Suzdal, Vladimir, Rostov Velikiy, Pereslavl-Zalesskiy, Yaroslavl, Kostroma and Ivanovo. These cities are part of the history of Russia. In fact, it was in this region, towards the end of the 9th century, that the first Slav tribes began to **settle**. Over the next few centuries many of the towers, gates, monasteries, churches and cathedrals that make these towns famous were built. The cities attracted builders and artists from as far away as Western Europe and these eight towns became the **spiritual** home of the Russian Orthodox Church. When you visit these towns it is almost like travelling back in time and many people talk of the towns as being like open-air museums.

Vladimir

There is some argument as to the date when this city was founded, but traditionally the date given is 1108. The city was built during the **reign** of Vladimir Monomakh, who was the grand prince of Kiev Rus. Under his grandson, Andrei Bogolyubsky, the city began what became a Golden Age. It was during this period that the Golden Gates and the famous Cathedral of Assumption were built. Unfortunately for the city, this Golden Age lasted less than a hundred years until the Mongol **invasion** and in 1238 fire destroyed a lot of the city. Vladimir never recovered its former power or status, but even today it has some of the jewels of Russian architecture, and the Golden Gates and the cathedral are both on the UNESCO World Heritage list.



Suzdal

The city of Suzdal was **founded** on the banks of the river Kamenka in 1024, almost one hundred years before Vladimir. During the reign of Yuri Dolgorukiy, a son of Vladimir Monomakh (1099–1157), the city became the centre of power in the Vladimir-Suzdal principality. Dolgorukiy was the founder of Moscow and he is buried in the Cathedral of the Nativity, which is one of eight White Monuments of Vladimir and Suzdal added to the UNESCO World Heritage list in 1992.

Nowadays Suzdal is an important place for tourism with its fine examples of old Russian architecture. It is particularly famous for the number of churches and monasteries, and with the unpaved streets, **stunning** medieval architecture and country setting it often feels like you are in an old Russian village.

Sergiev Posad

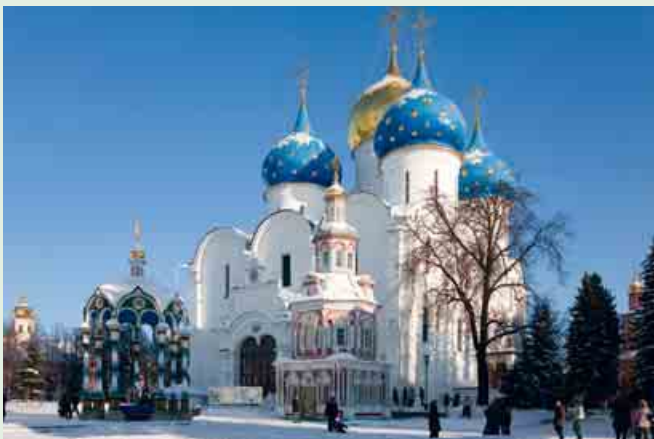
Originally a very small village, it grew bigger in the 15th century around one of the most important monasteries in all of Russia. The Trinity Lavra was founded in 1345 by St Sergius of Radonezh, one of the greatest figures in the history of the Russian Orthodox Church. Over the next four centuries more buildings were added, including the Assumption

A Read the text quickly and choose the correct answers.

- 1 This is the oldest of the Golden Ring cities.
Vladimir / Suzdal / Sergiev Posad
- 2 This city is also famous as the home of the painted Russian doll.
Vladimir / Suzdal / Sergiev Posad
- 3 Some very famous buildings were built in this city during the Golden Age.
Vladimir / Suzdal / Sergiev Posad

B Read the text again. Decide if these sentences are true or false. Find evidence.

- 1 The eight cities in the Golden Ring were built in the 9th century.
- 2 These cities are an important part of Russian culture.
- 3 Andrei Bogolyubsky built the city of Vladimir.
- 4 Many of the original buildings in Vladimir were destroyed by fire.
- 5 The city of Suzdal is built near a river.
- 6 The UNESCO World Heritage list includes buildings in both Vladimir and Suzdal.



Cathedral, built during the reign of Ivan the Terrible, and the Bell Tower built in the late 18th century. In the early 17th century the fortress and monastery at Sergiev Posad survived a famous sixteen-month-long **siege** by the Polish-Lithuanian armies, and at the end of the century the young Tsar Peter I – Peter the Great – took **refuge** in the monastery during a confrontation with his half-sister, Sophia. Today, apart from being a place of pilgrimage Sergiev Posad is also famous as the home of the Matryoshka, the painted Russian doll famous around the world.

- 7 Since it was first built in 1345, lots of new buildings have been built as part of the Trinity Lavra monastery.
- 8 When the Polish-Lithuanian armies attacked Sergiev Posad, Peter the Great hid in the monastery of Trinity Lavra.

C Match the words in bold in the text with these definitions.

- 1 very impressive or beautiful
- 2 started / first built
- 3 go or start to live in a particular place permanently
- 4 an occasion when the army of one country goes into another country to try and take control of it
- 5 hide in a place in order to protect yourself against something dangerous
- 6 a period of time when a king or queen rules a country
- 7 an attack when a castle or city is surrounded by the enemy army to stop food getting in and people getting out
- 8 religious / important for a religion or belief

Project

Do research on the Internet or at your school library, and write a short history of an important town or city in your country. You can write a history about one of the cities in the Golden Ring if you like.

Consider the following:

- What is the name of the town and where is it?
- How old is the town?
- What are some of the important historical events that took place in the town?
- What are some of the important historical buildings or landmarks in the town?



Many teenagers love to play sports, but while football, tennis, swimming and basketball are very popular there are a number of smaller sports that are beginning to attract a growing group of followers and players.

Ready, steady, game on!



Sports such as Ultimate, bandy and kabaddi are becoming popular around the world and not just in the countries where they started.

A

All three sports are about speed, **agility** and **thrills and spills**, and can be played by both men and women. However, only in Ultimate do both sexes play in the same team and against each other. There are a number of reasons for the popularity of the sports. All three are very exciting and both kabaddi and Ultimate have the advantage of requiring very little in the way of equipment. After all, the only things you need to play Ultimate are a plastic disc to throw and catch and enough space to run around in.

B

In bandy, also known as Russian hockey, the two teams have eleven players each. The game is played on ice and is **similar** to ice-hockey, although a round ball is used and not a flat puck. Players try to score by putting the ball into their opponents' net. They can move the ball using their stick or any part of their body apart from their hand, arm or head. The pace of the game is **frenetic** and only comes to a stop when the ball leaves the playing area or a foul is committed. The only player that can handle the ball is the goalkeeper, and they are also the only player without a stick.

C

Ultimate is played by two teams of seven and the aim of the game is to score by getting the disc into the 'endzone'. This is done by throwing the disc to your own players, while the other team try to **intercept** it. Ultimate is a non-contact sport, so players must not touch each other. When a player touches an **opponent** it is a foul. On the other hand, kabaddi is quite a physical sport. Again, teams are made up of seven players and the aim of the game is to tag opponents. A team sends a player, called a raider, into the other team's half. This player holds their breath and must try to get back to their own half before breathing again!



D

The three sports all clearly have national **origins**. Ultimate was first played in universities in the USA in the 1960s. Bandy has been played in Russia since the early 18th century and is often regarded as the national sport. There's even a story about Peter the Great playing the game on the frozen Neva River. Kabaddi originated in India and the name is actually a **combination** of two Indian words – *kai* meaning 'hand', and *pidi* meaning 'catch'. Nowadays, all three are played in many countries around the world, with international competitions taking place almost every year.

A Read the text and match the paragraphs (A–E) with the correct headings (1–6). There is one extra heading which you do not need to use.

1 You use a ball

2 A game for all

3 The cost of playing

4 Fourteen to play

5 Olympic dream

6 It started in ...

B Are these statements true or false? Find evidence in the text.

- 1 Ultimate can only be played by men.
- 2 You don't need a lot of expensive equipment to play kabaddi or Ultimate.
- 3 Bandy was first played in Russia.
- 4 Both Ultimate and kabaddi are physical sports.
- 5 There are more players on a bandy team than on a kabaddi team.
- 6 In bandy only the goalkeepers can use their hands.
- 7 Kabaddi is only played in Asia.
- 8 All three sports are already included in the Olympics.

C Match the words in bold in the text with their definitions.

- 1 someone who is competing against you
- 2 the place where something starts
- 3 done very fast and with a lot of energy
- 4 the ability to move your body easily and quickly
- 5 agreement that something is true or important
- 6 stopping, catching or taking control of something before it can reach the place it is going
- 7 exciting things that happen
- 8 a position from where you can improve your status or become more successful
- 9 something that is made of more than one thing connected together
- 10 like each other but not identical

D Your voice Work in pairs. Discuss these questions.

- 1 Which of the three sports would you like to play? Why?
- 2 If you were on the Olympic committee, which one would you choose to include in the next Olympic games and why?

E

Over the years the three sports have gained a **foothold** around the world and are no longer only played in the countries of origin. In fact, in 2011 there were 71 Ultimate teams in Russia and the sport is definitely becoming more popular there. Kabaddi is now part of the Asian Games and teams from Japan, India, Iran and China regularly compete against each other. In 2011 the Men's World Cup final was between India and Canada. In the same year, the bandy World Cup was held in Sweden, with Yenisey from Russia winning the final. All three sports are trying to gain **recognition** so they can be included in the Olympics. At Sochi Olympics, in 2014, bandy is part of the cultural programme.





Progress check Units 1 and 2

Hobbies, interests and sports

1 Use the clues to find the words.

- 1 You need to jump out of a plane to do this.
s ... d ...
- 2 You need to jump off a cliff or bridge to do this.
b ... j ...
- 3 Adventurous people enjoy these!
e ... s ...
- 4 This hobby is for people who enjoy getting a lot of the same thing.
c ... t ...
- 5 If you are artistic you will probably enjoy these.
d ... and p ...
- 6 You do this in a rocky place.
r ... c ...
- 7 You need these to see underwater when you are swimming.
g ...
- 8 In football the players do this with the ball.
k ...
- 9 Football and cricket are both played on this.
p ...
- 10 To play volleyball you will need both of these.
c ... and n ...
- 11 This hobby is for people who love growing and studying garden plants.
h ...
- 12 You need special pens or brushes to do this.
c ...

Travel vocabulary

2 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words and phrases from the box.

boarding pass ➤ check in ➤ check out
guidebook ➤ passport ➤ see off
set off ➤ trip

- 1 We ... on our holiday very early in the morning.
- 2 The ... we bought had a lot of information about the sights, hotels and even restaurants in the city.
- 3 When I left for England all my friends came to the airport to ... me ...



- 4 We really enjoyed our ... to Kazan.
- 5 When I got to the airport, I ... The woman gave me my ... and told me I had an hour before I needed to go to the gate.
- 6 On our last day, we ... of the hotel early and went straight to the airport.
- 7 You need to get yourself a ... You won't be allowed to travel to Switzerland from America without one.

Easily confused words

3 Choose the correct answer.

- 1 I **live** / **stay** in a small house in a village with my parents, brother, dog and two cats.
- 2 On our last trip to the city, we **stayed** / **lived** with some friends for a week.
- 3 My grandmother told me that the **journey** / **voyage** from Europe to Australia used to take four weeks.
- 4 The train **journey** / **trip** across the desert was so long and boring. There was nothing to look at.
- 5 Foreign **travel** / **journey** never appealed to her until she retired.
- 6 The ship sank on its maiden **travel** / **voyage**.

Negative prefixes

4 Use the negative forms of the words given in brackets to complete the gaps.

- 1 We were really ... (lucky) that the trip was cancelled.
- 2 We're never going on holiday together again. We ... (agree) about everything!
- 3 The biggest ... (advantage) about travelling alone is that most of the time you don't have anyone to talk to.

- 4 The heating systems were ... (safe) to use.
- 5 My friend strongly ... (approve) of cheating.
- 6 Bad weather didn't ... (courage) us from coming along.

Adjectives describing feelings

5 Add **-ed** or **-ing** to the words given in brackets to complete the gaps.

- 1 I was very ... (excite) about my trip to Karelia.
- 2 A life without hobbies and interests is a ... (bore) life.
- 3 Our summer holiday was ... (amaze) this year.
- 4 The puppy looked cold and ... (frighten).
- 5 The horror film wasn't very ... (frighten).
- 6 Ken was ... (thrill) with his birthday presents.

Present simple and present continuous

6 Rewrite the wrong sentences.

- 1 I'm going to school every morning at 8 am.
- 2 At the moment, I training for the tennis championship.
- 3 I usually go out with my friends on Saturdays.
- 4 She's always complaining about something!
- 5 What do you do at the moment?
- 6 Where you go to school?
- 7 These biscuits are tasting fantastic!
- 8 Are you feeling OK? You look terrible!

Past simple and past continuous

7 Choose the correct answer.

- 1 What **were you doing** / **you were doing** between 8 pm and 10 pm last night?
- 2 I **used to** / **would** live in a village, but now I live in a big city.
- 3 Last year, while Jane was **travelling** / **travelled** in Europe, she **saw** / **was seeing** a lot of beautiful sights.
- 4 When I was younger, I **played** / **was playing** a lot of games.
- 5 Our city got a new metro system a few years **before** / **ago**.
- 6 Last night I finished my homework early so I **watched** / **was watching** my favourite show on TV.



used to and would

8 Choose the correct answer.

- 1 When my brother was a baby, he **would** / **used** cry all night.
- 2 When I was small, I **used to** / **would** live in another city.
- 3 The Pharaohs **used to** / **didn't use** rule Egypt.
- 4 **Did** / **Were** you use to wear glasses?
- 5 People **would** / **used to** think the earth was flat.
- 6 Did they **use to** / **used to** travel by boat?

Revision

9 Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first. Use no more than three words.

- 1 I think this book is yours.
This is ... , I think.
- 2 When I was younger, my dad took me fishing.
When I was younger, my dad ... take me fishing.
- 3 I walked to school this morning and on my way I saw Jane.
I saw Jane while ... to school this morning.
- 4 A friend of mine is playing in the national tennis championship.
One ... is playing in the national tennis championship.
- 5 Tony rarely walks to school.
Tony ... ever walks to school.
- 6 Joe was a teacher, but now he's a police officer.
Joe ... be a teacher.