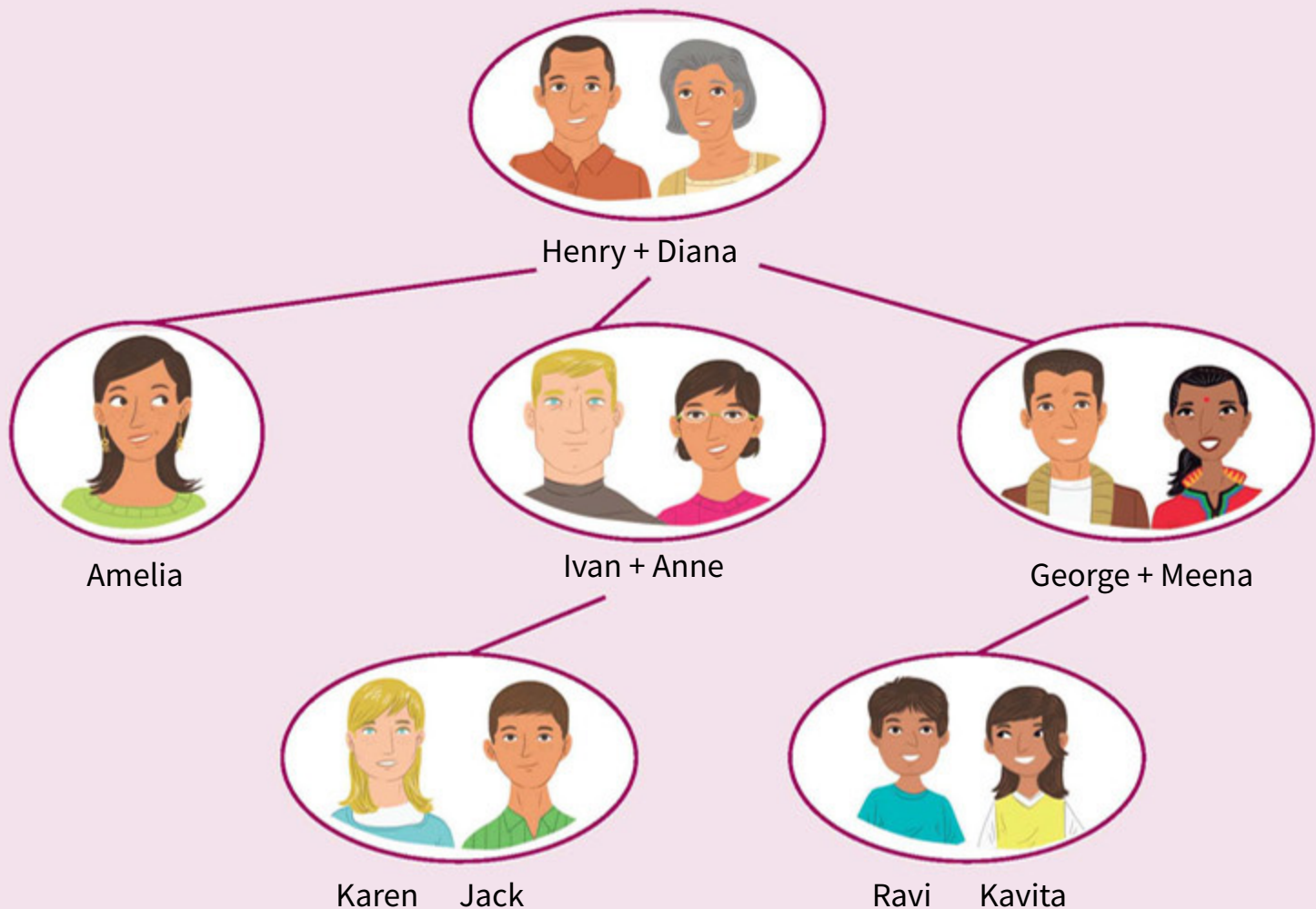


## A

## Family words

A family tree for some of Anne and Ivan Sorokin's **relatives** or **relations**.

Ivan and Anne and their **children**

Ivan is Anne's **husband** and Karen and Jack's **father**.

Anne is Ivan's **wife** and Karen and Jack's **mother**.

Anne and Ivan are Karen and Jack's **parents**.

Karen is Anne and Ivan's **daughter**. Jack is their **son**.

Karen is Jack's **sister**. Jack is Karen's **brother**.

## Henry and Diana

Henry is Karen and Jack's **grandfather**. Diana is their **grandmother**.

Henry and Diana are Karen and Jack's **grandparents**.

Karen is Henry and Diana's **granddaughter**. Jack is their **grandson**.

## Amelia, George and Meena

George is Karen and Jack's **uncle**.

Amelia and Meena are Karen and Jack's **aunts**.

Karen is Amelia, George and Meena's **niece**. Jack is their **nephew**.

Kavita and Ravi are Karen and Jack's **cousins**.

## B

## Expressions

**Have you got any** brothers and sisters?

No, I am **an only child**.

**Do you come from a big family?**

Yes, I have three brothers and two sisters.

Common **mistakes**

We say 'my/his wife' (singular) but 'our/their wives' (plural).

# Exercises

## 4.1 Complete the sentences.

- Joe has a job interview today, so he's wearing a smart suit....., a white sh..... and a t.....
- Julia's not working today, so she's wearing a T-..... and sh.....s.
- Lucy is going to play tennis. She's wearing white s.....s and tr.....s.
- Gianni is going to a business meeting. He's.....ing a b..... with his papers and laptop.
- My trousers are too big. I have to wear a b.....
- It's cold today. I'll wear my j....., and I'll take my c..... too.

## 4.2 Match the item of clothing with the part of the body.

scarf belt shoe hat glove glasses tights ring

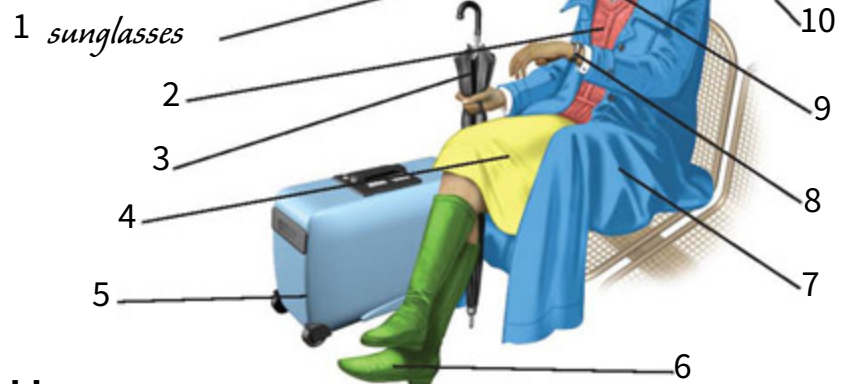


## 4.3 Complete the sentences with one of the verbs in the box and put it in the right form.

be wear carry have

- Tim's jeans *are*..... blue and his T-shirt..... red.
- Julia..... jeans and a T-shirt today.
- Meena..... got a red coat on and she..... some flowers.
- Sarah's dress..... old but her shoes..... new.
- Last year Harry's trousers..... white. Now they..... grey.
- ..... this a new pair of jeans?
- My favourite pyjamas..... dark green.
- Kim..... a new pair of shorts.

## 4.4 Label the picture.



## 4.5 Complete the verbs in the table.

morning	night
get <i>dressed</i> .....	get.....
or..... your clothes on	or..... your clothes off

## 4.6 What are you wearing today? Use a dictionary to help you.

*I'm wearing a white T-shirt and a blue jumper. I've got a pair of black trousers on. I'm wearing blue socks and white trainers. I've also got a watch and a pair of glasses on.*

## A

## Words

word	example	meaning
actually	People say bad things about her, but she's <b>actually</b> very nice.	in reality
really	The book is <b>really</b> good.	very
else	Do you want to buy anything <b>else</b> ? Or go somewhere <b>else</b> ?	in addition or different
around	I'll meet you at <b>around</b> 6 o'clock.	about or approximately
anyway	I'll drive you home. I'm going that way <b>anyway</b> . <sup>1</sup> <b>Anyway</b> , as I said, I woke up very late today. <sup>2</sup>	<sup>1</sup> to give a reason for doing something <sup>2</sup> to return to an earlier subject

## Common mistakes

**Actually** is a false friend in some languages - in English it means 'in reality' NOT 'now'.

## B

## Expressions

- A: **Why don't** we go to the cinema this evening? (used to make a suggestion)  
 B: Good idea. **Let's** go and see a film and then have a meal. (used to make a suggestion)  
 A: OK! Which film do you want to see?  
 B: **I don't mind**. [It's all the same to me.] **It's up to you**. [You can decide.]  
 A: **How about** / **What about** the new Angelina Jolie film? (used to make a suggestion)

## Common mistakes

**Why don't we go ...** [NOT ~~Why don't we going~~] or **Let's go ...** [NOT ~~Let's going~~].  
**How about going ...** [NOT ~~How about go~~] or **What about going ...** [NOT ~~What about go~~].

- A: I was late for work today.  
 B: **Oh dear!** Was your boss angry? (used when you are surprised or disappointed)  
 A: I forgot to bring your book!  
 B: Oh, **it doesn't matter**. I don't need it. [it's not important]  
 A: I'm sorry, but I can't come to your party.  
 B: **What a pity!** (used when you are disappointed)  
 A: I passed my exam.  
 B: **Well done!**  
 A: **Hurry up!** The taxi's here. [be quick]  
 A: **Look out!** / **Be careful!** There's a car coming.  
 A: We need to buy Marta's birthday present.  
 B: **Absolutely!** What about getting her a scarf? (used when you agree strongly)  
 A: **I agree**. Let's go shopping this afternoon.

## Common mistakes

**I agree** or **I don't agree** [NOT ~~I am agree~~ or ~~I'm not agree~~].

## A

### Kinds of shops



\* These words are also for people's jobs. We often add 's and say: I'm going to the newsagent's to get a paper. Do you want anything from the butcher's?

## B

### In the department store

A department store is a large shop which sells a lot of different things - clothes, beauty products, toys, etc.

Fourth floor	Toys
	Restaurant
Third floor	Furniture
Second floor	Men's Wear
	Children's Department
First floor	Women's Wear
Ground Floor	Beauty
Basement	Electricals
	Food

## C

### Signs in shops



## D

### Expressions

- Shop assistant** Can I help you?
- Customer** Can I **try this shirt on?** (*goes and tries it on*) Have you got a **bigger / smaller size / a different colour?**
- Shop assistant** No, I'm sorry. That's the only one.
- Customer** OK. I'll take it. How much does it **cost?**
- Shop assistant** £22.
- Customer** Can I **pay** by **cheque?**
- Shop assistant** No, **credit card**, debit card or **cash**, please.
- Customer** Sorry, I only have a £50 **note**. I don't have any **change** [coins or smaller notes].
- Shop assistant** That's OK. Here's your **receipt**. Would you like a **(carrier) bag?**

# Exercises

## 26.1 Choose the correct word: *music*, *musical* or *musician*.

- 1 What are your favourite types of *music*.....?
- 2 My brother thinks he's a good ....., but he's very bad!
- 3 Can you play a ..... instrument?
- 4 I love different types of ....., for example, jazz, rock and classical.
- 5 Which ..... instrument would you like to learn?
- 6 Are there any ..... in your family?

## 26.2 Look at the pictures and complete the sentences.



Mason



Emily



Madison



Noah



Emma



Abigail



William



Ella

- 1 Madison plays the *violin*.....
- 2 ..... plays the cello in an .....
- 3 Noah loves playing the .....
- 4 Emily is having a ..... lesson.
- 5 Mason is a very good .....-player.
- 6 Ella plays the ..... every evening.
- 7 William ..... the .....
- 8 Emma is learning the ..... She will be a good flute- ..... one day.
- 9 ..... is a violinist.
- 10 ..... wants to be a pianist.

## 26.3 Choose the correct answer, a, b or c.

- 1 I love a) classic **b) classical** c) classist music. Beethoven is my favourite.
- 2 My brother a) can't stand b) can stand c) can't stay folk music but I love it.
- 3 I have some tickets for a) a concert music b) music concert c) concert at the Town Hall.  
Would you like one?
- 4 I always a) listen in b) listen to c) listen music when I'm studying.
- 5 My sister plays in a) a music band b) band music c) band with three other girls from her school.

## 26.4 Answer these questions.

- 1 How often do you download music?
- 2 Which musical instrument on the opposite page do you like best?
- 3 Can you play a musical instrument?
- 4 Which musical instrument would you like to learn?
- 5 Do you prefer classical music or pop music?

# Exercises

## 31.1 Complete these sentences.

- 1 A *tortoise*..... goes to sleep in winter.
- 2 A ..... has a very long neck.
- 3 ..... and ..... are birds.
- 4 ..... and ..... are large cats.
- 5 You can ride a ..... and an .....
- 6 ..... swim and ..... fly.
- 7 ..... are farm birds.
- 8 ..... are very good at hopping and jumping.
- 9 Don't forget to ..... the cat and to ..... it some water.
- 10 I ..... my dog for a walk every day before school.

## 31.2 Match the animal with its meat and with its baby.

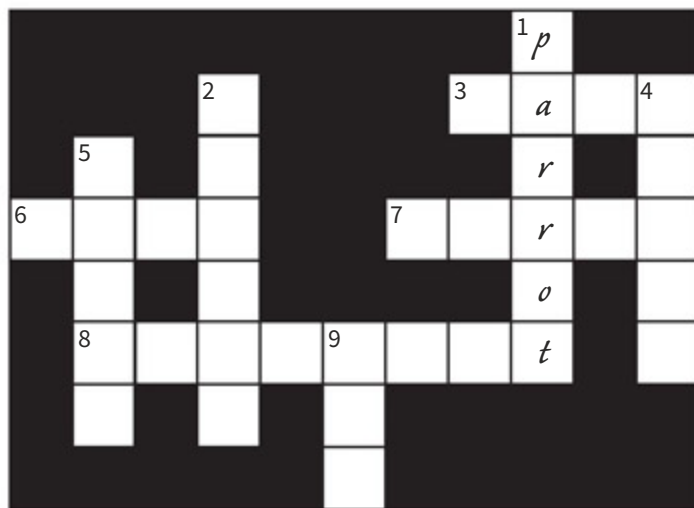
<i>animal</i>	<i>meat</i>	<i>baby</i>
goat	lamb	calf
sheep	chicken	piglet
cow	pork	lamb
hen	beef	kid
pig	goat	chick

*(Hand-drawn lines connect 'goat' to 'lamb' and 'chick', and 'sheep' to 'mutton' and 'lamb'.)*

## 31.3 Look at the animals opposite. Find three animals which:

- 1 eat meat. lions, .....
- 2 give us things that we wear. ....
- 3 produce their babies in eggs. ....
- 4 we can eat. ....

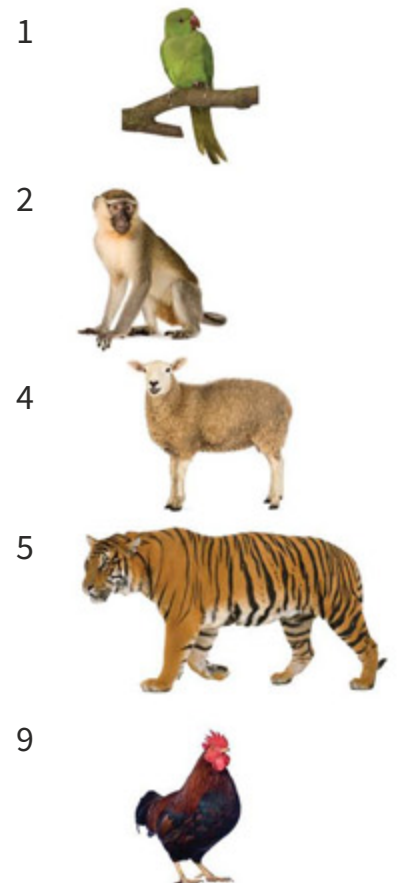
## 31.4 Look at the pictures and complete the crossword.



### Across



### Down



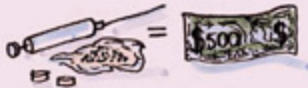
## 31.5 There are 18 different animals in the pictures on the opposite page. Close the book. How many of these animals can you remember?

## A

## Crimes and criminals



<i>crime</i>	<b>robbery</b>	<b>murder</b> /'mɜːdə/	<b>burglary</b> /'bɜːgləri/	<b>mugging</b> [attacking a person in a public place and stealing their money]
<i>person</i>	<b>a robber</b>	<b>a murderer</b>	<b>a burglar</b>	<b>a mugger</b>
<i>verb</i>	<b>to rob</b> somebody or a place (e.g. a bank)	<b>to murder</b> somebody	<b>to break into</b> a house / flat (break / broke / broken)	<b>to mug</b> somebody



<i>crime</i>	<b>car theft</b>	<b>drug dealing</b>	<b>terrorism</b>	<b>shoplifting</b>
<i>person</i>	<b>a car thief</b> /θiːf/	<b>a drug dealer</b>	<b>a terrorist</b>	<b>a shoplifter</b>
<i>verb</i>	<b>to steal</b> a car (steal / stole / stolen)	<b>to sell drugs</b> (sell / sold / sold)	<b>to attack</b> somebody or a place	<b>to steal</b> things from a shop

There was a **burglary** at the school last night.  
John West **murdered** his wife.

There are a lot of **muggings** in the city centre.

The bank **was robbed** yesterday. My sister **was robbed** last week.

## Common mistakes

A thief steals something (steal / stole / stolen).  
Somebody stole my bicycle. [NOT Somebody robbed my bicycle.]

I was robbed last night. [NOT I was stolen.]

## B

## The law /lɔː/

A student **was arrested for** shoplifting this morning.  
**The police** came to the school and spoke to his teacher.  
The student has to **go to court** next week.  
If he is **guilty** he will have to **pay a fine**. /'gɪlti/  
If he is **innocent** he can go home. /'ɪnəsənt/  
I don't think he will **go to prison**.

## C

## Other crime problems

Some **vandals** broke the windows in the telephone box.  
[A vandal breaks and smashes things.]  
We have a lot of **vandalism** in my town.  
A lot of people **take drugs** nowadays.  
Is **football hooliganism** a problem in your country? /'huːlɪgənɪzəm/  
[A **football hooligan** is a person who goes to a football match and makes trouble.]

## A

**Go**

**Go** means to move from one place to another.

I **go** to work **by** bike. My brother **goes by** car.  
We **went** to Paris last summer.  
Is this train **going** to Granada?



Shall we **go** to the swimming pool today?  
Where **does** this road **go**?



## B

**Go + prepositions**

Ethan **went in(to)** his room and shut the door.



Yuko **went out of** the house and **into** the garden.



Jacob was tired. He **went up** the stairs slowly.



The phone was ringing. She **went down** the stairs quickly.



## C

**Future plans**

**Be going to** is often used to talk about future plans.

Jan is **going to study** maths at university.  
We're **going to visit** my aunt in New York soon.  
I'm **going to learn** five new words every day.

## D

**Expressions Go + -ing for activities**

**Go** is often used with **-ing** for different activities.



I hate **going shopping**.



I usually **go swimming** in the morning.



Let's **go dancing**.



Do you like **going sightseeing** when you are on holiday?



Hans **goes skiing** every winter.



Carter is **going fishing** today.

**Common mistakes**

Let's **go swimming** and then **go shopping**. [NOT Let's ~~go to/for~~ swimming and then ~~go to/for~~ shopping.]

I **go there** every week. I don't want to **go anywhere / somewhere** else. [NOT I ~~go to~~ there every week. I don't want to ~~go to~~ anywhere/ ~~somewhere~~ else.]

I must **go home** at 10 o'clock. [NOT I must ~~go to/at~~ home at 10 o'clock.]



# Exercises

## 41.1 Complete the sentences with the correct form of *make*.

- 1 I always *make* ..... a lot of mistakes when I speak English.
- 2 Our neighbours had a party last night. They ..... a lot of noise.
- 3 I am ..... dinner for my parents this evening.
- 4 What do you think, the silver car or the white one? We must ..... our choice today.
- 5 I ..... an appointment with the doctor for you. It's at 5 o'clock.
- 6 Craig is in the kitchen. He is ..... a cup of tea.

## 41.2 Complete the sentences with *make(s)* / *made me feel* + an adjective from the box.

sick   tired   sad   happy   angry

- 1 That film about the war *made me feel sad* .....
- 2 Long lessons always .....
- 3 She was horrible to me; it .....
- 4 It's a lovely song. It .....
- 5 That meal was horrible. It .....

## 41.3 What are these people doing? Complete the sentences using *make*.



1 He's *making a photocopy* .....



3 The little boys are .....



5 The children are .....



2 She's .....



4 They're .....



6 She is .....

## 41.4 Correct the mistakes in these sentences.

- 1 I have to ~~make~~ my homework. *I have to do my homework.*
- 2 Can I ~~make~~ a photo of you?
- 3 He's 25 but he never ~~makes~~ his own washing. He takes his dirty clothes to his mother's.
- 4 Are you ~~making~~ an exam tomorrow?
- 5 Have you ~~made~~ your homework yet?

### Over to you

Make a page for expressions with *make* and do in your vocabulary notebook. Make two columns - one with the heading *make* and the other with the heading *do*. Write down all the *make* and *do* expressions you know in the appropriate columns. Add new expressions to the page as you meet them.