

Sue Parminster and D'Arcy Vallance

English in Mind 11^e

Language Builder

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Travel and transport

1 Write the words.

1

adverb

> in or to a foreign country

*She often goes *** for her holidays.*

3

noun [C]

> a visit to a tourist site with a person who explains facts about the place

*We went on a *** of the museum.*

5

noun [C]

> a row of people who are waiting for something

*There's a long *** outside the cinema.*

7

noun [C]

> a place where you can buy a ticket

*You have to go to the *** to buy tickets.*

9

noun [C]

> a journey in which you visit a place for a short time then come back again

*We went on a *** to Paris with the school last year.*

2

noun [C]

> a comfortable bus for long journeys

*We went to Cambridge by ***.*

4

phrasal verb

> to collect someone who is waiting

*They will *** me *** from the airport.*

6

noun [C]

> a big rectangular bag that you carry things in when you travel

*I'm packing my ***.*

8

noun [C]

> a person whose job is to show a place to visitors

*The *** told us about the history of the castle.*

10

noun [C]

> the route you take to get from one place to another

*We got lost so we asked a police officer the ***.*



2 Vocabulary bank page 94 Write the travel and transport words.

- 1 You can drive this:
- 2 Boats go here:
- 3 Cars drive here:
- 4 You travel on water on this:
- 5 This can go in a plane:,,
- 6 You use this when skiing:

Language links * **Transport**

1 Complete the table.

	In English	En français	Auf Deutsch
	I go to school ...	Je vais à l'école ...	Ich gehe/fahre ... zur Schule.
	by bike		
		en bus	
			mit dem Zug

2 What do you notice? Complete the sentences.

- In English, we use
- In French, we use
- In German, we use



Opinion adjectives

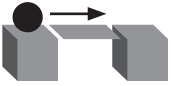
Write the opinion adjectives for the **highlighted** words.

1	The weather last week was very nice .	It was a..... !
2	I went to a great concert at the weekend.	It was b..... !
3	The food at the party was very good .	It was d..... !
4	The food in the school canteen tastes bad .	It's d..... !
5	We saw a bad film last night.	It was d..... !
6	I had a boring time last weekend.	It was d..... !
7	Our new teacher is really good . Her lessons are always interesting.	She's f..... !
8	My dad likes this perfume, but I think it smells bad .	It's h..... !
9	There was a very bad storm last night.	It was t..... !
10	We had a really nice holiday.	It was t..... !



Prepositions of movement

Complete the sentences with the prepositions of movement.



1 The three men ran the car park.



2 Luke walked the hotel.



3 The family went the steps.



4 Luke jumped the car.



5 The bear jumped the back of the car.



6 The bear climbed the front of the car.



7 The family walked their hotel.



8 The bear climbed the car.



9 The bear walked Luke.



10 They walked the hotel door.



11 They walked their car.



12 Mr White ran the hotel steps.



should/shouldn't

PER Niveau 1 Discovery

1 Look at the rule. Then match the sentences with the situations a–d.

FOCUS

To give advice about good ideas or correct actions, we use **subject + should/shouldn't + infinitive** without *to*.

1 You should be polite.

2 You shouldn't go to the front of a queue.

3 You shouldn't buy so many clothes.

4 You should visit the British Museum.

- a It isn't correct to do this.
- b It's a bad idea to do this.
- c It's a good idea to do this.
- d It's correct to do this.

2 Highlight the modal verbs. Then complete the tables.

A: Should I say 'please' when I ask for something?

B: Yes, you should.

A: Should I kiss people when I meet them?

B: No, you shouldn't.

Statements		
I		
You		
He	+ 1	go.
She	- shouldn't	
It		
We		
They		

Questions			Short answers		
	I		Yes,	I	3
	you			you	
	he			he	
2	she	go?		she	
	it			it	
	we		No,	we	4
	they			they	



Present simple

Highlight the verb forms. Then complete the tables.

A: Does it snow in winter?

B: It doesn't snow, but it rains.

A: Do they drive on the right?

B: No, they don't.

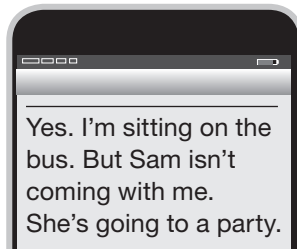
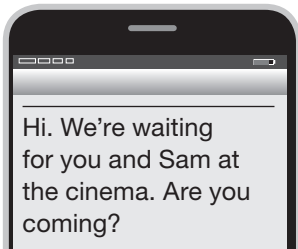
FOCUS

Statements	
I	+ travel a lot.
You	
We	
They	- don't travel a lot.
He	+ ¹ _____ a lot.
She	
It	
	- ² _____ a lot.

Questions		
³ _____	I	⁵ _____ a lot?
	you	
	we	
they		
	he	
⁴ _____	she	
	it	

Present continuous

Highlight the verb forms in the messages. Then complete the rule.



FOCUS

We form the **present continuous** with the auxiliary verb ¹ _____ and the ² _____ form of the main verb.



Present simple and present continuous

Highlight the present simple verbs. Underline the present continuous verbs. Then match the sentences with the rules.

- 1 Eva lives in Switzerland.
- 2 She wants to practise her English.
- 3 This month, she's staying with an English family in Cambridge.
- 4 They often go to London.
- 5 Tomorrow, they're taking Eva to London.
- 6 Right now, Eva is phoning her mum and dad.



FOCUS

We use the **present simple** for:

- A permanent situations
- B habitual and repeated actions
- C verbs of thinking and feeling

We use the **present continuous** for:

- D temporary situations and activities
- E actions happening at the moment of speaking
- F future arrangements

What + be + like?

Match the questions and answers. Then tick the correct rules.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| 1 What's your new teacher like? | <input type="checkbox"/> a She was small with grey hair. |
| 2 How's your brother? | <input type="checkbox"/> b He isn't very well today. |
| 3 What was Jo's granny like? | <input type="checkbox"/> c He's very friendly. |

FOCUS

1 **What + be + subject + like?**

asks:

- for an opinion
- about a person's health
- for a description

2 **How + be + subject?**

asks:

- for an opinion
- about a person's health
- for a description



Study help * How to learn English tenses 1



- In French, there's only one present tense, but in English, there are **two**.
- You can learn example sentences to remember the difference between tenses.

1 Write the sentences in the table.

It's raining.

He isn't living in Paris at the moment.

It often rains here.

He doesn't live in Paris.

What do you usually do?

What are you doing right now?

En français	In English	
Present	Present continuous	Present simple
Il pleut.	1 (Il pleut en ce moment.)	4 (Il pleut souvent ici.)
Que fais-tu ?	2 (Qu'es-tu en train de faire ?)	5 (Que fais-tu d'habitude ?)
Il n'habite pas à Paris.	3 (Il n'habite pas à Paris en ce moment.)	6 (Il n'habite pas à Paris.)

2 Complete the sentences so that they are true for you.

- 1 Right now, I
- 2 On Saturdays, I usually
- 3 This week at school, we



Unit 1 Travellers' tales

Travel and transport

abroad	à l'étranger
coach (n)	car
guided tour	visite guidée
pick up	chercher
queue (n)	file d'attente
suitcase	valise
ticket office	billetterie, guichet
tour guide	guide (touristique)
trip	voyage
(ask the) way	(demander son) chemin

Travel and transport

ambulance	ambulance
canal	canal
chairlift	télésiège
crew	équipage
cruise ship	bateau de croisière
ferry	ferry
harbour	port
luggage	bagages
motorway	autoroute
passengers	passagers
tunnel	tunnel
van	camionnette

Opinion adjectives

amazing	incroyable
brilliant	génial
delicious	délicieux
disgusting	dégoûtant
dreadful	affreux, horrible
dull	ennuyeux
fantastic	fantastique
horrible	horrible
terrible	terrible, épouvantable
terrific	formidable

Prepositions of movement

(run) across	traverser en courant
(walk) away from	s'éloigner de
(go) down	descendre
(jump) into	(sauter) dans
(jump) off	(sauter) de
(climb) onto	(grimper) sur
(walk) out of	(sortir) de
(climb) over	(passer) par-dessus
(walk) past	(passer) devant
(walk) through	passer, traverser
(walk) to	(marcher) jusque
(run) up	monter en courant

Words and phrases

advice	conseils
be careful	faire attention
bear	ours
bridge	pont
customer	client
follow	suivre
free	gratuit
kiss (on the cheek)	embrasser (sur la joue)
look to the left/ right	regarder à gauche/droite
(be) lost	(être) perdu
meeting	rencontre
(drive) on the left/ right (hand side)	(conduire) à gauche/droite
(hotel) staff	personnel (de l'hôtel)
traffic	circulation
turn around	faire demi-tour
waiter	serveur



Excuse me, could you tell me about ...	<i>Pardon, pourriez-vous me parler de ...</i>
Excuse me, could you tell me the way to ...	<i>Pardon, pourriez-vous m'indiquer le chemin pour aller à ...</i>
It's lovely to meet you.	<i>Sympa de te/vous rencontrer.</i>
Sorry to bother you, but ...	<i>Pardon de te/vous déranger ...</i>
Thank you for (picking me up).	<i>Merci de/d'(être venu me chercher).</i>

Words and phrases

(the area) around (Pasadena)	<i>(la région) autour de (Pasadena)</i>
as soon as	<i>dès que</i>
be in a hurry	<i>être pressé</i>
complain (about)	<i>se plaindre (de)</i>
disappear	<i>disparaître</i>
fear (n)	<i>peur</i>
lobby	<i>hall</i>
luxury (adj)	<i>de luxe</i>
nightlife	<i>vie nocturne</i>
notice (v)	<i>remarquer</i>
shake hands	<i>se serrer la main</i>
slide (v)	<i>glisser</i>
steps (n pl)	<i>marches</i>
tip (n)	<i>(petit) conseil</i>
terrace	<i>terrasse</i>

Culture in mind

behave	<i>se comporter</i>
custom	<i>coutume</i>
embarrassing	<i>embarrassant, gênant</i>
gift	<i>cadeau</i>
host (n)	<i>hôte</i>
host family	<i>famille d'accueil</i>
invite	<i>inviter</i>

Geography

accurate	<i>précis, exact</i>
continent	<i>continent</i>
detail	<i>détail</i>
divide	<i>diviser</i>
eastern	<i>de l'est</i>
Equator	<i>équateur</i>
flat (adj)	<i>plat</i>
northern	<i>du nord</i>
round (adj)	<i>rond</i>
shape	<i>forme</i>
size	<i>taille</i>
southern	<i>du sud</i>
western	<i>de l'ouest</i>



Doing sports: adjectives

Complete the answers with opposites or synonyms.

1

You seem **confident** about the match. Are you?

No, not really. I'm quite about it.

2

Was it **difficult** to get tickets for the match?

Yes, it was. It was really

No, it wasn't. It was

3

Are you a **fast** runner?

No, I'm not. I'm very

Yes, I am. I'm quite

4

Is that bag **light**?

No, it isn't. It's quite

5

Did it take a **long** time?

No, it didn't. It took a really time.

6

Are you **relaxed** before a race?

No, I'm not. I'm really

7

Is your brother **taller** than you?

No, he isn't. He's

8

Your brother looks rather **unfit**.

Actually, he's very

9

Our team was **unsuccessful** in the competition this year.

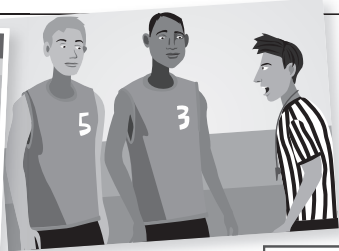
Never mind. Maybe you'll be more next time.



Sporting events

1 Read the examples and write the key words in the expressions.

Expressions	Examples
1 <u>b e a t</u> verb	Australia were the winners. They *** Canada by 12 points.
2 _____ noun	My team are the best. They're the world ***s.
3 _____ (first / second) expr	Did you *** first or second in the race?
4 _____ noun, verb	The match was a ***. The score was 2-2.
5 _____ noun	She kicked the ball and scored a ***.
6 _____ verb	I'm afraid we're going to *** the match.
7 _____ noun	When's your tennis *** tomorrow?
8 _____ noun	There are 11 ***s in a football team.
9 _____ noun	He threw the ball into the net and got three ***s.
10 _____ noun	The *** wants one of the players to stop playing.
11 _____ verb	How many goals did you ***?
12 _____ noun	Arsenal are my favourite football ***.
13 _____ verb	I hope we *** the match tomorrow.





2

SB Vocabulary bank page 94

Write the words connected to sports.



1

The score was two-.....



2

He won the



3

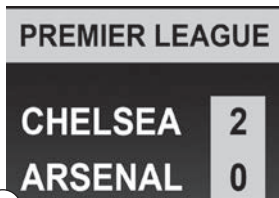
The

..... sent him on as a



4

She her arm.



5

The score was two-.....



8

The referee the player



6

He scored a



7

I was a



9

It's a big



10

There were lots of

..... at the match.



Study help * Word formation 1



- We can make the negative forms of adjectives in different ways:

– with a prefix: successful unsuccessful

– with a different suffix: careful careless

- If you recognise negative prefixes and suffixes, it will help you to understand new words.
- You can use a dictionary to look up the opposites of adjectives:

successful
adjective UK US /sək'sesfəl/
 ACHIEVEMENT
 B1 achieving what you want to achieve:
 ➔ OPPOSITE unsuccessful

1 Use the prefixes to write the negative forms of the adjectives. Then check your answers in a dictionary.



- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1 comfortable | 6 lucky |
| 2 friendly | 7 organised |
| 3 healthy | 8 patient |
| 4 honest | 9 possible |
| 5 important | 10 tidy |

2 Write the negative forms. Use a dictionary to help you.

- attractive
- perfect
- obedient
- sympathetic
- thoughtful



Comparatives and superlatives

1 Highlight the comparative phrases. Underline the superlative phrases. Then complete the rules.

- 1 Snowboarders say their sport is more exciting than skiing.
- 2 Football is the most popular sport in the world.
- 3 Who's the fastest runner in your school?
- 4 Would you like to be fitter and healthier than you are?
- 5 Swimming is better exercise than many other sports.

FOCUS

- 1 We use a **comparative adjective** + to compare two things.
- 2 We use + a **superlative adjective** to say something is 'Number One' in a group.

2 Complete the table with comparative and superlative adjectives.

Adjective type		Comparative	Superlative
Short	<i>fast</i> <i>quick</i>	1 _____ 2 _____	the fastest 11 _____
Short, ending in -e	<i>large</i>	3 _____	12 _____
Short, ending in vowel + consonant	<i>fit</i>	4 _____	13 _____
Two syllables, ending in -y	<i>easy</i> <i>heavy</i>	5 _____ 6 _____	14 _____ 15 _____
Irregular	<i>far</i> <i>good</i> <i>bad</i>	7 _____ 8 _____ 9 _____	16 _____ 17 _____ 18 _____
Long, with two or more syllables	<i>nervous</i>	10 _____ _____	19 _____ _____



Intensifiers with comparatives

1 Highlight the intensifiers in the sentences. Then circle the words to complete the rules.

- 1 The Tour de France is a lot longer than most cycling races and much more famous.
- 2 You're far better at football than him.
- 3 He's a little older than me and a bit taller too.

FOCUS

- 1 A lot, much and far make a comparative adjective stronger / weaker .
- 2 A bit and a little make a comparative adjective stronger / weaker .

2 Complete the table with the intensifiers.

Subject pronoun	Intensifier	Comparative adjective	than	Object pronoun
I'm	far	better	than	me.
You're	1.....			you.
He's/She's/It's	2.....	faster		him/her/it.
We're	a little	more famous		us.
They're	3.....		them.	

as ... as PER Niveau 2

Read the sentences.
Then tick the correct rules.

She's as tall as her brother.

She isn't as tall as her dad.

FOCUS

- 1 as + adjective + as means two things are the same in some way.
- 2 not as + adjective + as means the second thing isn't the same as the first.
- 3 We use the comparative form of the adjective with (not) as ... as.



Adverbs of manner

Highlight the adverbs of manner. Then **circle** the words to complete the rules.

- 1 She's a good skier. She skied well last weekend.
- 2 The race is on TV now. Turn it on quickly!
- 3 She skied fast yesterday and she won the race easily.
- 4 We all watched the final jump nervously.
- 5 I'm going to practise hard all weekend.
- 6 It's important to ski carefully.



FOCUS

- 1 Adverbs of manner describe **how / when** someone does something.
- 2 We usually form them with **an adjective / a noun + -ly**.
- 3 They go **before / after** the object* in a sentence.
- 4 They go **before / after** the time phrase in a sentence.
- 5 The adverb forms of *good*, *hard* and *fast* are **regular / irregular**.

*object = CV

Language links * Adverb formation

Highlight the adverbs. Then write the rules for the formation of adverbs.

In English	En français	Auf Deutsch
Tara practises her new jumps regularly.	Tara entraine ses nouveaux sauts régulièrement.	Tara übt ihre neuen Sprünge regelmässig.
Why are you climbing so slowly today?	Pourquoi grimpes-tu si lentement aujourd'hui ?	Warum kletterst du heute so langsam?
Rule:	Rule:	Rule:



Past simple: regular and irregular verbs

1 Highlight the verb forms. Then complete the rules.



Did you watch the ice hockey yesterday?



Yes, I did. I watched it with Nathan. In the first half, we drew 2-2. Then the other team got a third goal. They played well, but we scored two goals in the final ten minutes! So we didn't draw! We won!

FOCUS

- 1 We use the **past form** of the verb in **past simple** sentences.
- 2 We use **didn't** + the form of the verb in **negative past simple** sentences.
- 3 These verbs are **regular**: watch, and .
- 4 These verbs are **irregular**: draw, and .

2 Complete the table.

Questions			Short answers		
1.....	I you he/she/it we they	2..... the match?	Yes,	I you he/she/it we they	3.....
			No,		4.....

3 Write the past simple forms of these irregular verbs in the irregular verbs list on pages 82-85.

beat buy draw fall feel know lose
ride run swim take think throw win



Unit 2 Champions

Doing sports: adjectives

confident	<i>sûr de soi</i>
difficult	<i>difficile</i>
easy	<i>facile</i>
fast	<i>rapide</i>
fit	<i>en forme</i>
hard	<i>dur</i>
heavy	<i>lourd</i>
light	<i>léger</i>
long	<i>long</i>
nervous	<i>nerveux, anxieux</i>
quick	<i>rapide</i>
relaxed	<i>détendu</i>
short	<i>petit, court</i>
slow	<i>lent</i>
successful	<i>qui réussit, à succès</i>
tall	<i>grand</i>
unconfident	<i>pas sûr de soi</i>
unfit	<i>pas en forme</i>
unsuccessful	<i>qui ne réussit pas</i>

Sporting events

athlete	<i>athlète</i>
athletics	<i>athlétisme</i>
be in first place/ position	<i>être en première place/position</i>
beat – beat	<i>battre</i>
champion	<i>champion</i>
come (first/ second, etc.)	<i>arriver (premier/ deuxième, etc.)</i>
competition	<i>compétition</i>
contest	<i>concours</i>
draw (n)	<i>match nul</i>
draw – drew (v)	<i>faire match nul</i>
goal	<i>but(s)</i>
lose – lost	<i>perdre</i>
match (n)	<i>match</i>
(gold/silver/ bronze) medal	<i>médaille (d'or/ d'argent/ de bronze)</i>

👁️ Sporting events

(two)–all	<i>(deux) partout</i>
championship	<i>championnat</i>
coach (n)	<i>entraîneur</i>
injure (your arm)	<i>se blesser (au bras)</i>
(two)–nil	<i>(deux)–zéro</i>
penalty	<i>penalty</i>
reserve (n)	<i>réserviste</i>
send off	<i>expulser</i>
stadium	<i>stade</i>
substitute (n)	<i>remplaçant</i>
supporters	<i>supporters</i>

player	<i>joueur</i>
points (n pl)	<i>points</i>
referee	<i>arbitre</i>
round (n)	<i>tour</i>
score (n)	<i>score</i>
score (v)	<i>marquer (un but)</i>
sprint	<i>sprint</i>
team	<i>équipe</i>
train (v)	<i>s'entraîner</i>
win – won	<i>gagner</i>

**Words and phrases**

disabled	<i>handicapé</i>
event	<i>épreuve, événement</i>
extraordinary	<i>extraordinaire</i>
height	<i>taille (hauteur)</i>
in a minute	<i>tout de suite</i>
in fact	<i>en fait</i>
keep on (doing sth)	<i>continuer à (faire qqch)</i>
ordinary	<i>ordinaire</i>
performance	<i>performance</i>
satisfied	<i>satisfait</i>
slopes (n pl)	<i>pistes</i>
take a (long/short) time	<i>mettre (longtemps / peu de temps)</i>
weight	<i>poids</i>
whatever (you do)	<i>quoi que (tu fasses / vous fassiez)</i>

Giving a presentation

My presentation today is about ...	<i>Mon exposé aujourd'hui traite de ...</i>
This slide shows ...	<i>Cette diapositive montre ...</i>
You can see ... here.	<i>On voit ... ici.</i>
Let's look at ... again.	<i>Regardons à nouveau ...</i>
I hope you enjoyed the presentation.	<i>J'espère que vous avez aimé l'exposé.</i>
Thanks for listening.	<i>Merci de votre attention.</i>

Everyday English

Are you all right?	<i>Ça va ?</i>
How can I get rid of it?	<i>Comment puis-je m'en débarrasser ?</i>
I'm not feeling very well.	<i>Je ne me sens pas très bien.</i>
I've got a terrible pain in my (foot).	<i>J'ai très mal (au pied).</i>
I've hurt my (leg).	<i>Je me suis fait mal à (la jambe).</i>
Is (your friend) feeling OK?	<i>Ça va, (ton/votre ami) ?</i>
It really hurts.	<i>Ça fait vraiment mal.</i>
She's got a (headache / sore throat).	<i>Elle a mal à (la tête / la gorge).</i>
What's the matter with (your foot)?	<i>Qu'est-ce qu'il a (ton/votre pied) ?</i>
Where does it hurt?	<i>Où est-ce que ça fait mal ?</i>
You'll feel better soon.	<i>Tu vas te / Vous allez vous sentir mieux très vite.</i>



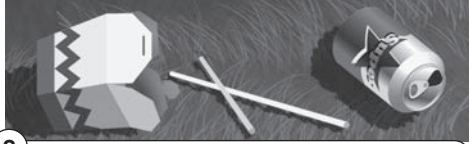
3 Our planet

The environment

Write true sentences about the place where you live.



1 The



2 There
..... in my street.



3 There
..... from factories.



4 There
..... near where I live.



5 There



6 They collect



7
..... a problem.



8 There



Environment verbs

SB Vocabulary bank page 95 Write the environment verbs.

1

phrasal verb

> to make a person or place clean and tidy
*They're *** the river.*

2

phrasal verb

> to make a tree or plant fall down by cutting it near the bottom
*People are *** too many trees.*

3

verb

> to damage something so badly that it doesn't exist any longer
*People are *** the orang-utans' habitat.*

4

verb

> to let something that you are carrying fall to the ground
*I hate it when people *** litter in the street.*

5

verb

> to put seeds or small plants in the ground so that they will grow
*We *** some trees in our garden last weekend.*

6

verb

> to keep someone or something safe
*We can all help to *** the planet.*

7

verb

> to put old paper, glass and plastic through a process so it is used again
*There's a shop that *** plastic bottles to make furniture.*

8

verb

> to find a new use for something
*At school we *** glass jars to keep things in.*

9

phrasal verb

> to get rid of something that you don't want to use again
*Can you *** your rubbish ***, please?*

10

verb

> to use too much of something or to use it badly
*They *** a lot of food because the meals are too big.*



In town

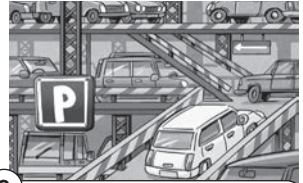
1 Write the words.



1
.....
.....



2
.....
.....



3
.....



4
.....
.....



5
.....



6
.....
.....



7
.....
.....



8
.....



9
.....
.....

2 Complete the notes about the place where you live.

I'd like my village/town/city to have ...

-
-
-
-
-



Study help * Word formation 2



- We can make nouns from verbs with different suffixes. These are two common ones:



- If you learn some common word formation patterns, it will help you to understand and to use new words.

1 Write the nouns for these verbs using one of the suffixes above. Then check your answers in a dictionary.

Verb	Noun
1 act	
2 collect	
3 confuse	
4 create	
5 discuss	
6 divide	

Verb	Noun
7 donate	
8 educate	
9 express	
10 persuade	
11 protect	
12 revise	

2 Write the nouns for these verbs. Use a dictionary to help you.

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| 1 admit | 6 extend |
| 2 apply | 7 inform |
| 3 compete | 8 organise |
| 4 describe | 9 permit |
| 5 destroy | 10 solve |



will/won't

1 Highlight the verb phrases about the future. Then complete the tables with *will/won't* and the verb *go*.

- 1 Climate scientists predict that the world will be warmer in the future.
- 2 Will sea levels rise? Yes, they will.
- 3 How much will sea levels rise? We won't know for a long time.
- 4 I don't think scientists will agree about that.
- 5 There will probably be more storms and floods.
- 6 Some animal species probably won't survive in a warmer world.
- 7 Maybe some islands will disappear.
- 8 I'm sure the problem won't go away.

Statements			Questions			Short answers		
I	+ 'll (will) - won't	1.....	2.....	I you he she it we they	3.....?	Yes,	I you he she it we they	4.....
You								No,
He								
She								
It								
We								
They								

2 Complete the rules.



FOCUS

- 1 We make predictions about the future with **will** or + the **infinitive without to**.
- 2 The word order in predictions with **probably** is:

I/You	+ 1..... probably - probably 2.....	go.
He/She/It		
We/They		



Zero conditional

1 Look at the rule. Then highlight the condition clauses in sentences 1–4.

FOCUS

We use the **zero conditional** to say that one thing (the **result**) always happens with another (the **condition**).

If clause = condition	Main clause = result
If you give them the wrong food,	birds get sick or die.

- 1 Many birds don't survive the winter if they can't find food.
- 2 If I put food on a bird table every day, lots of birds come to it.
- 3 If you don't give the right food, is that bad for the birds?
- 4 You can find out what's good for them if you look on the internet.



2 Answer the questions about the zero conditional.

FOCUS

- 1 Do we use the present simple in the **condition clause**? **Yes / No**
- 2 Do we use the present simple in the **result clause**? **Yes / No**
- 3 Can we put the **result clause** before the **condition clause**? **Yes / No**
- 4 When do we use a comma between clauses?

If clause + main clause

main clause + If clause



First conditional

- 1** Highlight the verbs in the condition clauses. Then underline the verbs in the main clauses.
- If the world gets much hotter, there will be some big problems.
 - The problems will be worse if we don't do anything about them.
 - Climate change won't slow down if we don't do something about it.
 - Will it help the environment if everybody tries to save energy?
 - If we plant more trees, will they absorb some CO₂?
 - If more of us walk or cycle to school, we won't use so much petrol.
- 2** Read and complete the rules.

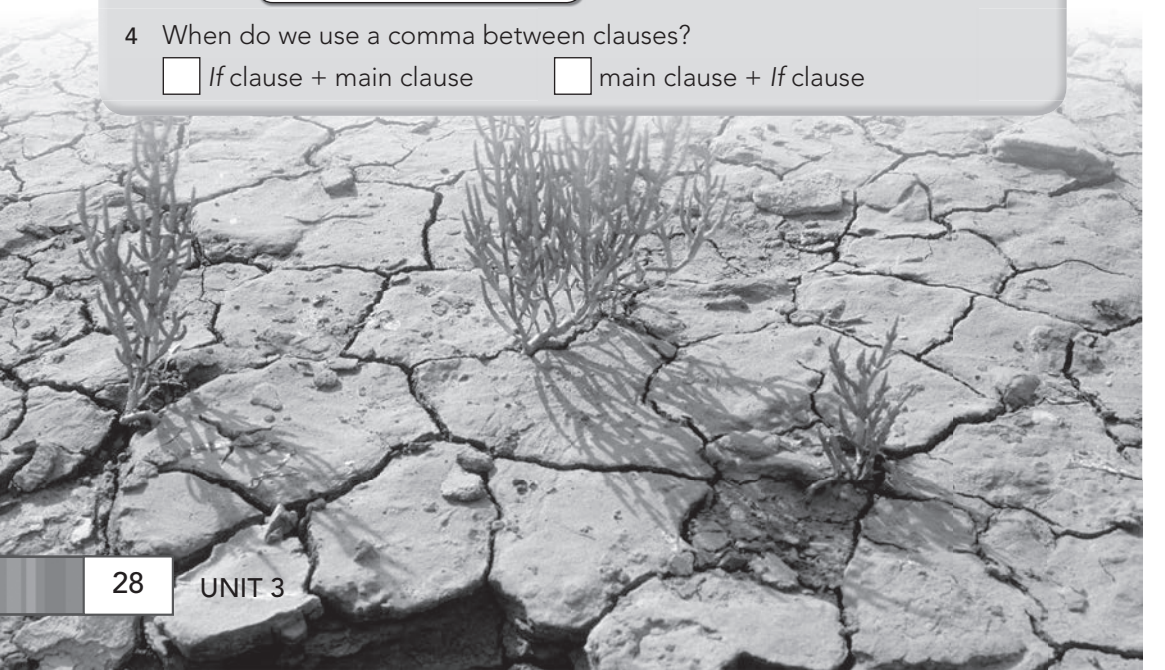
FOCUS

The **first conditional** describes the result of a possible future action or situation.

If clause = condition	Main clause = result
If the world gets much hotter,	there will be some big problems.

- The **condition clause** is about the _____.
- We use a _____ verb form in the **condition clause**.
- We use _____ / _____ + infinitive in the **result clause**.
- When do we use a comma between clauses?

<input type="checkbox"/> If clause + main clause	<input type="checkbox"/> main clause + If clause
--	--



**Language links** * Predictions

Read the sentences and **highlight** the verb phrases. Then write the rules for the formation of predictions.

In English	En français	Auf Deutsch
There will be more pollution problems in the future.	Il y aura davantage de problèmes de pollution dans le futur.	Es wird in der Zukunft mehr Probleme mit der Umweltverschmutzung geben.
Temperatures will go up.	Les températures augmenteront.	Die Temperaturen werden steigen.
Rule:	Rule:	Rule:

may and might

PER Niveau 2 Discovery

Highlight the modal verbs *may* and *might*. Then complete the rules.

How much will temperatures and sea levels rise?

We don't know exactly, but there may be frequent floods in coastal cities. Some coastal cities might disappear under water. Many places may not get enough rain, and some countries might not get any rain.

 **FOCUS**

May and **might** are modal verbs.

- 1 We use them when it's **certain / possible** that something will happen.
- 2 The form is **may/might + infinitive with to / without to**.
- 3 The form is **the same / different** for all persons.
- 4 The negative forms are and **might not**.



Unit 3 Our planet

The environment

exhaust fumes	<i>gaz d'échappement</i>
litter	<i>détritus</i>
pollution	<i>pollution</i>
power station	<i>centrale électrique</i>
recycling	<i>recyclage</i>
rubbish	<i>ordures, déchets</i>
smog	<i>smog, nuage de pollution</i>
traffic jam	<i>embouteillage, bouchon</i>

Environment verbs

clean up	<i>nettoyer</i>
cut down	<i>abattre</i>
destroy	<i>détruire</i>
drop	<i>jeter, faire tomber</i>
plant	<i>planter</i>
protect	<i>protéger</i>
recycle	<i>recycler</i>
reuse	<i>réutiliser</i>
throw away	<i>jeter</i>
waste	<i>gaspiller</i>

In town

block of flats	<i>immeuble (d'habitation)</i>
bottle bank	<i>conteneur de récupération du verre</i>
car park	<i>parking</i>
cycle lane	<i>bande cyclable</i>
pavement	<i>trottoir</i>
petrol station	<i>station-service</i>
public transport	<i>transports en commun</i>
skatepark	<i>skatepark</i>
sports facilities	<i>installations sportives</i>

Words and phrases

climate change	<i>changement climatique</i>
collection	<i>collecte</i>
environment	<i>environnement</i>
(there were) few (tornadoes)	<i>(il y avait) peu de (tornades)</i>
flood (n)	<i>inondation, crue</i>
frequent	<i>fréquent</i>
human (adj)	<i>humain</i>
hurricane	<i>ouragan</i>
ice	<i>glace</i>
international	<i>international</i>
(there is) less (rain)	<i>(il y a) moins de (pluie)</i>
natural	<i>naturel</i>
neighbourhood	<i>quartier</i>
organise	<i>organiser</i>
reason	<i>raison</i>
solution	<i>solution</i>
temperature	<i>température</i>
thunderstorm	<i>orage</i>
tornado	<i>tornado</i>
(pl tornadoes)	
also	<i>aussi, également</i>
Finally, ...	<i>Enfin / Pour finir, ...</i>
First of all, ...	<i>Tout d'abord, ...</i>
For me, ...	<i>Pour moi, ...</i>
I believe ...	<i>Je crois ...</i>
If you ask me, ...	<i>Si tu veux / vous voulez mon avis, ...</i>
In addition, ...	<i>Par ailleurs, ...</i>
In my opinion, ...	<i>Selon moi, ...</i>
In my view, ...	<i>A mon avis, ...</i>
like (prep)	<i>comme</i>
probably	<i>probablement</i>
Secondly, ...	<i>Deuxièmement, ...</i>
such as	<i>comme</i>
To sum up, ...	<i>Pour résumer, ...</i>

**Words and phrases**

application	<i>candidature, demande</i>
apply	<i>poser sa candidature, s'inscrire</i>
as a result	<i>en conséquence, suite à cela</i>
cause (n)	<i>cause</i>
cause (v)	<i>provoquer</i>
coastal	<i>côtier</i>
destruction	<i>ravages</i>
dramatic	<i>spectaculaire</i>
expert	<i>expert</i>
fascinating	<i>fascinant</i>
global	<i>mondial</i>
increase (v)	<i>augmenter</i>
issue (n)	<i>problème, question</i>
melt	<i>fondre</i>
pollute	<i>polluer</i>
rise – rose	<i>monter</i>
sea level	<i>niveau de la mer</i>
unless	<i>à moins que</i>

Culture in mind

available	<i>disponible, accessible</i>
basket	<i>panier</i>
breathe (in)	<i>respirer</i>
get around	<i>se déplacer</i>
hire (n)	<i>location</i>
mayor	<i>maire</i>
reduce	<i>réduire</i>
scheme	<i>système, projet</i>
share (v)	<i>partager</i>
solve	<i>résoudre</i>
wheel	<i>roue</i>

Technology

coal	<i>charbon</i>
gas	<i>gaz</i>
hydroelectric	<i>barrage</i>
dam	<i>hydroélectrique</i>
non-renewable	<i>(énergie) non</i>
(energy)	<i>renouvelable</i>
nuclear energy	<i>énergie nucléaire</i>
oil	<i>pétrole</i>
renewable (energy)	<i>(énergie) renouvelable</i>
solar energy	<i>énergie solaire</i>
waves	<i>vagues</i>
wind power	<i>énergie éolienne</i>



4 Growing up

Stages of life

Complete the sentences for you.



1 When I'm a **young adult**, I'd like to



2 When I was a **baby**, I

3 When I was a **child**, I was scared of



4 The best thing about being **elderly** is



5 The **middle-aged person** who I admire most is



6 Being a **teenager** is great because



7 My first memory as a **toddler** was



Talking about age

SB Vocabulary bank page 95 Complete the definitions.

1 **act your age**
expr /,ækt jɔ:r 'eɪdʒ/
 > used to tell someone to stop behaving like someone who is

Please stop doing that and act your age!

2 **adolescence**
noun [U] /,ædə'lesəns/
 > the period of time in a person's life when they are developing into

He had a troubled adolescence.

3 **adulthood**
noun [U] /'ædʌlthʊd/
 > the part of someone's life when they are
People in England legally reach adulthood at 18.

4 **be getting on**
INFORMAL phrasal verb /bi ,getɪŋ 'ɒn/
 > to be
He's getting on (a bit) – he'll be 76 next birthday.

5 **childhood**
noun [U] /'tʃaɪldhʊd/
 > the time when someone is

She had an unhappy childhood.

6 **come of age**
expr /,kʌm əv 'eɪdʒ/
 > to reach the age when you legally become
In Britain, people come of age when they're 18.

7 **underage**
adjective /,ʌndə'reɪdʒ/
 > than the lowest age at which an activity is legal
There are laws against underage drinking in Britain.

8 **youth**
noun [U] /ju:θ/
 > the period of life when you are

 the state of being
I was a fairly good football player in my youth.



Describing feelings: adjectives + *-ed* and *-ing*

Complete the table to be true for you.

Feelings	Causes
The last time I was annoyed was when ...	I find these things annoying : • •
The last time I was excited was when ...	I find these things exciting : • •
The last time I was exhausted was when ...	I find these things exhausting : • •
The last time I was surprised was when ...	I find these things surprising : • •
The last time I was terrified was when ...	I find these things terrifying : • •
The last time I was worried was when ...	I find these things worrying : • •



Language links

* Giving thanks and apologising

Complete the speech bubbles.

In English

En français

Auf Deutsch

1



2



3





Modal verbs

1 Highlight the modal verbs. Then underline the main verbs that follow them.




1
 In Britain, you
 have to start
 school when
 you're five.

2
 In the US, you can learn to fly a plane at any age. Ethan is 15. He can fly with his dad, but he can't fly alone. He has to be 16 to do that.

3
 Young people in Britain don't have to do military service.

4
 You have to look right and left before you walk across the road.

5
 You mustn't cross the road when the light is red.

2 Match to make the correct rules.

FOCUS

- | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| 1 We use have to to say | <input type="checkbox"/> | a something is permitted. |
| 2 We use don't have to to say | <input type="checkbox"/> | b something is an obligation. |
| 3 We use mustn't to say | <input type="checkbox"/> | c it's very important <i>not</i> to do something. |
| 4 We use can to say | <input type="checkbox"/> | d something isn't permitted. |
| 5 We use can't to say | <input type="checkbox"/> | e you can choose to do something or not. |

3 Tick or cross to complete the table.

This verb has ...	can	must	have to
the infinitive (without to) after it.	✓	3 _____	6 _____
the same form for all persons.	1 _____	4 _____	7 _____
not after it in negative sentences.	2 _____	5 _____	8 _____



will and going to

1 Match the highlighted phrases with the functions (a–f).

Max: ¹We're going to drive to Rome. My dad has planned the route. ²We probably won't get there until about 10 pm. ³I'll send you some photos from my phone if you like. I'm not very good at Italian, but ⁴I'm going to try to practise there.

Kate: Have you got a dictionary?

Max: No, I haven't. ⁵I'll download one now.

Kate: Don't forget that it's my party on the 20th.

Max: Don't worry! ⁶I'll be there.



a an intention

b a new decision

c an offer

d a plan

e a prediction

f a promise

2 Tick the correct tense.

FOCUS

Which verb do we use ...?

1 to make predictions

2 to make offers

3 for definite or agreed plans

4 for intentions that were definite before speaking

5 for decisions that we make at the moment of speaking

6 to make promises

will going to



- 3 Complete the rules. Write A and/or B.



FOCUS

A the will future B the going to future

- 1 uses the present form of *to be*
- 2 is followed by the infinitive without *to*
- 3 is the same for all persons

had better

PER Niveau 2 Discovery

- 1 Look at the highlighted phrases. Then write them in the table.

It'll probably rain this afternoon so **you'd better take an umbrella.**
 You've got a test tomorrow. **You shouldn't go out tonight.**
He'd better revise this evening or he won't pass the test.
 You should always read a question **carefully** before you answer it.
 Let's hurry. **We'd better not be late** or the teacher will be angry.
You shouldn't eat too much sugar because it can be bad for you.

General advice	Advice in a specific situation
	<i>you'd better take an umbrella</i>

- 2 Complete the rules. Write A and/or B.



FOCUS

A should/shouldn't B had better (not)

We use:

- 1 to give general advice
- 2 to give advice in a specific situation
- 3 when something bad may happen if we don't follow the advice
- 4 + *or* and a bad possibility



Study help * Grammar in dictionaries



- You can use dictionaries to find information about the grammar of words.

dive
 verb [I] UK ˈdɪv US ˈdaɪv / **PAST TENSE AND PAST PARTICIPLE dived**, PAST TENSE ALSO US **dove**, PAST PARTICIPLE **dived**

JUMP IN
 B1 (U) to jump into water with your head and arms going in first:
He dived off the side of the boat into the sea.

equipment
 noun UK ɪˈkwɪpmənt US ɪˈkwɪpmənt /

B1 (U) the things that are used for a particular activity or purpose:
kitchen/office equipment
electrical equipment (= equipment that uses electricity)

annoyed
 adjective UK əˈnɔɪd US əˈnɔɪd /

B1 slightly angry:
*I was a bit annoyed **with/at** Kathy for not coming.*

- 1 Use the grammatical information to **circle** the correct words.
- Tamalie's wife **dived** / **doved** out of the tree.
 - I want to buy **a** / **some** new climbing equipment.
 - She gets annoyed **of** / **with** her sister **for** / **with** taking her clothes.

- 2 Use a dictionary to answer the questions. You can use this online dictionary: dictionary.cambridge.org
- What is the past simple form of the verb *rise*?
 - Which one of these words is countable?
pollution, rubbish, traffic jam
 - Which preposition do we often use after *worried*?
 - Can we make a *-ly* adverb from the adjective *excited*?



Unit 4 Growing up

Stages of life

(young) adult	<i>(jeune) adulte</i>
baby	<i>bébé</i>
child	<i>enfant</i>
elderly (adj)	<i>âgé</i>
middle-aged (adj)	<i>d'âge moyen</i>
teenager	<i>adolescent</i>
toddler	<i>petit enfant</i>

Talking about age

act your age	<i>arrête(z) de faire l'enfant</i>
adolescence	<i>adolescence</i>
adulthood	<i>âge adulte</i>
be getting on	<i>ne plus être tout jeune</i>
childhood	<i>enfance</i>
come of age	<i>avoir la majorité</i>
underage	<i>qui n'a pas / avant l'âge légal</i>
youth	<i>jeunesse</i>

Words and phrases

age limit	<i>âge légal</i>
driving licence	<i>permis de conduire</i>
election	<i>élection</i>
get married	<i>se marier</i>
sign (n)	<i>panneau, écriteau</i>
until	<i>jusqu'à</i>
vote (v)	<i>voter</i>

all over the place	<i>en désordre</i>
Anything else ...?	<i>Autre chose ... ?</i>
I'm just too stupid.	<i>Je suis trop bête.</i>
There's no point in (trying) ...	<i>Ça ne sert à rien de/d'(essayer) ...</i>
There's nothing wrong with you.	<i>Tu vas / Vous allez parfaitement bien.</i>
Why don't I (come over) ...?	<i>Et si je (venais) ... ?</i>

Describing feelings

annoyed	<i>énervé, agacé</i>
annoying	<i>énervant</i>
excited	<i>excité</i>
exciting	<i>excitant</i>
exhausted	<i>épuisé</i>
exhausting	<i>épuisant</i>
surprised	<i>surpris</i>
surprising	<i>surprenant</i>
terrified	<i>terrifié</i>
terrifying	<i>terrifiant</i>
worried	<i>inquiet, soucieux</i>
worrying	<i>inquiétant</i>

**Words and phrases**

according to	<i>selon</i>	reach the age	<i>atteindre l'âge</i>
ancient	<i>ancestral, ancien</i>	of (16)	<i>de (16 ans)</i>
bump (into)	<i>rentrer (dans)</i>	ride (n)	<i>manège</i>
ceremony	<i>cérémonie</i>	ritual	<i>rituel</i>
complete (v)	<i>réaliser</i>	rope	<i>corde</i>
dive (n)	<i>plongeon, saut</i>	speed (n)	<i>vitesse</i>
dive (v)	<i>plonger, sauter</i>	state	<i>Etat</i>
from the age	<i>à partir de</i>	tie (v)	<i>attacher</i>
of (16)	<i>(16) ans</i>	tower	<i>tour</i>
inspire	<i>inspirer</i>	treat (v)	<i>traiter</i>
land (n)	<i>terre</i>	vary	<i>varier</i>
object (n)	<i>objet</i>	volunteer (n)	<i>bénévole</i>
permission	<i>permission, autorisation</i>	wooden	<i>en bois</i>

Everyday English*Giving thanks*

I'm very grateful.

Thank you so much for your help.

Thanks a lot.

Thanks very much. That's really nice of you.

*Je te/vous suis très reconnaissant.**Merci beaucoup pour ton/votre aide.**Merci beaucoup.**Merci beaucoup. C'est très gentil de ta/votre part.**Responding*

It was a pleasure (to help you).

No problem.

That's OK.

You're welcome.

*C'était un plaisir (de t'aider / vous aider).**Pas de problème.**Pas de souci.**De rien.**Apologising*

I really must apologise.

I'm afraid I can't (play).

I'm really sorry. I didn't mean to!

I'm terribly sorry about that.

*Je te/vous prie de m'excuser.**Je suis désolé, mais je ne peux pas (jouer).**Je suis vraiment désolé. Je n'ai pas fait exprès !**Je suis vraiment désolé.**Responding*

Don't worry!

It doesn't matter.

Never mind.

*Ne t'inquiète / vous inquiétez pas !**Ça ne fait rien.**Ce n'est pas grave.*



Phrases with *get*

1 Complete the sentences to mean the same. Use phrases with *get*.

1 A person from the company called her.

She
from the company.

3 Many things give people ideas
for inventions.

People
for inventions from many things.

5 What time did you arrive home?

What time did you
.....?

7 I was late for school yesterday.

Yesterday I
..... late.

2 Something surprised her
two months later.

She
two months later.

4 My brother made me angry
this morning.

This morning I
with my brother.

6 She didn't earn a lot of money
from the invention.

She didn't
from the invention.

8 The rain made me wet on the
way to school.

I in the rain
on the way to school.

2 Write the phrases with *get* in the correct boxes.

get = arrive	get = become	get = receive



Technology

Write the words.

1

> the part of the computer where you put a DVD or CD to read the information on it

2

> a panel of keys that operate a computer when you press them

3

> a small piece of equipment connected to a computer that you move with your hand to control it

4

> the cable that connects a piece of electrical equipment to the electricity supply

5

> a machine that is connected to a computer and that puts text or pictures on paper

6

> a piece of electronic equipment that connects computer networks to each other

7

> the part of the computer that shows images and text

8

> a small computer that you operate by touching the screen

9

> a part of a computer that allows you to connect other equipment such as printers and cameras

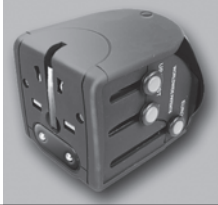
10

> a small piece of electronic equipment that stores information and can be used with any computer, also known as a flash drive or memory stick



Electrical matters

SB Vocabulary bank page 96 Write the electrical items.



1 _____



2 _____



3 _____



4 _____



5 _____



6 _____



7 _____



8 _____



9 _____



10 _____



Study help

* Using a dictionary with phrasal verbs



- There are many phrasal verbs in English. A phrasal verb is:

verb + preposition or adverb

- They can be difficult to understand. Use a dictionary to help.

get on

MAINLY UK (MAINLY US **get along**) – phrasal verb **get** UK US

/get/ verb (PRESENT PARTICIPLE) **getting**, PAST TENSE **got** PAST PARTICIPLE **got**, US **gotten**)

B1 If two or more people get on, they like each other and are friendly to each other:

I never knew that Karen didn't get on with Sue.

B1 to deal with a situation, especially successfully:

How are you getting on at your new school?

1 Read the definition and tick the correct sentences.

- I get on well with my brother.
- Do you get on your sister?
- My brother isn't getting on with his new school.
- Jake and I don't get on now.

2 Complete the sentences with the phrasal verbs in the box. Use a dictionary to help you.

get at get (sth) back get in get through get together

- 1 What time did you last night?
- 2 Can you help me? I can't the light. I'm too short.
- 3 I'm with my friends at the weekend to go to the cinema.
- 4 Don't lend him your book. You won't it
- 5 I called you yesterday evening but I couldn't

Past simple questions

1 Label the parts of the sentence.

object (=CV) subject

Karl Benz invented the first motor car.

1 _____

Who **invented** the motor car?

2 _____

What **did** Karl Benz **invent**?

2 Look at the rules. Highlight the subject in questions 1–6. Then match with the question type A or B.

FOCUS

To make **past simple questions** we use:

A **did** + **infinitive** without **to**:

- after *when*, *where* and *why*
- if *who* or *what* is the **object** of the verb

B the **past form** of the verb without **did**

- if *who* or *what* is the **subject** of the verb

- Who drove the car first?
- When did he invent it?
- What gave him the idea?
- What else did he invent?
- Who worked with him?
- Where did he work?





Past continuous

PER Niveau 1 Discovery

1 Look at the highlighted past continuous verbs. Then circle the words to complete the rules.

I phoned you at five o'clock yesterday, but you didn't answer.

Oh, sorry, I was playing a game with my brothers. We were making a lot of noise!

Were you playing Spaceship Pilots 4?

Yes, we were. But we weren't doing very well. We were shouting a lot, so we didn't hear you.

FOCUS

We use the **past continuous** for:

- 1 an action that was in progress at a point in the past **True / False**
- 2 an action that started and finished at a point in the past **True / False**

2 Complete the tables.

Statements		
I He/She/It	+ 1..... - wasn't	3..... (play) a game.
You We They	+ were - 2.....	

Questions			Short answers		
4.....	I he/she/it	6..... a game?	Yes,	I	was.
			No,	he/she/it	7.....
5.....	you we they	6..... a game?	Yes,	you we	8.....
			No,	they	9.....



Past simple and past continuous

PER Niveau 2

1 Highlight the past continuous verbs. Then underline the past simple verbs.



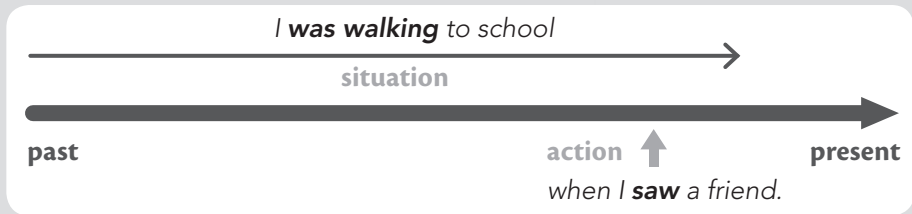
The first portable cassette player was the Walkman®. I remember the first time I saw one, one morning in 1979. The sun was shining and I was walking to school **when** I saw a friend. I said hello, but he didn't hear. He had something in his ears, so I stopped him and asked what it was. He said he was listening to music on a Walkman®. He told me all about it. **While** he was talking, I thought, 'I must get a Walkman® too!' A few weeks later, all my friends had one.

2 Complete the rules. Write A or B.

FOCUS

A the past simple B the past continuous

- We often use () to describe the situation at the beginning of a story.
- We use () for the actions in the story.
- In a sentence with both tenses:



The action in () interrupts a situation in () .

- We often use **while** with () and **when** with () .



 **Language links** * Short answers

- 1** Write short answers.
- 1 Are you using a computer now?,
 - 2 Was it raining at this time yesterday?,
 - 3 Do you often eat crisps?,
 - 4 Did Laszlo Biro invent the ballpoint pen?,
- 2** Do you answer questions in this way in French and in German?

Passive PER Niveau 2 Discovery

Look at the **highlighted** passive verbs. **Circle** the correct words to complete the rules. Then complete the table.

Nowadays, music **is recorded** digitally.
 Songs **are played** on CD players and MP3 or MP4 players.
 The phonograph **was invented** in 1877 by Thomas Edison.
 Phonographs **were used** a lot in the early 1900s.

 **FOCUS**

We use **passive verbs**:

- 1 when it **is / isn't** important who does or did the action
- 2 to stress the **subject / object** of the verb

Present simple passive		
Subject	to be	Past participle
Music	1.....	recorded
Songs	2.....	3.....
Past simple passive		
The phonograph	4.....	5.....
Phonographs	6.....	7.....



Unit 5 Great idea!

Phrases with get

get a phone call	<i>recevoir un appel téléphonique</i>
get a surprise	<i>être surpris</i>
get an idea	<i>avoir une idée</i>
get angry	<i>s'énerver, se mettre en colère</i>
get home	<i>rentrer chez soi</i>
get rich	<i>devenir riche</i>
get to school	<i>arriver à l'école</i>
get wet	<i>se mouiller</i>

Technology

DVD drive	<i>lecteur DVD</i>
keyboard	<i>clavier</i>
mouse	<i>souris</i>
power lead	<i>câble d'alimentation</i>
printer	<i>imprimante</i>
router	<i>routeur</i>
screen	<i>écran</i>
tablet	<i>tablette</i>
USB port	<i>port USB</i>
USB stick	<i>clé USB</i>

Electrical matters

adaptor	<i>adaptateur</i>
battery	<i>pile</i>
button	<i>bouton</i>
cable	<i>câble</i>
charger	<i>chargeur</i>
extension lead	<i>rallonge</i>
plug	<i>prise (de courant)</i>
satellite dish	<i>antenne parabolique</i>
socket	<i>prise (de courant) (au mur)</i>
wires	<i>fils</i>

Words and phrases

binoculars	<i>jumelles</i>
biro	<i>stylo bille</i>
chef	<i>chef</i>
chewing gum	<i>chewing-gum</i>
competition	<i>concours</i>
experiment (n)	<i>expérience</i>
fill	<i>remplir</i>
in the middle of	<i>au milieu de</i>
order (v)	<i>commander</i>
(top) prize	<i>(premier) prix</i>
reporter	<i>reporter</i>
stage	<i>scène</i>
thick	<i>épais</i>
thin	<i>fin</i>
(double) click (on)	<i>(double-)cliquer (sur)</i>
document	<i>document</i>
download (v)	<i>télécharger</i>
drag	<i>faire glisser</i>
enter	<i>saisir</i>
file (n)	<i>fichier</i>
folder	<i>dossier</i>
install	<i>installer</i>
link (n)	<i>lien</i>
online	<i>en ligne</i>
password	<i>mot de passe</i>
print	<i>imprimer</i>
software	<i>logiciel</i>
switch on/off	<i>allumer/éteindre</i>
type	<i>taper</i>

**Words and phrases**

be on (your) way to (New York)	<i>être en route pour (New York)</i>
come along	<i>se présenter</i>
crispy	<i>croustillant</i>
exist	<i>exister</i>
flat (adj)	<i>à plat</i>
gadget	<i>gadget</i>
ink	<i>encre</i>
keep your eyes/ears open	<i>ouvrir l'œil / les oreilles</i>
lose your temper	<i>se mettre en colère</i>
metal	<i>(en) métal</i>
plastic	<i>(en) plastique</i>
produce	<i>produire</i>
result	<i>résultat</i>
rubber	<i>caoutchouc</i>
send back	<i>renvoyer</i>

connect to (the internet)	<i>se connecter à (Internet)</i>
connection	<i>connexion</i>
desktop	<i>bureau</i>
icon	<i>icône</i>
network	<i>réseau</i>
plug in/into	<i>brancher / brancher à</i>
press	<i>appuyer sur</i>
symbol	<i>symbole</i>
upload (v)	<i>télécharger, transférer</i>

Culture in mind

accordion	<i>accordéon</i>
bagpipes	<i>cornemuse</i>
banjo	<i>banjo</i>
bells	<i>cloches</i>
melody	<i>mélodie</i>
musical genre	<i>genre musical</i>
musical influence	<i>influence musicale</i>
reggae	<i>reggae</i>
rhythm	<i>rythme</i>
song lyrics	<i>paroles de chanson</i>
steel drums/pans	<i>steel drums/pans</i>

Music

digital(ly)	<i>(sous forme) numérique</i>
piece (of music)	<i>morceau (de musique)</i>
record (v)	<i>enregistrer</i>
record player	<i>tourne-disque</i>
vinyl record	<i>disque vinyle</i>



6

It's a crazy world!

Irregular verbs

Complete the questions with the past participles.

1	be	Have you ever in hospital?
2	break	Have you ever your leg?
3	do	Have you ever a personality test?
4	drink	Have you ever horse milk?
5	drive	Have you ever a car?
6	fly	Have you ever in a plane?
7	have	Have you ever a bike accident?
8	hold	Have you ever a snake?
9	meet	Have you ever a famous person?
10	ride	Have you ever a camel?
11	see	Have you ever a whale?
12	speak	Have you ever to a famous actor?
13	swim	Have you ever in the sea?
14	win	Have you ever any money?
15	write	Have you ever a poem?



Study help * Learning irregular verbs



- Learn the three forms together.
- Read the lists aloud regularly.
- Make an MP3 file and listen to them.
- Test yourself. Cover the columns and say the hidden words.
- Divide the verbs into groups and learn them.

Look at the irregular verbs list on Student’s Book page 98.
Write these verbs in the correct group.

become fall find give hit hurt leave run

Group 1 – all the same		
put	put	put

Group 2 – infinitive and past participle the same		
come	came	come

Group 3 – past simple and past participle the same		
make	made	made

Group 4 – all different		
break	broke	broken



Collocations

1 Match the words in the boxes to make collocations. Then write them in the sentences.

break fall have
raise take win

an accident asleep a leg
money part a prize

1 My dad fell off his motorbike yesterday and he

2 I was so tired that I before the end of the film.

3 Lee Vale-Onslow rode a motorbike for 90 years and he never

4 In 2013, 800 people dressed in gorilla suits to for charity.

5 Thousands of people in an Elvis look-alike competition last month.

6 Last year, I for acting at school.

2 Vocabulary bank page 96 Complete the collocations.



- 1 your best
- 2 a presentation
- 3 someone a hand
- 4 an argument
- 5 an effort
- 6 money
- 7 a look
- 8 a risk
- 9 the truth



Language links * do or make?

1 Complete the sentences with the correct form of do or make.



a Rhona her bed and then she got dressed.



b Please this exercise quickly. It's nearly time to go home.



c Brad forgot to his homework last night.



d 'I only three mistakes in the test, Mum!'

2 Write the missing verbs. Then match with sentences a–d in Exercise 1.

En français	
1 un exercice	<input type="checkbox"/>
2 son lit	<input type="checkbox"/>
3 une erreur	<input type="checkbox"/>
4 ses devoirs	<input type="checkbox"/>

Auf Deutsch	
seine Aufgaben ⁵	<input type="checkbox"/>
einen Fehler ⁶	<input type="checkbox"/>
sein Bett ⁷	<input type="checkbox"/>
eine Übung ⁸	<input type="checkbox"/>

3 What is the difficulty with these phrases in English? Tell a partner.



Present perfect

PER Niveau 1 Discovery

1 Look at the highlighted present perfect verbs. Then complete the table.

1 He's got a lot of animals, but he hasn't made a list of them all.

2 The alligator has eaten some of the smaller animals.

3 The neighbours haven't complained about the animals.

4 The most dangerous ones have never escaped.

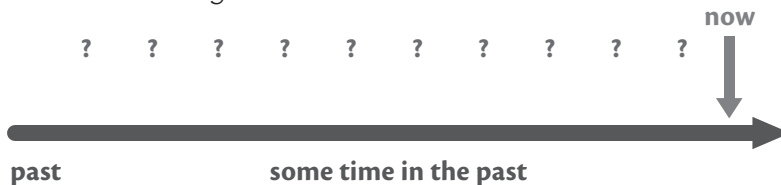
Subject	has/have	Past participle
I	+ 've / have	4 a list. 5 eat alligator meat.
You	- haven't	
We	- 've / have never	
They		
He	+ 1	6 complain.....
She	- 2	7 escape.....
It	- 3	

2 Circle the words to complete the rules.

FOCUS

- We use the **present perfect** for actions that happened in a period of time **before / after** now.
- We **say / don't say** exactly when the action happened.

The alligator **has eaten** some small animals.





Present perfect questions with ever

PER Niveau 1 Discovery

1 Match the questions and answers.

- | | | |
|---|--------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 Have you ever seen a tiger? | <input type="checkbox"/> | a Yes, he has! |
| 2 Has Pierre ever cooked anything? | <input type="checkbox"/> | b No, they haven't. |
| 3 Have you and Alex ever played golf? | <input type="checkbox"/> | c No, you haven't. |
| 4 Have they ever flown in a helicopter? | <input type="checkbox"/> | d Yes, she has. |
| 5 Has Nina ever been to China? | <input type="checkbox"/> | e No, I haven't. |
| 6 Has your snake ever bitten you? | <input type="checkbox"/> | f No, we haven't. |
| 7 Have I ever told you about my first school? | <input type="checkbox"/> | g No, it hasn't. |



2 Complete the table.

FOCUS

Present perfect questions			Short answers			
1 _____	I you we they	(ever)	3 _____ (see) a tiger?	Yes,	I	7 _____
			4 _____ (cook) a meal?	No,	you	8 _____
5 _____ (play) golf?	Yes,		he	9 _____		
6 _____ (go) to China?	No,		she	10 _____		
2 _____	he she it					



Present perfect and past simple

PER Niveau 2

1 Read the story. Then complete the sentences.

When my grandfather was 25, he started travelling a lot. He worked in the US for two years in the 1950s and he's lived in five other countries since then. I've heard lots of stories about him. For example, when he was in India, he was in a forest when he saw a tiger in front of him. He was very afraid, but the tiger walked away. I've never had an experience like that. How about you?

- The writer's grandfather alive now.
- I know because the verb *live* is in the tense.

2 Highlight the present perfect verbs in the story. Then underline the past simple verbs.

3 Tick the correct tense.

FOCUS

	Present perfect	Past simple
1 With phrases like <i>in my life, up to now</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2 With phrases like <i>in 2007, after that, when he was 25</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3 To ask or say when something happened	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4 To say that things happened in a period between the past and the present	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5 To talk about actions and activities in a period that has finished	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6 To say what happened in a story	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7 To ask what experiences someone has had up to now	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Study help * How to learn English tenses 2



Use these ideas to help you learn to use different tenses.

- Find examples of the tense in your coursebook.
- When you read, find examples of the tense. Think about each example. Why did the writer use that tense?
- When you listen to your teacher or other English speakers, listen for examples of the tense and think about why it is used.
- Think of situations when you can use this tense. Use it in lessons.
For example: *Have you found the answer yet?*
I haven't finished yet.

1 Highlight the present perfect verbs in the text.

Two world records for Jiff the dog

Jiff, a small dog from Los Angeles, USA, has broken *two* world records. Jiff is the fastest dog on two back legs AND the fastest dog on two front legs. Jiff loves walking on two legs and he has practised every day of his adult life. His fastest time on his back legs is 10 metres in 6.56 seconds. On his front legs, he has done 5 metres in 7.76 seconds. Jiff has never been afraid of adventures and new experiences. He has learned to ride a skateboard and he loves meeting new people. He has appeared on TV, he has acted in a film and has been the star of a music video. He has become popular on the internet too – he has 1.5 million Facebook ‘likes’ and more than 15,000 Twitter followers.



2 Read the notes on the present perfect in the Grammar reference on pages 79–81 of the Student’s Book. Think about why the writer uses the present perfect in the text about Jiff.



Unit 6 It's a crazy world!

Irregular verbs

be – was/were – been	<i>être</i>
bite – bit – bitten	<i>mordre</i>
break – broke – broken	<i>casser</i>
do – did – done	<i>faire</i>
drink – drank – drunk	<i>boire</i>
drive – drove – driven	<i>conduire</i>
eat – ate – eaten	<i>manger</i>
fly – flew – flown	<i>voler</i>
go – went – been/gone	<i>aller</i>
have – had – had	<i>avoir</i>
hold – held – held	<i>tenir, détenir</i>
make – made – made	<i>faire, rendre</i>
meet – met – met	<i>rencontrer</i>
ride – rode – ridden	<i>monter, aller à</i>
see – saw – seen	<i>voir</i>
speak – spoke – spoken	<i>parler</i>
swim – swam – swum	<i>nager</i>
win – won – won	<i>gagner</i>
write – wrote – written	<i>écrire</i>

Collocations

break an arm / a leg	<i>se casser le bras / la jambe</i>
fall asleep	<i>s'endormir</i>
have an accident	<i>avoir un accident</i>
raise money	<i>collecter des fonds</i>
take part (in)	<i>participer (à)</i>
win a prize	<i>remporter un prix</i>

Collocations

do your best	<i>faire de son mieux</i>
give a presentation	<i>faire un exposé / une présentation</i>
give someone a hand	<i>donner un coup de main à quelqu'un</i>
have an argument	<i>se disputer</i>
make an effort	<i>faire un effort</i>
make money	<i>gagner de l'argent</i>
take a look	<i>regarder</i>
take a risk	<i>prendre un risque</i>
tell the truth	<i>dire la vérité</i>

**Words and phrases**

alive	<i>vivant, en vie</i>	motorbike	<i>moto</i>
crazy	<i>fou, dingue</i>	onion	<i>oignon</i>
dead	<i>mort</i>	strange	<i>bizarre, étrange</i>
fan	<i>fan</i>	suit (n)	<i>costume, déguisement</i>
huge	<i>énorme</i>	world record	<i>record du monde</i>

By the way, ...	<i>Au fait, ...</i>
He's been (to New York).	<i>Il est allé (à New York). (il n'y est plus)</i>
He's gone (to New York).	<i>Il est allé (à New York). (il y est toujours)</i>
Tell you what, ...	<i>Tu sais / Vous savez quoi, ...</i>
That's what I like to hear.	<i>Voilà une bonne nouvelle.</i>
This is such good fun!	<i>Qu'est-ce qu'on rigole !</i>
Wait and see!	<i>Tu verras / Vous verrez (bien) !</i>

Words and phrases

appear	<i>figurer</i>
blind (adj)	<i>aveugle</i>
break a record	<i>battre un record</i>
come true	<i>se réaliser</i>
death	<i>mort</i>
dress up	<i>se déguiser</i>
enter (a competition)	<i>s'inscrire (à un concours)</i>
escape (v)	<i>se sauver, s'échapper</i>
female (adj)	<i>femme, femelle</i>
have a haircut	<i>se faire couper les cheveux</i>
hold a record	<i>détenir un record</i>
It seems ...	<i>Il semble (que) ...</i>
perform	<i>jouer, chanter</i>
report (v)	<i>rapporter, signaler</i>
speed limit	<i>vitesse réglementaire</i>
talent	<i>talent</i>
wheelchair	<i>fauteuil roulant</i>

Everyday English

Don't worry.	<i>Ne t'en fais pas. / Ne vous en faites pas.</i>
It doesn't matter.	<i>Ce n'est pas grave.</i>
No, please don't.	<i>Non, s'il te/vous plaît.</i>
That's really kind of you.	<i>C'est très gentil de ta/votre part.</i>



North American and British English

1 Write the words in North American (US) and British English (UK).



1 US
UK



2 US
UK



3 US
UK



4 US
UK



5 US
UK



6 US
UK



7 US
UK



8 US
UK



9 US
UK



10 US
UK



11 US
UK

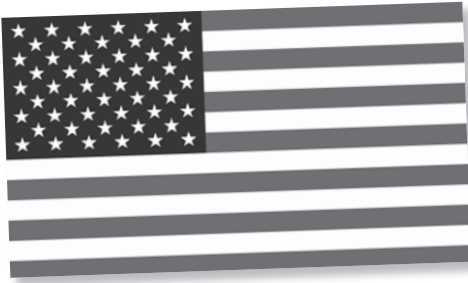


2



Vocabulary bank page 97

Complete the table.



North American English	British English
baggage	1 _____
2 _____	curtains
3 _____	autumn
faucet	4 _____
gas	5 _____
6 _____	bonnet
line	7 _____
8 _____	cinema
truck	9 _____
10 _____	boot
11 _____	holiday
yard	12 _____



Personal objects

Write the personal objects.



1 _____



2 _____



3 _____



4 _____



5 _____



6 _____



7 _____



8 _____



9 _____



10 _____

**Study help** * **Pronunciation in dictionaries**

- When you use an online dictionary (dictionary.cambridge.org), read the word to yourself, using the transcription. Think about where the stress is.
- Then click on the UK icon to hear the word in British English. Listen and repeat.

inhabitantnoun [C] UK  US  /ɪn'hæbɪtənt/

- If you want to practise the North American pronunciation, click on the US icon. Listen and repeat.

1 Mark the stress of these words with a blob ●. Use a dictionary to help you.

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| 1 population | 4 instead |
| 2 collect | 5 identity |
| 3 capital | 6 umbrella |

2 Use an online dictionary to compare the pronunciation of these words in British and North American English. Listen and repeat.

- | | | | |
|----------|--------|--------------|--------|
| 1 fast | 3 new | 5 record (n) | 7 walk |
| 2 garage | 4 poem | 6 turn | 8 year |

3 Check that you remember how to say these sound symbols. Then match them with the underlined letters in the words. Check your answers in a dictionary.

/k/ /g/ /ʃ/ /z/ /tʃ/ /dʒ/

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 bisc <u>u</u> it /...../ | 4 <u>g</u> uide /...../ |
| 2 <u>ch</u> eck /...../ | 5 lugg <u>a</u> ge /...../ |
| 3 gar <u>a</u> ge /...../ | 6 populat <u>i</u> on /...../ |



Question tags

1 Highlight the verb forms in the statements and the question tags.

	Affirmative statement	Question tag
1	He lives in New York,	doesn't he?
2	Today is Tuesday,	isn't it?
3	You went to the US last year,	didn't you?
4	You can swim,	can't you?
5	We're going to have a test,	aren't we?

	Negative statement	Question tag
6	You don't live here,	do you?
7	Canada isn't in the US,	is it?
8	It wasn't your birthday yesterday,	was it?
9	You haven't played this before,	have you?
10	You won't tell anyone,	will you?

2 Complete the rules with these words.

tag

auxiliary

information

negative

affirmative

FOCUS

- We use **question tags** to check _____ or make conversation.
- With **affirmative** statements, we use _____ question tags.
- With **negative** statements, we use _____ question tags.
- We use _____ verbs in the question tags.
- The verb in the _____ must agree with the verb in the statement.



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

PER Niveau 2

1 Read the dialogues. Then circle the words to complete the rules.



FOCUS

- 1 *just* means **a very short time ago / some time before now**.
- 2 *just* goes **before / between** *has/have* and the past participle.

2 **Highlight** the adverbs *yet* and *already*. **Underline** the present perfect verb forms. Then complete the rules with *yet* and *already*.

1

Has he arrived yet?

No, not yet. I expect he'll be here soon.

2

I need to give in my History project, but I haven't started it yet!

3

We need some milk.

No, we don't. I've already bought some.

FOCUS

- 1 means we think something will happen soon.
- 2 means something happened earlier than expected.
- 3 goes at the end of negative sentences and questions.
- 4 goes between *has/have* and the past participle.



Second conditional

PER Niveau 1 Discovery

1 Read the sentences and complete the rules.

- If you won £1 million tomorrow, what would you spend it on?
- If I won that much, I'd take all my friends on a wonderful holiday!
- What would you take with you if you went to a desert island?
- Do you think you'd be happy if you were famous?
- Would you learn English if you didn't have to?
- I need your advice. What would you do if you were me?

FOCUS

- 1 The situations in **second conditional *if* clauses** are:
 - probable imaginary
- 2 **Second conditional *if* clauses:**
 - can be about the present or the future
 - are always about the future
 - are about the past
- 3 The ***if* clause** can go ***before or after*** the **main clause**.
 There's a comma between the clauses if:
 - the ***if* clause** is first
 - the **main clause** is first

2 Complete the table.

<i>If</i> clause = condition	Main clause = result
<i>If</i> + past simple	<i>would/wouldn't</i> + main verb
If we ¹ on a desert island,	what ³ we eat? + we ⁴ get bored. - we ⁵ go to school.
If he ² £1 million in a competition,	+ he'd keep it all! - he ⁶ give any to us!



Language links * Second conditional

Read the sentences and complete the rule. Which tense do we use?

If I had a million dollars, I'd go to Asia.

Si j'avais un million de dollars, j'irais en Asie.

Wenn ich eine Million Dollar hätte, würde ich nach Asien gehen.

	If clause	Main clause
In English:	<i>if</i> + past simple	1.....
En français:	<i>si</i> + 2.....	conditional
Auf Deutsch:	<i>wenn</i> + 3.....	conditional

Past perfect PER Niveau 2 Discovery

Look at the rules. Then highlight the past perfect verb forms in sentences 1–3.

FOCUS

- 1 We use the **past perfect** when we need to show that one thing happened before another in the past.



- 2 We form the past perfect with **had/hadn't** + **past participle**.
- 3 We often use **already** with the past perfect.

- 1 When I got home, my mum had already fallen asleep.
- 2 We'd already eaten, so we didn't go to the restaurant.
- 3 Before the settlers travelled to Oregon, some mountain men had made the journey.



Unit 7 New world

North American and British English

apartment/flat	<i>appartement</i>
candy/sweets	<i>bonbons</i>
cookies/biscuits	<i>biscuits</i>
elevator/lift	<i>ascenseur</i>
eraser/rubber	<i>gomme</i>
garbage/rubbish	<i>ordures, déchets</i>
movie/film	<i>film</i>
pants/trousers	<i>pantalon</i>
sidewalk/pavement	<i>trottoir</i>
soccer/football	<i>foot(ball)</i>
subway/underground	<i>métro</i>

North American and British English

baggage/luggage	<i>bagages</i>
drapes/curtains	<i>rideaux</i>
fall/autumn	<i>automne</i>
faucet/tap	<i>robinet</i>
gas/petrol	<i>essence</i>
hood/bonnet	<i>capot</i>
line/queue	<i>file d'attente</i>
movie theater / cinema	<i>cinéma</i>
truck/lorry	<i>camion</i>
trunk/boot	<i>coffre</i>
vacation/holiday	<i>vacances</i>
yard/garden	<i>jardin</i>

Personal objects

alarm clock	<i>réveil</i>
boarding pass	<i>carte d'embarquement</i>
credit card	<i>carte de crédit</i>
guide book	<i>guide touristique</i>
identity card	<i>carte d'identité</i>
jewellery	<i>bijoux</i>
passport	<i>passport</i>
raincoat	<i>imperméable</i>
toilet bag	<i>trousse de toilette</i>
umbrella	<i>parapluie</i>

**Words and phrases**

borrow	<i>emprunter</i>
capital	<i>capitale</i>
check in	<i>(s')enregistrer</i>
collect	<i>recupérer</i>
common	<i>courant</i>
get off	<i>descendre (de)</i>
in case	<i>au cas où</i>
instead (of)	<i>à la place (de)</i>
land (v)	<i>atterrir</i>
present (n)	<i>cadeau</i>
serve	<i>servir</i>
souvenir	<i>souvenir</i>

☐☐☐ Culture in mind

cannibal	<i>cannibale</i>
capture	<i>s'emparer de</i>
castaway	<i>naufagé</i>
complicated	<i>compliqué</i>
desert island	<i>île déserte</i>
discover	<i>découvrir</i>
footprint	<i>empreinte / trace de pas</i>
hammock	<i>hamac</i>
novel	<i>roman</i>
pirate	<i>pirate</i>
plantation	<i>plantation</i>
raft	<i>radeau</i>
rescue (v)	<i>délivrer</i>
sailor	<i>marin</i>
shelter (n)	<i>abri</i>
shipwreck	<i>naufage</i>
slave	<i>esclave</i>
stuff (n)	<i>affaires</i>
voyage	<i>voyage</i>

☐☐☐ Words and phrases

be out of breath	<i>être hors d'haleine</i>
career	<i>carrière (emploi)</i>
conservation	<i>défense de l'environnement</i>
expect	<i>s'attendre à</i>
fight (n)	<i>lutte</i>
hunt (n)	<i>chasse</i>
inhabitant	<i>habitant</i>
mountain range	<i>chaîne de montagnes</i>
poem	<i>poème</i>
poet	<i>poète</i>
population	<i>population</i>
prize-winning	<i>primé</i>

☐☐☐ History

barefoot	<i>pieds nus</i>
belongings	<i>affaires, objets personnels</i>
disease	<i>maladie</i>
emigrate	<i>émigrer</i>
forever	<i>pour toujours</i>
immigrant	<i>immigrant</i>
include	<i>comprendre</i>
own (v)	<i>posséder</i>
pioneer	<i>pionnier</i>
possessions	<i>biens</i>
settler	<i>colon</i>
throughout	<i>tout au long de</i>
trail	<i>piste</i>
tribe	<i>tribu</i>
wagon	<i>chariot</i>



8

That's entertainment!

Media and entertainment

Write true sentences for you using the key words.

ebook

I like ebooks more than normal books.

1

ebook

.....

.....

2

exhibition

.....

.....

3

magazine

.....

.....

4

musical

.....

.....

5

opera

.....

.....

6

play (n)

.....

.....

7

podcast

.....

.....

8

video clip

.....

.....

9

video game

.....

.....

10

website

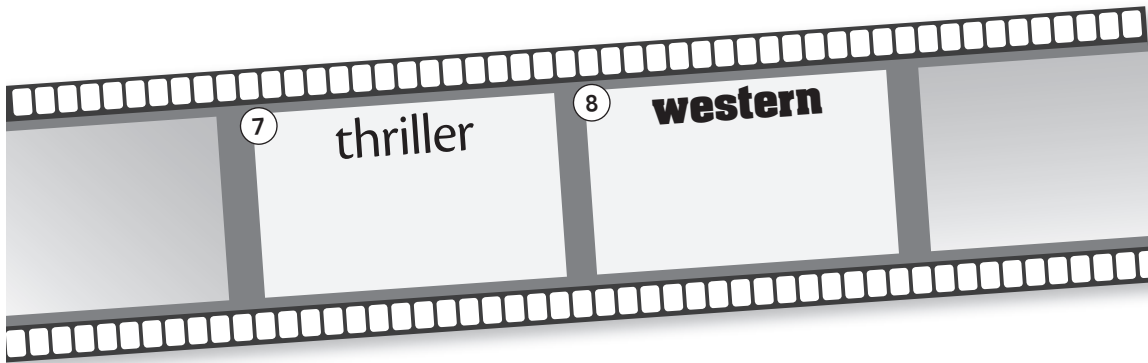
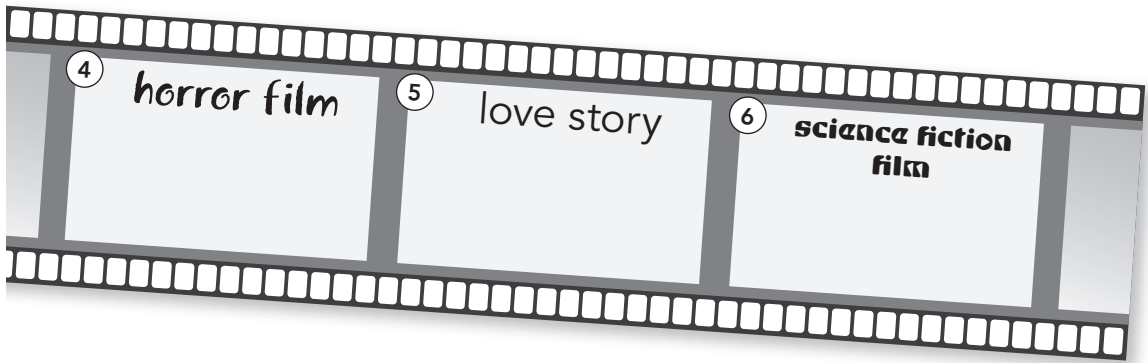
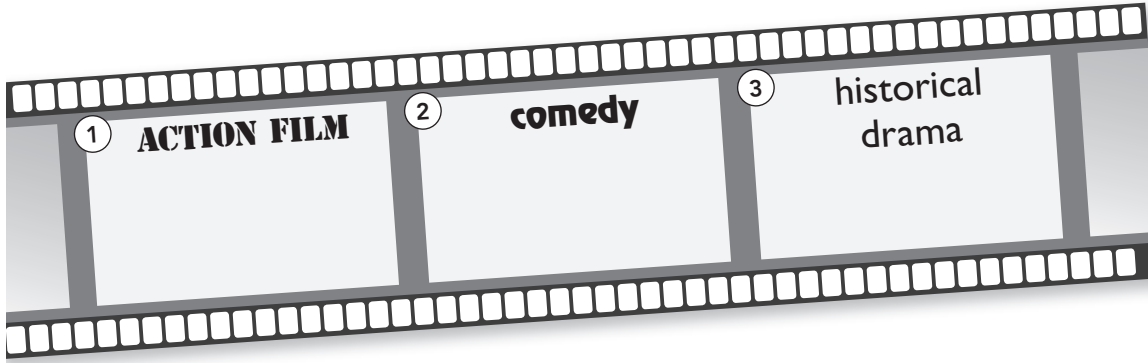
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Film genres


Think of the title of a film for each genre. Use the internet to find the titles in English and write them with the film genres.

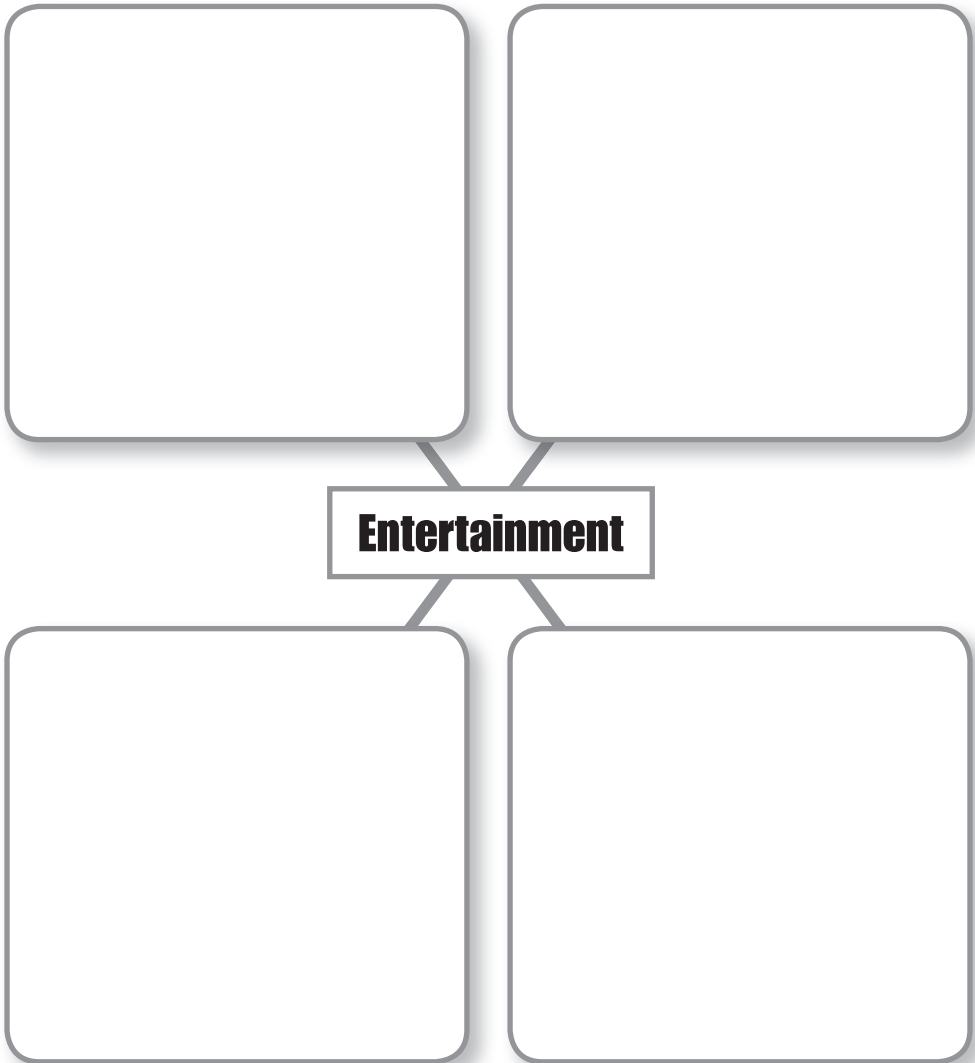




Entertainment

Make a mind map for words connected to entertainment.

- Choose headings. You could use: *nouns + verbs + adjectives + phrases* or *places + people + media + films*.
- Look through Unit 8 and list the new words.
-  **Vocabulary bank page 97** Add these words.





Language links

* International words

Which words are the same in English, French and German? Write them in the circles.



GB F

A large empty circle for writing words that are common to Great Britain (GB) and France (F).

GB F D

radio

A large empty circle for writing words that are common to Great Britain (GB), France (F), and Germany (D). The word "radio" is already written inside.

GB D

A large empty circle for writing words that are common to Great Britain (GB) and Germany (D).



Verb + *-ing* form and verb + *to* + infinitive

1 Complete the table with the verbs from Student's Book page 55.

Verb + <i>-ing</i> form	Verb + <i>to</i> + infinitive
hate	decide

2 Look at the rules. Then **highlight** the verb + *-ing* forms and **underline** the verb + *to* + infinitive forms in sentences 1–6. Add them to the table.

FOCUS

- When we use two verbs together, the second is either the ***-ing*** form or the ***to* + infinitive** form. You have to learn which form follows which verbs.
- A few verbs can use both forms. For example:
remember + ***-ing*** form = a memory of something in the past
remember + ***to* + infinitive** = to not forget to do something

- They need to do the stunts really carefully.
- She didn't plan to be a stuntwoman.
- You love acting, don't you? Would you like to be an actor?
- I remembered to do my homework, but I forgot to bring it to school.
- Do you remember being three years old?
- Don't forget to do your English homework.



Present perfect with *for* and *since*

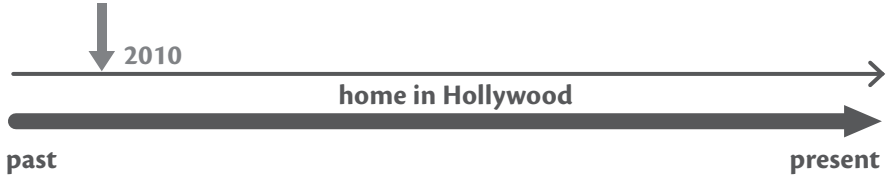
PER Niveau 2

1 Look at the example. Then complete the rule.

She's lived in Hollywood since 2010.

she moved to Hollywood

she lives there now



FOCUS

We use the **present perfect** for things that started 1 _____ and 2 _____.

- A a very long time ago
- B some time in the past
- C a short time ago
- D are continuing now
- E finished a short time ago
- F finished a long time ago

2 **Highlight** the time phrases with *since*. **Underline** the time phrases with *for*. Then complete the rules.

- 1 Gloria Star has been a famous film star since she was 17.
- 2 She's lived in Los Angeles for 15 years.
- 3 I've wanted to meet her for a long time.
- 4 She hasn't made any new films since 2010.

FOCUS

We use the **present perfect** with **for** and **since** to say how long a situation has continued from the past to now.

- 1 We use + a period of time.
- 2 We use + the moment in the past when the activity started.



used to

PER Niveau 2 Discovery

Look at the rules. Then tick the correct sentences.

FOCUS

- 1 We use **used to + infinitive** to talk about past habits and situations.
- 2 We often use it to compare the past with the present.
- 3 We never use it for a single past action.
- 4 We form questions and negatives with **did/didn't + use to**.

- 1 I used to go to the theatre last Thursday.
- 2 We used to have a dog when I was younger.
- 3 The dog didn't use to sleep in the house.
- 4 Did you use to go on holiday last year?
- 5 I used to hate snakes, but I don't mind them now.

Present perfect continuous

PER Niveau 2 Discovery

Look at the rules. Then match them with sentences 1–4. Write A or B.

FOCUS

I/You/We/They	have	been	filming waiting
He/She/It	has		

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

- A** activities that started in the past and are continuing now
- B** very recent activities with a result in the present

- 1 I've been waiting here for 20 minutes.
- 2 There's mud in your hair. What have you been doing?
- 3 Have you been watching TV all evening?
- 4 I'm really tired because I've been working all afternoon.
Time to go home!



Study help * Revising grammar



You can write raps or crazy sentences to revise grammar. It's fun!

- 1 Complete the rap with the past participles. Use the pronunciation of the highlighted words to help you.

PRESENT PERFECT RAP

Use the present perfect tense for your experience!

Have you ever ¹..... on a **cat** in a **hat**?

Have you ever ²..... to a **kitten** in **Britain**?

Have you ever ³..... a **pet** with the name **Juliette**?

No, we haven't! No, we haven't! No, we haven't!

Have you ever ⁴..... the **queen** on a TV **screen**?

Have you ever ⁵..... a **word** from a big yellow **bird**?

Have you ever ⁶..... a glass of **lemonade**?

Yes, we have! Yes, we have! Yes, we have!

Now have we made sense of the present perfect tense?

Yes, we have! Yes, we have! Yes, we have!

heard
made
met
sat
seen
written

- 2 Work in pairs. Write two more *Have you ever ...?* questions for the rap.

Past participles	Rhyming words
been	green, submarine, time machine
fought, taught	astronaut, short, sport
found	ground, pound
seen	bean, clean, green, washing machine

- 1 Have you ever
- 2 Have you ever

- 3 Perform your rap questions. Which are the best in the class?



Unit 8 That's entertainment!

Media and entertainment

ebook	<i>livre numérique, e-book</i>
exhibition	<i>exposition</i>
magazine	<i>magazine</i>
musical (n)	<i>comédie musicale</i>
opera	<i>opéra</i>
play (n)	<i>pièce (de théâtre)</i>
podcast	<i>podcast</i>
video clip	<i>clip vidéo</i>
video game	<i>jeu vidéo</i>
website	<i>site web</i>

Film genres

action film	<i>film d'action</i>
comedy	<i>comédie</i>
historical drama	<i>drame historique</i>
horror film	<i>film d'horreur</i>
love story	<i>histoire d'amour</i>
science fiction film	<i>film de science-fiction</i>
thriller	<i>thriller</i>
western	<i>western</i>

Words and phrases

It stars ...	<i>Il a pour vedette ...</i>
It's about ...	<i>C'est l'histoire de ...</i>
It's set in ...	<i>Ça se passe en/dans ...</i>

can't stand (doing)	<i>ne pas supporter (de faire)</i>
decide (to do)	<i>décider (de faire)</i>
don't/doesn't mind (doing)	<i>ça ne (me) dérange pas (de faire)</i>
enjoy (doing)	<i>aimer (faire)</i>
feel about (doing)	<i>ressentir à l'idée (de faire)</i>
finish (doing)	<i>finir de (faire)</i>
go on (doing)	<i>continuer de (faire)</i>
hate (doing)	<i>détester (faire)</i>
hope (to do)	<i>espérer (faire)</i>
imagine (doing)	<i>imaginer (faire)</i>

Media and entertainment

audience	<i>public</i>
costume	<i>costume</i>
episode	<i>épisode</i>
interval	<i>entracte</i>
performance	<i>interprétation, représentation</i>
review (n)	<i>critique</i>
series	<i>série</i>
soundtrack	<i>bande-son</i>

learn (to do)	<i>apprendre (à faire)</i>
like (doing)	<i>aimer (faire)</i>
miss (seeing plays)	<i>(le théâtre) me manque</i>
offer (to do)	<i>proposer (de faire)</i>
practise (doing)	<i>s'entraîner (à faire)</i>
prefer (doing)	<i>préférer (faire)</i>
promise (to do)	<i>promettre (de faire)</i>
refuse (to do)	<i>refuser (de faire)</i>
remember (to do)	<i>ne pas oublier (de faire)</i>
want (to do)	<i>vouloir (faire)</i>

**Words and phrases**

act (v)	<i>jouer</i>	cameraman/ woman	<i>cadreur/ cadreuse</i>
action	<i>action</i>	comedian	<i>comique</i>
ages	<i>une éternité</i>	director	<i>metteur en scène, réalisateur</i>
article	<i>article</i>	DJ	<i>DJ</i>
burn	<i>brûler</i>	(film) extra	<i>figurant</i>
decision	<i>décision</i>	interviewer	<i>intervieweur</i>
edit	<i>monter (un film)</i>	presenter	<i>présentateur, animateur</i>
ending	<i>fin</i>	stuntman/woman	<i>cascadeur/ cascadeuse</i>
entertainment	<i>dédivertissement, spectacles</i>		
experience (n)	<i>expérience</i>		
in spite of	<i>malgré</i>		
interview (n)	<i>interview</i>		
memory	<i>souvenir</i>		
recommend	<i>recommander</i>		
setting	<i>cadre</i>		
skill(s)	<i>compétence(s), aptitude(s)</i>		
special effects	<i>effets spéciaux</i>		
storyline	<i>histoire</i>		
stunt	<i>cascade</i>		
stupid	<i>stupide</i>		
talented	<i>doué, qui a du talent</i>		
title	<i>titre</i>		
unbelievable	<i>incroyable</i>		
unexpected	<i>inattendu</i>		

Everyday English

Check it out.	<i>Va/Allez voir.</i>
I have to say ...	<i>Je dois dire que ...</i>
I'm just saying that ...	<i>Je dis juste que ...</i>
Look, ...	<i>Ecoute, ... / Ecoutez, ...</i>
Really?	<i>Ah bon ?</i>
Well then, ...	<i>Bon, eh bien, ...</i>
What do you mean?	<i>Qu'est-ce que tu veux / vous voulez dire ?</i>
... you know	<i>... tu sais / vous savez</i>

Irregular verbs



Infinitive	Past simple	Past participle	Translation
be			
beat			
become			
begin			
bite			
blow			
break			
bring			
build			
buy			
can			
catch			
choose			
come			
cost			
cut			
do			
draw			
drink			
drive			
eat			
fall			



Infinitive	Past simple	Past participle	Translation
feed			
feel			
fight			
find			
fly			
forget			
get			
give			
go			
grow			
hang			
have			
hear			
hide			
hit			
hold			
hurt			
keep			
know			
lead			
leave			
lend			

Irregular verbs



Infinitive	Past simple	Past participle	Translation
let			
lie			
lose			
make			
mean			
meet			
pay			
put			
read			
ride			
ring			
rise			
run			
say			
see			
sell			
send			
set			
shine			
shoot			
show			
shut			



Irregular verbs

Infinitive	Past simple	Past participle	Translation
sing			
sink			
sit			
sleep			
speak			
spend			
spread			
stand			
steal			
stick			
swim			
take			
teach			
tell			
think			
throw			
understand			
wake			
wear			
win			
write			



Phrasal verb	Example sentence
bump into	
calm down	
check in	
check out	
clean up	
come back	
cut down	
end up	
fill in	
find out	
get at	
get (sth) back	
get in (home)	
get off	
get on	
get out (of)	
get rid of	
get through to	
get together with	
get up	
give up	
go back	



Phrasal verb	Example sentence
go off	
go on (doing sth)	
go up	
hang out	
hear from	
keep on (doing sth)	
look at	
look down on	
look up	
pick up	
plug in	
put away	
put off	
put out	
put together	
put up	
put up with	
run away	
send back	
send off	
set up	

Phrasal verbs



Phrasal verb	Example sentence
slow down	
stand up	
stay out	
sum up	
switch off	
switch on	
take off	
take part in	
take up	
tell off	
throw away	
turn around	
wait for	
wake up	
work out	