



MINISTERUL EDUCAȚIEI ȘI CERCETĂRII AL REPUBLICII MOLDOVA

Daniela Munca-Aftenev

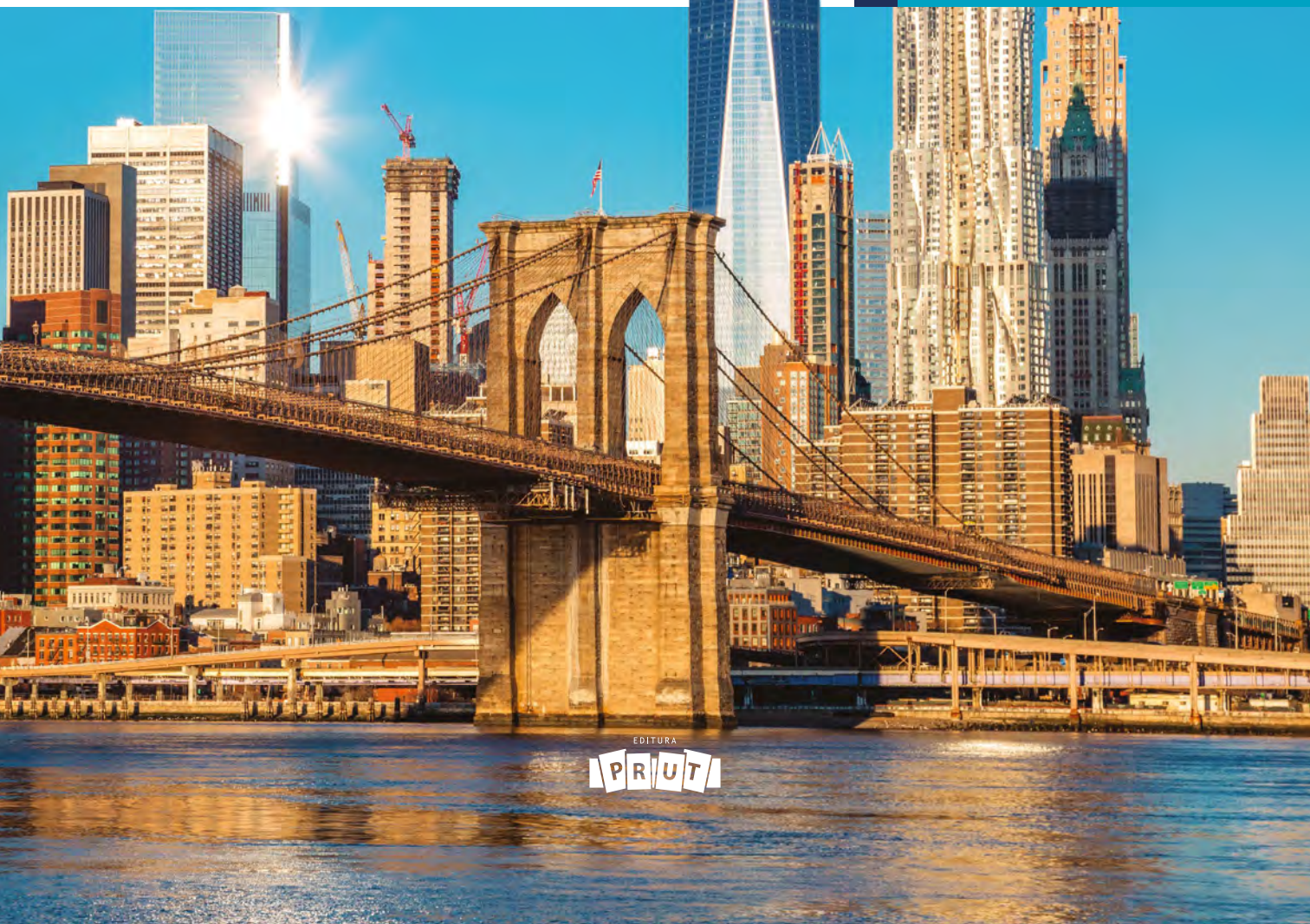
Corina Ceban

Irina Stropșa

English

LEVEL

A 2.4 Form 8



EDITURA
PRUT

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Manualul școlar a fost elaborat în conformitate cu prevederile Curriculumului la disciplină, aprobat prin Ordinul ministrului educației și cercetării nr. 906 din 17.07.2019. Manualul a fost aprobat prin Ordinul ministrului educației și cercetării nr. 600 din 26.05.2023 ca urmare a evaluării calității metodic-științifice.

(Denumirea instituției de învățământ)

EVIDENȚA UTILIZĂRII MANUALULUI:

Anul de folosire	Numele și prenumele elevului	Anul de studii	Aspectul manualului	
			la primire	la returnare
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				

- Dirigintele verifică dacă numele și prenumele elevului sunt scrise corect.
- Elevii nu vor face niciun fel de însemnări în manual.
- Aspectul manualului (la primire și la returnare) se va aprecia cu unul dintre următoarele calificative: *nou*, *bun*, *satisfăcător*, *nesatisfăcător*.

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Redactori: Evelina Gorobeț, Ana Muntean
Copertă: Sergiu Stanciu, Irina Cuzin
Machetare computerizată: Irina Cuzin
Imagini: *shutterstock.com*

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Editura Prut Internațional, str. Alba Iulia, nr. 23, bl. 1A, Chișinău, MD-2051
Tel.: (+373 22) 75 18 74; (+373 22) 74 93 18
www.edituraprut.md; e-mail: office@prut.ro

Descrierea CIP a Camerei Naționale a Cărții din Republica Moldova

Munca-Aftenev, Daniela

English: Level A 2.4: Form 8 / Daniela Munca-Aftenev, Corina Ceban, Irina Stropșa; Ministerul Educației și Cercetării al Republicii Moldova. – [Chișinău]: Prut Internațional, 2023 (Unisoft). – 128 p.: fot., il. color.

Editat din bugetul de stat.

ISBN 978-9975-54-736-9
811.111(075)
M 95

Imprimat la Tipografia Unisoft.

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All the audio files can be accessed on www.america-house.md/clasa-8



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Lesson 1

SCHOOL TRADITIONS AROUND THE WORLD

"Strength lies in differences,
not in similarities."

Stephen R. Covey



Speaking

1. **Think - Pair - Share.** Name 3-4 traditions from your school that you like most of all. What do you know about the school traditions in other countries?
2. **Look at the pictures and try to guess the countries these school traditions come from. Describe the pictures.**

Reading

3. **Read the text about some traditions in the American schools. Are any of these traditions popular in your school?**

SCHOOL TRADITIONS

Tradition – may be a bit of an old-fashioned word but it is a vital part of who we are and what sets us apart. Meaningful school traditions instil pride in students and encourage a sense of connection with the community and beyond. Here is a list of some popular school traditions in the USA.

A Meaningful Walk. Students from high school wear their caps and gowns and walk the halls in their elementary school the day before graduation. They go from kindergarten to fifth grade as the students stand in the halls and clap. The fifth graders also do this on the last day of school before they leave elementary school.

A Family Feast. Schools host a big Thanksgiving dinner. Staff members bring in a side dish, and the school provides the turkey. Staff serve lunch to the kids, then help themselves to a plate and sit mixed in with the kids to have a big family dinner. This is said to be teachers' favourite tradition.

Inclusive Practices. Some schools have disAbility Awareness Day. It is a school-wide day dedicated to teaching the kids about acceptance, friendship, and inclusion. They get to participate in simulations, speak with adults that have various disabilities, and watch a professional wheelchair basketball team playing a game.



VOCABULARY FOCUS

instil – make somebody feel, think or behave in a particular way over a period of time

beyond – more than something

side dish – a small amount of food, for example a salad, served with the main course of a meal

awareness – interest in and concern about a particular situation or area of interest

wheelchair – a special chair with wheels, used by people who cannot walk because of illness, an accident, etc.

brim – the top edge of a cup, bowl, or glass

Honouring the Flag. Students have the privilege every morning of raising and lowering the American flag in front of the school. They learn how to fold, carry and present their nation's colours. At the end of the year, all former students are invited back every year to sit under the flags they created when they were at school.

PRONUNCIATION CHALLENGE	
monsoon	UK /mɒn'su:n/ US /mə'n'su:n/
throughout	UK, US /θru:'aʊt/
quail	UK, US /kweɪl/
Indonesia	UK /,ɪndə'ni:ziə/ US /,ɪndə'ni:zə/

4. Answer the questions.

- What does a tradition mean, according to the text?
- What is the purpose of school traditions?
- When do the high school students need to wear caps and gowns?
- What is said to be teachers' favourite tradition and why?
- What is disAbility Awareness Day?
- Would you like to have an Honouring the Flag tradition in your school? Why?

5. Read the sentences and correct the mistakes.

- Meaningless school traditions instil pride in students.
- A Family Feast school tradition is celebrated on Halloween.
- On this holiday teachers have their meal apart from their students.
- On disAbility Awareness Day a professional wheelchair football team watches a game.
- Students learn how to fold, carry and present their school's flag.
- At the beginning of the school year former students are invited to sit at their desks.

6. Find in the text words or word combinations that are defined below.

- _____ necessary or essential in order for something to succeed or exist
- _____ make somebody/ something different from or better than others
- _____ gradually put an idea or attitude into somebody's mind
- _____ a long loose piece of clothing that is worn over other clothes
- _____ knowing that something exists and is important
- _____ the fact of including somebody/ something

Listening

7. Listen to the text and fill in the blank spaces.

Indonesia, April 1st, school bag, throughout, elsewhere, seaweed, skills, fill up, monsoon, packages, community, mark

Make a list of all the back-to-school traditions mentioned in the text and include relevant details.

BACK-TO-SCHOOL TRADITIONS AROUND THE WORLD

Every year, as students return to school in the US, Instagram and Facebook timelines _____ with pictures of smiling children holding chalkboards that _____ the year and grade they're about to start. But this isn't the only way to commemorate the start of school.

In India, kids get back-to-school gifts similar to children _____ in the world: school supplies and new clothes. But, because the first day of school in India coincides with the beginning of _____ season, and many students walk to school, they are also gifted a new umbrella.

For students in many countries, the first day of school means diving right into academics, but in _____, the first days are focused on students building _____ with each other and their teachers. The idea is that classroom learning will be more effective if students are comfortable with each other first.

The first day of school in the Republic of Moldova is always September 1st, which is also celebrated as Knowledge and _____ Day. Children bring bouquets of flowers for their teachers on the first day of school.

In Germany, lucky children receive a schultuete, which translates to “_____”. But this is no backpack! Schultuetes are cone-shaped _____ filled to the brim with school supplies and candy, to make the school year sweet.

Japan’s first day of school is generally on or around _____, and most first-year students receive a backpack, often handed down from other family members, as a present. Japanese students also eat a special lunch of rice with _____ sauce and quail eggs on their first day back, which promises good luck _____ the year.



8. For each question choose the correct variant. Listen again and check your answers.

1. What present do students from India get?
 - a. tablet
 - b. umbrella
 - c. ice-cream
2. In what country do teachers focus on students building community?
 - a. India
 - b. Korea
 - c. Indonesia
3. Who do children bring bouquets of flowers in Moldova for?
 - a. teachers
 - b. parents
 - c. classmates
4. What do pupils in Germany receive for their first day at school?
 - a. satchels
 - b. schultuetes
 - c. umbrellas
5. What are Schultuetes?
 - a. backpacks
 - b. bags
 - c. cone-shaped packages
6. Where is the first school day marked on April 1st?
 - a. Moldova
 - b. Japan
 - c. China

► If there is an auxiliary verb in the statement (**is, are, was, were, has, have, had, will**), we use it to form the question tag.

► In case there is no auxiliary verb (Present or Past Simple Tenses), we use **do, does, did** in the necessary form.

Grammar

9. Work with a partner. Read the sentences below and observe the way the disjunctive questions are formed.

- School traditions are very important, **aren't they?**
- Pupils from Moldova don't start school in August, **do they?**
- Traditions appeared a long time ago, **didn't they?**
- You won't have to bring the turkey to school on Thanksgiving Day, **will you?**
- They have learned about "A Meaningful Walk" school tradition in the USA, **haven't they?**
- Japanese pupils eat a special meal of rice on their first day back to school, **don't they?**

10. Complete the sentences.

1. English private schools have a long tradition of sport, _____?
2. Leadership Day isn't celebrated in our schools, _____?
3. American pupils celebrated Read Across America last March, _____?
4. You haven't had two Spelling Bee contests in your school this year, _____?
5. Jack will tell us about his experience, _____?
6. She was getting ready for Thanksgiving Day, _____?

Writing

11. Write an 80-100-word blog post for your school website about an event you would like to celebrate in your school using the recommended structure on page 123. Describe the tradition and explain its benefits for the students.

Lesson 2

WHAT SHOULD I WEAR?



"Our uniform is part of our school identity, uniting our students and we hope that they take pride in wearing it."

Bryn Thomas

Speaking

1. Debate in pairs on the quote of the lesson. Why is it important for students to wear uniforms? Why are uniforms required in some schools? Should uniforms be compulsory?
2. Look at the pictures. Work with a partner and discuss the school uniforms these students wear. What outfit would you prefer to wear at school? Why?



PRONUNCIATION CHALLENGE

shirt	UK /ʃɜːt/ US /ʃɜːrt/
pullover	UK /ˈpʊləʊvə(r)/ US /ˈpʊləʊvər/
skirt	UK /skɜːt/ US /skɜːrt/
blazer	UK /ˈbleɪzə(r)/ US /ˈbleɪzər/
trousers	UK /ˈtraʊzəz/ US /ˈtraʊzərz/
percentage	UK /pəˈsentɪdʒ/ US /pərˈsentɪdʒ/
rather	UK /ˈrɑːðə(r)/ US /ˈræðər/
issue	UK, US /ˈɪʃ.uː/

Reading

3. Read the article. Complete the sentences with the following words: elementary, rather than, punctuality, jumped, adopted, thinking, on the one hand, restrict, bullying

PROS AND CONS: SCHOOL UNIFORMS

In the past times, students were required to wear school uniforms in all types of institutions. Nowadays, school uniforms are being _____ by US public schools in increasing numbers.

According to a report that was made in 2020, the percentage of public schools that introduced school uniforms _____ from 12% in the 1999-2000 school year to 20% in the 2017-2018 school year. _____ schools required school uniforms more frequently than the middle and high schools.

Among the US cities with the highest use of school uniforms in public schools are Philadelphia (100% of schools), New Orleans (95%), Cleveland (85%), Chicago (80%), Boston (65%), and Miami (60%). The number of schools with "strict dress codes" has also increased, from 47% in 2000 to 57% in 2010.

_____, students agree that school uniforms increase their safety and keep them focused on their education, not on their clothes. It also may improve attendance, discipline and _____, and also save parents' money. It is easier to get ready for school, as students do not spend a lot of time _____ what to wear.

On the other hand, they think that school uniforms _____ their freedom of expression and can have a detrimental effect on students' self-image. Wearing uniforms at school does not stop _____ and even may increase violent attacks. Even some of the parents consider that they are free to choose their children's clothes without being forced to buy school uniforms, as this is driven by commercial interests _____ educational ones.

What is your point of view regarding this issue? Would you like school uniforms to be introduced in your schools? Is there already a school uniform in your educational institution?

4. Circle the odd one out. Explain your choice.

badge	blazer	shirt	trousers
tights	vest	shoes	skirt
jeans	socks	stockings	tights
jacket	cap	hat	bonnet
shorts	dress	glasses	cropped jeans
trainers	running shoes	oxfords	soccer shoes



5. Match the synonyms. Use them in your own sentences.

- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| 1. report | a. boost |
| 2. frequently | b. fierce |
| 3. increase | c. passion |
| 4. attendance | d. article |
| 5. interest | e. often |
| 6. violent | f. presence |

6. Read the sentences and underline the best answer.

- Wearing uniforms **decreases** / **enhances** / **weakens** school pride, unity, and community spirit.
- The **debate** / **agreement** / **contest** on school uniforms doesn't seem to end.
- Statistics **answer** / **claim** / **reply** that 44% of parents have found that their kids are more focused in school after wearing uniforms.
- It has been found that wearing school uniforms has **expanded** / **reduced** / **increased** the peer pressure that is experienced in school to look trendy at all times.
- Students have developed an increased focus on studies because they are not obsessed with the way they **look** / **appear** / **differ** in comparison to others.
- Finding a solution to this problem is one of the greatest **ideas** / **issues** / **challenges** faced by scientists today.

7. Match the words with their definitions. Use them in your own sentences.

- | | |
|----------------|---|
| 1. cloth | a. preventing people from doing what they want |
| 2. cardigan | b. a piece of clothing |
| 3. restrictive | c. very comfortable and expensive |
| 4. jumper | d. a jacket made of wool like a sweater |
| 5. garment | e. small piece of material, used in cleaning to remove dirt, dust, or liquid |
| 6. luxurious | f. a piece of clothing for the upper part of the body, made of wool or cotton with long sleeves and no buttons. |

8. Walk around the class and talk to other students about school uniforms. What are the pros and cons of wearing school uniforms? Work in teams and complete the table with your partners.

PROS	CONS

Grammar

9. Choose the right preposition from the box to complete the sentences.

before, at,
between,
in, during,
since

- They had to design their school uniforms the day _____ yesterday.
- He's been working in a bank _____ leaving school.
- Please remain seated _____ the performance.
- Q comes _____ P and R in the English alphabet.
- Students need to sleep _____ night, in order to be productive _____ the morning.

10. Complete the sentences below with the missing prepositional phrases.

with regard to, by nature, for life, in theory, at least, in doubt,
at the age of, at a discount, out of place, on sale

- When _____, call your teacher for an explanation.
- My sister went to school _____ seven.
- The teacher wrote a message _____ their daughter's grades.
- Even if Jane was young, she was _____ a philosophical person.
- The lessons that are taught at school are _____.
- This week students can buy school uniforms _____.
- You will have to pay for the school badge _____ \$20.
- It sounds fine _____, but will it work?
- At his first day at the new school, Tim felt _____ among his classmates.
- The jacket was _____ last week.

Listening

11. 🎧 Listen to the interview Mrs Jackson gave to the London local newspaper about how the students from her school were punished over the wrong trousers. Do you think it was a good decision of the school staff? What would you do if you were the school principal or the girl's mother?

Writing

12. The school council decided to change the way students dress in their school. They announced a contest entitled "Best School Uniform". Write an 80-100-word article for the school newspaper to describe the designs you propose using the recommended structure on page 125.



Lesson 3

STUDENT SCHOOL LIFE

“Let us remember:
One book, one pen, one child and one
teacher can change the world.”

Malala Yousafzai

Speaking

1. Match the idioms with their meanings. In pairs, role play a situation to use at least two of the idioms.

1 hit the books

a get something with a high score

2 copycat

b get no response

3 pass with flying colours

c begin to study hard

4 teacher's pet

d skip school

5 draw a blank

e a person who copies the work of another

6 play hooky

f favourite student

VOCABULARY FOCUS

period – in school, a division of time in the day when a subject is taught

wide – a large distance from one side to the other; not narrow

treats – a type of food that is eaten in addition to your usual meals

choir – a group of people who sing together

assembly – a meeting at the beginning of the school day to give information

Reading

2. Read the text and choose a school you would like to go to. Explain your choice.

A TYPICAL SCHOOL DAY

In the USA students start high school when they are 14 or 15 years old and they leave when they are 18 years old. Students at Cresskill, New Jersey, have no uniforms. They start school at 7:40 a.m. The foreign language that they study at school is Italian. They have eight lessons or periods (this is the way they call them in the USA) every day and each period is 45 minutes long. Students have lunch at 11 o'clock, they all eat in the canteen and they can choose from a wide variety of meals. There are sandwiches, burgers, chips and lots of other tasty treats.



They finish their periods at 3 p.m., but most students stay at school and go to after-school clubs. If students like playing sports, they can go to sports clubs. If they like music, they can go to choir and band practice. After the club, some students go home to do their homework, while others study in the library.

In England, students start secondary school when they are 11 or 12 and usually leave when they are around 17 or 18. Sir Henry Floyd Grammar School in Aylesbury, England is a secondary school. The students here wear a uniform. They wear a jacket, a shirt, a tie, and a pair of trousers or a skirt. School starts at 8:30 a.m. They have assembly and registration and their first class begins at 9 o'clock. At 11:05 they have a break and most students meet their friends and chat. At 12:20 they have lunch. Some students buy their lunch in the canteen but others bring homemade food. After school, different students do different things. Some students like playing sports but others like dancing. At 3 o'clock, students go home and just like students in American schools always have homework to do.

3. Match the words with their definitions. Use them in your own sentences.

- | | |
|------------------------|---|
| 1. leave | a. made at home and not bought from a shop |
| 2. canteen | b. a short period of rest |
| 3. variety | c. go away from a person or place |
| 4. registration | d. a place in a school where food and meals are served |
| 5. break | e. the act of recording the name or information on an official list |
| 6. homemade | f. a different type of something |

4. Answer the questions.

- How old are the students in the USA when they start high school?
- How many lessons do American students have per day?
- What do they have for lunch?
- Where do students start secondary school at the age of 11 or 12?
- When does school start in the UK?
- What do American and British students do after school?
- Do students from the USA and the UK have homework?

5. Choose the correct option to complete the sentences.

- You have to live in _____ to go to Cresskill High School.
a. London b. New York c. New Jersey d. Oxford
- Lessons in American schools last _____.
a. forty minutes b. forty two minutes c. fourteen minutes d. forty five minutes
- Students have a lot of _____.
a. periods b. after-school clubs c. lessons d. breaks
- Some students like music so they can go to the _____.
a. drama club b. sports club c. music club d. library
- Sir Henry Floyd Grammar School is a _____.
a. secondary school b. high school c. college d. university

6. Work in pairs. Are the statements true or false? Correct the false ones.

- Students at Cresskill wear uniforms. (T) (F)
- American Students cannot choose what to have for lunch. (T) (F)
- Most American students go home after school as they have no extracurricular activities. (T) (F)

4. It is compulsory in American schools to attend after-school clubs. (T) (F)
5. If you study at Sir Henry Floyd Grammar School you have to be there at half past eight in the morning. (T) (F)
6. Both American and British students have home assignments. (T) (F)

Grammar

7. Use **after**, **before**, **as soon as**, **until**, **in case** or **while** to complete the sentences.

1. _____ you don't know the answer to the question, ask your teacher.
2. Two buses went by in the opposite direction _____ I was waiting for the school bus at the bus stop.
3. They were late for school yesterday. They arrived shortly _____ 8 o'clock.
4. We will get our project done _____ possible.
5. The conflict had to be solved long _____ the parents meeting.
6. I was up _____ three o'clock trying to get it finished.

8. Choose the correct variant.

1. The drama club is open **when** / **until** / **till** / **in case** 5 o'clock.
2. **While** / **After** / **When** / **Until** did you meet the principal?
3. **Till** / **Until** / **After** / **While** she spoke I hadn't realised she wasn't English.
4. What should I know **before** / **where** / **in case** / **after** the teachers' meeting?
5. They will join the group **in case** / **why** / **as soon as** / **after** possible.
6. I found these photos **before** / **after** / **while** / **until** I was cleaning out my cupboards.

Listening

9. Listen to the text about school field trips to a famous museum. Answer the questions.

- a. When was the museum officially created?
- b. How many people visit the museum every year?
- c. Why were field trips put on hold?
- d. What can schools from New York State learn about when visiting the museum?
- e. Why are teachers handing out worksheets?
- f. What will the new museum wing feature?



10. Work with a partner. Write a list of benefits of visiting museums on school field trips. Which famous museums around the world would you like to visit? Why?

11. Study the list of cool ideas for school field trips. Choose one and elaborate a detailed plan for your class. When would you go on that trip, what would the students do, which important things would they learn from it?

- ✓ Visit a pet shelter.
- ✓ Interview a CEO from a local business company.
- ✓ Go on a Treasure Hunt in the Botanical Garden.
- ✓ Learn about the benefits a local university offers its students.
- ✓ Schedule a meeting with the local mayor in the City / Village Hall.

Writing

12. Write an 80-100-word photo essay about your dream school using the structure recommended on page 122. Present it to your colleagues.

WHEN CLASSES ARE OVER

"We believe in creativity and that young people of all backgrounds should be able to develop their creative talent and craft and make a powerful contribution to society."

Stuart Worden

Speaking

1. What do you usually do in your extracurricular time? How often do you participate in extracurricular activities? Which type of activities do you prefer to take part in? If you don't like to attend the activities, what do you usually do?
2. Read and reflect on the extracurricular activities listed in the word cloud. Which ones would you like to attend in your school? Why?

drama chess club
 martial arts robotics
 3D printer yoga club
graphic design
 coding pottery
 public speaking



VOCABULARY FOCUS

accomplish – succeed in doing or completing something

ability – a level of skill or intelligence

perform – entertain an audience by playing a piece of music, acting in a play, etc.

range – a variety of things of a particular type

attend – go regularly to a place



PRONUNCIATION CHALLENGE

enthusiastic	UK /ɪn, θju:zi 'æstɪk/ US /ɪn θu:zi 'æstɪk/
department	UK /dɪ 'pɑ:tmənt/ US /dɪ 'pɑ:rtmənt/
rehearsal	UK /rɪ 'hɜ:sl/ US /rɪ 'hɜ:rsəl/
through	UK, US /θru: /
design	UK, US /dɪ 'zain/
sculpture	UK /'skʌlptʃə(r)/ US /'skʌlptʃər/

Reading

3. Read the text about the Brit School and write a list of the extracurricular activities and the opportunities it offers to its students.

BE CREATIVE!

If children like arts, are enthusiastic about film or are mad about music, the school they would like to go to is The Brit School. Here, just outside London in the UK, is the place where lots of kids fulfill their dreams. The Brit School centres its studies on the performing arts. There are many departments one can choose from. Here are some of them.



The music department benefits from outstanding facilities including professionally equipped rehearsal rooms, recording studios, Mac suites and more. Music students are offered multiple performance opportunities which include the School's onsite theatre as well as a variety of external locations. The close relationship with The BRIT Trust and the support of the School's governors often results in students being invited to perform at a range of prestigious events and festivals each year.



The dance department is designed to improve the students' existing skills and lead them to experience dance in a way they have never imagined before. As well as perfecting their technique in the studio, they also perform regularly in school's theatres as well as within the community, through professional visits, theatre trips and workshops.



The Interactive Digital Design course introduces students to the design and study of graphic design, animation, UX design, 3D modelling, games design, and photo manipulation.



The Visual Arts and Design department is the place where students study traditional and contemporary techniques in visual arts, sculpture, drawing and painting, and have the opportunity to explore a variety of specialist areas including fashion, illustration, community art, and textiles.

4. Work in pairs. Substitute the words in bold with their synonyms from the text.

1. If you want **to accomplish** your desires, you have to attend the Brit School.
2. This educational institution **focuses** its studies on the performing arts.
3. At this school students have a lot of **chances**.
4. All the students have the possibility **to act** on stage.
5. The aim of the departments is to improve students' **abilities**.
6. The Visual Arts and Design department offers students the possibility **to test** different areas.

5. Match the halves of the sentences. There is one extra.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| 1. The Brit School is | a. can choose from. |
| 2. Students have a lot of | b. from trips and workshops. |
| 3. Due to the relationship with | c. gives students the chance to show their talent. |
| 4. The Dance Department | d. their children to attend different extracurricular courses. |
| 5. Parents would like | e. situated outside London in the UK. |
| 6. Their children benefit | f. opportunities while studying. |
| | g. School's governors they are invited to a range of festivals. |

6. Complete the sentences with **the** or **- (no article)**.

1. My younger brother goes to _____ university.
2. I would like to find out more about _____ school you go to.
3. Does your mother work at _____ hospital?
4. They went to _____ hospital to visit their neighbours who had an accident.
5. _____ club Thomas goes to is next to _____ church.
6. _____ University of Cambridge is considered one of the best universities to study in the world.

GRAMMAR FOCUS

The Zero Article with places

► Nouns that refer to certain places and institutions (**church, class, college, court, hospital, market, town, university**) do not take an article when talking about the purpose they are used for.

- The children are at **school**. (studying)
- What time do you usually go to **bed**? (to sleep)

Listening

7. 🎧 Listen to Grace Hager, the staff reporter of Millard West High School from Nebraska, who has a different view on extracurricular activities. Do you agree or disagree with her? Why?

8. Complete the following sentences with the words in the box. Listen to the text again and check your answers.

1. 59% out of 1000 teenagers report that _____ their time to balance all activities is very _____.
2. I'm not very good at _____.
3. Having _____ on more than one thing at a time is scientifically _____ to not work.
4. _____ sports and hobbies, students might not have time to do the homework.
5. Extracurriculars are _____ your throat since day one of school.
6. Extracurriculars can be beneficial but there are several _____ to these activities.

to focus, pushed down, proven, due to, stressful, downsides, multitasking, managing

9. In pairs, read and identify the true sentences.

1. Parents, teachers and friends encourage students to avoid being involved in different activities. (T) (F)
2. Many students don't want to have extracurricular activities because it is stressful. (T) (F)
3. Humans can multitask. (T) (F)
4. According to Daily Mail "Pupils with less than 10 extracurricular activities a week achieved worse results". (T) (F)
5. Teachers and parents think that students need to go to extracurricular activities. (T) (F)
6. Extracurricular activities have some disadvantages. (T) (F)



Writing

10. Choose a new extracurricular activity to be offered in your school. Write an 80-100-word letter to your school principal and explain how students will benefit from it. Bring at least two arguments in favour of that activity. Use the structure recommended on page 121.

Lesson 5

UNUSUAL SCHOOLS

"The future belongs to those who believe in the beauty of their dreams."

Eleanor Roosevelt

Speaking

1. Describe the photos. What is unusual about this school? Why? What do you think about such a school?



Reading

2. Read the text about some of the most unusual schools in the world. What school would you like to go to? Why?



WHAT ABOUT SUCH A SCHOOL?

A normal school these days sees children with books, bags, and classes designed with discipline. But there are hundreds of different ways to get an education and millions of things worth studying that are not going to be found in standardised testing curriculum. Here are five unusual schools that actually exist.

1. **Witch School, Salem.** The school is located in Salem, Massachusetts. It generally offers courses online. The school teaches the essentials of the use of magic powers.

2. **Snake Charming School, India.** A school that teaches children about snake charming from the age of two. By the time children turn twelve years old, they learn everything about snake charming and are ready to take up the work professionally as snake charmers.

3. **Boat School, Bangladesh.** Classes are organised on boats, which keep on floating from place to place. They pick up the students and leave them back to their respective places after classes. These types of schools are highly successful since more than 100 boat schools are equipped with a computer, internet, and a small library.

VOCABULARY FOCUS

standardise /'stændədəɪz/ – make objects or activities of the same type have the same features or qualities

witchcraft – the use of magic powers

charmer – a person who acts in a way that makes them attractive to other people, sometimes using this to influence others

float – move slowly on water or in the air

glimpse – a sight of somebody / something for a very short time, when you do not see the person or thing completely

app – a piece of software that you can download to a device such as a smartphone or tablet

4. **Dongzhong Cave School.** This school is one of a kind because students here are taught in a cave. It is located in Guizhou, China. It was established in 1984, having only 186 students and 8 teachers. To keep the education going on, the villagers decided to start school within a cave. Sometimes, it takes students about 6 hours to travel to school.

5. **Philadelphia School of the Future.** This school started in 2006 and it is the first school which gives a glimpse of how the schools will be in the future. The students do not carry books and pens to school. They study maths and science on various Microsoft apps like One Note.



3. Answer the questions.

- What do people think *a normal school* is?
- Where is Witch School located?
- When are the children ready to take up the work professionally as snake charmers?
- How many boats from Bangladesh are well-equipped?
- How much time does it take a Guizhou student to get to school?
- When did the Philadelphia School of the Future start?

4. Name the school each statement refers to. Read again and check your answers.

- The school teaches witchcraft and the courses are held online.
- This school is located in India and it teaches children about snake charming.
- The educational process is organised on boats.
- Having no help from the government, locals decided to start school in a cave.
- Students in the school do not have books or school supplies.
- It was founded in 2006.

5. Substitute the words in bold with their synonyms from the text.

- Regular schools have **the same** school programme.
- One can learn about the **magic powers** at the Witch School.
- Get a **look** at the photo to see how all the schools will be in the future.
- At the age of twelve children can **start** their work.
- Boats keep on **drifting** from place to place picking up students.
- Philadelphia School of the Future is unique as students don't have **to bring** their school supplies.

Grammar

6. Fill in the missing words: **eventually, yearly, immediately, constantly, seldom, annually.**

- The weather is _____ changing in the UK.
- Responsible students _____ come late to classes.
- The purpose of the parents' meeting wasn't _____ obvious.
- The school staff hopes all their students will _____ pass all the exams.
- A special concert is held _____ at our school.
- The school magazine is issued twice _____.

GRAMMAR FOCUS

Adverbs of sequence:

first, next, then, finally

Adverbs of time:

tonight, annually, daily, normally, lately, next

Listening

7. First, look at the photo and answer the questions.

- Is it a regular school or not? Why do you think so?
- Use five adjectives to describe the school.



8.  Next, listen to the text and match the words with the correct meaning. Use them in your own sentences.

- | | |
|-----------------------|---|
| 1. dyslexic | a. develop in a successful way |
| 2. bamboo | b. South American tropical tree |
| 3. deploy | c. a tall plant that is a member of the grass family and has hard hollow stems that are used for making furniture |
| 4. breeze | d. a person who has difficulty in reading and spelling |
| 5. work out | e. a light wind |
| 6. rubber tree | f. bring into effective action |

9. Work in pairs. Write what these answers refer to. Listen again and check your answers.

- | | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Canada | 3. Square | 5. Graffiti |
| 2. Extremely green | 4. Natural cotton | 6. 25 countries |

10. Correct the sentences.

- | | |
|---|--|
| a. John Hardy is from the USA. | d. He is very proud of his Grey School. |
| b. The pupils from this school know that they cannot control their world. | e. The teacher is writing on a regular blackboard. |
| c. The co-founder of his school was his son. | f. The school has high walls. |

11. Work in small groups. Read about six interesting facts regarding schools around the world. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of studying in these schools. Name two things that are new for you. Share your ideas with the class.

Did you know that?

1. A school in the Philippines is made completely of recycled Pepsi bottles.
2. There was an elementary school in Turin, the smallest school in the world with only one student and a teacher.
3. In France, meal-time is considered part of the curriculum.
4. In Colombia, children zipline over a large canyon just to get to school.
5. In Chile, summer vacations begin in middle December and end in early March.
6. Students in South Korea are expected to stay and help clean and tidy the classroom when lessons are over.

12. Fill in the blank spaces with the given idioms and make the necessary changes. Use a dictionary to find out the meaning of each idiom. Make up your own sentences.

1. Why do you think so many students _____ school?
2. They _____ the school rules last year.
3. Greg is going to have an exam next week. That's why he _____ tomorrow evening.
4. Students are automatically suspended for _____.
5. When John is working on a new project, he _____ often _____.
6. I _____ just _____ how to get to that unusual school.

figure something out
be lost in thought
drop out
cut class
hit the books
learn by heart

Writing

13. Choose one unusual school from anywhere in the world. Design a traditional or digital infographic to describe it. Use the recommended structure on page 124. Present it to your colleagues.

EXCHANGE STORIES

"The world is full of wonderful things you haven't seen yet. Don't ever give up on the chance of seeing them."


J. K. Rowling



Speaking

1. Brainstorm in small groups about exchange programmes. Who can benefit from them? How can someone become an exchange student? Have you met any exchange students?

Reading

2.  Listen to Mia's story and underline the words you hear. What was the reason she came to the UK? What was her experience like?

CASE STUDY: EXCHANGE IN THE UK

Mia is 16 age / years old and has just arrived from Italy to complete a year of exchange in the UK. She has kindly / nicely taken the time to share some of the experiences with the future exchange students regard / regarding the differences and changes she is facing and embracing.

– Tell us a little about yourself and the exchange programme.

– I'm Mia and I'm an / one Italian exchange student. I chose to come to the UK because I've always been fascinated / fascinating by the culture and the traditions, very different from the ones I'm used to in Italy.

– What was it like preparing to leave for exchange?

– Preparing for the exchange took me least / less time than I expected. The week / month of my departure was really intense. I had to say goodbye to all my friends so, they three / threw a party for me and we parted almost without tears.

– What was your first day of school like?

– My first day of school was exciting and I met / saw so many people. I was really proud of myself because I could understand most of what the teachers and my classmates were / was saying.

– Tell us about the subjects you have chosen to study and the differences between English and Italian schools.

– I have chosen to study biology, English literature and music, which are my favourite subjects. English schools are extremely the same / different from Italian ones. For example, in Italy we only / just have one classroom and the teachers move, while here teachers have their own classroom and students move / stay.

– How do you feel after living a month in the UK?

– After a month in the UK, living with my new family and going to school became routine. I am starting / start to make friends and going out with them.

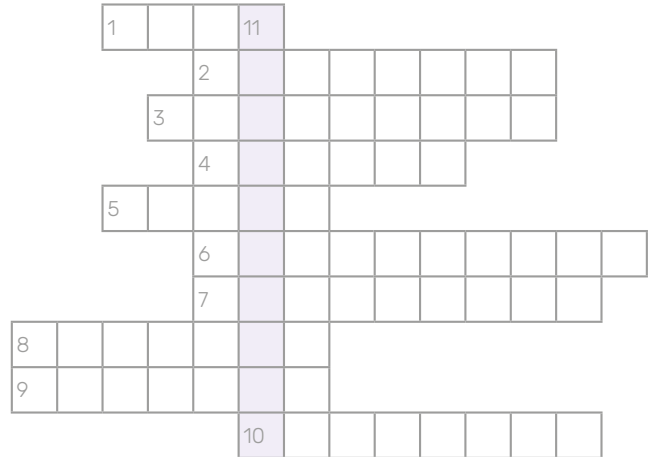
3. Substitute the words in bold with their antonyms from the text.

1. The traditions of the UK are **similar** to those of Italy.
2. Mia's first day at a new school was **boring**.
3. She was **ashamed** of herself.
4. Mia had a quite **peaceful** period before her departure.
5. Do you have a lot of **foes** in the UK?



4. Work with a partner. Find in the text words that match the following definitions and complete the crossword. Define the hidden word.

1. deal with
2. an arrangement when two people or groups from different countries visit each other's homes
3. an act of leaving a place
4. men, women and children
5. drops of salty liquid that flow from the eyes, as a result of strong emotions
6. the way in which two people or things are not like each other
7. relating to somebody/something
8. a person who is studying at a university or college
9. the act of accepting an idea, a proposal, a set of beliefs, etc, especially when it is done with enthusiasm
10. causing great interest
11. _____



5. Find in the text synonyms for the following words. Use them in your own sentences.

celebration	educator	swap	regime
finish	arrange	dwel	hang out

6. Complete the sentences about Mia. Listen again and check your answers.

- a. Mia's native country is...
- b. Mia wanted to go to the UK because...
- c. Her friends...
- d. She was able to...
- e. One of the differences between schools in Italy and the UK is...
- f. After a month in the UK she...

Grammar

7. Read the statements. Pay attention to the changes that were made and explain the rule.

1. *Direct Speech:* "Mia is giving an interview now", said Mike.
Reported Speech: Mike said that Mia was giving an interview then.
2. *Direct Speech:* "They visited the UK last Sunday", said John.
Reported Speech: John said that they had visited the UK the previous Sunday.

8. Complete the reported questions. Use the words in brackets in the correct order.

1. She asked him _____ the satchel.
(if / give / could / her / he)
2. He asked them _____ the radio.
(listening / whether / they / to / were)
3. My mother asked me _____ her notebook.
(put / where / I / had)
4. Meg asked her _____ so loudly.
(why / was / speaking / she)
5. Marta asked us _____ the museum.
(to / could / we / if / go)
6. The teacher asked me _____ the choir.
(was / when / I / to / going / join)

9. Report the following statements.

1. "I'm from Italy", said Mia.
2. "It took Mia one week to prepare for the programme", said her mother.
3. "We will continue the interview tomorrow", said the reporter.
4. "I hope you are going to feel great at our school", said the principal.
5. "I have learnt a lot of new things about the UK", said Mia.
6. "I missed her a lot last year", said Mia's friend.

10. Report the sentences given below.

1. "I had dreamed about the UK long before I got there", said Lisa.
2. "The game won't be so easy", Mark said.
3. Miriam said, "I can see the Eiffel Tower from here".
4. My mother said, "My children came from the camp last week".
5. Jack said, "It will be the best experience in my life".
6. "We may visit London one day", the teacher said.

Project work

- 11. Work in groups to create a display board project. Design the concept for the school of your dreams. Give your school a name and describe the following: class size, school uniform, subjects, length of the lessons, number of breaks, extracurricular activities, and school rules. Present the display board to your colleagues.**

GRAMMAR FOCUS

Reported Speech

When we tell someone what another person has said, we use direct speech (the speaker's exact words). When we use reported speech, we focus more on the general message and the main verb moves back one tense.

► We use the following tense changes when we use Reported Speech:

Direct speech	Reported speech
Present Simple	Past Simple
Present Progressive	Past Progressive
Present Perfect	Past Perfect
Past Perfect	Past Perfect
Will	Would
Shall	Should
May	Might

► We often change pronouns and possessive adjectives when we use Reported Speech (Indirect Speech). We also change time expressions:

Direct speech	Reported speech
now	then
ago	before / previously
last	previous
today	that day
here	there
this	that
these	those
tomorrow	the following / next day
yesterday	the day before
my	his / her
we	they

Writing

- 12. Choose a high school from an English-speaking country you would like to study in. Write an 80-100-word email to the school principal to explain why you are interested in becoming an exchange student in that particular school. Motivate the principal to accept you as one of their students. Use the structure recommended on page 121.**

1. Read the text and choose the correct words.

We are not the same, that's why we learn in different ways, through hearing, seeing, or through a more physical **reaction / response / recording** to things. Once you understand the best way, you can use different techniques to help you improve the way you learn a certain subject. **Kinaesthetic / Visual / Social** learners are those students who learn best through physical activity. For example, they use their hands in order to do something. These pupils will always make notes during the lessons, will participate in interactive games or group discussions. Generally speaking, they will do everything that gets them **verbally / visually / physically** involved in the learning process. Auditory learners are the students that are able to learn better by listening and **repeating / rehearsing / reacting**. Such students as a rule study languages very quickly, because they don't need to study them academically. They learn simply by listening and **copying / imitating / repeating** what they hear. If this refers to you, you need to know that listening to CDs, songs, English radio stations or watching English TV programmes will help you learn more quickly. Visual learners study better when they can see the information. Visual learners can remember vocabulary much better if they make **mind maps / graphic organisers / charts** or use colours to highlight key words. Each learning style has its advantages and disadvantages, but knowing what your particular style is will help you decide which study skill will work best for you.

A
0
1
2
3
4
5
6

2. Complete the sentences using words from the text.

- _____, I prefer to read books instead of watching TV.
- The easiest way to memorise the words is _____ them with different colours.
- They waited for the teacher to _____.
- All the students should be _____ in extracurricular activities.
- People learn simply by _____.
- It is always fun _____ in different school contests.

A
0
1
2
3
4
5
6

3. Report the following statements. Make all the necessary changes.

- "I have a lot of homework", said Sandra.
- "I was very worried about the results of the test", said mother.
- "We will meet tomorrow again", said the reporter.
- "You have the chance to attend any extracurricular activity", said the teacher.
- "I am going to explore more about the UK", said Ben.
- "I wrote two emails to my friends last month", said Amanda's friend.

A
0
1
2
3
4
5
6

4. Complete the disjunctive questions.

- Mark had a great exchange experience, _____?
- He isn't afraid of living in a foreign country, _____?
- Mark's mother was happy for him, _____?
- Mario has chosen the subjects, _____?
- The teachers won't give them a lot of homework, _____?
- Masimo lives in Italy, _____?

A
0
1
2
3
4
5
6

5. Fill in the or no article (-).

- My sister goes to _____ college.
- What _____ university would you like to go to?
- I wrote my name at _____ top of the page.
- My granny goes to _____ church next to our house.
- Call me next time you are in _____ town.
- Nancy is going to _____ hospital tonight to visit her son.

A
0
1
2
3
4
5
6

YOUNG ACHIEVERS

"Age is no barrier to setting a goal and achieving success."

C. S. Lewis



Speaking

- How often do you set goals in your life?
Would you describe yourself as an organised person?
Do you think about the skills that you need to improve?
- Interview one of your classmates about his / her long term goals. Share the list with the rest of the class.



Reading

- Complete the poem with the following words:
creating, goals, yourself, to continue, important, step.

How do you understand the poem?
What are your favourite lines?



Draw a mind map to explain the message of the poem.

VOCABULARY FOCUS

imaginary – existing only in the mind; not real

construct – build something made of many parts

aware of – having knowledge or experience of a particular thing

verify – check that something is correct or true

worthy – deserving respect, admiration, or support

carriage – vehicle with four wheels; wagon

ONE QUESTION

by Julie Hebert

Every single day we should ask,
Ourselves an _____ question.
What _____ will we complete today,
That will end in a happy expression?

Goals are so very important in life,
In order _____ to grow.
You can only become someone important,
If you first believe it so.

_____ goals that will better your life,
Is how one can become who they want to be.
So trust in yourself that you are enough,
And soon you will be able to see.

So ask _____ where you want to go,
Then create goals that will get you there.
Take each goal as a single _____
And this is how you will prepare.

4. Read the text and say why Alexander Blong is a hero. What is Alexander's major life accomplishment?

THE WORLD'S LONGEST LEGO TRAIN

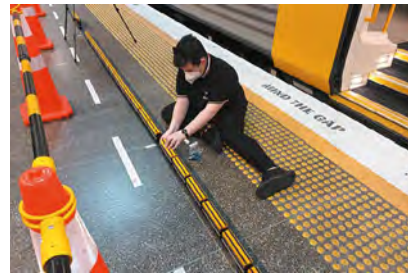
A 14-year-old kid from New Zealand named Alexander Blong has beaten the previous world record of 69 carriages with 101 in a toy railway. Alexander has liked LEGO since he received his first set when he was four years old. He particularly enjoys creating his own works of art and bringing imaginary things to life.

After viewing the Netflix series *Snowpiercer*, which also includes a sizable train, he was motivated to construct his world-record-breaking train. He was aware that creating it out of LEGO® would look fantastic and magnificent.

All 101 carriages were constructed in around 50 hours. He also needed to build a larger track since a train that lengthy needs a longer track.

A train that long also requires an even longer track to travel on, so he needed to create more than just that. After setting up railway tracks, Alexander started running his train. He had to verify that the locomotive was capable of pulling all of the cars. Alexander tested for almost a month before he was prepared to show the world that his train was worthy of the record.

A group of ten individuals worked with Alexander to build the track and link all the carriages together on the day of the formal attempt. Being a Guinness World Records holder is very incredible and represents a major life accomplishment for Alexander. Though he doesn't want to stop here, Alexander is already considering even more significant things to perform.



5. Fill in the highlighted words from the text that correspond to the following definitions.

- a. _____ taking a long time
- b. _____ relating to a single, separate person or thing
- c. _____ an occasion for a special look at an exhibition, film, etc.
- d. _____ very good, beautiful, or deserving to be admired
- e. _____ a number of similar or related events or things, one following another

6. Work in pairs. Comprehension check: true or false?

- 1. Alexander has never beaten a record of 69 carriages. (T) (F)
- 2. He received his first LEGO set at the age of 14. (T) (F)
- 3. He worked on his new record in around fifty hours. (T) (F)
- 4. The boy created a longer track to travel on. (T) (F)
- 5. Alexander worked alone to build the track and link all the carriages together. (T) (F)

7. In the text, find synonyms for the following words. Use them in your own sentences.

child	get	wonderful	able	connect
wagon	huge	check	drag	major

Introductory THERE	Introductory IT
<p>▶ If there is no other subject, we use there to talk about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • where or when something is There's an interesting article on the site. There'll be an eclipse of the moon tonight. • a number or amount There is plenty of ice cream left. There were twenty students at the conference. • something existing or happening There's a small problem. 	<p>▶ We use it to talk about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • times and dates It's ten o'clock in the morning. It's my brother's birthday. • the weather It's snowing. It's a lovely day. <p>▶ We use it with the verb be and an -ing form or to-infinitive to express opinions It's great living in this city. It's nice to meet such brave people.</p>

8. Choose the correct answer.

1. **It's** / **There's** very hot outside.
2. **It's** / **There's** a magazine on the bedside table.
3. **It's** / **There's** 8 o'clock in the evening.
4. **It's** / **There's** old enough.
5. **It's** / **There's** something strange in your drink.
6. **It's** / **There's** a horror film at 10:30.
7. **It's** / **There's** time to go.
8. **It's** / **There's** tea or coffee.
Which would you prefer?
9. **It's** / **There's** easy to answer the phone.
10. **It's** / **There's** another meeting at 9 o'clock.

9. Fill in with **it is** or **there is / are**.

1. _____ a small table in front of the sofa.
_____ a wooden table.
2. _____ is a picture on the wall. _____ my family portrait.
3. _____ a bus at 9:30. We can wait for it at the station.
4. _____ a sports shop around the corner.
_____ a big shop.
5. _____ very late, Jane. We must go.
6. The hotel is expensive but _____ a wonderful restaurant inside.

Listening

10. 🎧 Listen to a conversation about personal development activities. Tick the correct pictures. Tell your classmates about the activities you are involved in.



Writing

11. Write an email to ask for more information and express interest in the activities organised weekly at a cultural youth centre in your community. Use the given template.

▶ When writing a formal email to express interest for a thing or activity, you can start it with **Dear Sir / Madam** if you don't know the person's name.

Your email should have three short paragraphs:

- ▶ what you are interested in
 - ▶ why you are interested
 - ▶ questions you have
- ▶ **I look forward to hearing from you** is among the best ways to close an email if you want to get a reply back.

New message

To _____

Subject _____

Dear Sir / Madam,
I'm writing to express my interest in _____
I am planning to _____ and
I would like to take part in _____
_____ . Would you please send me
further details?
I look forward to hearing from you.
Best regards,

Send

Lesson 2

SHAPERS OF THE FUTURE

"Doubt is the beginning,
not the end of wisdom."

English proverb

Speaking

1. Match the halves of the sayings. Choose one and comment on it.

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 All work and no play | a make light work. |
| 2 A woman's work | b makes Jack a dull boy. |
| 3 Work won't kill | c is never done. |
| 4 Many hands | d but worry will. |

2. Can you name similar sayings about work in your language?
3. In groups, study the vocabulary box below. Identify a personality who can be described by one of the words. Justify your choice.

a hero – someone who you admire because they are brave, very strong, or very talented

a genius – someone who has a great mind or exceptional ability

a star – someone who is famous for their talent

an icon – someone who is a symbol or a role model for other people

a legend – someone who had a great life and who everybody talks about

a giant – someone who achieved great success

a visionary – someone who has an important vision for the future and who can see what would be important

a trailblazer – a person who was the first to do something new and to lead the way for other people

VOCABULARY FOCUS

contribution – something you do to help produce or achieve something together with other people

throughout – in every part, or during the whole period of time

succeed – achieve something that you have been aiming for

fame – the state of being known or recognized by many people because of your achievements

lifetime – the period of time during which someone lives or something exists

4. Brainstorm in small groups about the person in the picture. What is he famous for?
5. Which of these adjectives best describe Hawking? Why?
ingenious, artistic, brave, imaginative, determined, clever



6. Work in small teams. Scan the text and design a character mind map to include the most important facts about Hawking.

THE PERSON I ADMIRE

Stephen Hawking was born in Oxford on January 8th, 1942. The **researcher** is known for his essential contributions to the study of the creation and **evolution** of the universe or astronomy. The well-known scientist died at the age of 76. Throughout his career, Hawking **established** himself as a cultural hero who succeeded in making scientific ideas **understandable** to a larger audience.



Because of his fame, Hawking made appearances on a number of TV series throughout his lifetime, including *Star Trek*, *The Simpsons*, and *The Big Bang Theory*.

Stephen attended University College in Oxford to study physics. An illness caused him to gradually lose control over his muscles. Later on, he entirely lost his voice. In spite of this, he completed his education and **excelled** at the university.

Hawking is well-known for his theoretical contributions to science. He was also known for betting on scientific theories and losing them. Together with his daughter Lucy, he co-wrote five novels for kids that blend science and adventure. In addition to his many books for adults, these books all focus on a young boy named George, who learns about the universe by travelling around it.

The reason I admire him is because he is very intelligent and brave. He never gave up on life. Thinking of him, I realise that anything is possible as long as you really want it and work hard to achieve it.

7. Work in pairs. Comprehension check: true or false?

1. Stephen Hawking lived less than 70 years. (T) (F)
2. People could see him on TV shows. (T) (F)
3. He studied astronomy at Oxford University. (T) (F)
4. Stephen's daughter helped him write books. (T) (F)
5. He had a great contribution in the field of origin of the universe. (T) (F)

8. Ask questions to the given answers.

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Where _____? | In Oxford. |
| 2. Why _____? | Because of the disease. |
| 3. What _____? | Scientific theories. |
| 4. Who _____? | Lucy, his daughter. |
| 5. How many _____? | Five. |



9. Fill in the sentences with one of the highlighted words in the text.

1. These methods of learning were _____ in the last century.
2. She _____ in teaching and explaining the material.
3. During the lesson they discovered Darwin's theory of _____.
4. Mother had to tell a story to her three-year-old son in a way that is _____ to him.
5. This modern encyclopedia is a necessary resource for _____.

10. Choose the correct options. Study the Grammar Focus and check your answers.

1. The teacher found **someone's** / **anyone's** book on the desk.
2. She didn't need **nobody's** / **anybody's** advice.
3. Did your friend borrow **somebody's** / **anybody's** computer for the test?
4. The scientist captured **everybody's** / **anyone's** attention.
5. It was **somebody's** / **something's** fault.

GRAMMAR FOCUS

The Saxon Genitive ('s) with indefinite pronouns

Some of the indefinite pronouns in English are:

somebody	anybody	nobody	everybody
someone	anyone	no one	everyone

► We can add 's to an indefinite pronoun to make a possessive:

- They were living in **somebody's** cottage.
- Is this **anybody's** backpack?

11. Use the Genitive with a suitable indefinite pronoun to complete the sentences.

1. I saw _____ hat on the bench in the park.
2. Did you save _____ phone number? We will call them later.
3. I think this room is _____. No one lives here.
4. _____ desire is to have a long and happy life.
5. The boys noticed _____ car in the schoolyard.
6. Was that _____ bike left in the garage?
7. Later, _____ voice broke her concentration.
8. The teacher listened to _____ opinions. After that, he made the right decision.

12. Match the following collocations with their meanings. Use them in your own sentences.

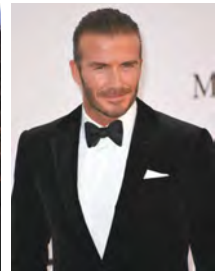
- | | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| 1. keep someone's place | a. maintain authority over something |
| 2. keep in touch | b. follow through on something |
| 3. keep quiet | c. stay in communication |
| 4. keep records | d. someone doesn't want anyone else to know |
| 5. keep a secret | e. record the things that happen every day |
| 6. keep a promise | f. have a log or list of important information |
| 7. keep a diary | g. showing up to meet someone at a time and place |
| 8. keep control | h. not to show too many emotions |
| 9. keep calm | i. do not make any noise |
| 10. keep an appointment | j. asking someone to stand in the queue for you |

Listening

13. 🎧 Listen and take notes about what three successful people did as teenagers.

14. Using your notes, say who...

- ▶ used to work at a small radio station
- ▶ was the family's only son
- ▶ spent his early adolescence at Seattle's prestigious preparatory school
- ▶ inherited his parents' love of Manchester United
- ▶ dropped out of university
- ▶ lived with various family members
- ▶ became fascinated with computers
- ▶ kicked rolled-up socks made by his father
- ▶ invented a programme for measuring traffic movement in the neighbourhood



Writing

- ### 15. *Success is something everyone strives to achieve.* Explain how you understand this statement in an 80-100-word Facebook post using the structure recommended on page 123.



Lesson 3

LIFE LESSONS THROUGH SPORT

"Winners never quit and quitters never win."

Vince Lombardi

Speaking

- Think - Pair - Share. Why do people practise sports? What sports are played in your community? What is your favourite sport?**
- Work with a partner. Match the idioms with their meanings. Make up sentences using them.**

1. call the shots	a. no problem
2. neck and neck	b. give up
3. no sweat	c. be in a close tie with someone
4. throw in the towel	d. make the decisions
- Match the pictures with the corresponding activities. Say which of them you practise or would like to practise and why. Do you know anyone who is good at them?**



VOCABULARY FOCUS

award – give money or a prize following an official decision

parallel bars – equipment used in gymnastics, consisting of two horizontal bars

burst – develop suddenly into a particular activity

capture – succeed in getting something when you are competing with others

drawing, fashion, gymnastics, listening to music, taking photos, surfing the Net, dancing, basketball, cycling, jogging, rollerblading, ice skating, swimming, football, athletics



4. Read the paragraphs and match them with the pictures. Name the women and say what each of them is famous for.



- She is an Australian **sprinter** who excelled in the 400-metre dash and who in 2000 became the first Australian Aboriginal person to win an individual Olympic gold medal. She won a gold medal at the 1990 Commonwealth Games as a member of the 4-relay team and was named *Young Australian of the Year*. Although she failed to win a medal at the Barcelona Games, her profile continued to grow. A succession of **impressive** victories in 1995, earned the sprinter the number two world ranking for 400 metres.



- She is a famous Romanian sportswoman who was the first gymnast to be awarded a perfect score of 10 in an Olympic event. She was discovered by a Romanian gymnastics coach, when she was six years old. In her first international competition, in 1972, she won three gold medals. She won the American Cup in New York City in 1976, becoming the first woman to perform a **backward** double salto as a way of getting off from the **uneven** parallel bars.



- She is an American Alpine skier who won four Women's World Cup **overall** championships and is the all-time leader in Women's World Cup race victories with 82. She also won three Olympic Winter Games medals and eight world championships medals during her international racing career. She burst into the international skiing scene in 1999 at age 14 when she won the slalom race in Italy, becoming the first American female to capture the event. She skied in the 2002 Winter Olympics in Salt Lake City, Utah, racing in Alpine combined and slalom, but she managed only a sixth-place finish in combined.

5. Choose the suitable highlighted words and match them with the definitions. Use them in your own sentences.

- _____ towards opposite direction
- _____ in general rather than in particular
- _____ not equal, flat, or continuous
- _____ someone who runs short distances very fast
- _____ admired and respected




6. Work with a partner. Comprehension check: true or false?

- Cathy Freeman was an Australian tennis player. (T) (F)
- Freeman failed to win a medal at the Barcelona Games. (T) (F)
- Cathy Freeman won the number one world ranking in 1995. (T) (F)
- Nadia won six gold medals in 1972. (T) (F)
- Comaneci performed a salto from even parallel bars. (T) (F)
- Vonn has eight world championship medals. (T) (F)
- Lindsey won the slalom race in Italy at the age of 4. (T) (F)

7. Choose the adjectives that characterise athletes. Explain your choice.

active	energetic	muscular	strong	vigorous
delicate	weak	powerful	soft	able-bodied

Listening

8.  Listen to the texts and decide what sports they refer to. The pictures may help you. Which one would you like to give a try?



9. Listen again and answer the questions.

- Can wheelchair users play tennis?
- Where did the modern game of tennis originate?
- What sport is one of the most widely viewed in the world?
- What is the NBA?
- How many players are there in a basketball team?
- Is golf played in a standardised playing area?



Grammar

10. Choose the suitable preposition.

- My classmate is trustworthy and reliable. You can rely **of** / **on** / **in** him.
- Do you believe **of** / **on** / **in** ghosts?
- Her parents approved **of** / **on** / **in** her marriage to that man.
- They arrived **to** / **for** / **in** Manchester early in the morning.
- Please, don't worry **about** / **of** / **by** it. Everything will be OK.
- Like her mother, she has hazel eyes and blond hair. But she takes **from** / **after** / **on** her father in personality.
- Who looks **from** / **after** / **on** the children when you are away?

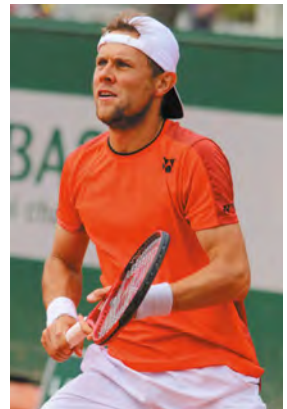
11. Match the phrasal verbs with their meanings. Use their correct forms in the sentences below.

- | | |
|------------------------|--|
| 1. play back | a. compete in a game or match |
| 2. play against | b. be silly, not being serious |
| 3. play up | c. listen to or watch something already recorded |
| 4. play around | d. try to make something seem less important |
| 5. play down | e. try to make something seem more important |

- Makeup can help you _____ your natural beauty.
- During the interview, Jane tried to _____ the fact that she was fired from her last job.
- Guys, let's stop _____ and get to work.
- Whichever team wins this game will go on to _____ England in the championship.
- When Sue _____ the recording of the interview, she noticed there was a lot of background noise from traffic.

Writing

12. Choose a famous athlete you admire. Write an 80-100-word photo essay to explain the reasons why that person is your role model using the recommended structure on page 122.



Lesson 4

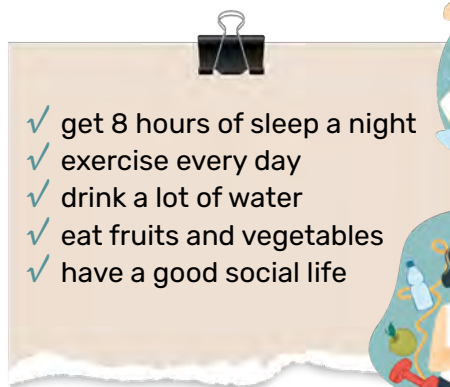
IN PURSUIT OF HEALTH

"To keep the body in good health is a duty, otherwise we shall not be able to keep our mind strong and clear."

Buddha

Speaking

1. Work with a partner. Discuss what the best way to keep fit and healthy is. Rank the ways to keep fit from 1 to 5 in order of importance (1 is the most important). Explain your choice.



VOCABULARY FOCUS

definitely – without any doubt

proper – real, satisfactory, suitable, or correct

main meal – a more important occasion when food is eaten

occasionally – sometimes but not often

unhealthy – not good for your health

2. What kind of food or dishes do you associate these countries with? Explain your choice.

The USA, the UK, Mexico, Italy, Moldova



- Which of these international cuisines do you prefer?
- What is your favourite food? Why?
- How often do you eat junk food?
- Are you good at cooking?
- What is your best dish?

3. Read the interviews with Amanda and Sue. Match the questions with the given answers.



1. Do you usually cook?
2. Have you ever eaten unhealthy food? How do you feel about it?
3. Is food a pleasure for you?
4. What do you eat on a typical day?



4. Say who...

- often eats in restaurants
- cooks big meals at home
- enjoys eating
- prefers having good food to having a lot of food
- eats ready-prepared food

Amanda

- Not very often. I have neither time nor talent to cook a full meal. I usually heat up a frozen meal or order a takeaway.
- Sometimes I get fast food for lunch. I have to recognise that I adore French fries. I feel terrible about it afterwards, but don't do it very often.
- I usually have cereal or toast for breakfast. For lunch, I eat at a restaurant near my office. I prefer Italian or Japanese food. I usually eat rice with fish or vegetables, soup or sushi. I don't eat meat at all, but I eat a lot of fish. In the evening, I have something light at home.
- I wouldn't say so. I enjoy certain kinds of food, but most meals are just fuel to keep me going through the day.

Sue

- Yes, I cook every evening for my family. I often make soup or traditional dishes like fish and chips, and then we have cheese and salad. It may seem a lot but we don't eat big portions. What is important for us is quality, not quantity.
- I'm quite traditional and I have three main meals a day. For breakfast, I like hot chocolate and bread and butter with jam or honey. For lunch, I often eat in a restaurant with my colleagues. I usually have vegetables and meat or fish but I love pasta and rice, too. In the afternoon, I have fruit and biscuits or a piece of chocolate. In the evening, I have a proper meal with my family.
- Yes, definitely. For me, good meals with the family make me happy!
- Not at home. I think most of the food I cook is healthy, but occasionally, when I eat out I have something unhealthy, but it doesn't worry me.

5. Find in the text the words that match with the definitions below.

- a. _____ make cold food hot
- b. _____ food you buy from a restaurant to eat at home
- c. _____ the quantity you eat of a kind of food during a meal
- d. _____ a sweet food made by bees
- e. _____ sometimes, but not often

6. In pairs, ask and answer the questions from Exercise 3.

7. Match the halves of the sentences.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. I have neither time | a. I have something unhealthy. |
| 2. I have to recognise | b. but I eat a lot of fish. |
| 3. I don't eat meat at all, | c. nor talent to cook a full meal. |
| 4. What is important for us | d. that I adore French fries. |
| 5. Occasionally, when I eat out | e. is quality, not quantity. |

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

clean up, have, watch, finish, meet

1. After Jackie leaves home, she _____ her friends.
2. The children will do their homework before they _____ TV.
3. I'll have a shower when I _____ breakfast.
4. They'll eat out as soon as they _____ work.
5. Before dad arrives home, I _____ my room.

9. Use the right tenses.

1. When the manager _____ (arrive), they _____ (start) the meeting.
2. After she _____ (find) a good job, she _____ (be able to) buy a house.
3. I _____ (have to) finish the reports before the teacher _____ (call).
4. Sam _____ (not / buy) anything new until he _____ (pay) all his debts.
5. I _____ (buy) a new TV set if the prices _____ (go) down.
6. As soon as you _____ (push) this button, the door _____ (open).

GRAMMAR FOCUS

Adverbs / adverbial phrases of time and sequence

A time clause shows that an event will happen at a certain time.

- We use the present tense to talk about future times. When two clauses are joined by adverbs of time or adverb phrases like **when, after, before, as soon as, in case, till, until, while**, the future form should not be repeated.

- Alex **will write** a review after he **finishes** reading the book.

Listening

10. Listen to the text about the daily routines of Queen Elizabeth II and pick three activities that seem to you the most important ones. Explain your choice.

11. Listen to the text again and answer the questions.

- a. What kind of tea did the Queen prefer drinking in the morning?
- b. What was the Queen doing at breakfast?
- c. Were public meals possible?
- d. What was the Queen's favourite place to spend time in nature?



12. Some of the most recent food trends include the **vegetarian, vegan** and **raw vegan** diets. What is the difference between them? What are the benefits and the risks associated with these diets?

13. Match the idioms with their meanings. Use them in your own sentences.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| 1. sick as a dog | a. physically healthy again |
| 2. black-and-blue | b. bruised, showing signs of having been physically harmed |
| 3. sick and tired of | c. feel very healthy |
| 4. feel on top of the world | d. extremely annoyed by something that occurs repeatedly |
| 5. under the weather | e. extremely ill |
| 6. back on one's feet | f. not feeling well |

Writing

14. Write an 80-100-word article for your school blog based on one of the statements listed below using the structure on page 125. Explain whether you agree or disagree with it.

- Vegetarians are healthier than people who eat a lot of meat.
- Women worry more about their diet than men.
- Men cook as a hobby, women cook because they have to.



Lesson 5

FOOD TOURISM

"Nothing brings people together like good food."

English proverb



VOCABULARY FOCUS

widespread – existing or happening in many places or among many people

furthermore – in addition

outstanding – very much better than usual; excellent

purchase – buy

fee – an amount of money paid for a particular piece of work or service

though – despite the fact that; but

Speaking

1. Brainstorm in pairs. Food and culture have a vital link that is both emotional and practical. Do you agree that food and culture go together? Bring arguments.
2. Here's a list of the best dishes in the world suggested by experts and travellers. Match them with the corresponding pictures. Which one would you try? Why? Are there similar dishes in your cuisine?



- Donuts
USA
- Apfelstrudel
Austria
- Pizza
Italy
- Sushi
Japan
- Lasagna
Italy
- Fried chicken
USA
- Hamburger
Germany
- Kebab
Turkey



3. Work in pairs. Choose two similar dishes from anywhere around the world and create a Venn diagram. Present it to your colleagues.

4. People in different cultures and countries eat different kinds of food. What kind of dishes do the British people prefer? Read the text and find out more.

EATING OUT IN BRITAIN

Nowadays, going out to eat is a common activity. Most towns have a great variety of restaurants offering various cuisines at various pricing ranges. Chinese or Indian restaurants, which offer reasonably priced meals, are now widespread in most British towns. Italian restaurants are also popular and French restaurants are known for outstanding high-quality (and costly) cuisine. Furthermore, many pubs have grill areas or restaurants.

The waiter will approach and take your order once you have scanned the menu and decided what you want to eat. Normal procedure is for you to tell him of your preferences for the first two courses; he will then take your order for dessert and coffee. Keep in mind that in Britain, coffee is traditionally served white.

Request the waiter to bring you the bill after you have finished dining. The majority of restaurants also add a service charge (10–12%) as well as a tax. It is not required to tip the waiter if a fee has been included, but if he or she has been really helpful, some clients like to leave a little tip. Nearly all towns have restaurants or cafeterias.

Most towns also have a variety of snack bars and cafes in which you can purchase sandwiches and other refreshments in addition to restaurants. More than that, most towns have hamburger cafes that specialise in inexpensive food, mainly, of course, hamburgers.

A recent development is the growth of takeaway restaurants. Fish and chip shops have been a part of the British scene for many years and are still popular, though less so than in the past. You go in and give your order which is cooked while you wait and packed in special containers for you to take away with you. Takeaway food is cheaper than eating in restaurants, particularly because you do not have to pay the tax on it.

5. Work in pairs. Comprehension check: true or false?

- Going out to eat is a fairly unusual activity. (T) (F)
- Chinese restaurants are now widespread in most British towns. (T) (F)
- American restaurants are known for outstanding high-quality cuisine. (T) (F)
- You have to tell the waiter your preferences for the first two courses. (T) (F)
- None of the restaurants add a service charge (10–12%). (T) (F)
- Fish and chip shops are still popular, though less so than in the past. (T) (F)


6. What do the highlighted words mean? Use them in your own sentences.

- John grabbed a bottle of **inexpensive** juice and three donuts. (cheap, costly)
- His **request** gave the waiter an idea of a suitable dish. (refusal, demand)
- There is fried ice cream and cheesecake for **dessert**. (sweet, sour)
- Nowadays**, people prefer eating out to cooking at home. (currently, lately)
- It was an explosive wellness **growth** during the pandemic, due to eating at home. (decrease, increase)

7. Briefly answer the questions below.

- What restaurants are now widespread in most British towns?
- What areas do many pubs have?
- What can you take, after ordering the first two courses?
- How much is the service charge?
- What do some clients like to leave to the waiters?
- When is the food in takeaway restaurants cooked?



8. Brainstorm in small groups. What famous American food brands do you know? Advertising for food products is a huge business in the US. Do you agree or disagree? Explain your answer.
9.  Listen to the text and choose the words you hear. Listen again and check. What similar famous brands are there in your country?

Possibly the most recognisable coffee / tea brand in the world, Starbucks has over 30,000 stores across the globe. Did you know that there are over 87,000 possible sandwich / drink combinations? The first Starbucks opened in 1971 in Seattle's / Washington's Pike Place Market. Starbucks recently released a drink inspired by Instagram / TikTok. Starbucks was actually inspired by the classic novel, Moby Dick. Baristas with black aprons are called "coffee masters", and they know everything there is to know about coffee. Starbucks has over 32,000 stores in 18 / 80 countries.



10. Complete the chart using the given words. Add your own examples.

fried or scrambled eggs, bacon, toasts, cereals, bread and butter, cheese, sausages, roast or fried bread, baked beans, pancakes, tomatoes, mushrooms, waffles, coffee, milk

PRONUNCIATION CHALLENGE		English breakfast	Moldovan breakfast	American breakfast
receipt	UK, US /rɪ'si:t/			
recipe	UK /'res.i.pi/ US /'res.ə.pi/			

Writing

11. Study the recipe. Arrange the instructions in a logical order. Write a similar recipe used in your home country. Present it to your classmates.



These cookies are so chocolatey → soft → chewy → super fudgy → gooey on the inside, with a crispy / crunchy outer shell. Not only does the entire pan disappear in seconds, they are renamed "woooooahhh! Better than any other cookies in the world!" by everyone who tries them!

Ingredients

- 1/2 cup unsweetened cocoa powder
- 1 cup white granulated sugar
- 1/2 cup melted butter
- 3 tablespoons vegetable oil
- 1 egg
- 2 teaspoons pure vanilla extract
- 1 1/3 cups all-purpose flour (or plain flour)
- 1/2 teaspoon baking powder
- 1/2 teaspoon salt
- 1/3 cup semi-sweet chocolate chips, (add more if desired)

Instructions

- Add the flour, baking powder, and salt; stir the dry ingredients first before mixing them through the wet ingredients until a dough forms.
- Line 2 cookie sheets with baking paper.
- In a medium-sized bowl, mix together the cocoa powder, white sugar, butter and vegetable oil. Beat in egg and vanilla until fully incorporated.
- Bake in a hot preheated oven for 10-12 minutes. The cookies will come out soft from the oven but will harden up as they cool.
- Preheat the oven to 175°C (350°F).



1. Read the text and choose the correct word.

Adopting / Adapting a healthy lifestyle is the key to being physically active and in good health. Regular exercise, a balanced diet, self-care, healthy sleep habits, and an active daily schedule are all components of a **wealthy / healthy** lifestyle. A person who leads a sedentary lifestyle is not only **less / least** fit but also lives shorter than someone who leads a better one. Our personality is directly **impacted / influenced** by our physical health. An individual who leads a healthy lifestyle tends to be more **negative / positive**, self-assured, friendly, and active. Early morning wake-ups, regular exercises, or relaxing morning walks all contribute to the health of our bodies and minds. Maintaining a healthy lifestyle requires eating a balanced, nutrient-dense meal **throughout / through** the day. A healthy lifestyle is not at all appropriate for excessive alcohol consumption or smoking.

A
0
1
2
3
4
5
6

2. Match the words with their definitions.

- | | |
|------------------------|---|
| 1. adopt | a. a part that combines with other parts to form something bigger |
| 2. healthy | b. having confidence in your own abilities |
| 3. component | c. free from illness |
| 4. tend | d. accept or start to use something new |
| 5. self-assured | e. making you feel calm |
| 6. relaxing | f. be likely to happen |

A
0
1
2
3
4
5
6

3. Use the correct form of the verbs in the brackets.

- After it _____ (stop) raining, she _____ (go) running.
- They _____ (do) the shopping before we _____ (come) back home.
- As soon as the patient _____ (be) ready, the operation _____ (begin).
- Jane _____ (call) her mother as soon as she _____ (arrive) at the airport.
- After Jack _____ (finish) reading the book, he _____ (write) a review.
- I _____ (draw) a map for you in case you _____ (not find) our house.

A
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5
6

4. Write the opposite of the following phrasal verbs.

- break in - _____
- cool down - _____
- run after - _____
- check in - _____
- get in - _____
- speed up - _____

A
0
1
2
3
4
5
6

5. Circle the correct answers.

- Do you know the reason **why / where** he left?
- Is that the shop **where / when** you bought your dress?
- Paris, **when / where** we met, is a beautiful city.
- The 1970s is the decade **what / when** heavy rock music dominated.
- The summer, **why / when** the sun is shining, is always my favourite time of year.
- There are many reasons **why / where** people choose not to get married.

A
0
1
2
3
4
5
6



Lesson 1

MOST VISITED TOURIST ATTRACTIONS IN THE USA

"Adventures are the best way to learn."

Joel Annesley



VOCABULARY FOCUS

amusement parks – places where people can go to enjoy games, rides, and other activities

landmark – a building or place that is easily recognized

flow – the movement of something in one direction

crest – the top or highest part of something such as a wave or a hill


carve – make something by cutting into wood or stone

display – arrange something so that it can be seen by the public

Speaking

1. How often do you travel with your family? Which interesting places have you visited? Which destinations would you like to visit next?

Listening

2.  Work in pairs. Insert the words in the right places. Listen to the audio and check your answers.

pyramids, airport, Russia, painted, third, volcanic

1. Back in the 19th Century, Alaska wasn't part of the USA. In fact, it was a part of _____. It wasn't until it was sold off to the Americans that it became a US territory.
 2. The UK consists of four countries: England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland and has the _____ longest coastline in Europe with 12,430 km / 7,723 miles.
 3. London Heathrow is the biggest _____ on the European continent.
 4. The Golden Gate Bridge, one of the west coast's most iconic man-made landmarks, never stops getting _____ and is always getting itself a little makeover for tourists to enjoy.
 5. Hawaii is an incredibly beautiful _____ archipelago. Consisting of numerous islands that each have their own charm, it is the only US state that is solely made up of islands.
 6. Stonehenge is known as the oldest monument in the world dating back over 3,000 years and thus these huge rocks are older than the _____.
3. Which of the places from the previous exercise would you be interested in visiting? Why? What other interesting facts about them do you know? Can you name three fun facts about other exciting places around the world?

Reading

4. Read the text about the most visited tourist attractions in the USA. Answer the questions.
 - a. What are the most visited places in the USA according to World Atlas?
 - b. How was Niagara Falls formed?
 - c. Where is Magic Kingdom from Walt Disney World located?
 - d. How many themed lands does it include and how many visitors did the park host in 2019?
 - e. How was the Grand Canyon formed?
 - f. How many visitors does it host per year?

MOST VISITED TOURIST ATTRACTIONS IN THE USA

The USA is a vast country with numerous attractions registering millions of annual visitors: amusement parks, recreational facilities, national parks, historical and cultural landmarks. According to World Atlas, the following three attractions are among the most visited places in the USA.

Niagara Falls is a group of three waterfalls on the border between Ontario, Canada and the state of New York. The largest of the three is Horseshoe Falls. Formed by the Niagara River, the combined falls have the highest flow rate of any waterfall in North America – more than 50m (160ft). During peak daytime, more than 168,000 m³ of water goes over the crest of the falls every minute. Niagara Falls is famed for its beauty and is a valuable source of hydroelectric power.

Magic Kingdom from Walt Disney World is located in Orlando, Florida and is comprised of six themed lands with numerous attractions suited for children: classic attractions, enchanting fireworks, musical parades and Disney characters. The park is represented by Cinderella Castle. In 2019, the park hosted 20.9 million visitors, making it the most visited theme park in the world.

The **Grand Canyon**, carved by the Colorado River in Arizona, displays nearly two billion years of Earth's geological history, attracting about five million visitors per year. It is 277 miles (446 km) long, up to 18 miles (29 km) wide and over a mile deep (1,857 metres). President Theodore Roosevelt was a major proponent of the preservation of the Grand Canyon area and visited it on numerous occasions to hunt and enjoy the scenery. For thousands of years, the area has been continuously inhabited by Native Americans.



5. Work with a partner. Are these sentences true or false?

1. Niagara Falls is a group of three waterfalls at the southern end of Niagara Gorge, on the border between Canada and Alaska. (T) (F)
2. During peak daytime hours, more than 168,000 m³ of water goes over the crest of the falls every minute. (T) (F)
3. The Magic Kingdom from the Walt Disney World is located in Orlando, Florida. (T) (F)
4. The Grand Canyon is represented by Cinderella Castle. (T) (F)
5. The Grand Canyon displays nearly two million years of Earth's geological history. (T) (F)
6. President Theodore Roosevelt was a major proponent of the preservation of the Grand Canyon area and visited it on numerous occasions to hunt and enjoy the scenery. (T) (F)

6. Find the highlighted words in the text which mean the following. Use them in your own sentences.

- a. _____ delightfully charming or attractive
- b. _____ public building and grounds for community entertainment, relaxation, social activity and other leisure needs
- c. _____ a person who advocates a theory, proposal, or course of action
- d. _____ the natural, picturesque features of a landscape
- e. _____ the highest point, either of a specified time or space
- f. _____ the top of a mountain or hill

7. **Think - Pair - Share.** What other interesting sites from the USA are you familiar with? Which of them would you like to visit? Why? Where are they located and why are they worth visiting?

8. **Work in pairs.** Match the synonyms. Use the words from the first column to create your own sentences.

- | | |
|---------------|--|
| 1. vast | a. important, prized, treasured |
| 2. valuable | b. enormous, massive, tremendous |
| 3. numerous | c. populated, settled, lived-in |
| 4. inhabited | d. colonisation, establishment, habitation |
| 5. premier | e. plentiful, large, diverse |
| 6. settlement | f. leading, original, principal |

PRONUNCIATION CHALLENGE	
island	UK, US /'aɪ.lənd/
archipelago	UK /,ɑː.kɪ'pel.ə.gəʊ/ / US /,ɑːr.kə'pel.ə.goʊ/
picturesque	UK, US /,pɪk.tʃər'esk/
scenery	UK /'siː.nər.i/ / US /'siː.nə.i/
castle	UK /'kɑː.səl/ / US /'kæs.əl/
enchanted	UK /ɪn'tʃɑːn.tɪŋ/ / US /ɪn'tʃæn.tɪŋ/

Grammar

9. **Read and choose the correct answer.**

- I fell over and hurt **himself / yourself / myself**.
- Bill should not play with that knife, he might cut **herself / himself / yourself**.
- "Are you enjoying **yourselves / ourselves / yourself**?" – "Yes, we are having a great time!"
- "I didn't see the car on the road and almost had an accident!" – "Don't **blame / hurt / help** yourself – it was a very dark night."
- Let the umbrella on the balcony – it will **clean / help / dry** itself!
- I would like to **prepare / introduce / show** myself: my name is Gabriel Ford and I am your new English language teacher.

10. **Fill out with the missing reflexive pronouns.**

- I managed to find my way around the old city _____.
- He poured _____ a drink.
- She would do anything to save _____.
- We allowed _____ to celebrate.
- What are three words to describe _____?
- The teachers shouldn't blame _____ when students don't want to study.

11. **Work with a partner.** Explain the meaning of the following expressions. Use them in your own sentences.

- Kids, can you go outside to play? I can barely **hear myself think** with all this noise.
- The movie was hilarious! I **laughed myself silly** for 90 minutes!
- After 3 weeks in the hospital, I finally **feel like myself** again.

GRAMMAR FOCUS

▶ **A reflexive pronoun** refers to something that is directed towards the self.

- He fell over and hurt **himself**.
- I did it all by **myself**. It was hard work.

▶ These verbs are usually followed by a reflexive pronoun: **amuse, blame, cut, dry, enjoy, help, hurt, introduce, prepare, teach.**

Writing



12. **Work in small teams.** Choose an interesting place from the UK, the USA, Canada or Australia. Research on the location and create an infographic entitled "Three reasons to visit..." using the structure recommended on page 124. Use at least three new words you studied in this lesson. Present the infographic to your colleagues.

Lesson 2

LET'S GET TRAVEL WISE

"Once a year, go somewhere you have never been before."

Dalai Lama

Speaking

1. **Brainstorm in small groups. Why do people like travelling? Which cities around the world are popular tourist attractions? Which countries are the most visited in the world? Why?**

2. **Study the examples below. Use a dictionary to find the meaning of the given words. Create your own sentences with the new vocabulary.**

- | | |
|-----------------------|--|
| 1. check in | a. Make sure to get to the airport two hours earlier to check in. |
| 2. land | b. The aeroplane will land in two hours. |
| 3. take off | c. The aeroplane is scheduled to take off at 3:30 p.m. |
| 4. hostel | d. Staying in a youth hostel is a great way to save money on vacation. |
| 5. luggage | e. Can you carry the luggage upstairs? |
| 6. route | f. Our route will take us through Germany and on to Poland. |
| 7. sightseeing | g. The sightseeing in this town is rather boring. Let's go shopping. |
| 8. freeway | h. We'll have to take the freeway to Los Angeles. |

3. **Work in pairs. Take the quiz. If necessary, ask your teacher for advice.**

Quiz time!

a. As a rule, you need to be at the airport one-two hours early to ____:

- land
- check in
- take off
- check out

b. The ____ was very difficult because there was a thick fog and the pilots could not see the signs.

- land
- landing
- destination
- sightseeing

c. The aeroplane was scheduled to ____ in the morning, but the rain was too heavy and the flight was cancelled.

- take on
- fly on
- take off
- fly off

d. We really enjoyed the ____ to Cricova Winery.

- excursion
- sightseeing
- holiday
- landing

e. My sister loves lying on the beach, while I prefer ____ around the new cities we visit while on holiday.

- landing
- routing
- sightseeing
- checking in

f. A ____ is a way from a starting point to a destination.

- route
- hostel
- lane
- highway



4. 🔊 Circle the correct words based on various travel-related expressions. Listen and check your answers.
- Let's **hit** / **run** / **take off** the road now. It's 8 a.m. already.
 - I like travelling because travel **enlarges** / **discovers** / **broadens** the mind.
 - The little boy got lost but finally made his **road** / **way** / **track** back home safe and sound.
 - After three days of walking in the forest, we **broke** / **took off** / **landed** the journey at a small village by the river.
 - We travel around the world. We're looking for people who have a **travel list** / **thirst** / **route** for adventure to join our team.
 - I can't keep up with Keith. He walks a **mile** / **kilometre** / **metre** a minute.

5. 🔊 Read the text and fill in the missing words. Listen and check your answers.

emergencies
world-famous
identity check
sightseeing
hairdressers
greet
staff members
customs

BRITISH ROYAL FAMILY TRAVEL SECRETS

As representatives of the United Kingdom and the British monarchy, each royal must learn how to _____ people in multiple languages before they visit different countries. Even if the royals constantly fly to countries all across the globe from Australia to Sweden, they don't get much _____ because these getaways are business trips. We should not envy the royal family, as their visits to _____ sites rarely last more than 40 minutes.

Most people fly with friends and family, but the British royals must bring their entourage with them everywhere they go: secretaries, _____, bodyguards, valets, and royal nannies. The Queen's royal entourage included around 34 people, while Prince William and Kate Middleton travel a bit more modestly with only about a dozen royal _____. The queen's personal assistant always packed a duplicate outfit for the queen's trips in order to be prepared for fashion _____ such as accidental spills or stains. No one wants to greet the Prime Minister of Canada with a huge spaghetti stain on their blazer. A person holding the title of "Royal Highness" must still respect every country's standard _____ procedures. Queen Elizabeth II had to go through an _____ when she was flying in and out of the UK.



6. Find the correct match using the information from the text. Use the words in your own sentences.
- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| 1. getaway | a. a group of attendants who surround an important person |
| 2. entourage | b. a set of clothing, often with accessories |
| 3. customs | c. an escape, such as a vacation |
| 4. greet | d. a spot or a mark on a piece of clothing made accidentally |
| 5. outfit | e. the place where goods and baggage entering a country are inspected |
| 6. stain | f. salute or welcome in a friendly and respectful way |

7. **Think - Pair - Share.** Which facts did you find most interesting? Why? What other fun facts about The British Royal Family do you know?

Grammar

8. **Read the rules and correct the mistakes from the sentences below.**

1. "What are you doing?" – "I am painting the garage's door."
2. "Is this book yours?" – "No, this is Bills' book."
3. I am so happy my parents got a three day's holiday!
4. I really enjoyed the movie's end, but it was a bit boring at the beginning.
5. Sally and Ben like to throw their toys around. We need to put the kid's toys away.
6. Jenny is my only sister and these are my sisters' books.

9. **Read the sentences and choose the correct variant.**

1. What happened at...?
 - a. yesterday's lesson
 - b. yesterdays' lesson
2. Don't go there, it is... .
 - a. the end of the road
 - b. the road's end
3. Have you read... ?
 - a. todays' blog post
 - b. today's blog post
4. Sara's got... .
 - a. three days' sick leave
 - b. three day's sick leave.
5. We need to get ready for... .
 - a. this afternoon's party
 - b. this afternoons' party.
6. Next year's Halloween celebration will be better than... .
 - a. last years'
 - b. last year's.

GRAMMAR FOCUS

▶ The **Saxon Genitive** is used to express possession in English to refer to things owned by people, animals, organisations and even in time expressions.

- This is **John's** car.
- What are the **government's** plans?
- These are my **sister's** clothes.
- **Today's** news.
- Four **days'** holiday.
- This is my **dog's** toy.

▶ When we use the Saxon Genitive with a plural noun, we just add an **apostrophe (')**:

- My **parents'** house.
- Come over to my **friends'** party.
- We need to put the **kids'** games away.
- They want to check the **students'** papers.

▶ We don't normally use the Saxon Genitive with objects. In this case we prefer **of**.

- The door **of** the house.
(NOT "The house's door.")
- The lid **of** the pen. (NOT "The pen's lid.")
- The end **of** the road. (NOT "The road's end.")

Writing

10. **Research about one of these most visited places in the world. Write an 80-100-word photo essay following the structure on page 122.**

- Universal Studios in California, USA
- Sydney Opera House, Australia
- Big Ben in London, UK
- Times Square in New York, USA
- Toronto's CN Tower, Canada



Lesson 3

AMAZING SYDNEY

"The world is a book, and those who do not travel read only one page."

Saint Augustine

Speaking

1. **Work in small groups. Create a mind map to describe Australia and what makes it different from other places around the world. Compare the mind maps. Which team has the most interesting facts?**
2. **Check out the list of curiosities. Arrange them in two columns – the ones you are familiar with and the ones which are new to you. Share your list with the class.**
 - a. Australia is the only continent in the world without an active volcano.
 - b. Australia has three times more sheep than people.
 - c. If you visit one new beach in Australia every day, it would take over 27 years to see them all.
 - d. Each year, Brisbane hosts the world championships of cockroach racing.
 - e. Most of Australia's exotic flora and fauna cannot be found anywhere else in the world. A selfie with cuddly marsupials like koalas, quokkas, wombats and kangaroos is only possible in Australia.
 - f. Australia is home to the longest fence in the world. Originally built to keep dingos away from fertile land, the fence is now 5,614 km long.



VOCABULARY FOCUS

turned into – transformed

harbour – part of a body of water to provide anchorage for ships

adventurous – risky, dangerous

kayaking – water sport in a small, narrow boat pushed by a paddle

jet-boat – a boat pushed by an engine

arch – curved structure

lane – a narrow part of a road

fur seal – a type of seal with thick fur and external ears

spectacular – impressive, sensational

Reading

3. **Read and choose the best variant. Listen and check.**

Sydney, **inhabited** / **located** by over 5 million people, is an amazing Australian city, which attracts thousands of visitors every year. During Vivid Sydney, an annual festival of lights held from May to June, the Sydney Opera House and the Sydney Harbour Bridge are **painted** / **turned** into light art. Sydney has more than 100 beaches, where you can practise **adventurous** / **annual** water sports including surfing, diving, kayaking and jet-boat rides. The Sydney Harbour Bridge, built in the 1930s,



is one of the longest steel **wooden / arch** bridges in the world, carrying eight traffic lanes, rail tracks and a bicycle path. The Sydney Opera House is one of the most well-known buildings in the world, **designed / painted** by a Danish architect, completed in 1973, after 16 years of construction, at a cost of over \$100 million. Sydney Harbour is also the world's largest natural harbour, covering an area of 11 miles. Many ocean **creatures / birds** call Sydney Harbour home, including grey nurse sharks, Australian fur seals, bottlenose dolphins, and green sea turtles. The Blue Mountains got its name because of the blue colour it takes on when viewed from a distance caused by evaporating oils released by the eucalyptus trees that **hide / cover** the mountains.

Sydney has many spectacular **landmarks / forests** which make it one of the most exciting cities on Earth.

PRONUNCIATION CHALLENGE	
adventurous	UK, US /əd'ven.tʃərəs/
arch	UK /ɑ:tʃ/ US /ɑ:rtʃ/
eucalyptus	UK, US /ˌju:.kəl'ɪp.təs/
creature	UK /'kri:tʃər/ US /'kri:tʃə-/
volcano	UK /vɒl'keɪ.nəʊ/ US /vɑ:l'keɪ.noʊ/
cockroach	UK /'kɒk.rəʊtʃ/ US /'kɑ:k.roʊtʃ/
fauna	UK /'fə:.nə/ US /'fɑ:.nə/
fertile	UK /'fɜ:.taɪl/ US /'fɜ:.təl/

4. Work with a partner. Are these sentences true or false?

- Sydney is inhabited by over 5 hundred people. (T) (F)
- Sydney has more than 1000 beaches. (T) (F)
- Surfing, diving, kayaking and jet-boat rides are examples of adventurous water sports. (T) (F)
- The Sydney Harbour Bridge is one of the widest steel arch bridges in the world. (T) (F)
- The Sydney Opera House was designed by a British architect. (T) (F)
- The Pink Mountains got its name because of the eucalyptus trees that cover the mountains. (T) (F)

5. Answer the questions.

- When is the Vivid Sydney Festival organised?
- Which adventurous water sports can be practised in Sydney?
- What have you discovered about The Sydney Harbour Bridge?
- What have you found out about The Sydney Opera House?
- Which ocean creatures live in The Sydney Harbour?
- How did The Blue Mountains get its name?



Grammar

6. Work with a partner. Use the Future Continuous Tense to complete the sentences.

- At this time next Monday, we _____ (fly) to Turkey for our summer holiday.
- In an hour, my sister _____ (watch) a new movie at the cinema.
- Don't call me tomorrow morning at 6. I _____ (sleep).
- He has a difficult exam tomorrow. He _____ (study) until late in the evening.
- "Will Kate be here in an hour?" – "No, in an hour, she _____ (walk) her dog."
- "Can I visit Robert tomorrow evening?" – "No, he _____ (exercise) at the gym tomorrow evening."

GRAMMAR FOCUS

► We can use the **Future Continuous (will / won't be + -ing form)** to talk about future actions that will be in progress at a specific time in the future.

- When you come out of school tomorrow, mother **will be cooking** dinner.
- Try to come to my house before 6 o'clock. After that, we **ll be cleaning** the yard.
- You can visit us during the summer vacation, we **won't be studying** in school then.
- Today we're taking the trolleybus to school, but all next week we **ll be taking** the bus.

7. Choose the correct verb.

1. This time next week, we'll be **travelling** / **arriving** to Paris.
2. Tomorrow at 10, you'll be **failing** / **taking** your exam.
3. When you get off the train, I will be **travelling** / **waiting** on the platform.
4. In two months' time, they will be **lying** / **running** on the beach and drinking lemonade.
5. Don't come by tomorrow morning, we'll be **leaving** / **staying** at 8 a.m.
6. What are your plans for the summer vacation? In June I will be **travelling** / **visiting** my grandparents.

8. Study these proverbs of Australian origin. Which one do you like best? Explain your choice.

A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.

Half a loaf is better than none.

A bad worker blames his tools.

God helps those who help themselves.

9. Match the pairs. Use similar structures in your own sentences.

1 When the teacher enters the class

2 What are your plans for the winter break?

3 By the time father gets home late in the evening,

4 When do you plan to speak German fluently?

5 Why didn't you register to take tennis classes at the weekend?

6 Will you be in class after 2:00 p.m.?

a I will be skiing in the mountains with my parents.

b I will be studying German for at least 3 semesters.

c we will be quietly reading the text.

d I will be doing other sports activities.

e No, I will be playing volleyball in our school gym.

f my little brother will be sleeping.

10. Find and correct the mistakes.

1. Tomorrow after classes, our teacher will checking our homework.
2. Denis is not coming with us next Saturday – he will is helping his dad in the garden.
3. "Will you come to the movies with me?" – "No, I will be read the book instead."
4. What will your grandparents do for Christmas? They will decorating their Christmas tree.
5. Who be visiting us tomorrow? Our cousins from Romania!
6. "Who will be help with your home project?" – "My sister – she is very good at maths!"

Writing

11. You have been invited to Youth Radio Moldova to present fun facts about Australia to Moldovan teenagers. Prepare an 80-100-word radio script using the information from this lesson and other available resources. Practise reading the script aloud in order to be recorded on the radio. Convince Moldovan teenagers that Australia is a spectacular place worth visiting.



Lesson 4

BEING A TEEN IN CANADA

"Travel is the only thing you buy that makes you richer."

Anonymous

Speaking

1. **Brainstorm in small groups.**
What do you know about Canada?
What is unique about this country?
Are Canadian teenagers different from Moldovan teenagers?



VOCABULARY FOCUS

- stand out** – be different or distinctive from others in a good way
- engaged** – busy, involved, occupied
- part-time work** – less than regular 8 working hours
- socialise** – behave in a friendly or sociable manner
- household chores and duties** – minor tasks and responsibilities, usually unpleasant
- shovel (the snow)** – move with a special tool with a handle and a broad scoop
- mow (the lawn)** – cut down the grass around a house or another building
- requirement** – something obligatory or necessary
- retail store** – a shop that sells goods in small quantities directly to buyers
- tuition** – a fee for instruction

Reading

2. **Listen to the interview. Choose the words you hear.**
What have you learned about Canadian teenagers?

– Hello, Denis! According to the "Students' Well-Being Report" Canada's 15-year-olds **stood out / stand out** as the most energetic and motivated of their peers around the world. Canadian boys and girls are the most likely to have a **part-time / half-time job** -35% work for pay before or after school. 74% of Canadian teenagers are **involved / engaged** in exercise or sports outside of school. Tell us about how busy the life of a Canadian teenager is.

– Hello, Janet! Well, Canadian teenagers are very busy in school, in part-time work, in organising sports and cultural activities, and, of course, in socialising with their peers.

– Let us start with family life – do teenagers contribute to household **chores / choir** and duties?



– Of course we do! We wash the dishes, take out the garbage, shovel the snow in winter or **cut / mow** the lawn the rest of the year. But we love getting together at a friend's home to play video games, watch TV, or make a meal together. Often, we go shopping at a mall, to a movie or to school events in a group.

– How do you feel about schoolwork?

– Getting a good education is important for most Canadian teenagers. The vast majority of Canadian teens graduate from high school. School takes up most of a teenager's time from 9 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. every weekday during the academic year. As for homework, Canadian high school students study at home for about 1-2 hours each school day.

– What activities are Canadian teenagers **find out / fond of**?

– Our favourite sports include ice hockey, soccer or tennis. Many of my friends are interested in music, drama or dance. Canadian high schools offer many school sports, clubs and **after school / extracurricular** options.

– Denis, I heard many Canadian teenagers volunteer. Is that true?

– Yes, an important part of teen life is volunteering. For example, in Ontario it is a school graduation **requirement / revision** to complete a specified number of community service hours. Also, many teens work at a part-time job on weekends and sometimes after school hours on weekdays, in the service industries such as food preparation or working in a retail store.

– How do Canadian parents feel about that?

– Well, Janet, this work is encouraged by parents as a way for teens to develop employment skills and earn some income. Many students work in order to save money for education, because college and university **tuition / tutor** is not free in Canada.

– Thank you, Denis, we learned a lot of interesting things about Canadian teens.



3. Answer the questions.

- How many Canadian boys and girls have a part-time job?
- How many Canadian teenagers are engaged in exercise or sports outside of school?
- What do Canadian teenagers love doing in their free time?
- Do Canadian teenagers have homework?
- What are Canadian teenagers' favourite sports?
- Where do Canadian teens work part-time on weekends?

4. Work with a partner and say if these statements are true or false. Explain your choices.

- Canada's 15-year-olds stand out as the most energetic and motivated of their peers around the world. (T) (F)
- 74% of Canadian teenagers work for pay before or after school. (T) (F)
- Canadian teenagers are not normally in household chores and duties. (T) (F)
- Canadian teens often go shopping at a mall, to a movie or to school events in a group. (T) (F)
- The vast majority of Canadian teens do not graduate from high school. (T) (F)
- Canadian high school students do not have homework. (T) (F)
- Canadian teens' favourite sports include ice hockey, soccer or tennis. (T) (F)
- Canadian parents are not very happy when their children work after school or on the weekends. (T) (F)

5. Find words in the text which mean the following. Use them in your own sentences.

- _____ a group of people different from other people, usually in a good way
- _____ busy, involved or occupied
- _____ less than regular 8 to 5 working hours job
- _____ small tasks performed at home, usually unpleasant
- _____ cut down the grass around the house
- _____ a sum of money paid to universities or colleges for instruction

6. What are Moldovan teenagers like? Create an infographic following the structure on page 124. Include answers to the questions below:

How do they dress?

What are their favourite foods?

What do they like doing in their free time?

Where do Moldovan teenagers volunteer?

What music do they listen to?



Grammar

7. Work with a partner. Choose the correct verb.

1. He **seemed** / **grew** / **found** happy they found his lost dog.
2. My grandparents **grew** / **called** / **knew** sad when they found out we will not be visiting them this winter.
3. When my favourite soccer team lost the game, they **turned** / **grew** / **made** me unhappy.
4. I am not playing with these boys anymore because they **called** / **seemed** / **found** my friend stupid.
5. You **grew** / **turned** / **made** him angry because you broke his window with a soccer ball.
6. The bus was late. It **got** / **grew** / **seemed** him impatient.

8. Complete the sentences using **sad**, **lost**, **green**, **pink**, **boring**, **silly**.

1. She called me _____, which is why I will not play with her.
2. I painted the door _____ to match the colour of our garden.
3. We didn't like the movie, we found it _____.
4. When I washed these shorts with a red blouse, they turned _____.
5. The end of the book made me _____ because the main character dies.
6. He looked _____ because he did not know which way to go next.



GRAMMAR FOCUS

► Adjectives can be placed after **be**, **feel**, **seem**, **look**, **appear**, **taste**, **smell** and other similar verbs. In this case, the adjective is used to describe the subject of the sentence.

- He **looked** tired.
- The milk **turned** sour.
- She **felt** bad about spilling coffee on the carpet.
- My mother **seemed** upset because I did not pass the test.

Writing

9. Work in teams. Imagine that you are bloggers and you run your own travel blog. Write a blog post entitled "Five reasons to visit Canada" using the structure recommended on page 123. Research about Canada from different resources. The post should have around 100 words and one relevant picture.

Lesson 5

A QUEEN'S JOB IS NEVER EASY


"It's worth remembering that it is often the small steps, not the giant leaps, that bring about the most lasting change."

Queen Elizabeth II

Speaking

1. **Think - Pair - Share.** Did you know that in the world there are 43 countries with a monarch as head of state? Which royal families can you name? What do you know about the responsibilities of a king or a queen?

Reading

2.  **Read the text and insert the missing words. Listen and check your answers.** What interesting facts have you learned about Queen Elizabeth II?

colonies
diplomacy
conflicts
vote
monarchy
elected
nicknamed

WHO WAS QUEEN ELIZABETH II?

Queen Elizabeth II of Great Britain died on September 8, 2022, and this made many people around the world very sad. She was born in 1926 in London and as a child was _____ "Lilibet". She loved dogs and riding horses. Elizabeth was a queen, but during World War II she learned to drive and maintain military vehicles to help out. She was not like a president, who is _____ by the people and helps make the country's laws. The UK is a constitutional _____ because the king or queen has to share power with elected officials. The British government is led by a prime minister. The queen or king's role is more about _____ and **ceremony**.

The Queen had a very busy job. She met with the Prime Minister every week and had many ceremonial tasks, like opening Parliament. The Queen was not supposed to _____ or even give her opinion on political questions. She became friends with Nelson Mandela, considered to be the father of Modern South Africa, who received the Nobel Peace Prize in 1993. Many times, she aimed to make stronger bonds and prevent _____. In 1953 she made a tour around the world to visit British Commonwealth countries, such as Australia, Canada, and India. Did you know that she was the Queen of Australia and Canada, too? Great Britain used to have so many _____ around the world that it was said that "the sun never sets on the British **Empire**."

VOCABULARY FOCUS

colony – group of emigrants or their descendants who settle in a distant territory but remain close with the parent country

diplomacy – the art of conducting international relations: alliances, treaties, and agreements

monarchy – state ruled or headed by a monarch, who is the person who rules or commands

elect – pick or to select by vote for an office or for membership

commonwealth – a group of countries with the same political or economic aims

empire – political unit having an extensive territory ruled by a single supreme authority



PRONUNCIATION CHALLENGE

giant	UK, US /'dʒaɪ.ənt/
empire	UK /'em.paɪə/
	US /'em.paɪr/
monarchy	UK /'mɒn.ə.ki/
	US /'mɑː.nə.ki/
vehicle	UK /'vɪə.kəl/
	US /'viː.ə.kəl/
sovereign	UK /'sɒv.ər.ɪn/
	US /'sɑː.v.rən/

3. Answer the questions.

- a. When was Queen Elizabeth II of Great Britain born?
- b. What did she love?
- c. Why is the UK a constitutional monarchy?
- d. What was the Queen's role?
- e. Who was Nelson Mandela?
- f. What did she visit in 1953?



4. Work with a partner. Are the sentences true or false?

- 1. Queen Elizabeth II of Great Britain died on September 22, 2008. (T) (F)
 - 2. During World War II, the Queen learned to drive and maintain military vehicles to help out. (T) (F)
 - 3. She was like a president and helped make the country's laws. (T) (F)
 - 4. The UK is a constitutional monarchy because the king or queen has to share power with elected officials. (T) (F)
 - 5. The British government is led by a vice minister. (T) (F)
 - 6. The Queen met with the Prime Minister every week. (T) (F)
5. Do you think the roles of a king or a queen are important in the 21st century? Work in small groups. Fill out the chart with arguments PRO and AGAINST the necessity of a royal family. How many British prime ministers can you name?

PRO	AGAINST

6. Brainstorm in small groups. What do you know about the United States administrative system? How different is it from the one in the UK? How many American presidents can you name?

7. Choose the correct answer. If necessary, ask your teacher for help.

- 1. The system or group of people governing a state: **parliament / party / government.**
- 2. The **Congress / Parliament / Constitution** is the US national legislative body, composed of the Senate and the House of Representatives.
- 3. The **Congress / Parliament / Constitution** is the rule book for a state, setting out the fundamental principles by which the state is governed.
- 4. **The United States Declaration of Independence / The Independence War / Commonwealth** states that the Thirteen Colonies took a collective first step in forming the United States of America.
- 5. The **Government / Senate / Constitution** is composed of one hundred senators, two for each state, elected to six-year terms by the people of each state.
- 6. Established by Article I of the Constitution, the **Legislative Branch / White House / Commonwealth** consists of the House of Representatives and the Senate, which together form the United States Congress.



8. Work with a partner. What do these verbs express: arrangements or future activities in progress?

1. We are starting high school next Autumn. I can't believe how time flies.
2. My family will be travelling on holiday to Italy in August.
3. At the end of the week we are celebrating Thanksgiving.
4. I will be cleaning my room on Saturday.
5. Jennifer is taking swimming classes this summer.
6. After school, I will be studying at a local university from Chişinău.

9. Choose the correct option.

1. We **are flying** / **will be flying** to China next Wednesday at 9 a.m. Our flight departs at 7 a.m.
2. At this time next week, **we're lying** / **we'll be lying** on the beach in Greece. I can't wait!
3. My brother and his friend **are going hiking** / **will be going hiking** in the jungle tomorrow. I'm worried about him – I hope he'll be ok.
4. The bus station **is having** / **will be having** major renovation work in June. Prepare to have problems with the public transportation system.
5. My older brother **is getting married** / **will be getting married** on Saturday morning. My mother is helping him with the ceremony.
6. I can't believe at this time next week **I'll be riding** / **I am riding** a new bike my father has just bought for me.

10. Put the verbs in brackets into Present Continuous or Future Continuous.

1. A: Will you come to the party on Saturday?
B: No, I _____ (visit) my cousins.
2. A: Are you excited about your trip?
B: Absolutely! This time next week I _____ (fly) to San Francisco.
3. A: Why are you wearing a costume?
B: Because I _____ (act) in a school play.
4. _____ (you / use) your bike tomorrow? I want to borrow it for a ride.
5. A: Are you coming to the party?
B: No, my parents are away, so I _____ (look after) my little brother for the entire weekend.
6. A: How long do I need to study German to speak it fluently?
B: If you practise regularly, by the end of high school you _____ (speak) German really well.

GRAMMAR FOCUS

► We use the **Present Continuous** to talk about the future, to express arrangements and plans or when we make a decision at the moment of speaking.

- I **am meeting** my friend tonight. (this is planned, you know what time you are meeting)
- My grandparents **are visiting** us this Saturday.
- I **am working** on my book report this afternoon.

► The **Future Continuous** is used to talk about what will be happening at a particular moment in the future.

- I **will be running** in a marathon at 9 a.m. on Saturday morning.
- Our teacher **will be helping** us with the school concert all week long.

Writing

- 11. Choose a famous politician from an English-speaking country and write an 80-100-word article for your school newspaper using the structure recommended on page 125.**



IT'S CELEBRATION TIME!

"I would give the greatest sunset in the world for one sight of New York's skyline."


Ayn Rand



Speaking

1. Work in pairs and create a mind map to describe the way New Year is celebrated in Moldova. Present the map to your classmates. Compare your mind maps.

Reading

2.  Read the text and choose the most suitable word. Listen and check. What have you learned about The Times Square Ball?

THE TIMES SQUARE BALL

One of the most **spectacular** / **current** New Year events in the world is organised annually in New York City, USA. The Times Square Ball is a ball **dropped** / **signalled** at a certain time at the top of the One Times Square building. Every year at 11:59 p.m., the Ball is **lowered** / **displayed** 43 m from a flagpole to **weigh** / **signal** the start of a new year.

The tradition started in 1833 in Greenwich, England. A ball would **drop** / **fall** everyday at 1 p.m. from the top of the Royal Observatory to coordinate the time for sea captains. In New York, the first ball drop took place in 1907. The first Ball was made of iron and wood, **weighed** / **lowered** over 300 kg, and had 100 light bulbs. The **vibrant** / **current** design has LED lighting and triangle-shaped crystal panels.

Over one million people come to Times Square every year to see the Ball drop and over one billion people watch it online and on TV. The event is shown on several major television networks. Today, the Ball is 3,65 m in diameter and weighs 5,386 kg and can **display** / **drop** a palette of more than 16 million **confetti** / **vibrant** colours that create a spectacular kaleidoscope effect. More than one ton of **confetti** / **candy** drops in Times Square during the New Year's Eve celebration.



VOCABULARY FOCUS

lower – let, bring, or move down to a lower level

flagpole – pole on which a flag is raised

signal – indicate, show

weigh – measure, scale

current – present

diameter – straight line connecting the centre of a circle with two points on the surface

palette – a set of colours

vibrant – full of life and energy

confetti – small pieces of coloured paper



3. Match the halves of the sentences.

<p>1 The Times Square Ball is a ball dropped</p> <p>2 Every year at 11:59 p.m., the ball is lowered</p> <p>3 In 1833 in Greenwich, England a ball would drop everyday at 1 p.m.</p> <p>4 In New York, the first ball drop</p> <p>5 The first Ball was made of iron and wood,</p> <p>6 More than one ton of confetti drops in</p>	<p>a weighed over 300 kg, and had 100 light bulbs.</p> <p>b at a certain time at the top of the One Times Square building.</p> <p>c took place in 1907.</p> <p>d Times Square during the New Year's Eve celebration.</p> <p>e 43 m from a flagpole to signal the start of a new year.</p> <p>f from the top of the Royal Observatory to coordinate time for sea captains.</p>
--	---

4. Read the celebration vocabulary and identify the words which refer to the following definitions. Make sentences of your own.

celebration / to celebrate
 anniversary
 wedding
 eve
 carnival
 christening
 parade
 festive
 ribbon
 wreath
 procession
 fasting

- a coloured piece of fabric used to wrap presents
- a period of time when people eat no food
- a Christian ceremony at which a baby is given a name and made a member of the Christian Church
- an organised public procession on a festive occasion
- a garland or a circular band of flowers, leaves, branches or other material, used as a decoration
- the evening or day before a special day, such as a holiday

5. Work in small groups. Choose one of the holidays from the list below. Create a mind map to explain it to your colleagues.

- *St. Patrick's Day*
- *Father's Day*
- *Remembrance Day*
- *Boxing Day*
- *Pancake Day*
- *Guy Fawkes Night*



6.  Listen to the dialogue. Write down all the verbs which are used in Future Continuous. What are Jim and Margaret discussing?

- Jim:* Hello, Margaret! I saw your travel bags – are you going to travel anywhere?
- Margaret:* Yes! My parents are taking me to our cousins from Canada for my spring vacation! I will be travelling over the ocean for one week.
- Jim:* Wow! How exciting! You will probably be having all sorts of adventures. Will you be keeping in touch with us to keep us informed?
- Margaret:* Absolutely! I can't wait to see my cousins and explore Canada, which I know is a great country to visit. I will be sending you lots of messages on What's Up.
- Jim:* Don't forget your Instagram account – you will be posting updates every day, right?
- Margaret:* I hope so! I don't want to waste too much time online, I will be travelling by car and visiting all kinds of new places.
- Jim:* By the way, I am sure you will improve your English as well. This is going to be great practice for you.
- Margaret:* I suppose I won't be using Google Translate too much and my English is good enough to communicate with the local Canadians.
- Jim:* By the time you come back, we will be waiting for you to bring small presents for us.
- Margaret:* Yes, sure, I will be buying lots of souvenirs from every interesting place I will be visiting. Wish me bon voyage!



Grammar

7. Create your own sentences with Future Continuous using the prompts below.

1. I / play / tennis / 3 p.m. / next Saturday.
2. Next July / we / fly / Universal Studios.
3. This time next summer / I / ski / with my friends.
4. Next week / we / study / final test.
5. Spring vacation / my parents and I / visit / our grandparents.
6. I / take lots of pictures / new camera.

8. Tell your classmates about your winter vacation plans using Future Continuous (I will be doing / I won't be doing). Answer the questions.

- a. What will you be doing this winter?
- b. Which places will you be visiting?
- c. Which books will you be reading?
- d. Which fun activities will you be doing with your friends?
- e. Will you be visiting your grandparents?
- f. Will you be volunteering for a cause?

Project work

9. Choose a holiday and find out how it is celebrated around the world in different countries. Create a digital book which will include at least five pages with minimum five pictures and 80-100 words of relevant information. Present the digital book to your colleagues.



1. Read the text and choose the correct word.

Justin Trudeau is Canada's 23rd and the second-youngest prime **minister / vice president** in its history. One of the world's most popular **monarchs / politicians**, he was born on Christmas Day in 1971. His vision of Canada is a **country / commonwealth** where everyone has a real and fair chance to succeed. Before becoming a world's famous **politician / king**, Justin worked as a snowboarding instructor and a teacher of Maths and French in a high school in British Columbia. As a Prime Minister, he is **focused / fighting** on fighting climate change, creating good jobs, making life more affordable and keeping Canada's communities **famous / safe**.

A
0
1
2
3
4
5
6

2. Match the words with their definitions.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| 1. diplomacy | a. get into one's hands, control, or possess |
| 2. monarchy | b. a shop that sells goods in small quantities directly to buyers |
| 3. take over | c. public building for community entertainment |
| 4. greet | d. salute or welcome in a friendly and respectful way |
| 5. retail store | e. state ruled or headed by a monarch |
| 6. recreational centre | f. the art of international relations: alliances and agreements |

A
0
1
2
3
4
5
6

3. Fill out with the missing reflexive pronouns.

- The child fell over and hurt _____.
- I dye my hair _____.
- We amused _____ a great deal when we saw the comedy movie.
- Don't blame _____, it was an accident.
- Put the clothes on the clothes line – they will dry _____ in the sun.
- The amusement park is right around the corner – enjoy _____!

A
0
1
2
3
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6

4. Correct the mistakes in the following sentences.

- This is Johns' car. It has just been brought from the repair shop.
- The house's door was painted blue.
- Where can I find my teachers's folder with printed materials?
- These are my sisters clothes.
- I can't find the pen's lid. Did you see it anywhere?
- Come over to my friends's party. It is going to be real fun!

A
0
1
2
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6

5. Underline the correct form of the verb.

- We **will be meeting / are meeting** our friends tonight.
- I **will be playing / will playing** soccer with my friends at 10 a.m. on Sunday morning.
- When you come home from school, father **will be working / is working** in the garden.
- Try to finish your homework before 6 o'clock. After that, we **have had / will be having** a party with lots of guests.
- Jenny **is cooking / has cooked** pasta tonight.
- You can read this book during the summer vacation, we **won't be studying / have not studied** in school then.

A
0
1
2
3
4
5
6

Lesson 1

E-SHOPPING



"The odds of going to the store for a loaf of bread and coming out with only a loaf of bread is three billion to one."

Erma Bombeck

Speaking

1. Do you prefer traditional or online shopping? Why? Have you and your parents ever done shopping online? What sites did you access? What was the best thing you bought? Were you all happy with it?
2. Debate in pairs. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Give arguments and examples.

Shopping online is much better than shopping in the mall.

VOCABULARY FOCUS

resemble – look like or be like someone or something

authentic – real, true, original

item – something that is part of a list or group of things

promote – encourage people to like, buy, use, do, or support something

via – by way of, or by use of

3. Match the phrases related to online shopping with their meanings. Fill in the sentences below.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| 1. place an order | a. the amount of something |
| 2. sign in | b. when parcels, letters, goods, etc. are taken to a place |
| 3. postage and packing | c. make a request for a product to be delivered to you |
| 4. delivery | d. type particular words so that you can start using a computer system |
| 5. quantity | e. the money that you pay to have something you have bought sent to you |

1. The estimated date for _____ is 25th October.
2. Before buying something, you need to _____ to your account.
3. If you'd like to buy more similar issues, make sure you've selected the correct _____.
4. The price seems cheap but it doesn't include _____.
5. Please, click "confirm" to _____.

PRONUNCIATION CHALLENGE

resemble	UK, US /rɪ'zemb.əəl/
authentic	UK /ɔ:'θen.tɪk/ US /ɑ:'θen.tɪk/
via	UK /'vaɪə/ US /'vaɪə/ /'vi:.ə/
item	UK, US /'aɪ.təm/

4. Read the article. Work in small groups to create a mind map to explain what e-shopping is and how it works. Present it to your colleagues. Compare your mind maps.

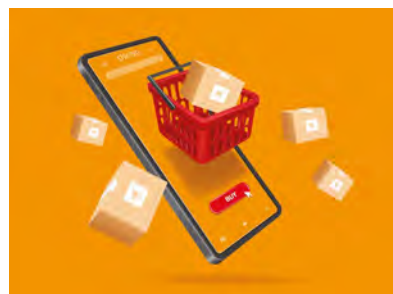
E-shopping is growing rapidly within the family business. When children and parents were not able to leave the house to go shopping, digital platforms became an extremely important space for families to discover new games, toys, trends and clothes.

In the last period of time, one third of teens in the UK named Instagram as their most used social platform to follow their favourite shops, closely followed by Facebook (28%) and YouTube (24%). The online shopping experience continues to grow because consumers value **convenience** and immediacy.

Now, online shopping has **overtaken** offline shopping as the most popular way for teens in the UK to purchase new items.

Over half of teens shop online at least once a month. This is an opportunity for **brands** to create interesting digital content which will attract their **target** store audience. Social media platforms like Instagram and TikTok have partnered with different shopping sites. For example, Spotify has been collaborating with Shopify since 2021.

Another strategy various brands use is involving famous influencers on their social media platforms. Two out of five UK teens agree that when a celebrity they follow uses a new product, this encourages them to also purchase it. Seeing an influencer wearing a new item of clothing or using the latest gadgets has a "word-of-mouth"¹



effect. This means the buyers trust their opinion and buy the same brands. As a result, there are "micro-influencers" who sell their own products using a live streaming experience, much like in a traditional **store**. This promotes a more real community of followers, which **appeals** to teens. 46% of young people in the UK value this feeling when making decisions regarding what they want to buy.

5. Identify the highlighted words that correspond to the definitions below. Use them in your own sentences.

- _____ a type of product made by a particular company and sold under a particular name
- _____ a person or a particular group of people that something is intended for/directed at
- _____ a large shop where you can buy many different types of goods
- _____ something suitable for your purposes and not causing difficulty for your schedule or plans
- _____ interest or attract someone
- _____ grow, develop, or progress more quickly than something else

6. Ask questions to the given short answers from the text.

- What _____? – Digital platforms.
- How _____? – One third.
- Where _____? – At least once a month.
- What _____? – Instagram and TikTok.
- Who _____? – Famous influencers.

7. *Influencers should be banned from promoting goods on sites like TikTok and Instagram.* Debate in pairs. Do you agree or disagree with this statement? Bring in arguments.

¹ *Word-of-mouth* (WOM) is the process of telling people you know about a particular product or service, usually because you think it is good and want to encourage them to try it.

 GRAMMAR FOCUS

Participle adjectives

- Adjectives that end in **-ed** describe emotions or feelings; how someone feels about something.

interested, surprised, tired, worried

- Sally was **confused** by the street signs in the city.
- I am now **inspired** to do wonderful things with my life.

- Adjectives that end in **-ing** describe the traits of a noun or pronoun.

interesting, surprising, tiring, worrying

- It was **confusing** to listen to two people at the same time.
- Your speech was very **inspiring**.

8. Work in pairs. Choose the correct answers. Translate the sentences.

1. My mother was **shocked** / **shocking** by how **shocked** / **shocking** the accident was last night.
2. The boys were **frightening** / **frightened** by the **frightening** / **frightened** roller-coaster ride.
3. I am **annoying** / **annoyed** by how **annoying** / **annoyed** that person in front of us is.
4. That grammar lesson was **boring** / **bored**. I am **boring** / **bored** reading about grammar rules.
5. The flight assistant is **tiring** / **tired** right now. Her flight was **tiring** / **tired** (because it was a twelve-hour flight).
6. Smoking is always **disgusting** / **disgusted**. I am **disgusting** / **disgusted** by the smell of it.

9. Choose the correct answer.

1. I love my maths teacher! Lessons with her are never **bored** / **boring**.
2. That market never has any customers. I'm **surprised** / **surprising** it's still there.
3. She has a big dog but you don't need to be **frightened** / **frightening**.
4. The battery on my phone only lasts about two hours. It's really **annoyed** / **annoying**.
5. I was **disappointed** / **disappointing** that I didn't get the job.
6. The instructions for my new coffee machine are really **confused** / **confusing**.

Listening

10. Listen to the text about Amazon.

What interesting facts have you learned?

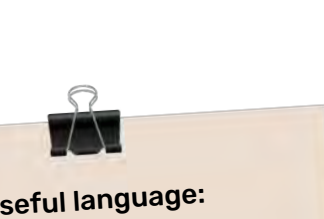
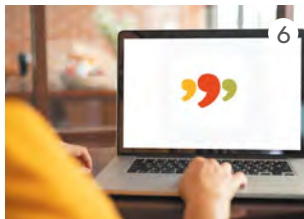
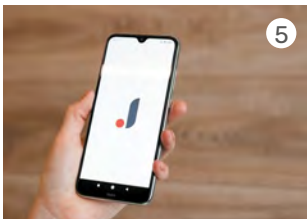
What do the following refer to?

- | | |
|----------|---------------------------|
| › garage | › artificial intelligence |
| › books | › 200 million |
| › five | › cultural force |

11. Listen again and answer the questions.

- a. What is Amazon?
- b. Who was Amazon founded by?
- c. Is Apple similar to Amazon?
- d. What is the company focused on?
- e. How many subscribers does the site have?

12. Work in pairs. What do you know about the following online shops? What do they sell? Which ones would you recommend? Why?



Writing

13. Your grandparents want to buy some books from an online bookstore. They have never shopped online before. Send them an email with detailed instructions using the structure recommended on page 121.

Useful language:

- First, create an account
- sign in / out...
- click / go to...
- add / remove... to / from basket
- review / place your order
- enter your card / payment details

Lesson 2

HOME COOKING



Speaking

1. Work with a partner. Unjumble the sentence. Comment on it. Find out what other teams think about it.

like a king, and dinner like a pauper.

like a prince, breakfast lunch Eat

2. Do the quiz and learn some food idioms. Consult the dictionary if needed. Make up sentences of your own.

VOCABULARY FOCUS

takeout – a meal cooked and bought at a shop or restaurant but taken somewhere else, often home, to be eaten

leftover – food remaining after a meal

engage in – take part in

outlet – a method by which emotions, energy, or abilities can be expressed

relieve – make something bad or painful less severe

pile up – increase in amount

rewarding – satisfying or beneficial

Quiz time!

1. Take everything you read on the Internet with a _____ and you'll be okay.
- bun in the oven
 - piece of cake
 - pinch of salt



2. I don't like going to the theatre. It just isn't my _____.
- cup of tea
 - gravy train
 - piece of cake



3. You can never tell what Kate is thinking. She's _____.
- the apple of my eye
 - a hard nut to crack
 - in a nutshell



4. Students who get scholarships to the top universities are the _____.
- bread and butter
 - hot potatoes
 - cream of the crop



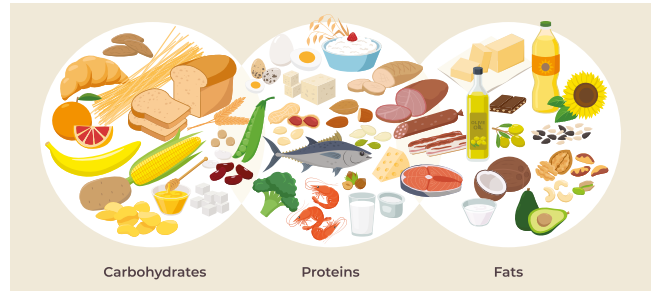
5. Every school has some _____, so be careful who you make friends with.
- hot cakes
 - bad eggs
 - peach fuzz



6. My mom can't help me with my homework right now. She has bigger _____.
- fish to fry
 - potato to boil
 - apple to eat



3. Work in pairs and explain the infographic to your colleagues. Are your daily meals balanced according to this list? How to maintain a healthy diet?



Reading

4. Read the text and find the suitable heading for each paragraph.

- a. It can be a money saver, too.
- b. It gives you a chance to reconnect.
- c. It's a time saver.
- d. It's fun!
- e. It's proven to be healthier.

(1)_____ Cooking together can offer you an opportunity to reconnect with your friends and family. Moreover, trying new things together – like learning a new recipe – can help keep family members connected and engaged in their relationship. Cooking at home gives you the opportunity to eat the foods you love exactly how you enjoy eating them.

(2)_____ People who cook more often, rather than get takeout, have a healthier diet. Restaurant meals typically contain higher amounts of sodium, saturated fat, total fat, and overall calories than home-cooked meals. When you buy and put fresh ingredients together yourself, you have total control over what is going in your food. That can make a huge difference to your health. Making a meal yourself means you can make sure the portion sizes and calorie counts are where you want them to be.

(3)_____ Part of ordering takeout means waiting for the food to arrive or driving to get it. Depending on where you live, what time you order, and whether or not the delivery person is good with directions, this could actually take more time than if you'd simply made a meal at home. Cooking at home doesn't have to take a lot of time if you don't want it to.

(4)_____ In the long run, preparing meals at home may save your money. A group of basic ingredients often comes in at a lower price tag than a single restaurant dish. You can also end up getting more meals out of a recipe you make at home than if you order takeout, or have leftovers to take to work the next day. After just a few weeks, you could see noticeable savings start to pile up.

(5)_____ Cooking is a very rewarding form of art – there's an activity and there is the result. You actually get to enjoy the real result as much as the process of preparation. It challenges you, gives you a creative space, relieves stress, and is an amazing group activity. All in all, cooking is more fun than we like to give it credit for. And as with any activity, the more time you spend in the kitchen, the better you become at creating fantastic meals.

5. Find in the text antonyms for:

alone	disconnect	hate	imprecisely	dislike
seldom	waterless	tiny	courier	waste

6. Paraphrase the sentences using words from the text.

1. Cooking together can offer you an opportunity to catch up with your friends and family.
2. People who cook frequently, rather than get takeout, have a healthier diet.
3. At some time in the future, preparing meals at home may save you money.
4. Cooking is a very satisfying form of art, there's an activity and there is the result.
5. Generally, cooking is more fun than we like to give it credit for.

7. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate indefinite pronoun.

- That's a very easy job. _____ can do it.
- I've tried phoning but every time I tried there was _____ in.
- I have prepared _____ for dinner which my family likes very much.
- There is _____ in the basket. It is empty.
- Would you like _____ to start your meal with?
- I met _____ you know last night. She told me she wanted to see you.
- _____ likes being poor and ill.

8. Circle the correct answers.

- She didn't visit _____ this weekend, she just stayed at home.
a. anybody b. anything
- Take _____ you want. It's free.
a. anything b. everything
- _____ can control them!
a. Somebody b. Nobody
- Is there _____ wrong with my makeup?
a. nothing b. something
- _____ 's saying that he was late, but I know it's a lie.
a. Everybody b. Nobody
- Is _____ OK?
a. anything b. everything
- Did you see _____ there?
a. anybody b. somebody

GRAMMAR FOCUS

- ▶ We use a singular verb after an indefinite pronoun.
 - **Everybody loves** ice cream.
 - **Everything was** ready for the holiday.
- ▶ When we refer back to an indefinite pronoun, we normally use a plural pronoun.
 - Everybody enjoyed the party. They danced and laughed a lot.
- ▶ In negative clauses, we use pronouns with **no-**, not pronouns with **any-**.
 - **Nobody** entered the room.
NOT: ~~Anybody didn't enter the room.~~
- ▶ We do not use another negative in a clause with **nobody**, **no one** or **nothing**:
 - **Nothing** happened.
NOT: ~~Nothing didn't happen.~~



Listening

9. Listen to the text about Jamie Oliver's TV programme. What interesting facts have you learned? Read the sentences and correct the false ones.

- Jamie Oliver thinks that people shouldn't cook at home. (T) (F)
- The chef shows people how to cook fast. (T) (F)
- He teaches viewers how to spend a lot of time in the kitchen. (T) (F)
- All the shows are filmed in advance, then they are shown on TV. (T) (F)
- Each recipe relies on products bought from the supermarkets. (T) (F)



Writing



10. Cooking at home is a waste of time because there are so many convenient fast food options that make life less stressful. Do you agree or disagree? Express your thoughts in an Instagram post according to the structure recommended on page 123.

Lesson 3

FAMILY ISLAND

"No amount of money or success can take the place of time spent with your family."
Unknown

VOCABULARY FOCUS

enthusiast – a person who is very interested in and involved with a particular activity

explorer – someone who travels to places where no one has ever been in order to find out what is there

string – strong, thin rope made by twisting very thin threads together

look up – try to find a piece of information by looking in a book or on a computer

pile – (of a group of people) move together, esp. in a way that is not organised

set out – begin to carry out a plan of action

Speaking

1. Discuss with one of your colleagues about recreational activities practised in your families. Create a Venn diagram to compare your answers. How do recreational activities strengthen the relationship between family members?
2. What activities do you see in the pictures? Which ones would you like to try? Why? Name other activities that can unify a family.

go on a picnic
play a board game
go for a bike ride
create a family artwork
have a family movie night



3. Match the halves of the proverbs. Give equivalents in your language. Choose one and comment on it.

1. There's no
2. Blood is
3. Children are
4. The apple doesn't

- a. thicker than water.
- b. a poor man's riches.
- c. fall far from the tree.
- d. place like home.

4. Read the text and explain the highlighted phrases. Why are road trips fun?

ROAD TRIPS FUN

There is a famous American tradition known as the road trip. No, it is not just a vacation. It is not just going to grandma's house. It is so much more than that. It is time to hit the open road.

The United States is one of the best road trip destinations in the world. For example, if you travel from San Francisco to Los Angeles, the road will take you through four different states and showcase the best of America's National Parks and cities. Road trips are all about seeing the countryside between the origin and the final destination. They are about taking time and enjoying the journey. Their focus is on quality time with friends or family members while experiencing new places, people, and things. This can be stopping in an **out-of-the-way town** to see an unusual place or eat at a small diner in the middle of nowhere to discover the best piece of homemade apple pie you have ever tasted. Road trips need a vehicle of some sort and involve travelling on roads, obviously. Some people like to go on a road trip in a small car with just one friend along for the ride. Others might prefer to **hit the road** alone on a motorcycle. Still, others might get into a minivan with a half-dozen of their best friends for the trip of a lifetime.



Today, road trips have become **an iconic part** of American pop culture. College students look forward to road trips with friends. Modern-day explorers of all ages look forward to long drives to explore areas of the country they have never seen before, often using **historic highways**. Modern technology helps today's road trip enthusiasts make the most of their time on the road. Global positioning system (GPS) devices help them map out their journeys. Smartphones allow Internet access while on the road, so travellers can look up nearby attractions they don't want to miss. In-vehicle audio and video systems help travellers enjoy their time on the road, as they listen to their favourite music and even watch their favourite movies.

5. Match the words with their definitions. Use them in your own sentences.

- | | |
|---------------------------|--|
| 1. highway | a. not far away |
| 2. iconic | b. very famous or popular |
| 3. dozen | c. a public road, especially an important road that joins cities or towns together |
| 4. look forward to | d. feel pleased and excited about something that is going to happen |
| 5. nearby | e. a car, bus, truck, etc. |
| 6. vehicle | f. twelve |

6. Paraphrase the sentences using words from the text.

- There is a legendary American custom known as the road trip.
- Road trips are all about taking in the scenery between the starting point and the final destination.
- A road trip implies travelling on roads, essentially.
- College students are excited about road trips with friends.
- Modern gadgets help today's road trip fans make the most of their time on the road.

7. Choose the suitable words to complete the poem. Learn it by heart. How do you understand it?

gray, truly, noise, I love you, appreciate, short, small, strife, full of, through



FAMILIES CAN BE

Catherine Pulsifer

Families can be big or _____
 The people can be _____ or tall
 They can be _____ girls and boys
 They can be quiet or full of _____.

Families play a part of life
 Even when there is some _____
 But families can be full of love
 They are _____ from God above.

_____ your family each day
 Don't wait until they are old and _____
 Be sure to say _____
 As families are with you _____ and through.

Grammar

8. Work with a partner and choose the correct option. In which of the sentences the predicate refers to possibility, ability, lack of ability or permission?

- Emily feels much better. She **can** / **will be able to** go out tomorrow, I hope.
- Do you remember Jackie? You **could** / **were able to** see her at Brian's party last Saturday.
- Could you** / **Were you able to** find a job when you lived in England?
- Fortunately, I can speak French a little bit. I **could** / **was able to** give them directions.
- Ken had nothing to do yesterday morning. He **could** / **was able to** cut the grass before it started to rain.
- The mall is closed. We **can't** / **aren't able to** go there on Sunday.
- I am sorry for my English. I **could never** / **have never been able to** speak without mistakes.
- Are you free tomorrow night? **Can we** / **Are we able to** meet at a restaurant?

Listening

9. Listen and identify the benefits of visiting zoos. Name other places that are worth visiting. Give reasons.



Writing

10. Make up a story based on the pictures on the left. Use the structure recommended on page 122. Entitle it.

Tips

- Look at all of the pictures and describe them exactly, one by one.
- Try to tell the plot of the story in one sentence.
- Use active verbs.
- Think of a suitable title for your story.

Lesson 4

FAMILY SECRETS

"Of all the rocks upon which we build our lives, we are reminded today that family is the most important."

Barack Obama

Speaking

- Who was the first person you talked to in the morning? What did you both say?
Can you remember one useful thing the person told you?
What words or phrases does he / she typically say?
What secrets do you share with that person?



VOCABULARY FOCUS

rivalry – a serious and often continuing competition

sibling – a brother or sister

spouse – a person's husband or wife

unconditional – complete and not limited in any way

frustration – the feeling of being annoyed or less confident

bet – be certain that it is true or will happen



- In pairs, do the questionnaire. Find out how similar you are.

a **b**

- I feel very close to my parents.
- I share my thoughts and feelings with my parents.
- I enjoy spending time with my parents / siblings.
- If I have a personal problem, I can ask my parents for help.
- I try to be nice to other people. I care about their feelings.
- I am nervous in new situations. I easily lose confidence.
- I think it is okay to take something without asking if you can get away with it.
- I often volunteer to help others (parents, teachers, children).
- I am often unhappy, depressed or tearful.
- It is important to be honest with your parents, even if they become upset or you get punished.

The more **a** answers you have, the more careful you are.

The more **b** you have, the more impulsive and emotional you are.



PRONUNCIATION CHALLENGE

rivalry

UK, US
/ˈraɪ.vəl.ri/

spouse

UK, US
/spaʊs/

3. Read the text and say why parents feel frustrated sometimes.

SIBLINGS RIVALRY

What do Kevin and Buzz from *Home Alone*, Mufasa and Scar from *The Lion King* or Thor and Loki from *The Avengers* have in common? Do you have a brother or sister? If so, then you know all about sibling rivalry. Sibling rivalry is the fighting, jealousy, and competition that take place between brothers and sisters. And it is very common. If a family has more than one child, you can bet that there is some sibling rivalry going on.



The effects of sibling rivalry affect the whole family. Parents, in particular, feel frustration and stress when their children fight. Of course, not all the effects of sibling rivalry are negative. Healthy competition can have some positive outcomes. It might lead to better grades and athletic performance. Sometimes, these rivalries push siblings to do their best. For example, Mary-Kate and Ashley Olsen, who are probably the most successful twins in the world, started their empire when they were just babies and then retired from acting as a duo in 2004 to concentrate on their fashion careers.

The unconditional love of a sibling can be as strong as that of a parent or spouse. Some of the closest relationships in the world can be found amongst siblings. Brothers and sisters – and their parents, too – can reduce the negative effects of sibling rivalry. There is no doubt that children are different and unique people with different needs and they need to be treated as individuals. It is very important that members of a family respect each other. Alone time is important, but it is also a good idea to do things as a whole family. This helps everyone feel like part of the family. It also gives family members a chance to practise making others feel respected and included.

4. Find pairs of synonyms or antonyms. Use them in sentences of your own.

attend	cease	confusion	compete	harmless	doubt	be absent	struggle
go on	behave	performance	reduce	failure	harmful	achievement	treat

5. Comprehension check: true or false? Correct the false sentences.

- Sibling rivalry is the competition that takes place between spouses. (T) (F)
- The effects of sibling rivalry affect the whole family. (T) (F)
- Parents, in particular, feel frustration and stress when their siblings fight. (T) (F)
- Healthy competition can have some positive outcomes. (T) (F)
- The unconditional love of a sibling cannot be as strong as that of a parent or spouse. (T) (F)
- It's very important that members of a family respect other families. (T) (F)

Grammar

6. Use Zero Conditional in the following sentences.

- The river _____ (freeze) if it _____ (be) very cold.
- David _____ (be) sick if he _____ (drink) milk.
- If my daughter _____ (work) hard, she _____ (pass) the exams.
- If I _____ (speak) to John, he _____ (get) annoyed.
- Children _____ (not get) overweight if they _____ (play) outside.
- If you _____ (mix) water with electricity, you _____ (get) a shock.

GRAMMAR FOCUS

Zero conditional

- We use the zero conditional to talk about things that are generally true, especially for laws and rules. The zero conditional is formed using the structure: **if + present simple, present simple.**

- Plants die if they don't get enough water.
- If my mum drinks too much coffee, she can't sleep at night.

7. Answer the questions using Zero Conditional.

1. What do you do if you get a headache?
2. What do you do if you feel bored in your English class?
3. What do you do if you cut yourself?
4. What do you do if you can't sleep at night?
5. What do you do if you oversleep?
6. What do you do if you have to prepare for a difficult exam?

8. Work in pairs. Match the headings with the corresponding paragraphs. Arrange the key strategies to manage sibling rivalry in order of their efficiency. Justify your order.

Establish
Family Rules

Model Healthy
Conflict Resolution


Let them
Problem-Solve

Encourage
Empathy and
Kindness

- It's a good idea to let the children navigate the issue themselves. If the conflict escalates, parents may need to intervene. Before intervening, they should allow both children time to express their viewpoints, reminding them to use appropriate and helpful language if necessary.
- Empathy and kindness are teachable skills. Children should be taught to identify and understand the emotions of others by modelling their own values.
- In collaboration with their children, parents can create and post clear family rules to help minimise conflict. Rules related to sibling conflict may include no hitting, using words to solve the problem, asking before using something that belongs to someone else, calling each other by their names, etc.
- Children learn social skills from observing the adults in their lives. Parents can model the use of "I feel" statements rather than blaming, and active listening rather than ignoring or minimising the feelings of others. They can also model cooling down when they're upset, treating others with respect.

Listening



9.  Do you keep secrets from your parents or siblings? Have you ever said anything which shocked your parents? Listen to some tips for talking conflicts out. Choose three that you consider the best ones.

Writing

10. Look at the following ingredients for long and successful relationships. Decide on your top three and rank them in order. Write an 80-100-word article expressing your opinion on the chosen ingredients based on the structure recommended on page 125.

- › Similar race and religion
- › Similar age
- › Children
- › Financial security
- › Mutual attraction
- › Shared interests and hobbies
- › Similar social / economic backgrounds
- › Similar attitudes towards money
- › Sense of humour

Do your best to use:

- a wide variety of vocabulary to describe relationships;
- a range of expressions to say what you think;
- examples of people you know, as a support for your ideas.

Lesson 5

CHANGE STARTS WITH YOU

"A society is defined not only by what it creates, but by what it refuses to destroy."

John Sawhill

VOCABULARY FOCUS

blow up – begin

stick with – continue doing something


fill up – make something become full

eligible – having the necessary qualities or satisfying the necessary conditions

Speaking

- How do you define trash?**
Do you know what happens to the trash once you take it outside?
Do you throw things away that can be reused? Why?
- Do you know why people recycle? Read the reasons for recycling. Add two more.**

 - It helps save energy.
 - It preserves natural resources.
 - It helps create new jobs.
 - It's ridiculously easy.
- Interview one of your classmates. Tick the answers and ask him / her the ways of recycling at home. Summarise the information in 2-3 sentences.**

<p><i>Does your family recycle at home?</i></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No</p>	<p><i>Do you separate the recycling or collect it in one bin?</i></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No</p>
<p><i>Do you take the recycling to a facility or put it with the rest of the trash?</i></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No</p>	

- Work with a partner. Look at the picture and answer the questions:**

- Why are the recycling bins of different colours?
- What might happen when you put everything into one recycling bin?
- Are there such bins in your community?
- Do you know how glass, paper or plastic are recycled?



5. Read the newsletter. Think and say if you could do the same in your community.

THE 10-CENT RECYCLING KID MAKES A THRIVING BUSINESS BY COLLECTING DRINK CONTAINERS

Lockie Patterson-Smyth from Australia, also known as the 10-cent Recycling Kid, has found his passion through collecting drink containers. "I started off trying to make some extra pocket change, and then it blew up from there," says Lockie. The 15-year-old boy has autism, but that doesn't stop him from being one of the most active recyclers around. "We are really surprised he wanted to stick with it, it is quite often hard for him to keep his focus on things", says his mother, Sammie Smyth. "We are just really happy he found something he's passionate about".

The Queensland deposit return scheme gives consumers 10cents when they return their drink containers for recycling. Lockie's business model is simple: customers fill up their bags with empty drink containers for recycling, then Lockie collects the containers and brings them down to his local recycling centre. The customer receives five cents back for every eligible container, and Lockie keeps the other five cents. It is a business model that's beneficial for all parties: customers, Lockie and the environment. He has acquired quite a few regular customers in his community, everyone from businesses, neighbours, and local families.

Lockie's success as a young recycling entrepreneur caught the attention of a big business team. They reached out to Lockie and decided to name him the second Eco-preneur



Award winner, giving him some financial assistance with his business venture.

Lockie doesn't seem to be slowing down on recycling anytime soon. "I haven't fully decided what I want to do when I finish school, but I'm quite happy being the 10-cent Recycling Kid for now", says the young recycler. The boy often shares his recycling experiences on social media, and anyone can follow him to show support.

6. Paraphrase the sentences using words from the text.

1. Lockie Patterson-Smyth has discovered his passion for collecting drink containers.
2. His mother is just glad he found something he's interested in.
3. Lockie collects the drinking containers and transports them to his local recycling centre.
4. The teenager retains the remaining five cents out of ten.
5. Lockie's success as a young recycling entrepreneur piqued the interest of a large corporate team.

7. Choose a word from the box and complete the sentences according to the text.

1. There is no doubt _____ ...
2. He is likely _____ ...
3. It is a good idea _____ ...

to
that
for

4. There's a good chance _____ ...
5. He hopes _____ ...
6. They expect _____ ...

Grammar

8. Write the correct form of the verbs in brackets for Zero Conditional.

1. You _____ (save) your community if you _____ (plant) trees every year.
2. How long can glass last if you _____ (not break) it up?
3. If people _____ (re-use) plastic bags, how much cheaper _____ (cost) the things they buy?
4. We _____ (save) a lot of trees if we _____ (recycle) paper.
5. If I _____ (see) people throwing trash in the street, I _____ (ask) them to find a bin.
6. People _____ (pollute) less if they _____ (separate) the trash.

9. Look at the pictures and match the halves of the sentences. Give similar examples about ways of recycling in your family.



- | | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| 1. If we break up glass | a. we see that most of it is paper. |
| 2. If we examine our waste, | b. it takes a million years to decompose. |
| 3. If we throw away cans, | c. we save 5 lei on our shopping bill. |
| 4. If we recycle paper, | d. we save 1,000 trees a day. |
| 5. If we reuse our plastic bags, | e. it takes 300 years for them to decompose. |

10. As a class, answer the questions.

- What will happen if we don't clean the forests?
- What will happen if the number of electric cars increases?
- What will happen if we don't recycle?
- What will happen if we throw plastic bags in the streets?
- What will happen if we leave our junk like old wood and metal in the countryside?

11. What is the difference between **waste**, **litter**, **garbage**, and **rubbish**? Use the dictionary to find out. Create a poster to illustrate the differences.

Listening

12. Listen to a piece of TV news and choose the correct option.

- Only about **33%** / **30%** / **13%** is recycled on the global level.
- Recycling statistics will help people realise how important it is **to separate litter** / **to recycle** / **to reuse**.
- Plastic needs up to **1,000** / **100** / **10,000** years to decompose.
- On average, every **Indian** / **Chinese** / **American** produces 1,609 pounds of garbage every year.
- China** / **France** / **The USA** produces the largest amount of plastic packaging waste in the world.

13. Read about the recycling fun facts listed below. Which ones do you consider to be the most fascinating? Why? What other similar fun facts do you know?

- Recycling one glass bottle saves enough energy to operate a 100-Watt light bulb for three hours.
- Each ton of recycled paper can save 17 trees, 380 gallons of oil and 4000 kWatts of energy.
- Recycling one aluminium can saves enough energy to power a TV for 3 hours.

Project work

14. Work in teams. Analyse the list of things we can do from home in order to save the planet.

- save electricity by unplugging appliances when not in use
- let your hair and clothes dry naturally, instead of using electric dryers
- buy minimally packaged goods
- lower the amount of energy used to heat water
- replace old light bulbs with energy-efficient ones
- Continue the list with your own examples.
- Create an infographic and present it to your classmates using the recommended structure on page 124.

1. Read the text and cross the wrong words.

Each year on April 22, Earth Day is celebrated. People from all over the **world / word** dedicate time and energy to increase the awareness that our planet Earth is in trouble. Problems are caused by overpopulation and the consumption of **natural / artificial** resources. But there are things we **can / can't** do. We all need to conserve energy and resources daily; otherwise, future generations will suffer the consequences of the decisions we are making now. It's important to consider that the small decisions made every day by **billions / millions** of people around the world have a large impact on our planet. If we all try to drive less, recycle more, reuse things when possible, and **reuse / reduce** waste, our children and our grandchildren will thank us for it. People who attend Earth Day events plant trees, clean up parks, and participate in rallies where speakers and musical guests promote lifestyles that are **friendly / friendship** to the environment. Organisers of these events want to educate the general public about the things that should and shouldn't be done to keep the planet clean.

A
0
1
2
3
4
5
6

2. Match the words with their definitions.

- | | |
|---------------------|--|
| 1. increase | a. knowledge and understanding of a particular activity, subject |
| 2. awareness | b. a powerful effect on a situation or person |
| 3. decision | c. pure and hygienic |
| 4. impact | d. rubbish, trash |
| 5. waste | e. a choice that you make about something |
| 6. clean | f. to become or make something larger or greater |

A
0
1
2
3
4
5
6

3. Fill in the suitable indefinite pronoun.

- When he spoke, _____ became silent.
- Don't worry, I'll find _____ else to look after my dog.
- _____ likes her because she's very kind.
- When we travel, we always want to try _____ new to eat.
- She hardly ate _____ for dinner.
- If _____ in this room will keep quiet, he will sing for his grandmother.

A
0
1
2
3
4
5
6

4. Complete the following sentences using Zero Conditional.

- Snakes _____ (bite) if they _____ (be) scared.
- People _____ (die) if they _____ (not eat) at all.
- If babies _____ (be) hungry, they _____ (cry).
- If people _____ (eat) too much, they _____ (get) fat.
- You _____ (get) water if you _____ (mix) hydrogen and oxygen.
- If you _____ (touch) a fire, you _____ (get) burned.

A
0
1
2
3
4
5
6

5. Choose the correct answer.

- My brothers looked **fascinated / fascinating** by the new toys.
- The recent fashion trend seems **encouraged / encouraging** for the youth.
- Terrified / Terrifying** at the thought of moving away, Jack began to cry.
- Sam never felt so **charmed / charming** by the landscape he travelled through.
- As **comforted / comforting** as it is to be with others, it's crucial to spend some time alone.
- Jamie looked **exhausted / exhausting** after he spent some time in the gym.

A
0
1
2
3
4
5
6

Lesson 1

MODERN DAY MASS MEDIA

"Of all of our inventions for mass communication, pictures still speak the most universally understood language."

Walt Disney



Speaking

1. What is your favourite source of information: TV, radio, newspapers, magazines or social media? Interview one of your classmates and compare your preferences.
2. Most teenagers prefer social media to printed newspapers and magazines. Debate in pairs. Do you agree or disagree with this statement? Bring in arguments.
3. Work in pairs. Match the words with their definitions. Use them in your own sentences.
 1. **live broadcast**
 2. **interview**
 3. **headline**
 4. **editor**
 5. **reporter**
 6. **vlogger**
 7. **bias**
 - a. the title of an article
 - b. the person who determines the final content of a text (especially of a newspaper or magazine)
 - c. TV or radio programme that is being transmitted at the moment of recording, without cut-outs
 - d. an unfair prejudice for or against one person or group
 - e. a person who regularly posts short videos to a vlog
 - f. a conversation with a journalist
 - g. a person who investigates and writes or edits news stories
4. Work with a partner. Answer the questions.
 - a. Do you know any famous vloggers? What makes their videos interesting to the public?
 - b. Do you read any magazines for teenagers? Which articles do you prefer?
 - c. Do Moldovan teenagers prefer reading articles in printed form or online? Why?

Reading

5. Read the text and insert the words in the correct place. Listen and check your answers.

THE HISTORY OF MASS MEDIA

light
Internet
radio and television
newspapers
advertisements
bias

There are many different ways that information can be passed to many people in a society: television, radio **broadcasts** and articles in _____. These methods of communication are known as media. In ancient Rome, posters called *Acta diurna* ("daily acts") detailed important political and social events as the first forms of **media**. Newspapers became the most important form of media in the 1800s

and 1900s in many European countries. In the late 1900s the rise of _____ meant that these modern forms of media grew in importance. In the 2000s the _____ became an essential method of passing information around the world.

Journalists and reporters have a responsibility to present their stories with facts and **evidence** to support them. They are not allowed to **make up** stories or show _____, although this sometimes happens. This means that they choose which types of stories to cover and which ones they want to exclude. Some newspapers support one political party, so they prefer news stories that show their party in a better _____ than the others. Society can use media to communicate information that may help people, or influence their behaviour. **Leaflets**, posters, and television _____ advising parents to have their children vaccinated against illnesses, for example, have a clear **aim**.



6. Which of the highlighted words or expressions from the text mean the following?

- a. _____ facts or information indicating if something is true or valid
- b. _____ intention, outcome, goal
- c. _____ a printed sheet of paper containing information or advertising and usually distributed free
- d. _____ invent a story or plan
- e. _____ the main means of mass communication: broadcasting, publishing, and the internet
- f. _____ radio or television programmes or transmissions


7. Match the words with their synonyms. Create sentences of your own.

1 pass (information to people)	a broadcast, investigate
2 cover (a story in the media)	b defend, justify
3 show (a party in a better light)	c discriminate, disfavour
4 support (with evidence)	d transmit, convey
5 show bias (in favour of someone else)	e embellish, highlight

8. Read the text again and answer the questions. Create a timeline to explain the history of mass media.

- a. Which are the ways in which the information can be passed to many people in a society?
- b. What do you know about *Acta diurna* ("daily acts")?
- c. What was the most important form of media in the 1800s and 1900s?
- d. What became an essential method of passing information around the world in the 2000s?
- e. What responsibility do journalists and reporters have?
- f. What does it mean to show bias?

PRONUNCIATION CHALLENGE	
bias	UK, US /'baɪ.əs/
broadcasting	UK /'brɔ:d.kɑ:.stɪŋ/ US /'brɑ:d.kæ.s.tɪŋ/
advertising	UK, US /'æd.vɜ:.taɪ.zɪŋ/
advertisement	UK /əd'vɜ:.tɪs.mənt/ US /əd.vɜ:.'taɪz.mənt/
society	UK, US /sə'saɪ.ə.ti/
adolescent	UK, US /,æd.ə'les.ənt/

9.  Listen to the broadcast and say what makes Teen Kids News different from other TV stations. Listen again and answer the questions.
- What do you know about the Teen Kids News from the broadcast?
 - How many schools and students have access to Teen Kids News?
 - What issues does it discuss and who is it aimed for?
 - How did the young newscasters do the job?
 - What important issues that directly concern teenagers does Teen Kids News present?
 - Which celebrities did Teen Kids News interview?

Grammar

10. Choose the correct preposition.

- It was an easy game. We beat our competitors **with / without / on** trying very hard.
- I know the policeman **with / within / after** the radio station. He works with my father.
- I really like this reporter. She speaks **on / about / with** enthusiasm.
- What would you like to buy? Give me one pair of gloves **of / on / without** the brown ones.
- In 2022, Time Magazine chose Volodymyr Zelensky for the man **of / on / with** the year.
- My British cousin lives in a town **on / under / near** London.

11. Work with a partner. Correct the grammar mistakes. Check out the clues.

- A box of knives were found at the scene.
 - ▶ The subject is not **knives**. It is **box**.
- A combination of factors were the cause of the crash.
 - ▶ **Combination** is singular.
- Bernard Shaw doesn't have an enemy in the world, and none of his friends like him.
 - ▶ **None** is singular.
- We're talking about extreme sports, while our parents are discussing about lazy holidays.
 - ▶ We do not use the preposition **about** after **discussing**.
- She arrived in Oxford just after lunch. Her parents arrived in the restaurant five minutes late.
 - ▶ Use **in** for cities and **at** for specific places.
- Helen goes running in the morning, while Bob goes running in the night.
 - ▶ We use **in the** with **morning, afternoon, and evening** and **at** when talking about the night.

12. Insert the prepositions in the right place.

behind, with, in, for, for, at

- I cannot agree _____ you in this situation.
- She is waiting _____ the arrival of the postman.
- Please wait _____ the white line.
- He reached the airport _____ 3 p.m.
- Yeah! We're just _____ time to catch the train.
- I bought the bag _____ \$100.

GRAMMAR FOCUS

- ▶ A **prepositional phrase** is a group of words that consists of a preposition, the object of the preposition and modifiers:

The witch sat **on her broom**.

Diagram labels:
 - modifier: her
 - object of the preposition: broom
 - preposition: on

- It's a present **from my grandmother**.
- The boy stole the book **from the bookshop across the street**.
- The solution is obvious **from what the teacher wrote on the board**.

Writing

13. You have been invited as a reporter for the Teen Kids News. Choose one piece of news, local or international, and write a short article for your school newspaper, using the structure recommended on page 125.

Lesson 2

THE ENTERTAINMENT INDUSTRY FOR TEENS

"A brand for a company is like a reputation for a person. You earn reputation by trying to do hard things well."

Jeff Bezos

Speaking

- Which famous brands do you know? What are your favourite brands? Why do you prefer them?

Brainstorm in small groups. How can a brand earn its reputation and win people's hearts?

- Match the words with their definitions.

- | | |
|-----------------------|--|
| 1. gross | a. a brand name under which a series of products is released, such as Disney or Marvel |
| 2. franchise | b. goods bought and sold in business |
| 3. revenue | c. earn as a total income or profit from different businesses |
| 4. box office | d. captivate, enchant, keep interested in something |
| 5. merchandise | e. all the money earned from a business |
| 6. keep hooked | f. amount of money received from ticket sales for an entertainment |

PRONUNCIATION CHALLENGE	
merchandise	UK /'mɜː.tʃən.daɪz/ US /'mɜː.tʃən.dɑːz/
franchise	UK, US /'fræn.tʃaɪz/
revenue	UK /'rev.ən.juː/ US /'rev.ə.nuː/
entertainment	UK, US /en.tə'teɪn.mənt/
audience	UK /'ɔː.di.əns/ US /'ɑː.di.əns/

Reading

- Read the text. Insert the sentences in the correct place. Listen and check. Make a list of the most famous franchises in the world mentioned in it.

- The books and the movies value intelligence, curiosity, creativity and wit above all, which make them valuable for the audience.
- What do *Pokemon*, *Hello Kitty*, *Star Wars*, *Harry Potter* and *Marvel* have in common?
- What is the secret of their success?
- Who doesn't melt when listening to Elsa's "Let It Go" tune, which should definitely win the Oscar for *Best Original Song*.

TEEN ENTERTAINMENT INDUSTRY

(1)_____ Did you grow up watching Spider Man, Toy Story or Transformers? These brands are in the top 25 highest grossing media franchises of all time worldwide by total revenue in US dollars. Did you know that the film Frozen earned \$11.3 billion in just 6 years or that the Marvel Cinematic Universe is estimated to have grossed over \$29 billion? Its business includes box office, merchandise, home entertainment, and comic volume revenue.

(2)_____ These brands provide entertainment for the entire family. Both children and adults enjoy superheroes who are constantly challenged in situations which include a mix of humour, action

and fantasy to keep the audience hooked while they save the world. As for Frozen, the modern animation in the old Walt Disney style and especially its music won all our hearts. (3)_____ The Harry Potter series is the highest-selling series of novels to ever exist. J. K. Rowling has sold at least 500 million copies probably because she created a whole cast of lovable and complex characters who grow before the readers' or viewers' eyes. (4)_____



4. How were the words from exercise 2 used in the text? Explain them in your own words.

5. Read the text attentively and explain what the following refer to.

- a. top 25 highest grossing media franchises
- b. \$11.3 billion
- c. \$29 billion
- d. entertainment for the entire family
- e. 500 million copies
- f. intelligence, curiosity, creativity and wit



6. Work in pairs. Correct the mistakes in the sentences below.

1. Spider Man, Toy Story or Transformers are in the top 5 highest grossing media franchises of all time worldwide.
2. Frozen earned \$11.3 billion in just 16 years.
3. Marvel Cinematic Universe is estimated to have grossed over \$9 billion.
4. Marvel Cinematic Universe business includes box office, merchandise, home entertainment, and live concerts revenue.
5. Harry Potter, the modern animation in the old Walt Disney style and especially its music won all our hearts.
6. The Frozen series is the highest-selling series of novels to ever exist.



Grammar

7. Read a passage from the text "A Look at the Intriguing History of Snowboarding" by Keith Kingston and find ten examples of passive voice.

In 1965, the "Snurfer" (a word play on "snow" and "surfer") was developed as a child's toy. Two skis were bound together and a rope was placed at the front end to afford control and stability. Over 500,000 "Snurfers" were sold in 1966 but they were never seen as more than a child's plaything even though organised competitions began to take place. The "Flying Yellow Banana" was developed in 1977. This was nothing more than a plastic shell covered with a top surface like that of a skateboard, but at the time it was considered a major advance in the little known sport of snowboarding. Hoards of fans began to organise regional events and soon snowboarding events were held in all parts of the world. In the year 1994, snowboarding was finally declared an Olympic event, much to the delight of fans. The not-so-new sport of snowboarding was finally recognised and meant a huge victory for serious snowboarders across the globe.

GRAMMAR FOCUS

▶ English has two voices: active and passive. The **active voice** is used when the subject of the sentence does the action.

• My mom sings that song.

▶ The **passive voice** is used when we focus on the object of the sentence:

• That song is sung by my mom.

▶ We form the passive with **be + past participle (3rd form of the verb)**. *Remember!* The past participle always stays the same.

8. Work with a partner. Turn these passive voice sentences into active voice sentences.

1. The Mona Lisa was painted by Leonardo da Vinci.
2. Two cups of coffee were drunk (by us).
3. A cake has been made (by me).
4. The book was given to me (by him).
5. The church had been built in 1915 (by local people).
6. The chemical is placed in a test tube and the data is entered into the computer (by the chemistry teacher).

9. Rewrite the active sentences in passive voice or vice versa.

1. Many people visit Washington.
2. The White House was built by James Hoban.
3. The White House and the Capitol are connected by Pennsylvania Avenue.
4. In the Capitol, workers built a visitors centre.
5. My mother has cleaned the windows.
6. They will probably finish it in 2030.

Listening

10. Listen to the article "Why Emma Watson is a role model for teens". Answer the questions. What information was new for you? What other interesting facts about Emma do you know?

- a. What is the role Emma Watson plays in the Harry Potter movie series?
- b. How old was Watson when she was cast in the first movie in 1999?
- c. How many Harry Potter movies has she played in?
- d. Which university did she graduate from?
- e. What is her role as a UN Women Goodwill Ambassador?
- f. What is the goal of the HeForShe Campaign?



11. Listen to the article again and correct the mistakes.

1. Emma gave a speech at the United Nations Headquarters in Washington City discussing feminism and it created quite a buzz.
2. Her words inspired many, including a 5-year-old boy named Ed Holtom, who wrote a letter to the Sunday Telegraph about why boys should listen to Watson's message.
3. She is not afraid to act and speak up for what she believes in.
4. Watson said during her speech, "You might be thinking who is this Harry Potter girl, and what is she doing up on stage in Hollywood? I don't know if I am qualified to be here. All I know is that I care about this problem. And I want to make it better."
5. Singer Taylor Swift said, "I wish when I was nine years old, I had been able to watch a video of my favourite actress explaining in such an intellectual and beautiful way the definition of feminism."



Writing

- 12. Work in pairs. Choose a famous brand and prepare the script for an oral presentation for your colleagues. Research interesting facts about the brand and use the dictionary to learn new words. The script should be no longer than three minutes, it should include at least five forms of Passive Voice and should not exceed 100 words.**

Lesson 3

TEENS ON SOCIAL MEDIA

"I think there should be regulations on social media to the degree that it negatively affects the public good."

Elon Musk



Speaking

- How much of your time do you spend on social media? Does social media have a beneficial influence on teenagers? Interview one of your classmates and compare your answers.
- Work in pairs and match the words with their definitions.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 engage
(in online conversations) | a make stronger, stress |
| 2 highlight
(a difference) | b stop, abandon |
| 3 be concerned
(about teenagers spending too much time online) | c enter your personal details into a website, so that you can use it |
| 4 quit (spending time on social networks) | d get involved, be connected to |
| 5 sign in (a social network) | e worry about, be distressed |



PRONUNCIATION CHALLENGE

highlight	UK, US /'haɪ.laɪt/
Nigeria	UK /naɪ'dʒɪəri.ə/ US /naɪ'dʒɪr.i.ə/
differ	UK /'dɪf.ər/ US /'dɪf.ə/
quarter	UK /'kwɔː.tər/ US /'kwɔːr.tər/
divide	UK, US /dɪ'vaɪd/
concerned	UK, US /kən'sɜːnd/

Reading

- Work in pairs. Decide if these statements are true or false, then read the text and check.
 - The UN says 37% of the world's population has still never used the internet, highlighting an ongoing global digital divide. (T) (F)
 - On average, global internet users spend 1 hour and 17 minutes on social media per day, though trends differ widely by country. (T) (F)
 - Nigeria spends the longest time per day connected to social media sites, with the average user signed in for 4 hours and 7 minutes. (T) (F)
 - Almost half of the US teenagers aged 13-17 say they are online "almost constantly". (T) (F)
 - The most popular social media platforms among this age group are Facebook, TikTok and Instagram, with less than a third saying they use YouTube. (T) (F)
 - 36% of the teens surveyed are concerned that they use social media too much, and it would be too hard for them to quit, with teenage boys more likely to say this than girls. (T) (F)

4. Read the text and say what the following information refers to:

- a. lockdowns
- b. Nigeria
- c. three quarters of an hour
- d. 13-17
- e. 37%
- f. 36%



Lockdowns imposed during the COVID-19 pandemic forced young people around the world to spend more time inside. On average, global internet users spend 2 hours and 27 minutes on social media per day, though trends differ widely by country. Nigeria spends the longest time per day connected to social media sites, with the average user signed in for 4 hours and 7 minutes. During a typical day in Japan, people spend only three quarters of an hour staying connected on social networks. Germany posts only slightly higher numbers, with users going on social media for one hour and twenty minutes every day, while the UK and the US both spent closer to two hours per day engaging with social media. Almost half of US teenagers aged 13-17 say they are online “almost constantly”, according to a new Pew Research Center survey.

The most popular social media platforms among this age group are YouTube, TikTok and Instagram, with less than a third saying they use Facebook. However, the UN says 37% of the world’s population has still never used the internet, highlighting an ongoing global digital divide. 36% of the teens surveyed are concerned that they use social media too much, and it would be too hard for them to quit, with teenage girls more likely to say this than boys.

5. Answer the questions.

- a. What did the lockdowns imposed during the COVID-19 pandemic force young people around the world to do?
- b. How much do, on average, global internet users spend on social media per day?
- c. How much time do Japanese stay connected on social networks?
- d. How much time do people in Germany, the UK and the US spend engaging with social media?
- e. What do the statistics published by Pew Research Centre show?
- f. What does the UN say about the global digital divide?

6. How were the words in exercise 2 used in the text? Explain them in your own words.

Grammar

7. Study these examples. What comes before the verb: the direct object or the subject?

- The championship game **was won** by the school’s basketball team.
- This boy band **is loved** by people all over the world.

8. Read the text about YouTube and identify ten examples of passive voice.

YouTube is an American online video sharing and social media platform which is headquartered in San Bruno, California. It was launched on February 14, 2005 and it is owned by Google. Did you know that it is the second most visited website, after Google Search? More than 2.5 billion monthly users are registered monthly. As of May 2019, videos were uploaded at a rate of more than 500 hours of content per minute. In October 2006, YouTube



was bought by Google for \$1.65 billion. Since its purchase by Google, YouTube was expanded into mobile apps, network television, and the ability to link with other platforms. Most content is generated by regular people. Despite its success, YouTube has been criticised because it can be used to spread misinformation and endanger child safety and wellbeing.

9. Work with a partner. Turn these active sentences into Passive Voice sentences.

1. People speak English all over the world.
2. Students visit the school library on a daily basis.
3. The hunter will kill the lion.
4. Someone has cleaned the windows.
5. We also invited John to the party.
6. A dangerous dog has attacked an elderly person in the park.



10. Form passive sentences using the suggested verbs.

find, hold, paint, grow, serve, keep

1. The first modern Olympic Games _____ in Japan.
2. This chicken _____ in a farm.
3. Breakfast _____ in the restaurant from 7 a.m. to 10 a.m.
4. Mona Lisa _____ by the Italian artist Leonardo da Vinci.
5. A lot of different kinds of coffee _____ in Brazil.
6. The world's highest mountains _____ in the Himalayas.



Listening

11. Listen to the podcast "Internet safety rules and what not to do online". Match the words with their definitions. What are the most important rules mentioned in the podcast?

- | | |
|-------------------------|--|
| 1. device | a. an illegal plan for making money, especially one that involves tricking people |
| 2. harm | b. computer software that is designed to damage the way a computer works |
| 3. malware | c. an object or machine that has been invented for a particular purpose |
| 4. phishing | d. the activity of using the internet to harm or frighten another person, especially by sending them unpleasant messages |
| 5. scam (emails) | e. an attempt to trick someone into giving information over the internet or by email that would allow someone else to take money from them |
| 6. cyberbullying | f. physical or other injury or damage |

12. Work with a partner. Listen again and answer the questions.

- a. How can cybercriminals cause you harm?
- b. What are some of the biggest internet dangers?
- c. Why is using public Wi-Fi not always safe?
- d. How can we check that websites are reliable?
- e. Why should you be careful about what you download?
- f. The Internet does not have a delete key – what does it mean?



Writing

13. Create an infographic to list all the rules mentioned in the "Internet safety rules and what not to do online" podcast, using the structure recommended on page 124. Give additional examples. The infographic should include maximum 100 words. Present it to your colleagues.

Lesson 4

CNN NEWS FOR TEENS

“News is only the first rough draft of history.”

Alan Barth

Speaking

- How often do you watch the news on TV or read news in various newspapers and magazines?
How important is it for teens to stay updated on local or world news?
What are some of the most recent local or international news that caught your attention?
- Work in pairs. Match the words with their definitions.
 - reliable
 - overwhelm
 - appeal
 - coverage
 - heads-up
 - be too much for someone to manage
 - which can be trusted
 - be attractive or interesting to someone
 - a short talk giving information on how a situation is developing
 - reporting of a particular important event or subject



PRONUNCIATION CHALLENGE

reliable	UK /rɪˈlaɪ.ə.bəl/ US /rɪˈlaɪ.ə.bəl/
overwhelm	UK /ˌəʊ.vəˈwelm/ US /ˌoʊ.vəˈwelm/
appeal	UK, US /əˈpi:l/
coverage	UK /ˈkʌv.ər.ɪdʒ/ US /ˈkʌv.ə.ɪdʒ/
archive	UK /ˈɑː.kɑɪv/ US /ˈɑːr.kɑɪv/

Reading

- Read the text and choose the suitable words. Listen and check. Create a graphic organiser to explain what CNN 10 is.

Who says news is for adults only? CNN created a special service for teenagers from grades 7 to 12 entitled / called / named CNN 10. It offers reliable news in 10-minute video segments with special help for teachers, who can keep students informed / prepared / updated with current events without overwhelming them with extra info. The news is delivered in a high-energy style that will appeal / impress / educate to teens. CNN 10 can be used as a starting point for a variety of activities: daily discussions related to a news topic, small groups projects focused on a story of interest or flipped classroom, when students watch selected videos at home, before coming to class.

Students will collaborate and develop their creativity by creating their own news blog posts / broadcasts / articles related to curricular subjects. When students compare CNN's coverage with other media coverage of the same stories, they will develop their media literacy skills. CNN 10 also offers weekly quiz questions and a daily email “heads-up” sent the night before to teachers.



In December 2019, CNN 10 began using YouTube as its preferred platform for viewing new episodes and hosting **published** / **archived** / **shared** broadcasts. All videos include transcripts and offer closed captioning (including translation). It encourages students to **subscribe** / **register** / **sign up** and participate in the community through comments. What is your favourite CNN 10 video?

4. Answer the questions.

- What is CNN 10?
- What kind of news does it offer?
- How is the news delivered?
- How can CNN 10 be used by teachers and students?
- What happened in December 2019?
- What do CNN 10 videos include?

5. Read the text again and correct the mistakes.

- CNN created a special service for teenagers from grades 8 to 11.
- It offers reliable news in 10-hour video segments with special help for teachers, who can keep students informed with current events without overwhelming them with extra info.
- Students will collaborate and develop their creativity by creating their own videos related to curricular subjects.
- CNN 10 also offers weekly quiz questions and a daily email "newsletter" sent the night before to teachers.
- In December 1989, CNN 10 began using YouTube as its preferred platform for viewing new episodes.
- All videos include transcripts and offer audio support.



Grammar

6. Use the verbs in brackets to create Passive Voice.

- John F. Kennedy _____ (assassinate) in November 1963.
- A lot of olive oil _____ (produce) in Italy.
- This book _____ (write) by Mark Twain.
- Leonardo da Vinci _____ (be born) near Vinci, Republic of Florence.
- The suspect _____ (release) out of prison tomorrow.
- This product _____ (test) on animals.

7. Work with a partner. Choose the correct answer.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> My mother is very angry because some paint _____ on the carpet in the living room. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> was spilling has been spilt will spill | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The functions of the new computer programme _____ to the employers by a technician last week. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> will be explained explained were explained |
|--|---|

GRAMMAR FOCUS

Passive: typical errors

▶ We don't form passive structures with intransitive verbs:

- She died. NOT: ~~She was died.~~

▶ We don't form passive structures with verbs that describe states:


- Those shoes **don't suit** the dress. NOT: ~~The dress isn't suited by those shoes.~~

▶ We use the past form of **be + born** to talk about someone's birth:

- She **was born** at home. NOT: ~~She is born at home.~~

3. We _____ the first birthday of our little brother next week, and the invitations _____ out to all of our family and friends yesterday.
 - a. are celebrated / are sending
 - b. are going to celebrate / have been sent
 - c. are celebrating / were sent
4. The Internet _____ by Sir Tim Berners-Lee in 1989, and since then, it _____ by people all around the world.
 - a. will be invented / must use
 - b. was inventing / will be used
 - c. was invented / has been used
5. Before its movie _____, the final book of the Harry Potter book series _____.
 - a. release / had been published
 - b. has been released / is published
 - c. releases / will be published
6. Coffee, which _____ heavily all around the world now, _____ to America by the British in the mid-1600s.
 - a. consumes / introduced
 - b. is consumed / was introduced
 - c. is consuming / had been introduced

Listening

8.  **Work in pairs, decide if these fun facts are true or false, then listen and check. What interesting information have you learned?**

1. Nearly 50 US newspapers shut down between 1970 and 2018. (T) (F)
2. Research shows that 41% of Americans like getting their local news on the radio. (T) (F)
3. The nation's most popular news website is Yahoo News, followed by Google and CNN. (T) (F)
4. The oldest continuously published daily newspaper in the United States is the Washington Post. (T) (F)
5. Weather is the topic cited as the most important for everyday life by 70% of Americans surveyed. (T) (F)
6. Trust in the news is the highest in Finland and Portugal, and the lowest in South Korea. (T) (F)



9. **Listen again and answer the questions. Create an infographic to summarise the most important facts.**

- a. Why did nearly 500 US newspapers shut down between 1970 and 2018?
- b. What do Americans prefer: television, newspapers or radio?
- c. What are the American nation's most popular news websites?
- d. Where do American internet users get their news from?
- e. Which is the oldest continuously published daily newspaper in the United States?
- f. Is being a journalist a safe occupation?

Writing

10. **Choose a Moldovan news portal for young people. Write an 80-100-word article about it for your school newspaper following the structure on page 125. What kind of news does the portal publish? Does it have an attractive webpage? Which news did you like reading? Why?**



Lesson 5

TOLERANCE AND RESPECT FOR A PEACEFUL WORLD

"Mankind must learn to coexist with each other to create a peaceful world."

Lailah Gifty Akita

Speaking

1. What does it mean for you to be tolerant? Can you give examples?

Why do some people behave aggressively, both verbally and physically, towards other people of different race, colour, religion, ethnicity, gender, disability or sexual orientation? How can this be put to a stop? How can people be more tolerant of each other?

2. Which of these quotes do you agree with? Why?

1. "Toleration is the greatest gift of the mind." Helen Keller
2. "Peace does not mean an absence of conflicts; differences will always be there. Peace means solving these differences through peaceful means; through dialogue, education, knowledge; and through humane ways." Dalai Lama
3. "Peace cannot be kept by force; it can only be achieved by understanding." Albert Einstein
4. "We need to promote greater tolerance and understanding among the peoples of the world. In each nation, and among all nations, we must work to promote unity based on our shared humanity." Kofi Annan
5. "World peace, like community peace, does not require that each man love his neighbour – it requires only that they live together with mutual tolerance, submitting their disputes to a just and peaceful settlement." John F. Kennedy

3. Work in small groups. Analyse the picture. Explain in your own words the difference between reality, equality, equity and justice. Bring examples from real life.



REALITY

One gets more than is needed, while the other gets less than is needed. Thus, a huge disparity is created.



EQUALITY

Everyone benefits from the same supports. This is considered to be equal treatment.



EQUITY

Everyone gets the support they need, which produces equity.



JUSTICE

All three can reach the apples without support because the cause of the inequity was addressed. All the barriers have been removed.




PRONUNCIATION CHALLENGE

multicultural	UK, US /ˌmʌltɪˈkʌltʃərəl/
awareness	UK /əˈweənəs/ US /əˈwer.nəs/
diversity	UK /daɪˈvɜː.sə.ti/ US /diˈvɜː.sə.ti/
disturbing	UK, US /dɪˈstɜː.bɪŋ/
prejudice	UK, US /ˈpredʒ.ə.dɪs/

4. Work with a partner. Match the words with their definitions.

- | | |
|---------------|--|
| 1. diversity | a. crime directed against people because of what they are, not who they are |
| 2. awareness | b. making you feel worried or upset |
| 3. hate crime | c. a range of different things or people |
| 4. disturbing | d. tell someone information that is not correct |
| 5. misinform | e. unfair and unreasonable opinion or feeling formed without enough thought or knowledge |
| 6. prejudice | f. knowledge that something exists based on information or experience |

Reading

5.  Read the text and insert the missing phrases. Listen and check.

- a. disturbing statistic
- b. who they are
- c. ignorant or misinformed
- d. build tolerance
- e. peaceful existence
- f. hate crime



DIVERSITY CHALLENGES

We live in a multicultural society, which is why diversity awareness is a vital component to a (1)_____. According to the Southern Poverty Law Center, somewhere in the world, every day someone **commits** a (2)_____. At least eight black people, three white people, three Jewish people, and one Latino person become hate crime victims. A hate crime is a crime directed against people because of what they are, not (3)_____. These crimes include those directed at others because of their race, colour, religion, ethnicity, gender, disability or sexual orientation. Yet, the most (4)_____ is that half of all hate crimes are committed by youth ages 15-24.

Hate is a learned behaviour. Many times, youth commit these crimes because they are (5)_____ about the target group. **Engaging** youth in open discussion about their beliefs and stereotypes is a way to start fixing the problem. In order to help **foster** tolerance, teens should learn to take responsibility for their actions as individuals and try to make an effort to reach out to those people who are different. Things teens can do to (6)_____: appreciate their own and others' cultural values, **object to** ethnic, racist, and sexist jokes, **refrain from** labelling people and not judge others, especially for things they have no control over.

6. Which highlighted words from the text mean the following?


- a. _____ do something illegal or something that is considered wrong
- b. _____ feel or express opposition to or dislike of something or someone
- c. _____ an extremely strong dislike
- d. _____ encourage the development or growth of ideas or feelings
- e. _____ avoid doing or stop yourself from doing something
- f. _____ interest someone in something and keep them thinking about it



7. Work with a partner. Answer the questions.

- a. Why is diversity awareness important?
- b. What conclusions did the Southern Poverty Law Center come to in their research?
- c. What is a hate crime?
- d. What are the three most disturbing conclusions?
- e. Why do young people commit these crimes?
- f. How can this problem be fixed?

Listening

8.  Listen to the radio show entitled "Celebrities unite against racist incidents". Answer the questions. What important issues does the show cover?
- Why did many celebrities unite as part of one cause?
 - What did Rihanna post on her Twitter page?
 - What was Mark Ruffalo's message?
 - What did Ariana Grande post on her Instagram stories?
 - What did Cardi B say about race?



Grammar

9. Insert the words from the grammar box in the right place.

- Today is the _____ day I've had in a long time.
- You play tennis _____ than I do.
- This is the _____ expensive sweater in the store.
- This coat is _____ expensive than that one.
- I ran pretty far yesterday, but I ran even _____ today.
- My brother loves books – he reads much _____ than I do.
- This is my mother's _____ brother. He is also a doctor.
- The tourists visited the _____ building in our city. It is a really impressive place.

10. Work with a partner. Choose the correct option.

- The weather is _____ than last week. It's so windy!
 - the worst
 - bad
 - worse
- My house is _____ from school than yours.
 - far
 - farther
 - further
- This book is _____ than the last one I read.
 - better
 - good
 - the best
- That's the _____ chocolate cake I've ever eaten!
 - good
 - best
 - better
- This Japanese athlete won the _____ prizes in the Olympics.
 - more
 - most
 - much
- Of all our classmates, Jasper has the _____ patience.
 - little
 - least
 - less
- You are the _____ swimmer I know!
 - worst
 - bad
 - worse
- Robert swam the _____ of all the participants.
 - most far
 - farthest
 - far

GRAMMAR FOCUS

Irregular comparatives and superlatives


Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
good	better	best
bad	worse	worst
little	less	least
much	more	most
old	older / elder	oldest / eldest
far	further / farther	furthest / farthest

Writing

11. Did you know that in 1996, the UN General Assembly proclaimed the 16th of November as International Day for Tolerance? Create a traditional or digital poster to reflect this holiday and the values it promotes. This poster should remind us to respect and appreciate the rich variety of our world cultures, our forms of expression and ways of being human. Present the poster to the class and explain its content.



INTERNATIONAL
— DAY FOR —
TOLERANCE
— NOVEMBER 16 —

4.  Read the text and insert the missing sentences in the correct places. Listen and check your answers. What were the most interesting facts you learned?
- Many famous Danes are buried in city cemeteries, including Hans Christian Andersen.
 - This custom applies to much of the Middle East, India, Sri Lanka, and parts of Africa.
 - Many cultures share the common custom of kissing on the cheek as a form of salutation.
 - Greeks also do this on other special occasions such as baptisms to wish for the baby's good health and beauty.

CULTURAL DIFFERENCES AROUND THE WORLD

Our planet has been enriched with thousands of different cultures since the dawn of civilization. For example, people in Malaysia and Indonesia use their thumb to point because pointing with the index finger is rude. (1)_____ However, the French are expected to kiss-greet each person arriving at a gathering, whether they know them or not. Did you know that Greeks associate spitting with good luck? It is seen as a traditional good luck charm at events like weddings. (2)_____ Cemeteries are spooky sites in many countries, but this is not the case

in Denmark. Instead of gathering in parks, the Danes have converted their cemeteries into social areas. In Copenhagen, the country's capital, you'll be hanging out in great company. (3)_____

Most cultures have rules about table etiquette. In western societies, noisily consuming food is considered rude. However, in Japan, making slurping sounds while eating is acceptable because it indicates that you are enjoying them. In some countries, the use of the left hand for eating or other activities is considered insulting. (4)_____ When spending time in these parts of the world, always use your right hand for greeting, exchanging money and, of course, eating.



5. Which highlighted words from the text mean the following?

- _____ directing other people's attention to something by holding out your finger towards it
- _____ something friendly or polite that you say or do when you meet or welcome someone
- _____ an object or saying that is thought to have magical powers, such as the ability to bring good luck
- _____ to drink a liquid noisily as a result of sucking air into the mouth at the same time as the liquid
- _____ having changed in form or character, or been made suitable for a different use
- _____ the period in the day when light from the sun begins to appear in the sky

6. Work with a partner. Answer the questions.

- In which country do people use their thumb to point?
- What are the French expected to do when meeting people?
- What do Greeks associate with good luck?
- Where do the Danes gather for social meetings?
- Where is noisily consuming food considered rude and where is it the opposite?
- Where is the use of the left hand for eating or other activities considered insulting?

7. Work in small groups. Write your own list of fun cultural differences around the world. Compare your lists.

8. Choose the correct form to complete the sentences.

1. I'm just going to get **myself** / **me** a cup of hot chocolate. Do you want one too?
2. Do you have any photos on **yourself** / **you** ? We need one for the website.
3. There was a little cat with a huge dog next to **it** / **itself**.
4. Today was the first time my little brother walked to school by **him** / **himself**.
5. I don't want to have a roommate. I prefer living by **me** / **myself**.
6. The Webb family have a huge garden, but the house **it** / **itself** is quite small.

9. Correct the grammar mistakes in the sentences below.

1. Why are you lying on the sofa? The garbage will not take it out himself.
2. The 2-year-old girl can eat by ourself.
3. My mother tells me to always take care of myselfes.
4. You have to take responsibility for itself.
5. My sister bought herselfes a new backpack and it looks lovely.
6. "What a beautiful painting!" – "Thank you – I created it yourself."

GRAMMAR FOCUS

► We use **reflexive pronouns** as an **indirect object** when the indirect object is **the same as the subject of the verb**:

- Would **you** like to pour **yourself** a cup of tea?
- **We've** chosen **ourselves** something to read.

► We use **reflexive pronouns** as the **object of a preposition** when the object is **the same as the subject of the verb**:

- **When her mother was away**, Janet had to cook **for herself**.
- **After losing the game**, the athlete was feeling very sorry **for himself**.

10. Insert the missing reflexive pronouns.

1. I cut _____ while I was chopping an onion.
2. The driver blamed _____ for the accident.
3. I saw a bird washing _____.
4. We treated _____ to an ice cream.
5. She bought the flowers for _____.
6. Would you like to grab _____ a cup of coffee?

Listening



Work in pairs

11. Listen to a podcast about culture shock. Take notes. Give a definition for culture shock the way you understand it. Create a graphic organiser to explain its four stages. Compare your graphic organiser with the ones created by your colleagues.



Project work

12. Work in teams. Choose an English-speaking country from the list below. Create a traditional or digital poster to reflect its culture. Feel free to include details about its administrative system, cuisine, music, sports, literature, lifestyle, famous people and other important aspects. Present it to the rest of the class.

- | | | |
|---------------|-----------|---------------|
| • Australia | • Canada | • Jamaica |
| • The Bahamas | • Grenada | • Malta |
| • Barbados | • Ireland | • New Zealand |

1. Read the text and choose the correct word.

Twitter is a popular American **vlogging** / **microblogging** social network on which users post and interact with short text, audio and video messages known as "tweets". Tweets were originally 140 characters long, but the limit was **doubled** / **tripled** to 280 in November 2017. Approximately 350,000 Tweets are **shared** / **posted** every minute. Katy Perry, Justin Bieber, Barack Obama, and Taylor Swift have millions of followers and are in the top 5 most **famous** / **popular** Twitter accounts. The network was created in 2006. Its **headquarter** / **central** office is based in San Francisco, California and has more than 25 offices around the world. It has more than 300 million users and is described as "the SMS of the Internet". On April 25, 2022, the Twitter board of **directors** / **chiefs** agreed to sell the company to Elon Musk for \$44 billion.

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2. What do the following words refer to?

- 1. **headline** a. a feeling of confusion felt by someone visiting a country or place that they do not know
- 2. **franchise** b. a crime committed against someone because of their race, religion, nationality
- 3. **culture shock** c. a line of words printed in large letters as the title of a story in a newspaper
- 4. **hate crime** d. computer software that is designed to damage the way a computer works
- 5. **malware** e. acceptance of behaviour and beliefs that are different from your own
- 6. **tolerance** f. a series of films that have the same or similar titles, such as Star Wars

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3. Correct the underlined grammar mistakes.

- 1. When we arrived to the stadium, the game had already started.
- 2. My birthday is on July!
- 3. It depends of when you'd like to come visit me.
- 4. My father works as a policeman, so he often goes out in the night.
- 5. I've been studying in this school since six years.
- 6. I asked Tom for get this done.

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4. Complete the sentences using Passive Voice.

- 1. Tennis _____ (play) on a grass or hard court.
- 2. The wheel _____ (invent) thousands of years ago.
- 3. English _____ (speak) in many countries all over the world.
- 4. The goals _____ (score) in the first 15 minutes of the match.
- 5. New medicine for many diseases _____ (find) every year.
- 6. America _____ (discover) by Christopher Columbus in 1492.

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5. Choose the correct answer.

- 1. I wish I had a **good** / **gooder** / **best** / **better** bike. Mine is always breaking down.
- 2. There is **fewer** / **the least** / **less** / **lest** water in the bottle than I thought. I have to go fill it up again before leaving.
- 3. Did you hear the **later** / **latest** / **late** / **laterer** news?
- 4. Who is the **older** / **elder** / **most old** / **oldest** child in your family?
- 5. She chose the **closerest** / **close** / **closest** / **most close** grocery store to her house.
- 6. How much **more** / **many** / **most** / **morer** do you need to buy this dictionary?

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Lesson 1

THE BEAUTY OF OUR PLANET

“Biodiversity starts in the distant past and it points toward the future.”

Frans Lanting



Speaking

1. Brainstorm in small groups. What does nature mean to you? Draw a mind map to explain how you understand the word “biodiversity”. Why is it important?
2. Work in pairs. Analyse the word cloud and predict what the text is going to be about.



Reading

3. Read the text and find two reasons why Australia’s environment is in decline.

VOCABULARY FOCUS

biodiversity – the existence of a large number of different kinds of animals and plants which make a balanced environment

ecosystem – all the plants and living creatures in a particular area considered in relation to their physical environment

flood – a large amount of water covering an area that is usually dry

extinct – no longer in existence

emus – a large Australian bird that can run fast but cannot fly

taipan – an extremely poisonous Australian snake

AUSTRALIA “SHOCKING” DECLINE IN ENVIRONMENT

Biodiversity is the name we give to the variety of all life on Earth. Bacteria to baboons, plants to people – the range of life on our planet is incredible. All living things exist within their own communities or ecosystems – oceans, forests, deserts, ice caps and even cities. All these put together is biodiversity: the volume of life on Earth as well as how different species interact with each other and with the physical world around them.

Australia is home to some of the most amazing creatures and plant life in the world. It is famous for its diversity of species. However, scientists have just reported a “shocking” loss of diversity. The government has released its State of the Environment Report. It reveals a serious decline in biodiversity, an increase in habitat loss, and increasing levels of pollution. It proves that the condition of Australia’s environment is “poor and deteriorating”. Australia has been hit by drought, fires and floods in the past five years. These have killed many animals and caused the loss of natural habitat. Climate change is also harming Australia’s ecosystems.



PRONUNCIATION CHALLENGE

biodiversity	UK / baɪəʊdaɪ 'vɜːsəti/ US / baɪəʊdaɪ 'vɜːrsəti/
desert	UK / 'dezət/ US / 'dezərt/
drought	UK, US / draʊt/
environmentalist	UK, US /ɪn, vaɪrən 'mentəlɪst/

Australia publishes its State of the Environment Report every five years. Each report has painted a sadder picture. The Australian Conservation Foundation said Australia's natural environment is suffering because the government is not taking action. It said: "There's nothing in this report we don't know. This is the fourth report and every time it has told us that the environment is getting worse and worse because we are not taking the type of action we need." Australia has lost more mammals species than any other continent. More than 100 Australian species are now extinct. An environmentalist said the report was "a wake-up call to the damage humans are doing to the world around us."

4. Answer the questions.

- Where can you see the most amazing creatures and plant life in the world?
- What is Australia famous for?
- What problems does Australia face?
- Why does Australia's natural environment suffer?
- How often is the Environment Report published in Australia?
- What does the government do in order to protect the environment?



5. Complete the phrases using the words from the box.

- Australia is home for some of the most...
- A "shocking" loss...
- Australia has been hit...
- The environment is getting...
- The damage humans...
- Climate change is also harmful...

to the Australia's ecosystem
by drought
are doing to the world
of biodiversity
worse and worse
amazing creatures

6. Match the synonyms. Create sentences with three of them.

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------|
| 1. amazing | a. protection |
| 2. environmentalist | b. people |
| 3. conservation | c. described |
| 4. depressing | d. extraordinary |
| 5. painted | e. nature-lover |
| 6. humans | f. upsetting |



7. Match the idioms with their meanings. Use them in your own sentences.

- a drop in the ocean
- a ray of sunshine
- a voice (crying) in the wilderness
- beat around the bush
- can't see the wood for the trees
- make a mountain out of a molehill
- under a cloud
- under the weather

- someone who is pointing out the dangers in a situation or the truth about it, but nobody is paying any attention
- exaggerate the importance of something trivial
- slightly unwell or in low spirits
- an amount that is so small that it does not make an important difference or have much effect
- under suspicion or discredited
- discuss a matter without coming to the point
- not understand or appreciate a larger situation, problem
- a person who brings happiness into the lives of others

8. What do you know about these Australian animals? Use different resources to find interesting information about them. Complete this chart with your partner(s). Change partners twice and share your notes.

	What I know	What I found out
Koalas		
Kangaroos		
Emus		
Dingoes		
Redpack spiders		
Taipans		

Grammar

9. Choose the correct answers.

- These scissors **are / is / was** for cutting paper.
- Your clothes **are / is / has been** dirty.
- My wages **are / is / was** high.
- This money **are / is / were** mine.
- The news **are / is / were** good.
- My jeans **don't / doesn't / wasn't** suit me at all.
- Politics **are / is / was** his favourite subject in his school. That is why he became a politician.
- How much **does / do / is** the binoculars cost?

GRAMMAR FOCUS

Singularia Tantum

peace, love, courage, chemistry, architecture, mathematics, water, snow, steel, furniture, machinery, money, air, cloth

Pluralia Tantum

glasses, tights, scissors, shorts, clothes, goods

Listening

10. Listen to the text "The Coral Reef Explorer". What does Emma Camp say about things we can do to help the environment? Find out what these refer to.

- | | | |
|---------------------|--------------|--------------------|
| 1. thousands | 3. 1 | 5. 50 |
| 2. 350 000 | 4. 25 | 6. millions |



11. Work with a partner. Listen to the text again and decide if the following statements are true or false. Correct the false ones.

- Emma studied marine biology in the USA. (T) (F)
- The biggest reef in the world is the Great Barrier Reef in Austria. (T) (F)
- Emma loves the bright colours of the coral reefs. (T) (F)
- When the ocean gets too warm, the algae leave the coral. (T) (F)
- If the corals turn grey, they soon die. (T) (F)
- The Great Barrier Reef is the only living structure which is visible from space. (T) (F)

Writing

12. Write an 80-100-word photo essay about the importance of biodiversity using the structure recommended on page 122. Mention what people can do to prevent the biodiversity loss. Use the words and expressions from this lesson.

Lesson 2

THE CHALLENGES OF CLIMATE CHANGE

"We are living on this planet as if we had another one to go to."

Terri Swearingen

Speaking

1. How do you understand climate change? Work in small groups and create a word cloud to explain this phenomenon. Why should people care about it?
2. Work with a partner. Describe the climate changes in the pictures below.



Reading

3. Read the text. Fill in the missing words: **hang, travelling, flooding, reuse, unplug, increase, emissions, healthy, civilization, warming**. Create a graphic organiser to explain how climate change affects us. Present it to your classmates.

HOW DOES CLIMATE CHANGE AFFECT US?

All life on Earth - from ecosystems to human _____ is vulnerable to a changing climate.

Many scientists agree that the Earth is now warming because of human activity. Through careful study, they know that the climate is _____ about 10 times faster than the average previous warming times.

The Earth's average temperature has increased about 1.5°F (-16.94°C) in the past hundred years. It doesn't sound like much, but scientists think that the temperature _____ has caused melting glaciers, drought, and coral reef die-off. They expect the climate will warm another 5°F (-15°C) to 8.6°F (-13°C) by the year 2100.

Climate change affects more than temperature. Warmer water changes the patterns of ocean currents, affecting global weather patterns. Some places will receive more rainfall, which could lead to _____, while other places will get less, which might mean drought. Tropical storms could be stronger, and a continuing rise in sea level due to melting polar ice might push people out of their homes.

VOCABULARY FOCUS

emission - the production or sending out of light, heat, gas, etc.

rainfall - the total amount of rain that falls in a particular area

demand - a very strong request for something; something that somebody needs

throwaway - produced cheaply and intended to be thrown away after use

sustainable - the use of natural energy in a way that does not harm the environment

It's simple to make a difference to keep the Earth _____. Here are some things each of us can do:

- Instead of _____ in a car, use public transportation, walk, or ride your bike when you can.
- Reduce and _____ things as much as possible.
- Wash your clothes in cold water, and _____ them to dry.
- Electronics use energy even when they're turned off, so _____ them when you're not using them. It could save your family about \$200 a year on its energy bill.
- Buy locally grown and in-season foods and products to reduce _____ from transporting products.

4. Find in the text words that match the definitions below. Use them in your own sentences.

- _____ the regular pattern of weather conditions of a particular place
- _____ a person who is an expert in natural sciences
- _____ seem good, interesting, strange, etc. from what is said or written
- _____ a slow-moving mass or river of ice, formed from snow on mountains or near the North Pole or the South Pole
- _____ ordinary; not especially good
- _____ remove the plug of a piece of electrical equipment from the electricity supply

5. Substitute the underlined words from the sentences below with their antonyms from the text.

- Our classmates disagree that this is a good idea.
- He made a careless remark about her presentation.
- This year a severe flood has ruined the crops.
- They give advice if it is needed.
- You need to use more water for your plants.
- People spend a lot of money on clothes.

Grammar

6. Complete the sentences with the Present Perfect Continuous form of the verbs.

- Jenny _____ (help) us recently.
- I'm tired because I _____ (run).
- You don't understand because you _____ (not listen).
- He _____ (play) football for a long time.
- We _____ (study) since 9 o'clock.
- You _____ (not wait) here for two hours.

7. Complete the sentences with the Present Perfect Simple or the Present Perfect Continuous form of the verbs.

- Ann's clothes are covered in paint. She _____ (paint) the bird house.
- The room was empty. Now it's full of plants. My parents _____ (buy) a lot of flowers.
- Mary's eyes are red. She _____ (cry).
- Jim _____ (run) in the park since 3 o'clock.
- John _____ (write) ten letters today.
- How many pages of the book _____ you _____ (read)?

GRAMMAR FOCUS

► We use **Present Perfect Continuous** when we talk about an action (quite a long action) which began in the past and has recently stopped or just stopped. The Present Perfect Continuous is formed using the construction **has / have been + the present participle (root + -ing)**.

- You are out of breath. Have you been running?
- I have been talking to Tom about your problem.

► We can also use Present Perfect Continuous (with how long, for and since) for actions repeated over a period of time.

- She has been playing tennis since she was eight.
- How long have you been working for this company?

8. 🗣️ Work in pairs. Listen to the text. What is fast fashion? Answer the questions.

- What does fast fashion create by putting clothes in stores quickly?
- How many items of clothing are made each year?
- By when will the scale of fast fashion increase by 60%?
- Who is being affected by chemicals?
- Who is making many of the fast fashion clothes, according to reports?
- What do people do with cheap clothes they order on the internet in case they do not like them?



9. Decide if the sentences are true or false. Then listen again and check.

- Environmentalists are worried about fast and slow fashion. (T) (F)
- Clothes makers make 100 billion items of clothing annually. (T) (F)
- Fast fashion will be 60% bigger by the end of this decade. (T) (F)
- People used to take their time when they shopped for clothes. (T) (F)
- The article says we all buy clothes that we never wear. (T) (F)
- Less than 1% of clothes thrown away in Europe are recycled. (T) (F)



10. What is your opinion regarding Emma's quote? Explain in detail. Bring examples.

"As consumers we have so much power to change the world by just being careful in what we buy."

Emma Watson

11. Circle the best answer according to the text.

- Fast fashion is the mass production of clothes at...
 - allow cost
 - a low cost
 - tall low cost
 - all low cost
- They are put in shops and online quickly to create...
 - a highs demand
 - a highly demand
 - a hide demand
 - a high demand
- The way people are buying clothes is adding to the problem...
 - off clothing waste
 - of clothe in waste
 - of cloth thin waste
 - of clothing waste
- Many years ago, people went to stores and...
 - tried clothes in
 - tried clothes on
 - tried clothes son
 - tried clothes zone
- People order cheap clothes on the Internet and if they don't like them, they...
 - sends them back
 - sender them back
 - send them back
 - sending them back
- It seems the fashion industry is...
 - not sous sustainable
 - not sew sustainable
 - not sews sustainable
 - not so sustainable

Project work

- 12. Write an 80-100-word article for your school newspaper using the structure recommended on page 125. Include different tips regarding how people can change their behaviour in order not to harm the planet. Use the vocabulary from this lesson.**



Lesson 3

FIGHTING FOR THE GREEN CAUSE

"The greatest threat to our planet is the belief that someone else will save it."

Robert Swan



Speaking

1. What does a green city mean?
What cities are considered to be green?
Would you like to live in such a city? Why?
Which of these words refer to green cities?

fashionable *commercial* *sustainable*
industrial *eco-city* *climate-focused*
energy efficient *ecological*

VOCABULARY FOCUS

hub – the central part of something

claim – say that something is true or is a fact, although you cannot prove it

inkjet printer – an electronic printer that blows ink onto paper

forecast – a statement about what will happen in the future

living roof – a type of roof that has plants growing on it

midst – the middle part of something

Reading

2. Read the text and insert the missing headlines. Create a chart to include all the cities and their efforts to fight climate change mentioned in the text.

- a. Installing cool roofs
- b. Growing living roofs
- c. Creating green offices
- d. Innovating efficient office gadgets

CITIES FIGHTING CLIMATE CHANGE

Our urban areas are hubs of high heat and energy consumption. But people all over the world make efforts to help us turn down the heat. Let's **find out** what some cities are doing to fight the climate change.

(1) _____ For several years, Chicago has been the **greenest place** to work in the USA. 71.1% of all its office buildings are energy-efficient. Other cities which can also be called working green champions are San Francisco, Atlanta, and Los Angeles.

(2) _____ Energy-efficient electronics are playing a key role in our efforts to become more ecological and reduce consumption. **Epson**, for example, has developed Heat-Free Technology used in their inkjet printers, which uses very little power when printing compared to laser printers.

(3) _____ The surface of a cool roof, made of materials to reflect sunlight and heat away from the building, stays up to **50-60°F** cooler in summer months. The City of Phoenix, the hottest city in the United States, is actively encouraging the installation of cool roofs as part of its heat fighting plan.

(4) _____ Made of green vegetation, living roofs make less harmful urban heat and other aspects of climate change. They can improve food security and biodiversity. Singapore is one of the most **well-known leaders** in living roof design. It constantly creates "cities in a garden" in business centres, bus lines, hotels, and regular houses and blocks of flats.

3. Find in the text words that correspond to the definitions below. Use them in your own sentences.

- _____ the act of using energy, food or materials; the amount used
- _____ the quality of being hot
- _____ try hard to stop, deal with or oppose something bad
- _____ the act of fixing equipment or furniture in position so that it can be used
- _____ a person or thing that is the best, or in first place in a race, business, etc.

4. Complete the sentences with the highlighted words from the text.

- It is interesting to _____ what some cities are doing in order to fight the climate change.
- Chicago has led the United States as the _____ to work.
- _____ has developed Heat-Free Technology used in their inkjet printers.
- The surface of a cool roof stays up to _____ in summer months.
- Singapore is one of the most _____ in living roof design.

5. Put the words in the correct order to make meaningful sentences.

- consumption / hubs / areas / are / urban / of / and / Our / increased / heat / energy
- to help / all over / turn down / are / Efforts / in play / the world / us / the heat
- try / cities / to fight / change / Many / the climate
- wave / spaces / are / a key role / electronics / in the / of / energy-efficient / green / playing / office / in cities
- printers / power / draw / when / inkjet printers / compared / printing / to laser / very little
- in the / City / of / is / The / city / the hottest / United States / Phoenix

Grammar

6. Fill in the blanks with **either... or** or **neither... nor**.

- I know _____ your sister _____ your brother. Can you introduce me to them?
- We can _____ eat at the restaurant _____ go home and have dinner there.
- _____ Fred _____ Greg is going do to this project. I am very upset.
- You can _____ win _____ lose this game. Everything depends on you.
- I will have _____ fish _____ meat tonight. Both of the dishes are delicious.
- She will _____ send you a message _____ call you tonight. The connection will be rather poor there.

GRAMMAR FOCUS

► **Either ... or** is used to show two or more possibilities. **Neither ... nor** is used to show something is not true or doesn't happen out of two or more options.

- It was **either** in May **or** in June.
- This shirt is made of **neither** wool **nor** cotton.

Listening

7. 🎧 Listen to the text. Which environmental celebrity activists does it mention? Fill in the missing words.

Wildlife, philanthropist, awareness, "role-models", activism, environmentalists, networking, influential, to advocate, sustainable

ENVIRONMENTAL CELEBRITY ACTIVISTS

Nowadays, numerous celebrities take initiative to fight against climate change. These environmental celebrity activists are seen as _____ by the public. Their efforts to promote eco-friendly choices in the daily lives of people make a positive impact.

Celebrity _____ is one of the influential ways to reach the midst the people's mind. British environmentalist Sir David Attenborough is a legendary filmmaker and broadcaster, the founder of World _____ Fund in 1960s and patron of several charitable organisations. He serves as a very _____ role model of environmental conservation.

The famous actor and producer, Leonardo DiCaprio has proven to be one of the most outspoken _____ in Hollywood. In 1998 he established The Leonardo DiCaprio Foundation that focuses on the alarming environmental issues and the protection of endangered species. Being an actor, he has used film as a medium to raise _____ among people.

Prince Harry, the Duke of Sussex is one of the great environment campaigners like his father and grandfather. The royal family has always encouraged them _____ for environmental causes. He has always shown his passion for nature and asked to initiate climate actions to save the planet.

Ben Affleck is an actor, _____ and a lifelong environmental activist who fights for the critical environmental issues and raises awareness to combat climate change. He uses his social _____ sites like Twitter to encourage his followers to take climate actions, promote environmentalism and choose a _____ lifestyle by making environmentally conscious choices. Together we can make the world a better place!

PRONUNCIATION CHALLENGE	
Chicago	UK, US /ʃiˈkɑːɡəʊ/
Phoenix	UK, US /ˈfiːnɪks/
temperature	UK /ˈtempərətʃə(r)/ US /ˈtempərətʃər/
conscious	UK /ˈkɒnʃəs/ US /ˈkɑːnʃə/

8. Make up meaningful expressions. Use them in your own sentences.

- | | |
|-------------|---|
| 1. fight | a. for environmental causes |
| 2. promote | b. awareness among people |
| 3. be | c. eco-friendly choices |
| 4. raise | d. climate change |
| 5. advocate | e. climate actions |
| 6. take | f. one of the most famous environmentalists |



9. Listen to the text again and complete the table.

Celebrity's name	What he does to fight climate change
Ben Affleck	
Sir David Attenborough	
Prince Harry	
Leonardo DiCaprio	

10. Choose one of the following greenest cities in the world. Create a digital or traditional poster to explain why it is an example for other cities to follow.

- | | |
|------------------|-------------|
| › Washington, DC | › Singapore |
| › Copenhagen | › Vancouver |
| › Amsterdam | › Vienna |



Writing



11. Choose a person who fights against climate change and inspired you to do the same. Write an 80-100-word photo essay about him / her using the following questions:

- What is the person's background?
- What important things has this person done to fight against climate change?
- Why is he / she inspiring?
- How has he / she changed or influenced your life?

Lesson 4

THE UNTOUCHED BEAUTY

"We travel not to escape life, but for life
not to escape us." Anonymous



VOCABULARY FOCUS

preservation – the act of keeping something in its original state or in good condition

countless – too many to be counted or mentioned

boundless – without limits

foster – encourage something to develop

geyser – a natural spring that sometimes sends hot water or steam up into the air

bevy – a large group of people or things of the same kind

Speaking

1. What was the most beautiful place you have seen in your life?

What is a national park?

Why are national parks important? Name a few national parks from your country.

Reading

2. Work in pairs. Before reading the text, agree or disagree with the following statements. Read the text and check your answers.

1. The main purpose of the national parks is just to entertain people.
2. National parks also serve a vital economic role.
3. US National Parks see approximately 218 million visitors every year.
4. The NPS estimates it provides some 20,000 full-time equivalent jobs within the parks system.
5. Entry fees to all national parks are very expensive and not all the people can afford it.
6. Visitors to national parks learn about respecting nature and wildlife.

WHY ARE NATIONAL PARKS IMPORTANT?

National parks are areas known for their natural beauty, where conservation of land and wildlife is practised. If you asked Wallace Stegner, an American novelist and environmentalist, he would tell you that "national parks are the best idea we ever had."

The primary purpose of national parks is the preservation of the natural environment for the benefit, education and enjoyment of others. In the US, national parks protect areas of natural beauty including the plants and wildlife that live there, and provide access, recreational opportunities and educational programmes for people to learn about these natural habitats.

National parks serve a vital role in maintaining ecological biodiversity, supporting US economy and providing cultural preservation and education. National parks also serve a vital economic role. US national parks see approximately 318 million visitors every year who help support the countless communities surrounding the parks, and the National Parks Service estimates it provides some 20,000



PRONUNCIATION CHALLENGE

Yosemite	UK, US /jəʊˌseməti/
Wyoming	UK, US /waɪˈəʊmɪŋ/
Colorado	UK / ˌkɒləˈrɑːdəʊ/ US / ˌkɑːləˈrædəʊ/
acre	UK / ˈeɪkə(r)/ US / ˈeɪkər/

full-time equivalent jobs within the parks system, including biologists, engineers, historians, law enforcement officers and curators.

Finally, national parks serve an important cultural function, preserving historical sites as well as natural features, providing education and of course the boundless opportunities for healthy recreation. Most visitors pack their hiking boots on a visit with plans to explore the 21,000 miles of trails in the national parks.

Visitors to national parks learn about respecting nature and wildlife as well as about the natural environment, which helps foster the appreciation of nature. More importantly, entry fees to all national parks are affordable to almost all income levels. All combined, national parks promote access, equity, education and inspiration to millions of people.

3. Find in the text synonyms for the words given below. Make up your own sentences.

goal	biological variety	to sustain	supervisor	habitat	impartiality
------	--------------------	------------	------------	---------	--------------

4. Ask questions to the following answers.

1. _____? - American novelist and environmentalist.
2. _____? - Areas of national beauty.
3. _____? - Approximately 318 million visitors every year.
4. _____? - Cultural function.
5. _____? - 21,000 miles of trails.
6. _____? - Promote access, equity and education for people.

5. Match the halves of the sentences and find out some fascinating facts about the national parks from the USA. Which ones have you already heard about and which ones were a discovery for you?

1 A remote Native American tribe	a put on a light display every summer.
2 One of the waterfalls at Yosemite National Park	b they can dissolve a human body overnight.
3 The fireflies at Congaree National Park	c were found at Channel Islands National Park.
4 The hot springs at Yellowstone are so acidic,	d lives deep inside the Grand Canyon.
5 Death Valley is	e looks like lava.
6 The oldest human bones in North America	f the hottest place on the planet.

Grammar

GRAMMAR FOCUS

- ▶ We use the **Past Perfect Continuous** for actions that started in the past and were still in progress when another action occurred. It often shows how long something continued.
- ▶ The Past Perfect Continuous is formed using the construction **had been + the present participle (root + -ing)**.

- They **had been walking** in the mountains for hours, so they were exhausted.
- We **had been driving** for a few hours before we realised that we were lost.

6. Complete the sentences with the Past Perfect Continuous form of the verbs.

1. My grandfather _____ (live) in his old house for ages before he moved in with us.
2. He _____ (teach) English for five years before he decided to leave his job and go travelling.
3. _____ (she wait) for long before the bus arrived?
4. They _____ (not walk) for long when they realised they were lost.
5. How long _____ (you dig) before you found the buried treasure?
6. We _____ (play) in the rain since midday, so we were very wet.

7. Complete the sentences with Past Perfect Simple or Past Perfect Continuous.

1. The woman _____ (buy) her plane ticket before she booked the hotel rooms.
2. As the taxi drove away, I remembered that I _____ (leave) my bag in my room.
3. The students _____ (prepare) for their journey for months.
4. The climbers _____ (finally reach) the top of the mountain after hours of walking.
5. The skier _____ (return) to the hotel before the storm started.

Listening

8. Before listening to the text, guess if the statements from the list are true or false. Listen and check your answers. Why are these parks the best ones in the USA?

1. There are around 63 national parks in the USA. (T) (F)
2. Yosemite National Park is known for its forests. (T) (F)
3. Yellowstone National Park stretches across four states. (T) (F)
4. Glacier National Park includes 200 lakes across Montana. (T) (F)
5. The Grand Canyon is situated in Arizona. (T) (F)
6. Arches National Park covers nearly 77,000 acres in eastern Iowa. (T) (F)

9. Fill in the gaps. Then listen and check.

1. The National Park Service has _____ millions of acres for education and enjoyment.
2. One of California's _____ national parks is the Yosemite National Park.
3. _____ and _____ define the Glacier National Park.
4. The Grand Canyon is _____.
5. Arches National Park is situated in _____.
6. It is a great place for _____, rock climbers, _____ and photographers.

10. Listen to the text again and circle the right word.

1. There are ample **scene** / **scenic** / **scenery** hiking and camping opportunities in Yosemite as well.
2. Yellowstone has many **links** / **likes** / **lakes** and mountains.
3. Glacier National Park hosts plenty of **three** / **free** / **fry** activities for visitors of all ages.
4. You need to see the **Great** / **Greed** / **Grand** Canyon in person.
5. Oddly shaped sandstone monuments **occupy** / **occur** / **occupied** every view.
6. Arches National Park is an **amazing** / **excellent** / **beautiful** place for visitors.

Writing

11. Choose one of the best national parks in the world from the list below. Write an 80-100-word email to your best friend explaining why you would like to visit it. Use the structure recommended on page 121.

- ▶ **Yosemite National Park**
- ▶ **Yellowstone National Park**
- ▶ **Glacier National Park**
- ▶ **Grand Canyon National Park**
- ▶ **Sequoia National Park**
- ▶ **Banff National Park**

Lesson 5

GREEN TOURISM

"Earth provides enough to satisfy every man's need, but not every man's greed."

Mahatma Gandhi



VOCABULARY FOCUS

overfishing – the process of taking so many fish from the sea, a river, etc. that the number of fish in it becomes very low

reserve – a piece of land that is a protected area for animals, plants

Speaking

1. What do you know about green tourism or ecotourism? How can it be developed? Why is it important?
2. Work in pairs. Take the quiz and learn about the sustainability in the tourism sector.

1. Sustainable tourism is characterised by:
 - a. environmental respect
 - b. benefitting the local economy
 - c. preservation of local culture
 - d. all three

4. Stimulating and contributing to sustainable consumption in the tourism sector is a task:
 - a. mainly for environment protection organizations
 - b. mainly for transport companies
 - c. mainly for tourism service providers
 - d. mainly for local and national governmental organizations
 - e. all of the above

2. Today's tourist expectations are increasingly based on the combination of:
 - a. sun, sea and sand
 - b. nature and culture
 - c. nature, leisure activities and culture
 - d. none of the above
5. You can improve the environmental impact of a tourist operation by _____ (choose the most direct answer).
 - a. having tourist volunteer in the local community
 - b. cooking a local style meal
 - c. installing solar panels
 - d. building a school

- Quiz time!
3. Tourism is:
 - a. the movement of people, spatially and temporarily out of their own communities for leisure and business purposes
 - b. any movement of people out of their homes longer than for 24 hours
 - c. fun activity
 - d. none of the above
 6. Natural environmental-based tourism is known as?
 - a. pilgrimage tourism
 - b. agro-tourism
 - c. eco-tourism
 - d. none of the above

Reading

3. Read the text and match the destinations with the pictures. Create a mind map to explain the term "ecotourism" using the information provided in the text.

THE TIME HAS COME TO TRAVEL MORE RESPONSIBLY

Tourism is the largest industry in the world. Like other major industries, it is controlled by large transnational corporations, who profit at the expense of local communities and the environment. By choosing to travel more responsibly and sustainably, you can help to balance the negative impacts of tourism. Ecotourism or Green Tourism is a nature-based tourism in which the tourists observe and appreciate the natural environment and its traditional cultures.



Costa Rica is one of the most well-known examples of ecotourism. Over 25% of the country is made up of national parks, wildlife reserves and protected lands. It is a tropical destination full of rainforests, cloud forests, countless beaches, volcanoes and mountains. The Corcovado National Park is one of the most biodiverse places on the planet. To protect it, the daily number of visitors is limited and you must have a guide to visit.



Marine conservation programmes in Sri Lanka. This tiny teardrop island in the Indian ocean is a marine wildlife haven. Ocean giants such as blue whales can be seen along the south coast all the time. Various community projects, such as Oceanswell, organise community clean-ups, advise businesses about the dangers of pollution and overfishing, and promote responsible whale watching.



Palau app-based rewards system. You might have never heard of Palau before, but this little island in the Pacific Ocean is revolutionising ecotourism. If you visit Palau responsibly and sustainably, you will be rewarded. Palau has introduced an app-based rewards system where you earn points every time you help to preserve its fragile ecosystem. You could wear reef-safe sunscreen, eat sustainably-sourced local food and learn about Palau's culture. Every time you tick something off the list, you will get closer to winning an exclusive activity such as diving. The main reward is knowing that you are truly caring and helping a culturally-rich and magnificent place on earth.

4. Answer the questions. Which of these places would you like to visit? Why?

- What industry is considered to be the biggest in the world?
- How is ecotourism defined?
- What is Corcovado?
- Where is Sri Lanka situated?
- What is special about this place?
- How does the Palau app work?



5. Match the words with the definitions. Use them in sentences of your own.

- | | |
|-------------------------|--|
| 1. transnational | a. encourage people to like, do or support something |
| 2. balance | b. the sport or activity of swimming or moving around under water |
| 3. guide | c. involving several nations |
| 4. whale | d. a person whose job is showing a place or a particular route to visitors |
| 5. promote | e. a very large animal that lives in the sea |
| 6. diving | f. give several things equal amounts of importance, time, or money so that a situation is successful |

Grammar

6. Complete the conditional sentences with the correct form of the verbs.

- If I _____ (live) near the sea, I would scuba dive.
- If I _____ (be) richer, I would buy a paddleboard.
- We wouldn't go to the sports centre every weekend if my family _____ (not enjoy) it.
- You would get into the team if you _____ (practise) more.

- If she didn't spend all her time skateboarding, she _____ (get) better grades at school.
- You _____ (not feel) so tired if you went to bed earlier.

7. Rewrite the sentences using the second conditional.

- I don't have a bike, so I take the bus to school.
- He doesn't read magazines, so he doesn't know much about green tourism.
- Alice isn't good at running, that's why she stays at home.
- We don't have any money, so we can't go travelling.
- We don't have enough space, so we will have to leave the baggage.
- My friends don't have tickets, so they can't travel with us.

Listening

8. Listen to the text. How can we be green tourists? Name the person who says the following:

- We can respect and learn from local traditions and ways of life.
- Being green is not about owning a lot of things.
- What impact can ecotourism have?
- Enjoy the geography of the place you are visiting.
- What is ecotourism for you?
- Ecotourism helps the local economy.

9. Use the given words to complete the sentences. Listen again and check.

think, eco-friendly, souvenirs, behave, local businesses, memories, local food, eco shops

- Ecotourism is about creating _____.
- Ecotourism supports _____.
- We can buy _____ and locally - made _____.
- I am always thinking of new ways to be _____.
- We visit urban gardens, _____, neighbourhood associations and cultural centres.
- If you _____ green, you _____ green.

GRAMMAR FOCUS

Second Conditional

If clause	Main clause
past simple	would + infinitive

▶ The second conditional is used to imagine present or future situations that are impossible or unlikely in reality.

You would be healthier if you did some exercise.

If I won an Olympic gold medal, I'd be famous.

- If I were you, I would take up a sport.

▶ We may use **could** or **might** in the main clause.

- Jack **could** get a better mark if he studied harder.

▶ **NOTE:** We usually use **were** for all persons in second conditional sentences.

- If Luke **were** better at English, he would take the exam.



Writing

10. Your penfriend has decided to go on a vacation with his / her family. They want to make their trip eco-friendly. Write an 80-100-word email to offer valuable advice according to the structure recommended on page 121. Make use of the following words and expressions:

- ▶ local food
- ▶ locally-made souvenirs
- ▶ check accommodation websites
- ▶ walk
- ▶ find places
- ▶ make memories
- ▶ avoid crowds
- ▶ use local guides

Lesson 6

LET'S CHANGE THE WAY WE LIVE!

"I don't want to protect the environment.
I want to create a world where the
environment doesn't need protection."
Anonymous

VOCABULARY FOCUS

die out – stop existing

compost – a mixture of decayed (destroyed by natural processes) plants, food, etc. that can be added to soil to help plants grow

compost – make something into compost

Speaking

1. Give a definition of the word **environment**.
What environmental problems are suggested by these photos?
2. Brainstorm in pairs.
 - a. What environmental problems are there in your country or region? Which do you think are the most serious?
 - b. What actions can people take to help solve them?



Reading

3. Read the text and fill in the missing parts of the sentences.

- a. can compost their food
- b. widespread use of fertilisers and pesticides
- c. we are polluting our oceans with plastic and chemicals
- d. governments to take action to reduce pollution and improve the environment
- e. manufacture the things we need more efficiently
- f. we need to change the way we live

HOW CAN WE HELP PROTECT THE ENVIRONMENT?

Modern technology has many benefits – we can produce food more cheaply and in greater quantities, we can (1)_____ and we can travel and communicate more easily. On the one hand, our activities often have negative impacts on the environment. It is well known that (2)_____, many species are dying out and natural areas are disappearing as cities spread. Scientists agree that we need to act in order to protect the world we live in before it's too late. But how can we do this?

Most people accept that for protecting the environment, (3)_____. As individual, we can help the environment by living simpler: we can buy fewer things and keep them longer. We can also use public transport and only use cars and planes when necessary; we can eat locally-produced food and we can recycle more. People with their own houses and gardens (4)_____, grow organic vegetables and invest in solar panels to provide energy.

However, not everyone agrees that the responsibility for protecting the environment lies with individuals. They point out that most environmental destruction is caused by companies, not individual people. For example, many people are worried that (5)_____ threatens wildlife and pollutes soil and water, and that cutting down forests destroys the habitats of birds and animals. Also, pollution of the sea is often caused by waste from factories or by spills from oil tankers, and scientists warn that overfishing could lead to fish disappearing from the oceans.

People believe that these things can be changed. We can do a lot as individuals to help the environment by behaving in a more responsible way. We also need (6)_____. Just in this way, the world will become a better place to live in.

4. Match four of the descriptions below with paragraphs 1-4 in the text. Bring arguments

- Introduction – stating the problem
- Introduction – giving author’s point of view
- How individuals can help protect the environment
- How large companies damage the environment
- How large companies can help the environment
- Conclusion – restating the problem
- Conclusion – author’s point of view

PRONUNCIATION CHALLENGE	
pesticide	UK, US /ˈpestɪsaɪd/
threaten	UK, US /ˈθreɪn/

5. Work in small groups. Create a graphic organiser to include all the tips regarding how we can help protect the environment mentioned in the text. Compare it with the graphic organisers created by other teams.

6. Read the text again and complete the sentences.

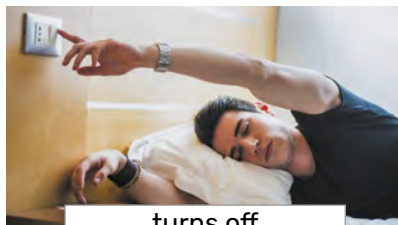
1. ... in order to protect the world we live in before it’s too late.
2. ... only use cars and planes when necessary.
3. ... is caused by companies, not individual people.
4. ... by waste from factories or by spills from oil tankers.
5. ... things can be changed.
6. ... a better place to live in.



7. Go around the class and find someone who does the following on a regular basis. Report your findings to the class.



recycles paper, bottles and metal



turns off unnecessary lights



rides a bicycle



has volunteered for an environmental event



has energy-saving bulbs in their home




unplugs their battery re-charger when it is not in use

8. Complete the following sentences with the correct form of the phrasal verbs.

die out, point out, cut down, take action, throw away, run out of

1. Consumers _____ around 50 billion plastic bags annually.
2. This species has nearly _____ because its habitat is being destroyed.
3. We will _____ air long before we need food and water.
4. A lot of trees in our region _____ long before we moved here.
5. She tried in vain _____ to him the unfairness of his actions.
6. We have to _____ till it's not too late.

Listening

9.  Imogen Napper is a National Geographic explorer. What questions would you ask if you had the chance to interview her. Listen to the interview and compare.

10. Match the halves of the sentences.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| 1 The litter and plastic packaging | a _____ sources pollution in the Ganges. |
| 2 I even explore the | b paper or cardboard and therefore plastic free. |
| 3 We also look for | c has a high percentage of recycled plastics. |
| 4 Shampoo bar packing is | d _____ seems to be getting worse. |
| 5 I look for packaging that | e _____ on the pack. |
| 6 Check the information | f packaging that has less impact on the planet. |

11. Listen again and order the sentences.

- We can take one green step of our own and make more sustainable choices every day.
- You could switch to reusable or refillable packs which uses a lot less plastic.
- And you know, the average person uses 800 shampoo bottles in their lifetime.
- Tubes can integrate cardboard from responsible sources can use around half of the amount of plastic.
- We can change our habits and our relationship with packaging.
- Choosing larger family sizes can also help.

Project work

12. Find an online footprint calculator. Measure how much of the resources of the planet you and your family consume on a regular basis. Create a monthly plan to reduce your consumption. Design an infographic which will explain your plan of action according to the example on page 124. Present it to your colleagues. Some ideas to inspire you:

- › use more public transportation
- › buy less packaged food
- › consume less electricity
- › print fewer pages
- › recycle clothes
- › plant flowers and trees

1. Read the text and complete the sentences with the corresponding words.

Britain's King Charles cares about the environment. He was going to speak at the COP27 climate change conference in 2022. UK newspapers said he was not going to do it. That was because of former Britain's prime minister. Liz Truss, asked him not to go. A royal expert said he had to think carefully about his first overseas trip as a king.

Newspapers said Charles disagreed with Ms. Truss on the climate. Truss had already lifted a ban on fracking. Fracking risks environmental damage. Charles had already a history of "declaring war" on climate change. He once called for "trillions, not billions, of dollars" to fight it. The US President Biden praised King Charles' leadership.

- a. King Charles was going to speak at the COP27 _____ conference.
- b. _____ said that he would not attend the conference.
- c. He was asked by _____ not to go to the conference.
- d. The prime minister had already lifted a ban on _____.
- e. Fracking risks _____ damage.
- f. The US President _____ King Charles' _____.

A
0
1
2
3
4
5
6

2. Complete the blanks with either ...or / neither ...nor.

1. They will have _____ tea _____ coffee. She likes both.
2. Our granny drinks _____ milk _____ juice. She doesn't like them.
3. Their friends speak _____ English _____ French. But they would like to learn them.
4. I would like to learn _____ Spanish _____ Italian. These are the languages I like most of all.
5. She eats _____ meat _____ fish. She says both are disgusting.
6. I will have _____ an orange _____ a banana. I have no preference.

A
0
1
2
3
4
5
6

3. Complete the sentences with Present Perfect Simple or Present Perfect Continuous.

1. _____ you ever _____ (be) to Italy?
2. I _____ (write) this essay for two hours.
3. How long _____ they _____ (swim) today?
4. My mom _____ just _____ (call) me.
5. He _____ (live) in this town for a long time.
6. _____ you _____ (visit) Paris yet?

A
0
1
2
3
4
5
6

4. Complete the sentences with Past Perfect Simple or Past Perfect Continuous.

1. They _____ (take) the decision before I got home.
2. How long _____ you _____ (compete) in the contest?
3. We _____ (speak) to the prime minister before the president arrived.
4. My sister _____ (walk) alone for five hours.
5. He _____ already _____ (have) the task when they entered the room.
6. He _____ (travel) for two months before he got home.

A
0
1
2
3
4
5
6

5. Complete the sentences using Conditional II.

1. If I _____ (find) her address, I _____ (send) her an invitation.
2. I _____ (read) the book if _____ (borrow) it from the library.
3. If I _____ (be) you, I _____ (not do) this.
4. John _____ (buy) a Ferrari if he _____ (have) money.
5. She _____ (run) if she _____ (see) a bear.
6. If we _____ (like) the house, we _____ (rent) it.

A
0
1
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TRANSCRIPTS



Unit 1 Lesson 2

Ex. 11 p. 11

Reporter: Good morning, Mrs Jackson, as far as we understood you would like to tell us about a school in England that apologised to 50 students for punishing them for wearing the “wrong trousers”?

Mrs Jackson: Yes, that’s right.

Reporter: Would you be so kind to tell us about the incident.

Mrs Jackson: Pupils at the school got detention for not following school uniform rules. They spent eight hours in a small classroom. School bosses said the trousers were “skin-tight” and not right for school. The school was tightening its uniform rules. It did not think students would wear so many different types of trousers.

Reporter: How did parents react?

Mrs Jackson: Parents were very angry. A mother said her daughter was in a room for eight hours and was “deeply distressed”.

Reporter: What was she punished for?

Mrs Jackson: She said her daughter was punished because teachers did not like her trousers. The school said her daughter’s trousers were “skin-tight” but the mother said they weren’t. She said her daughter lost two days’ education because of a “ridiculous” rule.

Reporter: How did the school do?

Mrs Jackson: The school sent parents a letter to say students should wear black “tailored” trousers.

Reporter: Did the school principal say anything about that?

Mrs Jackson: He apologised and said that they need to be much more specific with people in future.

Unit 1 Lesson 3

Ex. 9 p. 14

If you are a student in New York State, then you have the unique opportunity to go on a field trip to the famous American Museum of Natural History. Field trips were put on hold during the pandemic, but now schools all around New York State can book a trip to learn about the natural wonders outside the classroom. One of the teachers said: “We’ve been exploring habitats in the classroom and through

science, and we decided to take students on a field trip to the museum. I usually hand out worksheets asking students to write down what they noticed, and what they wondered. Soon the museum will open a new wing, featuring an insectarium, so the exploring is going to get even more exciting.” The museum was officially created 150 years ago. Nearly 5 million people visit the institution every year. Each year, the museum organizes more than 100 research expeditions that visit destinations around the world.

Unit 1 Lesson 4

Ex. 7 p. 17

The words “Extracurricular activities” are said by parents, teachers and friends to encourage you to get involved in your school and community. According to a survey done by USA Today, 59% out of 1000 teenagers report that managing their time to balance all activities is very stressful.

Personally, I wasn’t willing to get into extracurricular activities because of all the stress. I’m not very good at multitasking. When there is an option on doing sports or staying at home to study, I would stay home. Having to focus on more than one thing at a time (multitasking) is scientifically proven to not work. Humans can’t multitask.

Due to sports and hobbies, students might not have time to do the homework or be able to come in after school to ask for help when they don’t understand something in class.

According to Daily Mail “Pupils with more than 10 extracurricular activities a week had a four percent lower grade average than normal and even achieved worse results than school friends who had no organised pursuits outside of school.”

Extracurriculars are pushed down your throat since the first day of school. Teachers will sit everyone down to tell you how you should get involved, parents will do the same.

Although some people may believe that extracurriculars can be beneficial there are several downsides to these activities.

Unit 1 Lesson 5

Ex. 8 p. 20

MY GREEN SCHOOL DREAM

I grew up in a very small village in Canada, and I'm an undiagnosed dyslexic. I had a really hard time in school. When I got married, my wife and I decided to do something unusual. We decided to give back locally. And here it is: it's called the Green School. I know it doesn't look like a school, but it is extremely, extremely green. The classrooms have no walls. The teacher is writing on a bamboo blackboard. The desks are not square. At Green School, the children are smiling – an unusual thing for school, especially for me. The classrooms have natural light. They're beautiful. And when the natural breeze isn't enough, the kids deploy bubbles, but not the kind of bubbles you know. These bubbles are made from natural cotton and rubber from the rubber tree. These kids did a little graffiti on their desks. The first one was called sanding and the second one was called re-waxing. But since that happened, they own those desks. They know they can control their world.

Green School is a place of pioneers, local and global. The kids are from 25 countries. When I see them together, I know that they're working out how to live in the future. It's a school where you don't learn only reading and writing, but you also learn other things.

Unit 2 Lesson 1

Ex. 10 p. 27

1. My favourite hobby is drawing and colouring. I love to draw houses, mountains, flowers, birds, plants, and nature drawings. I have good sketches, colour pencils, crayons, and paint boxes. I paint the pictures in beautiful colours. I will try to paint it with different colour combinations.

2. I have a small garden in front of my house. My mother helps me in maintaining my garden. Gardening is my hobby. I have flower plants like rose, lily, jasmine, and some more also. I also have tomato plants, lemon trees, apple trees, and a plum tree. I like to plant new plants. Every day, I water my plants in the morning and in the evening.

3. It's a healthy habit to read. It's a pretty good time, in fact. I do consider reading books to be my favourite hobby. Books are my closest friends. There are books accessible in a variety of topics, languages, etc. Reading books gives me deep knowledge as well as the ability to speak more clearly.

Unit 2 Lesson 2

Ex. 13 p. 30

The Microsoft founder **Bill Gates** spent his early adolescence at Seattle's prestigious preparatory school. As a result, Bill Gates became fascinated with computers. In high school, Gates and his Microsoft partner went into business together for the first time. When Gates was 15, he invented a programme for measuring traffic movement in the neighbourhood. Gates attended Harvard University after high school but quit in 1975 to work full-time on Microsoft, which eventually earned him the world's richest self-made billionaire.

Oprah Winfrey used to work at a small radio station. She lived with various family members before moving in with her father in Nashville, Tennessee, when she was 14 years old. Her life was drastically altered as a result of the migration. Winfrey excelled in school, earning honour roll status and becoming the most popular girl in her class at East Nashville High School. More importantly, she developed an interest in media and joined the school's speaking team. When she was 16, she earned her first job as a broadcaster for a Nashville radio station. As a 19-year-old student at Tennessee State University, Winfrey received a call from a local television station and dropped out to pursue a career in the media.

David Beckham was the family's only son. A middle child between two sisters, Beckham grew up with parents and siblings who were committed fans of Manchester United. David inherited his parents' love of Manchester United, and his main sporting passion was football. When David was a toddler, his dad, Ted made balls out of rolled-up socks for him to kick. He became a phenom almost from the moment he could first kick a soccer ball. By the age of four, he was making his technique perfect for several hours a week in the park close to his home. His dream kick-started at this point.

Unit 2 Lesson 3

Ex. 8 p. 33

1. It is an Olympic sport and is played at all levels of society and at all ages. The sport can be played by anyone who can hold a racket, including wheelchair users. The modern game of this sport originated in Birmingham, England, in the late 19th century. As a racket sport, it is played either individually against a single opponent or between two teams of two players each.

2. Invented in 1891 by Canadian-American gym teacher in United States, this sport has evolved to become one of the world's most popular and widely viewed sports. The NBA is the most significant professional league in the world in terms of popularity, salaries, talent, and level of competition. It is a team sport in which two teams, most commonly of five players each, compete with the primary objective of shooting a ball through the defender's basket.

3. It is a club-and-ball sport in which players use various clubs to hit balls into a series of holes on a course in as few strokes as possible. Unlike most ball games, it cannot and does not use a standardised playing area. Courses typically have 18 or 9 holes, although they may have another number of holes. The modern game of this sport originated in 15th century Scotland.

Unit 2 Lesson 4

Ex. 10 p. 36

Routines and rituals were defining features of the Queen's reign. The Queen frequently had a cup of Earl Grey to wake her up at 7:00 a.m. Reading many newspapers at breakfast was usually the same Queen's menu most mornings. Mornings were spent attending meetings and sorting through her red boxes. Afternoon trips to the Palace were followed by refreshments and the reading of further parliamentary reports. Usually, a cocktail reception or public meal was possible.

Though Elizabeth II did not keep to a regular fitness routine, physical movement was a part of her regular activities for years. She walked her corgis around the gardens of Buckingham Palace in the afternoons. Despite being nearly always hard at work, the Queen took time to rest and recharge, with countryside getaways to Balmoral Castle, spending time in nature or enjoying quiet time alone.

Unit 4 Lesson 1

Ex. 10 p. 62

Amazon was founded by Jeff Bezos from his garage in Bellevue, Washington, on July 5, 1994. Initially an online marketplace for books, it has expanded into a multitude of product categories. It is one of the Big Five American information technology companies, alongside Alphabet, Apple, Meta, and Microsoft. It is well known that Amazon.com is an American multinational technology company focusing on e-commerce, cloud computing, online advertising, digital streaming, and artificial intelligence. It has been referred to as "one of the most influential economic and cultural forces in the world", and is one of the world's most valuable brands. It has over 200 million subscribers worldwide, being the second-largest private employer in the United States.

Unit 4 Lesson 2

Ex. 9 p. 65

People's favourite TV chef Jamie Oliver believes that they shouldn't have to sacrifice tasty meals because of your busy schedule. Jamie's 15-Minute Meals pushes the concept of fast, everyday food to the next level. The aim of the show is to inspire and excite the viewers and show them just what they can achieve in a little amount of time, with a few clever ideas. So, in case people want to cook dinner quickly and easily for friends or family, they turn to their favourite celebrity chef to learn how to easily take their cooking to the next level. Whether they are looking to make a savoury chicken, chocolate dessert, or a healthy vegetarian entree, there is a Jamie Oliver recipe perfect for everyone!

Jamie cooks each recipe in real time, showing viewers every step of how to cook delicious meals in their own home. This British chef demonstrates how to best use key kitchen equipment and offers hints and tricks to help the everyday home cook get something to the table. Each simple recipe relies on produce easily bought from supermarkets and kitchen food you likely already own.

Unit 4 Lesson 3

Ex. 9 p. 68

Children love to watch animals outside of their storybooks and cartoons. A trip to the zoo is a chance to give life to their imagination and build an emotional connection with animals. Zoo visits enable children to learn about animals effectively, foster cognitive development and promote empathy and compassion. Observing and discussing animals creates an interest in conservation and the realisation that animals too have feelings and emotions. When children see an animal for the first time, it surprises them that it exists for real. They wouldn't even stop talking about how they saw an actual bear, which until then existed only as their stuffed teddy bear. With the knowledge that animals are living beings, children develop a greater sensitivity towards their environment and its conservation. It is necessary for them to know that animals too have emotions, just like they do, so that they grow up to be responsible towards nature. Children need to respect animals even though they are in cages.

Unit 4 Lesson 4

Ex. 9 p. 71

If you're having a fight with your parents, try having a calm conversation with them about what's going on. They'll probably be impressed to see you take such a serious approach to the problem, especially if you initiate it. Even when dealing with annoying siblings,

clear and calm communication is always the best way to sort things out and come to an agreement that works for everyone.

- Pick a time when no one is angry, upset, stressed or tired.
- Choose a place where you can sit and talk without being interrupted.
- Be willing to compromise, and come up with options you're willing to accept.
- Be honest. If something really upsets you, let the other person know.
- Listen to what the other person has to say, and accept that their point of view might be just as valid as yours.
- If talking feels impossible, try writing an email or a letter, explaining how you feel.
- If you can't reach a compromise, you might have to "agree to disagree". Remember that you can have your own opinions, based on your personal experience, beliefs and values, and you don't always have to agree with your family.

Unit 4 Lesson 5

Ex. 12 p. 74

Every year, people all over the world are producing a shocking amount of trash. Even though most of it can be recycled or composted, the majority is still dumped in landfills. Only about 13% is recycled on the global level. Hopefully, these recycling statistics will help people realise how important it is to recycle. Most of the materials take hundreds of years to decompose, and plastic needs up to 1,000 years. Besides preventing pollution, recycling delivers a number of other benefits. It preserves natural resources, saves energy, and protects the environment and human health.

Still, we want you to realise that there are some interesting recycling statistics for 2022.

- On average, every American produces 1,609 pounds of garbage every year.
- In 2018, 69.1 million tons of municipal solid waste was recycled in the US.
- Sweden dumps only 1% of trash in landfills.
- On the global level, we produce 2.12 billion tons of waste every year.
- China produces the largest amount of plastic packaging waste in the world.
- About 68% of paper and paperboard was recycled in 2018. 91% of plastic waste hasn't been recycled.
- The recycling industry creates more jobs than the solid waste management industry.

Unit 5 Lesson 1

Ex. 9 p. 78

Teen Kids News is celebrating two decades of delivering important news to teenagers. This weekly

half-hour programme is seen across the United States of America on more than 160 TV stations reaching out to over 10,000 schools and 9 million students. Teen Kids News is an American educational newsmagazine series aimed at adolescents between the ages of 13–16 years old and their parents. It discusses important issues in a format intended to educate and inform both children and adults. In-studio segments are shot at studios in Manhattan, New York City with field reports done on location around the country and world. The programme has won Emmy awards for artistic and technical merit for the American and international television industry. Its creator is Albert T. Primo: "The 9/11 attacks, wars in Afghanistan and Iraq, the explosion of Space Shuttle Columbia were very scary times, especially for teens. We needed a programme that kept them informed, without traumatising them." In 2003, Teen Kids News involved young newscasters who were ordinary kids. According to Producer Alan J. Weiss, "these kids did a better job at reporting the news than some of the adult journalists I've worked with." Shooting stories around the country, as well as around the world, Teen Kids News helps its young viewers understand important issues that directly concern them: avoiding internet predators, dealing with bullies, the importance of exercise and healthy eating, preparing for a job interview, choosing the right college or a career you don't need a college degree for. For example, the programme includes interviews with well-known personalities like Bruce Willis, Jay Z, Rhianna, Elijah Wood, Stephen King, Avril Lavigne, Channing Tatum, and the cast of the Harry Potter movies.

Unit 5 Lesson 2

Ex. 10 p. 81

Emma Watson plays one of the most wonderful teen heroines, Hermione Granger, of the Harry Potter movie series. Watson was just nine years old when she was cast in the first movie in 1999 and played the role in all seven of them. The last film was released in 2011 so she literally grew up on the screen in front of her teen fans. Watson graduated from Brown University in Rhode Island in May 2014 and early this summer was appointed as a UN Women Goodwill Ambassador. As part of her new role, she helped launch the UN Women campaign HeForShe, with the goal of inspiring men and boys to advocate for the ending of the gender inequality that women and girls face throughout the world. Emma gave a speech at the United Nations headquarters in New York City discussing feminism and it created quite a buzz. Her words inspired many, including a 15-year-old boy named Ed Haltom, who wrote a letter to the Sunday Telegraph about why boys should listen to Watson's message. For many people, just being an actress would be enough. But Watson wants to be more and to do more. She is not afraid to fight and speak up for what she believes in. Watson

said during her speech, “You might be thinking who is this Harry Potter girl, and what is she doing up on stage at the UN? I don’t know if I am qualified to be here. All I know is that I care about this problem. And I want to make it better.” Singer Taylor Swift said, “I wish when I was 12 years old, I had been able to watch a video of my favourite actress explaining in such an intellectual and beautiful way the definition of feminism.”

Unit 5 Lesson 3

Ex. 11 p. 84

The more online accounts and devices you have, the greater the scope for cybercriminals to cause you harm. Some of the biggest internet dangers include: identity theft, malware and viruses, phishing and scam emails, fake websites and cyberbullying. First, make sure your internet connection is secure. Using public Wi-Fi is not always safe. Avoid carrying out personal transactions such as online banking or online shopping. Choose strong passwords, as people often choose passwords that are easy to remember and, therefore, easy for hackers to guess. Check that websites look and feel reliable and if they have an up-to-date security certificate. Be careful where you click - a careless click can expose your personal data online or infect your device with malware. If you receive an e-mail, you’re not sure about, avoid clicking on any links within it or opening any attachments. Make sure your devices are secure - a report found that nearly a third of smartphone users didn’t use passwords, lock screens, or other security features to lock their phones. Be careful what you download. A top goal of cybercriminals is to trick you into downloading malware. Malware might be disguised as a fun app. Or it could be hidden on a malicious website that attempts to install malware on your device. Last, be careful what you post. The internet does not have a delete key. Any comment or image you post online may stay online forever because removing the original does not remove any copies that other people may have made.

Unit 5 Lesson 4

Ex. 8 p. 87

Stacker.com has published an interesting article about media fun facts. Let us check them out! Nearly 500 US newspapers shut down between 1970 and 2018. The availability of free online content has discouraged Americans from buying newspapers. Research shows 41% of Americans like getting their local news on television, 37% prefer getting it online, 13% say they prefer a printed newspaper, and 8% choose the radio. Newspapers have moved from paper and ink. The nation’s most popular news website is Yahoo News, which boasted of 175 million unique monthly visitors, Google placed second, followed by

CNN. More than four in 10 internet users in America say they get their news from Facebook. Just 17% said they got their news from Twitter, and 14% from Instagram. The oldest continuously published daily newspaper in the United States is the New York Post, which was founded in 1801. In terms of “news you can use,” weather is the topic cited as most important for everyday life by 70% of Americans surveyed. Being a journalist is not always a safe occupation. The most dangerous countries in 2019 were Syria and Mexico, where 10 journalists were killed in each. Do people believe the news? It depends on the country: trust in the news is highest in Finland and Portugal, and only 29% of Americans find news reliable, followed by South Korea, with a 21% trust level.

Unit 5 Lesson 5

Ex. 8 p. 90

In the past several years, in many parts of the world, there have been numerous attacks on people of different nationalities, races and cultures. Many celebrities united against these racist incidents and used their social media pages to support the victims and call for tolerance and peace. On her Twitter page, Rihanna, a famous American singer, posted: “The hate based on racism or ethnicity is disgusting! I’m heartbroken for the victims and my heart is with the loved ones of those we lost. The hate must stop!”. The American actor and producer Mark Ruffalo, known for his role as the superhero Hulk produced by Marvel Cinematic Universe, posted on his Twitter account: “Stop acting violently against other races. Do better!”. Ariana Grande posted a few Instagram stories encouraging the media to publish the true stories and provided resources for people who want to help the victims. Cardi B, a famous American singer, posted a message on her Instagram page: “Let’s stop having crazy anger. At this moment in life let’s all be one race, because at the end of the day, in the eyes of God, we are all one.”

Unit 5 Lesson 6

Ex. 11 p. 93

Culture shock refers to feelings of confusion or anxiety that people may experience when moving to a new country, when travelling or studying abroad. This cultural adjustment is normal and is the result of being in an unfamiliar environment. Culture shock can produce several symptoms, which can vary from person to person: being homesick, feeling isolated, disorientation, lack of concentration, irritability, sadness, sleep or eating disturbances. People who experience culture shock may go through four phases. The honeymoon stage is when people are thrilled to be in their new environment. They often see it as an adventure. The frustration stage is when people

may become irritated and disoriented which can result from misunderstanding other people's actions, conversations, and ways of doing things. As a result, people can feel overwhelmed by a new culture. The adaptation stage is when people start adjusting and feel more at home in their new place, even if they may still not understand certain cultural differences. The acceptance stage is when people enjoy their new home, they become more self-confident and return to their sense of humour. The obstacles and misunderstandings from the frustration stage have been resolved, allowing people to become more relaxed and happier. How to overcome culture shock? Be open-minded and learn about the new country or culture to understand the reasons for cultural differences. Don't compare it with your home culture. Write a journal of your experience, including the positive aspects of the new culture.

Unit 6 Lesson 1

Ex. 10 p. 97

THE CORAL REEF EXPLORER

Emma Camp is a National Geographic explorer and marine biologist. Emma studied marine biology in the UK, but now she lives in Sydney, Australia and she spends a lot of her time exploring coral reefs around the world.

Corals have the appearance of plants, but they are actually made up of tiny animals called polyps. Polyps create their own skeletons out of limestone. Over thousands of years, these limestone skeletons have joined together to make coral reefs. The biggest reef in the world is the Great Barrier Reef in Australia. It covers an area of nearly 350,000 square kilometres and is the only living structure which is visible from space.

Emma loves the beauty and bright colours of the coral reefs. The colours come from plants called algae which live inside the corals. But Emma knows that the reefs aren't just beautiful, they are also very important. Although they cover less than 1% of the ocean floor, coral reefs are home to 25% of all marine species. They help provide food for many millions of people and they also protect the coast from storms.

However, our seas are getting warmer because of climate change. When the ocean gets too warm, the algae leave the corals, the corals turn white and they soon die. The Great Barrier Reef has now lost about 50% of its corals. But Emma has discovered that in other parts of the world, corals can live even in very warm seas. She wants to find out more about these corals. Perhaps she can use them to help the Great Barrier Reef.

We can't all become marine biologists, but Emma thinks that we can do things to help the environment. We can reduce our use of plastics, travel by car less often and help clean up the beaches. We can also talk to our friends and family about coral reefs so that everyone understands why they are important.

Unit 6 Lesson 2

Ex. 8 p. 100

FAST FASHION

Environmentalists are getting more worried about the effects of fast fashion on the environment. Fast fashion is the mass production of clothes at a low cost. They are put in shops and online quickly to create a high demand. Manufacturers make 100 billion items of clothing every year. This is expected to grow by 60 per cent by 2030. The fast fashion business model is having a negative effect on the environment. Many of the clothes end up in landfills and are not recycled. Another negative effect on the environment is caused by the chemicals used to make the clothes. These cause health problems for people working in clothes factories. There are reports children make many of these clothes.

The way people are buying clothes is adding to the problem of clothing waste. Many years ago, people went to stores and tried on clothes. People took more time and thought more carefully before they bought clothes. They also wore them longer. Today, people order cheap clothes on the Internet and if they don't like them, they send them back. Some people say this is causing a throwaway society. Some people buy clothes and never even wear them. The German media company Deutsche Welle wrote: "Every year in Europe, four million tons of clothing ends up in the trash. Less than one per cent of this is recycled." It seems the fashion industry is not so sustainable.

Unit 6 Lesson 4

Ex. 8 p. 106

FIVE BEST NATIONAL PARKS IN THE USA

For more than 100 years, the National Park Service has managed millions of acres solely for the "enjoyment, education and inspiration of this and future generations." Today, 63 national parks in the United States draw millions of visitors a year to unique natural wonders and unforgettable terrains. Here is a list of the most amazing national parks in the USA.

1. One of California's most-visited national parks, **Yosemite National Park** stands out for its bevy of impressive waterfalls, such as Vernal Fall and Bridal Veil Fall, as well as unique granite rock formations like Half Dome and El Capitan. There are ample scenic hiking and camping opportunities in Yosemite as well.

2. **Yellowstone National Park** stretches across three states: Wyoming, Montana and Idaho. Here, travellers can get lost in the splendour of Yellowstone's lakes, mountains, buffalo-filled valleys and, of course, its unmatched geysers and hot springs.

3. **Glacier National Park** hosts plenty of free ranger-led activities like guided hikes and stargazing events

ideal for visitors of all ages. Water and mountains define this national park, which spans two mountain ranges and includes more than 700 lakes across Montana.

4. **The Grand Canyon** is so magnificent that even the highest quality photos don't show the beauty of Arizona's park - you just have to see it in person.

5. **Arches National Park.** It covers nearly 77,000 acres in eastern Utah. Oddly shaped sandstone monuments occupy every view, and the formations make the park an excellent place for backpackers, rock climbers, hikers and photographers.

Have fun exploring the national parks!

Unit 6 Lesson 5

Ex. 8 p. 109

SUSTAINABLE TOURISM: HOW TO BE A GREEN TOURIST THIS SUMMER

Travelling abroad can leave a significant carbon footprint. We spoke to Climate Pact Ambassadors Anna Staszewska and Jesus Iglesias to discover how we can enjoy our holiday while reducing our impact on the planet.

What is ecotourism for you?

Anna: Being green is not about owning a lot of things, but about appreciating nature and people. This is the same for tourism. Ecotourism is about creating memories you will keep by respecting and appreciating what is around you instead of thinking about what you can buy and have.

What impact can ecotourism have?

Jesus: Ecotourism helps the local economy by supporting small, local businesses as opposed to globalised franchises.

What tips can you give to people booking a holiday to make their trip eco-friendly?

Anna: Usually, we don't think of visiting cities as ecotourism but it can be. We can buy local food and locally-made souvenirs. We can respect and learn from local traditions and ways of life.

Jesus: Check accommodation websites to find places which are more sustainable. For example, do they harvest rainwater, limit their energy use or maybe have a garden where they grow vegetables for their restaurant? Once on holiday, how can a tourist behave in an eco-friendly way?

Jesus: Use less water, only use air conditioning when absolutely necessary, don't rush, avoid crowds and tourist traps. Use local guides, walk, cycle, take public transport. Enjoy the geography of the place you are visiting.

How do you make your behaviour as eco-friendly as possible?

Anna: I am always thinking of new ways to be eco-friendly, for example by not eating much meat and

when I travel for a conference, I try to combine it with a holiday to reduce the amount I travel.

Can you give an example of ecotourism?

Jesus: The Climate Journey provides responsible walking or cycling tours across cities and rural landscapes. We visit urban gardens, eco shops, neighbourhood associations and cultural centres.

Do you have any other eco tips?

Anna: If you think green, you behave green. But it is also important to change a little at a time. If 1,000 people take one small step, things will be better.

Unit 6 Lesson 6

Ex. 9 p. 112

Imogen: By 2050 our oceans could contain more pieces of plastic than fish. I've been coming to this beach since I was a kid. The litter and plastic packaging seems to be getting worse. I've studied our love hate relationship with plastics, from microbeads in the beauty products to plastic fibres in clothes. I've even explored the sources of plastic pollution in the Ganges.

Amelia: We accumulate so much plastic packaging, bottles of shampoo and conditioner, soaps, and lotions. My bathroom's full of it! Can we do it better?

Imogen: Packaging is useful and necessary for so many items, but it can take an enormous amount of resources to create. And if we don't recycle it, it could take years and years to break down, if ever.

Amelia: So, what better packaging choices can we make?

Imogen: We can change our habits and our relationship with packaging. And it can be easier than you think. The big thing that we can all do is, when we go shopping and buy a new bottle, we could switch to reusable or refillable packs which use a lot less plastic. Choosing larger family sizes can also help. So, we also look for packaging that has less impact on the planet. Tubes can integrate cardboard from responsible sources and use around half of the amount of plastic. And you know, the average person uses 800 shampoo bottles in their lifetime. However, shampoo bar packaging is paper or cardboard and therefore plastic free.

Amelia: But sometimes plastic is completely unavoidable. So, what do we do then?

Imogen: Well, I try and look for packaging that contains less or no virgin plastic and look for packaging that has a high percentage of recycled plastics instead. And always check the information on the pack if it's recyclable and how to sort it.

Amelia: In fact, we can all take one green step of our own and make more sustainable choices every day.

HOW TO WRITE AN INFORMAL EMAIL

Dear Brett,

Thanks for your email. You do lots of sports at school in Canada. I'd love to play ice hockey one day.

We do lots of sports at our school too. We've got a swimming pool at school and our class goes swimming every Wednesday. We also play tennis, volleyball and football, but football in Australia is different from soccer. You can touch the ball with your hands!

There are lots of after-school sports clubs in Australia too. I go to a surfing club after school on Tuesdays and Thursdays. We go to the beach and learn how to surf. It's great fun! Can you surf in your country?

Write soon.
Rob

Begin your email "Dear" + name.

Begin your email with thanks or the reason you are writing.

This paragraph has got one idea.

This paragraph has got another idea.

End your email "Write soon" + your name.

Phrases for starting and finishing

- You also need to know which phrases to use only in a formal email or an informal one:

FORMAL EMAILS

Starting phrases

Dear Mr Piper,
Dear Sir or Madam,

Ending phrases

Yours sincerely,
Yours faithfully,
Yours truly,

INFORMAL EMAILS

Starting phrases

Hi Tim,
Hi there Tim,
Morning / Afternoon / Evening Tim,
Hello again Tim,

Ending phrases

Regards,
Cheers,
Bye for now,
See you soon,

HOW TO WRITE A PHOTO ESSAY

- ▶ Think of a catchy title.
- ▶ Choose 2-3 pictures you plan to describe.
- ▶ Arrange them in a specific order.
- ▶ Describe each picture.
- ▶ Include an introduction and a conclusion.
- ▶ Use linking words, such as: *first, next, last, and, so, because, in conclusion.*

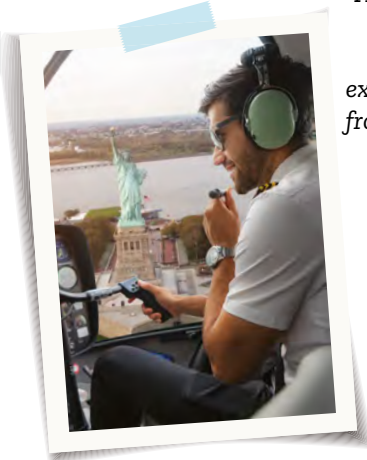
Visiting the Big Apple on My Spring Vacation Holiday



Last summer I went on holiday to New York with my elder sister. She is a student at Columbia University. We travelled by plane, and the journey was very tiring. However, it was an unforgettable experience!



First, we explored Manhattan. We booked a room that wasn't very big or bright, but it wasn't expensive, and the best part was that the hotel was very close to Central Park. It was fantastic to get up in the morning and go running in the park before breakfast. We were really excited about visiting The Big Apple for the first time, so 14 hours in a plane flying across the Atlantic did not seem like a long time.



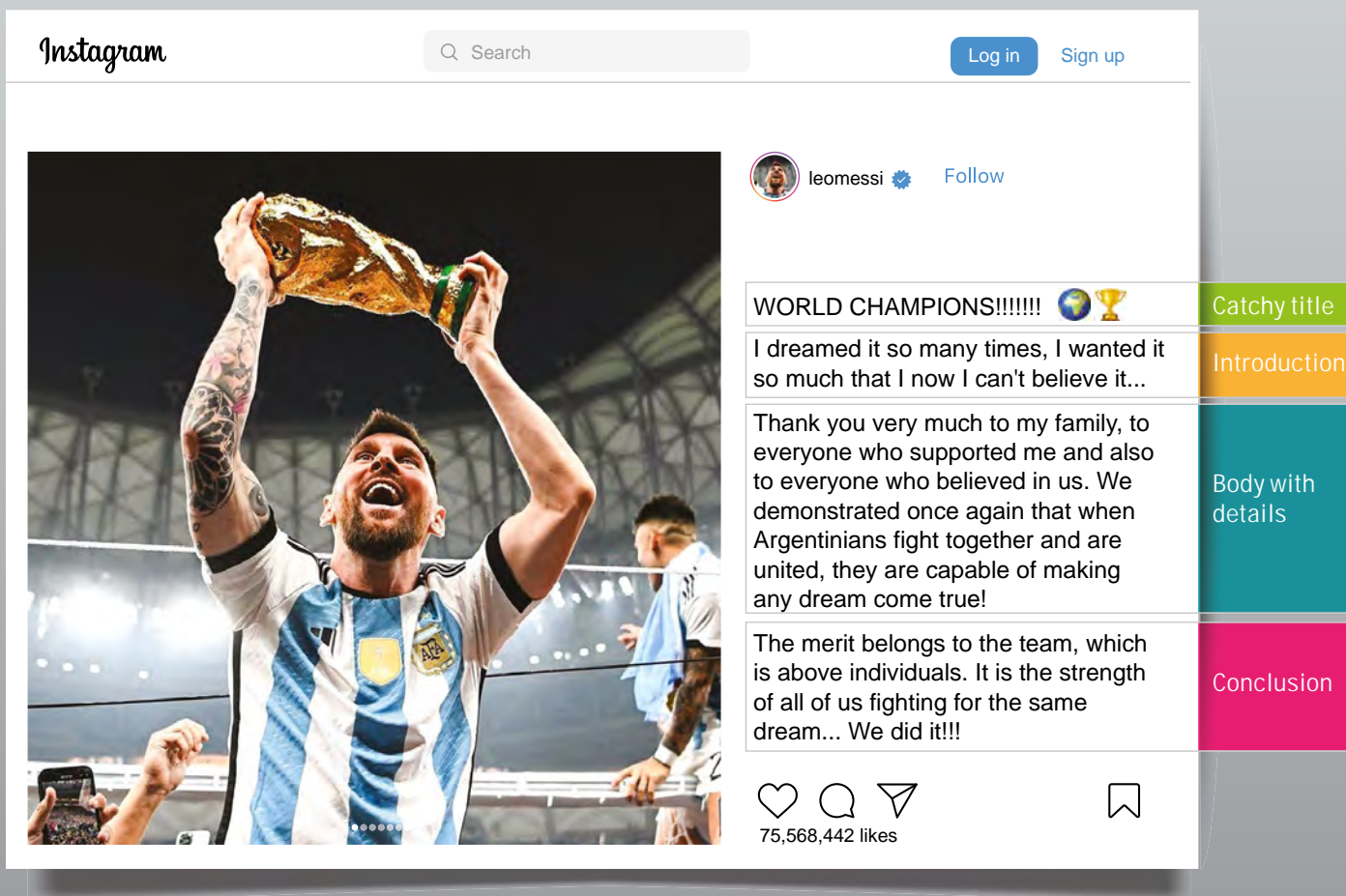
Next, we went on a helicopter tour. It was amazing! It was the best sightseeing experience of my life! We saw the most important buildings and museums in the city from the sky. My favourite was the Empire State Building and the Chrysler Building.

Last, we managed to interact with New York people. The best thing for us was to walk around and talk to regular people, both tourists like us and Americans who live in the Big Apple. It was like being in a film!



HOW TO WRITE A SOCIAL MEDIA POST FOR FACEBOOK, INSTAGRAM OR A SCHOOL BLOG

- ▶ Learn from Leo Messi – this Instagram post has over 75 million likes!
- ▶ Start with a short, but memorable title to attract the attention of your followers.
- ▶ Write a few details about important things related to your post. Be short and convincing.
- ▶ End with a strong conclusion!



The image shows a screenshot of an Instagram post from the account 'leomessi'. The post features a photograph of Leo Messi in an Argentina national team jersey, celebrating with the World Cup trophy. The caption reads: 'WORLD CHAMPIONS!!!!!! 🌍🏆 I dreamed it so many times, I wanted it so much that I now I can't believe it... Thank you very much to my family, to everyone who supported me and also to everyone who believed in us. We demonstrated once again that when Argentinians fight together and are united, they are capable of making any dream come true! The merit belongs to the team, which is above individuals. It is the strength of all of us fighting for the same dream... We did it!!!'. The post has 75,568,442 likes. On the right side of the image, there are four colored boxes with labels: 'Catchy title' (green), 'Introduction' (orange), 'Body with details' (teal), and 'Conclusion' (pink).

Instagram

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leomessi Follow

WORLD CHAMPIONS!!!!!! 🌍🏆

Catchy title

I dreamed it so many times, I wanted it so much that I now I can't believe it...

Introduction

Thank you very much to my family, to everyone who supported me and also to everyone who believed in us. We demonstrated once again that when Argentinians fight together and are united, they are capable of making any dream come true!

Body with details

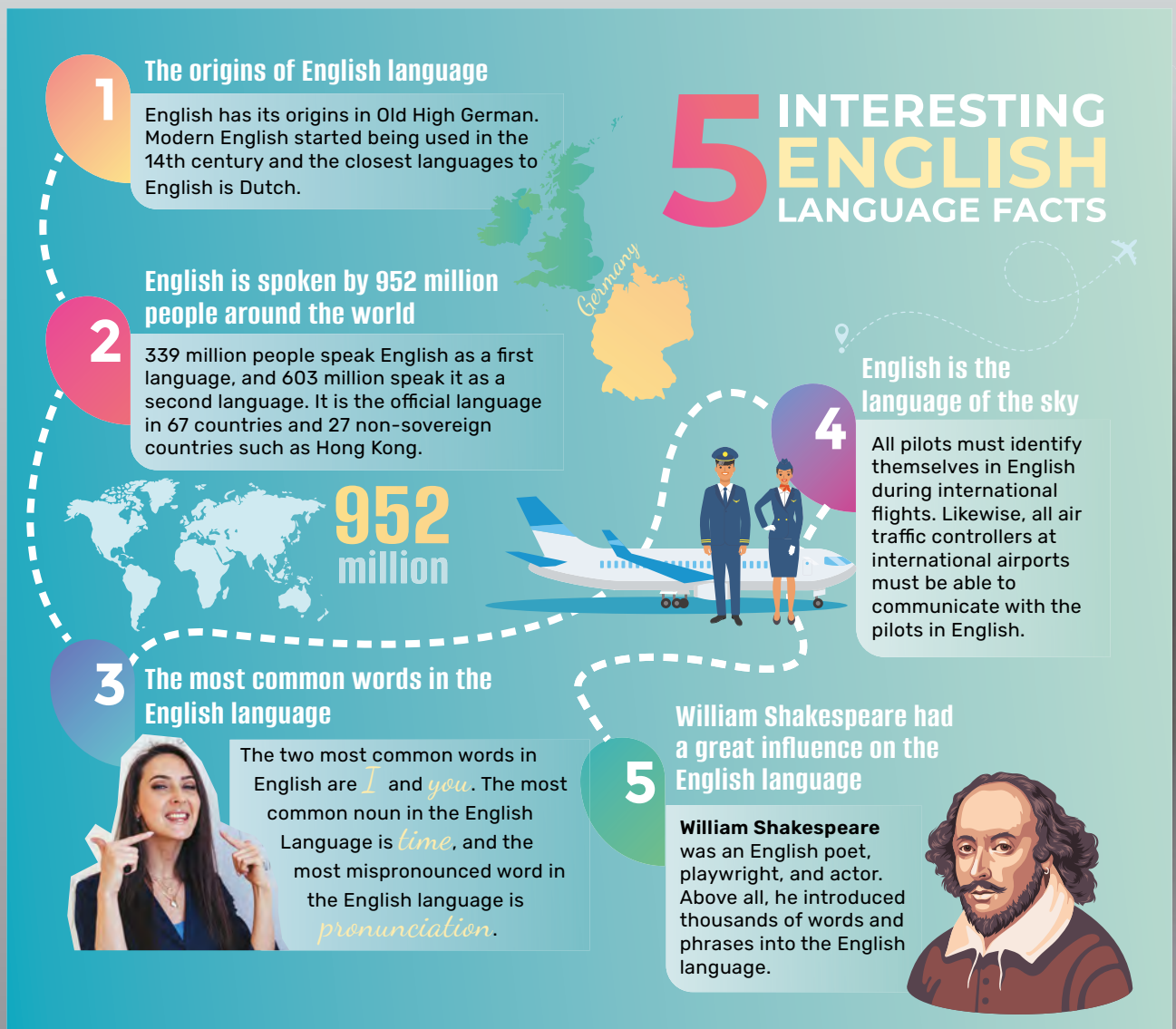
The merit belongs to the team, which is above individuals. It is the strength of all of us fighting for the same dream... We did it!!!

Conclusion

75,568,442 likes

HOW TO CREATE AN INFOGRAPHIC

- ▶ Choose your topic of interest and think of a short, clear title.
- ▶ Do the research – gather as many important details as possible – numbers, statistics, key dates, names and places.
- ▶ Organize your information.
- ▶ Choose a template that goes well with your data.
- ▶ Insert the information in the template.
- ▶ Make the key data stand out: key numbers and words should be larger than the rest of the information.
- ▶ Present your infographic to the class.

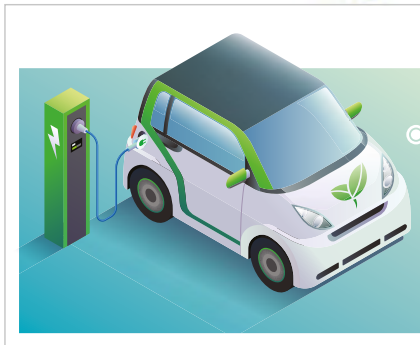


HOW TO WRITE AN ARTICLE FOR A SCHOOL NEWSPAPER

Should All Cars Be Electric?



More and more politicians talk about the importance of electric cars. What do regular people think about this? Are they in favor or against getting rid of regular cars?



President Joe Biden has made electric vehicles a priority for USA. By 2030, he would like half of all new vehicles to be zero-emission. It is a response to the climate crisis because the USA is one of the biggest emitters of greenhouse gases. Gas cars burn fossil fuels, which are unsustainable, limited resources and cannot be regenerated. The electricity powering EVs can be generated from renewable energy sources, such as solar and wind power. However, according to a 2021 survey by Pew Research Center, more than half of US adults do not want gasoline cars to be excluded because EVs are

expensive. Charging them is not convenient because charging stations are less common than gas stations. Batteries also affect the environment. Throwing them away can damage our ecosystem. Last, electric cars are more expensive than regular cars.

There are many reasons for and against replacing gas cars with electric vehicles. We need to carefully analyze all the pros and cons in order to take a decision regarding the type of cars we need to use in order not to harm our planet.

An image speaks a thousand words – choose a picture which will be related to the article and will make readers curious.

Title

Grab the reader attention with a short, creative title. Keep it short and simple. Use just the key words.

Introduction

The first paragraph is the most important paragraph in a news article. It gives the most critical information about the story. Quote experts or celebrities. Include statistics and relevant data.

Body

Make the story interesting. Include all the basic facts.

Conclusion

Restate your topic and why it is important. Explain why readers should align with your position. Call for action.

VOCABULARY

ability *n.* – capacitate, способность
abreast *adv.* – alături, рядом
accomplish *v.* – a realiza, выполнить
adventurous *adj.* – aventuros, авантурный
amusement park *n.* – parc de distracții, парк развлечений
apartheid *n.* – apartheid, апартеид
app *n.* – aplicație, приложение
appeal *n.* – recurs, обращение
arch *n.* – arc, арка
assembly *n.* – asamblare, сборка
attend *v.* – a frecventa, присутствовать
authentic *adj.* – autentic, подлинный
award *n.* – adjudecare, премия
aware of *adj.* – conștient, осведомленный
awareness *n.* – conștientizare, осознание
be concerned *v.* – a fi interesat, быть заинтересованным
bet *n.* – pari, пари
bevy *n.* – stol, стая
beyond *prep.* – dincolo de, за пределами
bias *n.* – prejudecată, предвзятость
biodiversity *n.* – biodiversitate, биоразнообразие
blow up *v.* – a declanșa, начинать, затевать
boundless *adj.* – nelimitat, безграничный
box office *n.* – casă de bilete, театральная касса
brim *n.* – margine, край
burst *v.* – a se ivi brusc, врываться
capture *v.* – a capta, захватывать
carriage *n.* – transport, перевозка, транспорт
carve *v.* – a sculpta, вырезать
charmer *n.* – vrăjitor, волшебник

choir *n.* – cor, хор
claim *n.* – revendicare, требование
colony *n.* – colonie, колония
common *adj.* – comun, общий
commonwealth *n.* – federație, содружество
compost *n.* – compost, компост
confetti *n.* – confetti, конфетти
construct *v.* – a construi, строить
contribution *n.* – contribuție, вклад
countless *adj.* – nenumărat, бессчетный
coverage *n.* – acoperire, охват
crest *n.* – vârf, хребет
current *adj.* – actual, текущий
definitely *adv.* – precis, точно
demand *n.* – cerere, запрос
diameter *n.* – diametru, диаметр
die out *v.* – a dispărea, вымирать
diplomacy *n.* – diplomație, дипломатия
display *v.* – a prezenta, а ехрине, показывать
display *n.* – prezentare, показ
disturbing *adj.* – stânjenitor, волнующий
diversity *n.* – diversitate, разнообразие
ecosystem *n.* – ecosistem, экосистема
editor *n.* – editor, редактор
elect *v.* – a vota, голосовать
eligible *adj.* – potrivit, подходящий
emission *n.* – emisie, эмиссия
empire *n.* – imperiu, империя
emus *n.* – emu, эму
enchanted *adj.* – feeric, феерический
engaged *adj.* – captivat, вовлеченный
enriched *adj.* – îmbogățit, обогащенный
enthusiast *n.* – entuziast, энтузиаст

entourage *n.* – anturaj, окружение
equality *n.* – egalitate, равенство
etiquette *n.* – etichetă, этикет
explorer *n.* – explorator, исследователь
extinct *adj.* – dispărut, вымерший
fame *n.* – faimă, слава
fee *n.* – taxă, платеж
fill up *v.* – a completa, заполнить
flagpole *n.* – catarg de steag, флагшток
float *v.* – a pluti, плавать
flood *n.* – inundație, наводнение
flow *n.* – flux, течение
forecast *n.* – prognoză, прогноз
foster *v.* – a întreține, возвращать
franchise *n.* – franciză, франшиза
frustration *n.* – frustrare, разочарование
fur seal *n.* – focă cu blană, морской котик
furthermore *adv.* – în plus, более того
gathering *n.* – adunare, встреча
getaway *n.* – evadare, побег
geyser *n.* – gheizer, гейзер
glimpse *v.* – a zări, случайно заметить
gross *adj.* – brut, валовой
harbour *n.* – port, порт
hate crime *n.* – crimă motivată de ură, преступление на почве ненависти
headline *n.* – titlu, заголовок
heads-up *n.* – atenție!, берегись!
heavily *adv.* – puternic, сильно
highlight *v.* – a evidenția, выделять
household chores and duties *n.* – treburile și îndatoririle casnice, домашние дела и обязанности
hub *n.* – punct central, центр

imaginary *adj.* – imaginar, воображаемый
inhabited *adj.* – locuit, обитаемый
inkjet printer *n.* – imprimantă cu jet de cerneală, струйный принтер
instil *v.* – a insufla, внушать
interview *n.* – interviu, интервью
involve *v.* – a implica, вовлекать
item *n.* – articol, предмет
jet-boat *n.* – barcă cu motor, моторная лодка, моторка
kayaking *n.* – caiac, каякинг
keep hooked *v.* – a menține dependența, держать на крючке
landmarks *n.* – repere, вехи
lane *n.* – alee, переулок
leftover *n.* – resturi, остатки
lifetime *n.* – durata de viață, продолжительность жизни
live broadcast *n.* – difuzare în direct, прямая трансляция
living roof *n.* – acoperiș verde, живая крыша
look up *v.* – a căuta, искать
lower *v.* – a reduce, уменьшить
main meal *n.* – masă principală, основное блюдо
merchandise *n.* – marfă, товар
midst *prep.* – în mijloc, посреди
misinform *v.* – a dezinforma, дезинформировать
monarchy *n.* – monarhie, монархия
mow (the lawn) *v.* – a tunde (gazonul), косить (газон)
occasionally *adv.* – uneori, иногда
outcome *n.* – rezultat, результат
outlet *n.* – debușeu, торговая точка
outstanding *adj.* – remarcabil, выдающийся
overfishing *n.* – pescuit excesiv, чрезмерный вылов рыбы
overwhelm *v.* – a copleși, подавлять
palette *n.* – paletă, палитра
parallel bars *n.* – bare paralele, параллельные брусья
part-time work *n.* – muncă cu jumătate de normă, неполный рабочий день
perform *v.* – a executa, выполнять
period *n.* – perioadă, период
pile *n.* – grămadă, куча
pile up *v.* – a aduna, накапливать
prejudice *n.* – pagubă, ущерб
preservation *n.* – conservare, сохранение
promote *v.* – a promova, продвигать
proper *adj.* – potrivit, правильный
proponent *adj.* – susținător, сторонник
purchase *n.* – cumpărare, покупка
quit *v.* – a părăsi, покидать
rainfall *n.* – precipitații, осадки
range *n.* – gamă, диапазон
reliable *adj.* – de încredere, надежный
relieve *v.* – a potoli, уменьшать
requirement *n.* – cerință, требование
resemble *v.* – a semăna, быть похожим
reserve *n.* – rezervație, заповедник
retail store *n.* – magazin de vânzare cu amănuntul, розничный магазин
revenue *n.* – venit, доход
rewarding *adj.* – profitabil, вознаграждающий
rivalry *n.* – concurență, соперничество
scenery *n.* – decor, декорации
set out *v.* – a pleca, отправляться
shovel (the snow) *v.* – a lua cu lopata, выгребать
sibling *n.* – soră sau frate, брат или сестра
side dish *n.* – garnitură, гарнир
signal *n.* – semnal, сигнал
socialise *v.* – a socializa, общаться
spectacular *adj.* – spectaculos, захватывающий
spitting *v.* – a scuipa, плевать
spouse *n.* – soț/soție, супруг/супруга
stain *n.* – pată, пятно
standardise *v.* – a standardiza, стандартизировать
stand out *v.* – a te evidenția, выделяться
stick with *v.* – a ține de, придерживаться
string *n.* – sfoară, шнурок
succeed *v.* – a reuși, преуспевать
suddenly *adv.* – brusc, внезапно
sustainable *adj.* – durabil, стабильный
taipan *n.* – taipan, тайпан
takeout *n.* – comandă la pachet, заказ на вынос
though *conj.* – deși, хотя
throughout *prep.* – pe tot parcursul, на протяжении
throwaway *v.* – a arunca, выбросить
treats *n.* – ospăț, угощение
tuition *n.* – școlarizare, обучение
turned into *adj.* – transformat, преобразованный
unconditional *adj.* – necondiționat, безусловный
unhealthy *adj.* – nesănătos, нездоровый
verify *v.* – a verifica, проверять
via *prep.* – prin intermediul, с помощью, посредством
vibrant *adj.* – plin de viață, оживленный
weigh *v.* – a cântări, взвешивать
wheelchair *n.* – scaun cu rotile, инвалидное кресло
wide *adj.* – larg, широкий
widespread *adj.* – răspândit, широко распространенный
witchcraft *n.* – vrăjitorie, колдовство
worthy *adj.* – care merită să, достойный

SILENT LETTERS IN ENGLISH

romantic ally	lamb	sandwich	what	knee	hymn	biscuit
logically	climb	Wednesday	honour	yolk	column	guitar
artistically	subtle	handkerchief	where	talk	autumn	guilty
musically	debt	clothes	why	salmon	psychology	guest
tomb	scent	assign	while	half	raspberry	guess
debt	scenario	campaign	whether	half	cupboard	build
plumber	descent	design	white	should	receipt	wrist
doubt	crescent	foreign	rhythm	would	isle	wrong
comb	scissor	reign	parliament	half	island	write
bomb	scene	resign	knowledge	palm	castle	answer
climbing	muscle	sign	know	almond	fasten	sword
crumb	fascinate	heir	knock	calf	hustle	two
thumb	science	hour	knitting	calm	listen	whole
	conscience	ghost	knight	chalk	shortage	wreath
	fascinate	when	knife	solemn	thistle	wreck

LIST OF IRREGULAR VERBS

Infinitive	Past Simple	Past Participle	Infinitive	Past Simple	Past Participle	Infinitive	Past Simple	Past Participle
be	was/were	been	go	went	gone	send	sent	sent
beat	beat	beaten	grow	grew	grown	set	set	set
begin	began	begun	hang	hung	hung	sew	sewed	sewn
bite	bit	bitten	have	had	had	shake	shook	shaken
blow	blew	blown	hear	heard	heard	shine	shone	shone
break	broke	broken	hide	hid	hidden	shoot	shot	shot
bring	brought	brought	hit	hit	hit	show	showed	shown
build	built	built	hold	held	held	sing	sang	sung
buy	bought	bought	hurt	hurt	hurt	sink	sank	sunk
catch	caught	caught	keep	kept	kept	sit	sat	sat
choose	chose	chosen	know	knew	known	sleep	slept	slept
come	came	come	lay	laid	laid	slide	slid	slid
cost	cost	cost	lead	led	led	speak	spoke	spoken
cut	cut	cut	leave	left	left	spend	spent	spent
do	did	done	lend	lent	lent	spread	spread	spread
deal	dealt	dealt	let	let	let	stand	stood	stood
dig	dug	dug	lie	lay	lain	steal	stole	stolen
dream	dreamt	dreamt	lose	lost	lost	stick	stuck	stuck
draw	drew	drawn	make	made	made	strike	struck	stricken
drink	drank	drunk	mean	meant	meant	swear	swore	sworn
drive	drove	driven	meet	met	met	sweep	swept	swept
eat	ate	eaten	pay	paid	paid	swell	swelled	swollen
fall	fell	fallen	put	put	put	swim	swam	swum
feed	fed	fed	quit	quit	quit	swing	swung	swung
feel	felt	felt	read	read	read	take	took	taken
fight	fought	fought	ride	rode	ridden	teach	taught	taught
find	found	found	ring	rang	rung	tear	tore	torn
fly	flew	flown	rise	rose	risen	tell	told	told
forget	forgot	forgotten	run	ran	run	think	thought	thought
forgive	forgave	forgiven	say	said	said	wear	wore	worn
freeze	froze	frozen	see	saw	seen	weep	wept	wept
get	got	gotten	seek	sought	sought	win	won	won
give	gave	given	sell	sold	sold	write	wrote	written

English

Level A 2.4 Form 8

