

# Unit 1: A website and a newsletter

## VOCABULARY

newsletter, design, edit, enjoyable, fact, intermediate, profile, topic, website, skating, arrange, academy, contact, decide, discuss, immediately, print, sound, suggest, different, prepare, proofread, punctuate, relax, smile, sound, sunshade, trouble, wave

### Jobs ending with -or and -er

doctor, director, tailor, editor, teacher, trainer, manager, interviewer, driver, goalkeeper, designer, writer, gardeners, investigator, forecaster, worker, cleaner, carpenter

## GRAMMAR

### Future plans: (be + going to + verb)

Affirmative	Negative	
I'm going to play.	I'm not going to play.	
He\she\it 's\is going to play.	He\she\it isn't going to play.	
We\you\they 're\are going to play.	We\you\they aren't going to play.	
Question	Short answers	
Am I going to play?	Yes, I'm	No, I'm not
Is he\she\it going to play?	Yes, he\she\it is	No, he\she\it isn't
Are we\you\they going to play?	Yes, we\you\they are	No, we\you\they aren't

### Pasts Simple:

**Time expressions:** yesterday / three years ago / last year / (for) two months

Affirmative	Negative	
	Full forms	Short forms
I /He/ She/ It Played.	I /He/she/it did not play.	I /He/She/it didn't play.
We/ You/ They	We/You/They	We/You/They
Questions	Short answers	
I /He/ She/ It Did play?	I /He/ She/ It Yes, did.	I /He/ She/ It No, didn't.
We/you/they	we/you/they	we/you/they
Question tags		
The exam was difficult, wasn't it?	I tried, didn't I?	

### Present continuous for present actions:

**Time expressions:** now / at the moment

Affirmative	Negative	
I'm playing	I'm not playing	
He\she\it 's playing	He\she\it isn't playing	
We\you\they 're playing	We\you\they aren't playing	
Questions	Short answers	
Am I playing?	Yes, I am	No, I am not
Is he\she\it playing?	Yes, he\she\it is.	No, he\she\it isn't
Are we\you\they playing?	Yes, we\they\you are.	No, we\you\they aren't.

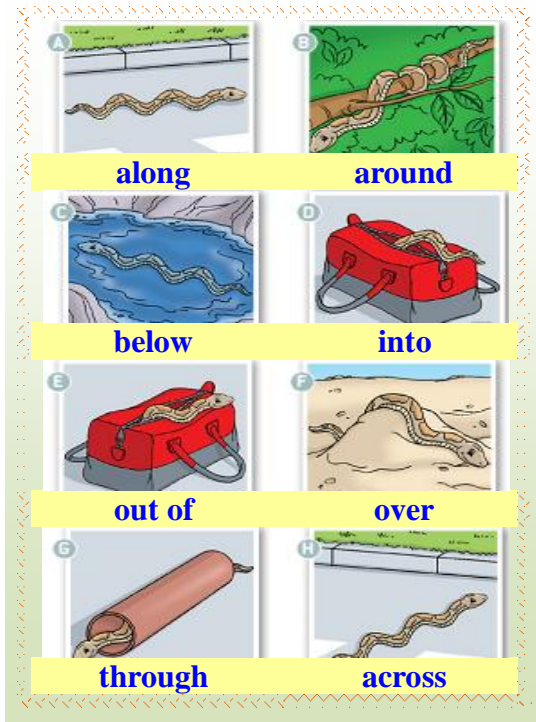
# Unit 2: In the news

## VOCABULARY

news, across, along, below, bridge, collapse, jungle, ravine, set out, spend, through, injured, helicopter, address, chess, feeling, frightened, hate, podcast, reply, smoking, strong, favourite, connect, construct, develop, discovery, healthcare, increase, industry, marry, nomadic, unwelcome

## GRAMMAR

### Prepositions of movement:



along

around

below

into

out of

over

through

across

## GRAMMAR

### Spelling of regular past participles

- most verbs add -ed ► develop, developed
- verbs ending in a vowel + -y add -ed ► enjoy, enjoyed
- verbs ending in -y change the y to an i ► hurry, hurried
- verbs ending in a vowel + consonant double the consonant ► label, labeled
- verbs ending -e only add -d (not -ed) ► smile, smiled

### Present perfect: (have/ has+p.p)

**Time expressions:** Always, ever, never, before, once, twice, ...etc

Affirmative	Negative	
	Full forms	Short forms
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I have ('ve) worked</li> <li>He/ she/ it has ('s) worked.</li> <li>We/you/ they have ('ve) worked</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I have not worked</li> <li>He/ she/ it has not worked.</li> <li>We/you/ they have not worked</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I haven't worked</li> <li>He/ she/ it hasn't worked.</li> <li>We/you/ they haven't worked</li> </ul>

like/would like='d like  
**like doing:** You always enjoy this thing.

**would like to:** You want to do or to have this thing now or in future.

Example:

**A:** Do you like coffee?

**B:** Yes, I do.

**A:** Would you like some now?

**B:** No, thanks.

Express feelings and opinions + (verb + -ing)

### Strong favorites

(love/ really enjoy/ enjoy)  
+ (verb + -ing)

Do you enjoy Shopping?

### No strong feeling

(don't mind/ quiet enjoy)  
+ (verb + -ing)

I quite like gardening.

### Pet hates

(can't stand/ really hate) +  
(verb + -ing)

I can't stand shopping.

# Unit 3: At home and abroad

## VOCABULARY

abroad, break down, dirty, fall over, give (someone) a lift, steal (stolen), accident, Argentina, as well as, barrel, diplomat, Ecuador, however, mine, overseas, peas, Venezuela, barrels of oil, adventurous, become, chief, insect, meeting, official, remote, scout, survival, viewer

## GRAMMAR

**Note**

Regular and irregular verbs:

★ Look at the table on page 11.

### Present perfect questions and answers.

Questions	Short answers	
Have I worked?	Yes, I have.	No, I haven't.
Has he/ she/ it worked?	Yes, he/ she/ it has.	No, he/ she/ it hasn't.
Have we/ you/ they worked?	Yes, we/ you/ they have.	No, we/ you/ they haven't.

### Giving reasons and explanations

**A:** I'm sorry. I've got some bad news.

**B:** What's wrong?

**A:** I've cut my hand/broken a window, etc.

**B:** How did the accident happen?

**A:** I was cutting a pizza for my friends

## GRAMMAR

(not) as many/much as; recycling fewer, more, more, less, least with nouns:

### Present perfect verbs with ever and never

- (Have you ever?) and (I have never ...) mean In your/my whole life.

**A:** Has you ever caught animals in the desert?

**B:** Yes, I have.

**A:** Has he ever flown in a balloon?

**B:** No, he hasn't. He has never flown in a balloon.

With countable nouns we use (not) as many, fewer and fewest. With uncountable nouns, we use (not) as much, less and least. We use more and most with both.

With countable nouns	With uncountable nouns
(not) as many cups	(not) as much cheese
fewer cups	less cheese
fewest cups	more cups, more cheese
more cups, more cheese	
most cups, most cheese	



# Unit 4: Helloes, helpers and heroes

## VOCABULARY

hero/heroes (pl),  
communicate,  
emotion,  
expression, formal,  
madam,  
pronounce,  
situation, stranger,  
tone, voice, health,  
mistake, politely,  
ankle, collect, get  
on (a bus), icy, put  
away, switch  
on/off, washing up,  
boxing, champion,  
fight(er) (fought),  
handicapped, hero,  
medal, satellite,  
sportsman,  
century, skate,  
bored, emotion

## GRAMMAR

### (by + verb + -ing)

We can use (by + verb + -ing) to join separate sentences.

**EX:**

Know how people feel. Look at their faces.

We can know how people feel by looking at their faces.

### (after + verb + -ing)

**EX:**

What did Ali do after he won a gold medal?

Ali started boxing for money after winning a gold medal.

### Making nouns by adding -ation

We can make new nouns from verbs by adding -ation:

inform- information

Drop e at the end of the verb when you add -ation:

punctuate – punctuation

### Present perfect with already, just and yet.

- We use **already** in sentences:

**Ex:** I've already done my work.

- We use **just** in questions and sentences:

**Ex:** Have you just arrived? I've just eaten.

- We use **yet** in questions and negative sentences:

**Ex:** Has Ali phoned yet?

I haven't finished yet.

# Unit 5: Old and new

## VOCABULARY

collect, collection, furniture, generation, great grandparent, heirloom, own, recently, repair, stamp, calligraphy, culture, educational, energetic, hostel, kimono, model, prefer, theatre, youth, comfortable, cheap × expensive, speed, length, weight, size, average, billion, cost, death, double, expectancy, futurologist, on the other hand, prediction, produce, increase, grow, appearance, construction, introduce, compete, equipment, invention, discover

## GRAMMAR

### as (adjective) as

We Use {as (adjective) as} to compare similar qualities.

- My car is big.
- Your car is big, too.
- My car is as big as yours.

### more(adjective) / less(adjective)

We use {more(adjective) / less(adjective)} to make comparisons.

- A white shirt is more expensive than a T-shirt.
- The grey trousers are less expensive than the brown coat.

### would prefer =('d prefer) and prefer

We use (would prefer and prefer) to express basic opinions and preferences.

would prefer/'d prefer: : add (to + noun) OR add (to + verb).

- Lena would prefer juice to water.
- Lena would prefer to have juice.

prefer: add (to + noun) OR add (verb + -ing)

- Lena prefers tea to coffee.
- She prefers drinking tea to (drinking) coffee.

### Present perfect simple with for and how long:

We use the present perfect simple with for and how long to express duration and length of actions that started in the past and continued up to present.

A: How long have you lived in London?

B: I have lived in London for 6 months.

A: How long has Leena been ill?

B: She has been ill for four days.

### Future predictions: will, won't, may, might

Strong predictions	Weak predictions
I <u>won't be</u> at home this evening.	I <u>may arrive</u> at seven.
I <u>will be</u> at my uncle's house	I <u>might go</u> at eight

# Unit 6: Requests, opinions and directions

## VOCABULARY

annoying, formal, informal, purse, request, surprised, atmosphere, background (adj.), calm, (adj.), capital, lonely, peaceful, snacks, biscuits, pasta, clear (adj.), distance, general, particular, roundabout, simple, system, turn, turning, visitor, gate, fountain, hall

## Directions

In the middle, On the left/right, Turn left/right  
Go through, Go across, Go past, Go up, Go down  
Opposite, Next to, Come into, Come out, Inside, Outside  
That will take you to ..., Take (the third turning), Walk to (the end of the road)

## GRAMMAR

### 1- could you + verb

- Could you **switch off** the air-conditioner, (please)?

Accept	Refuse
Yes, of course,	Sorry. No.
Certainly.	Sorry, I can't

## Requests

### 2- would you mind + verb + -ing for requests

- Would you mind **making** some tea (please)?

Accept	Refuse
Of course not.	I'm sorry, I do.
No, not at all.	Yes, I would mind.

### too many/too much/too little and (not) enough

- Too much + **uncountable nouns**:  
There is **too much** pollution in this city.
- Too much + **uncountable nouns**:  
There is **too little** work in the country.
- Too many + **countable nouns**:  
There are **too many** car accidents on weekends.
- (not) enough + **uncountable nouns**:  
There is **enough** sugar to make the cake.
- (not) enough + **countable nouns**:  
There aren't **enough** students for the presentation.
- (not) + **adjective** + enough:  
She **isn't** tall enough to be a model.

### would rather

We use (**would rather** or **'d rather**) to talk about preferring one thing to another.

- I don't like cheese.  
**I'd rather** have some chicken.
- I don't like pasta.  
**I'd rather** have a salad.



# Unit 7: Old habits and new experiences

## VOCABULARY



## GRAMMAR

circuit, compulsory, crowd, during, lap, medical, official, practice, protective, raise, specialty, importance, accidental, walled, brick, concrete, curtain, jealous, leather goods, material, mud, steel, calm, achiever, photo, beat × win, camp, experience, extraordinary, minus, Pole, record, ski

### must/ mustn't/ have to/ don't have to

We use them to express obligation, necessity and lack of necessity.

- (Have to) and (must) have the same meaning in the present  
• **I must go = I have to go.**
- (Have to) changes its grammar.  
• **I have to go. BUT/ She has to go.**
- (Must) doesn't change its grammar.  
• **I must go. /She must go.**
- We only use (must) in the present tense but we use (have to) in different tenses  
• **I had to see the doctor yesterday.**  
• **I'll have to buy a new pen – this one is broken.**
- (Mustn't) means you don't have permission to do something.  
• **You mustn't park here.**
- (Don't have to) means it is not compulsory.  
• **You don't have to wear a hat to school.**

### Used to/ don't use to

- (used to + verb) describes past habits or actions  
• **I used to live in London. (but now I don't).**  
- The negative is:  
• **I didn't use to live there.**
- We often make sentences with (used to + verb) in the present or present perfect:  
• **Nadia used to speak French but she doesn't now.**  
• **Nadia used to speak French but she has forgotten it.**

## GRAMMAR

### Present Perfect Simple vs Past Simple:

Simple Past	Present Perfect Simple
Emphasis on action that happened at a specific time in the past. <b>Example:</b> I bought a new bike. (just telling what I did in the past.)	Emphasis on result that happened in the past, but we don't mention the time exactly. <b>Example:</b> I have bought a new bike. (With this sentence I actually want to express that I have a new bike now.)
Time Expressions	
Yesterday, ago, in (1990), last week/ month...etc	Ever, never, before, always, just, how long, so far, since, for, already, yet, until /till/up to now, ....etc

# Unit 8: Rest, research and religion

## VOCABULARY

afford, aluminium, deal with, get rid of, landfill, reason, resource, result, solution, tell off, drop, tonne, pick up, brain, dream, during, electrical, memory, movement, rapid(ly), specialist, memory, memories, proofread, ambassador, convert, factory, mechanic, national, museum, attend

## ADVERBS

- To make adverbs add (-ly) to adjectives:  
regularly, badly, clearly, happily, really, deeply, rapidly, lightly, easily, slowly, quickly, safely, loudly, carefully, bravely, nervously, successfully, busily, lazily, hungrily, thirstily, fashionably, probably, possibly, suitably, brightly, suddenly, immediately, heavily, correctly

Use **more** and **most** to make the comparative and superlative of adverbs:

### Example:

Ahmed ran quickly. Rashed ran **more** quickly than Ahmed. Ali is the **most** quickly of them.

- Irregular adverbs:

### Examples:

well  
better than  
the best

badly  
worse than  
the worst

hard  
harder than  
the hardest

fast  
faster than  
the fastest

## GRAMMAR

### relative clauses

Relative clause	The use	Examples
who	Uses for people	This is the person <b>who</b> plays football.
Which/ that	Uses for things	That's the sport <b>which/ that</b> I play.
where	Uses for places	Beijing is the place <b>where</b> they held the 2008 Olympics.



# Unit 9: Quizzes and questions

## VOCABULARY

company, gap, glove,  
mean (adj.) narrow ×  
wide, weak × strong,  
notice, shelf, smoke,  
advice, although, due  
to, improve, lonely,  
nerve, swap, cell,  
complex, galaxy,  
heart, mental, organ,  
physical, protein,  
vitamin, x-ray, diet,  
emotional, desert,  
liquid, freeze, rhinos,  
ground, crowded,  
waves, refrigerator

## GRAMMAR

too + adjective + to verb / not + adjective enough + to + verb

We use them to give reasons.

- This coffee is **too hot to drink**.
- This coffee **isn't cool enough to drink**.

### Asking for and giving advice

1. Had/'d better (not) + verb (infinitive)
  - You'd better go to the dentist.
2. Should (not) + verb (infinitive)
  - You should go to the dentist.
3. It would be a good idea if + verb (past tense)
  - It would be a good idea if you went to the dentist.
4. How about + verb -ing
  - How about going to the dentist?
5. Ought (not) + to verb
  - You ought to go to the dentist.
6. It would be a good idea + to verb
  - It would be a good idea to tell the police.

## GRAMMAR

### Relative clauses with (which)

Look at this sentence:

- Our brains need the energy, proteins and vitamins **which** come from a good diet.

The words **which** come from a good diet are an example of a relative clause. This relative clause begins with the word **which**. We can also begin relative clauses with other words, e.g. who and where.

# Unit 10: Healthy, helpful and hard work

## VOCABULARY

beans,  
complicated,  
diabetes, disease,  
fat, junk food,  
nuts (food),  
simple,  
vegetables,  
whole grains,  
consider, ignore,  
lie (on  
something),  
manage  
(succeed), offer,  
stranger,  
suggest, trouble,  
against,  
difficulty,  
edition,  
favourable ×  
unfavourable,  
keep, in touch,  
negative,  
positive, texting

## GRAMMAR

### Neither/ so

1. If someone says something negative and we agree with them we can use **neither**.
2. If someone says something positive and we agree with them we can use **so**.
3. The verb in the statement needs to agree with the verb in the response:  
A: Too much sugar isn't good for you.  
B: Neither is too much fat.  
A: Fish is a protein.  
B: So is chicken.

### Examples:

A: Too much sugar isn't good for you.  
B: Neither is too much fat.  
A: Fish is a protein.  
B: So is chicken.

### Articles

Countable nouns: indefinite	Uncountable nouns: Indefinite
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use <b>a/an</b> with a singular countable noun.</li> <li>• Use <b>any, some or nothing</b> with plural countable nouns.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use <b>any, some or nothing</b> with uncountable nouns.</li> </ul>
Countable nouns: Definite	Uncountable nouns: Definite
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use <b>the</b> with singular or plural countable nouns when there is only one of these things (e.g. <b>the sun</b>) or we have talked about the noun (or nouns) before.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use <b>the</b> with uncountable nouns when we have talked about the noun before.</li> </ul>

### Verbs structures in sentences

verb1 + to + verb2	verb1 + verb2 + -ing	verb1 + noun + verb2 + -ing
I want to have a cake.	I enjoyed watching TV.	They see a bird flying.
I had to answer.	He suggests giving a present.	Jack saw a man standing there.

### Simple present, past, and future tenses

present tense:	The verb shows action that happens regularly. Example: Brandon plays football with Lee.
past tense:	The verb shows action that happened. Example: I wrote a story about animals.
future tense:	The verb shows action that will happen. Example: Lisa will read to us.

### Regular and irregular verbs

Am/is/are	was/were	been	leave	left	left
begin	began	begun	lend	lent	lent
break	broke	broken	lose	lost	lost
bring	brought	brought	make	made	made
burn	burnt	burnt	put	put	put
buy	bought	bought	read	read	read
choose	chose	chosen	run	ran	run
come	came	came	say	said	said
cut	cut	cut	see	saw	seen
do	did	done	send	sent	sent
drink	drank	drunk	show	showed	shown
drive	drove	driven	sleep	slept	slept
eat	ate	eaten	speak	spoke	spoken
fight	fought	fought	spend	spent	spent
fly	flew	flown	swing	swung	swung
forget	forgot	forgotten, forgot	take	took	taken
get	got	gotten, got	teach	taught	taught
give	gave	given	tear	tore	torn
go	went	gone	tell	told	told
have/has	had	had	think	thought	thought
hear	heard	heard	wake	woke	woken
hurt	hurt	hurt	win	won	won
know	knew	known	write	wrote	written