



# Welcome to **SPRINT**

In each unit you will find:

#### **Vocabulary**

Presentation of the new vocabulary of the unit.

#### LEARN TO LEARN

Peculiarities in the use of the English language.

#### **Presentation 1**

Articles, blogs, web pages, to discover the English language and culture.





#### **Presentation 2**

A photo story with young people your age who live and study in London.

#### Vocabulary

A second vocabulary section in each unit.

Grammar taught in small steps: you will observe the rule and apply it immediately by speaking to your friend.

#### Grammar

Tables, complete explanations, examples and exercises. The Grammar reference section at the end of the Workbook offers further explanations.





#### **Functions**

Videos to introduce communicative functions: you will learn by watching and listening to your English peers, then it will be your turn to speak!



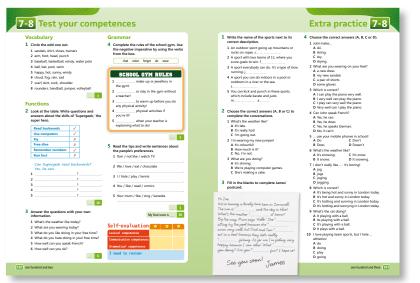
Tasks specially designed to help you prepare for the official tests K - A2 Key (Cambridge English) and T - Trinity English exams.

#### Build your competences

Practice of the four linguistic abilities with cultural topics and CLIL readings.

## Test your competences and Extra practice

Every two units, recapitulative exercises with self-evaluation. In the Extra practice section you will be able to practise with activities aimed at the preparation for certifications.





with Sprint!



#### **Culture and Festivals**

At the end of your book, a section dedicated to the culture, history, and main celebrations of the Englishspeaking world will enable you to examine and compare multiple cultures.



# Contents

| Starter Unit<br>p. 8   | Vocabulary<br>Alphabet and spelling • Animals • Numbers (1-100) • Regular and irregular plurals • School<br>objects • Time • Days, months and seasons • Ordinal numbers and dates • School subjects •<br>Classroom language • Timetable |  |  |  |
|--|---|--|--|--|
| Unit   | Vocabulary  | Grammar  |  |  |
| <b>1</b> Welcome<br>to our school<br>p. 16                               | Countries and nationalities<br>Greetings  | be: present simple<br>Possessive adjectives and pronouns<br>Indefinite article <i>a/an</i><br>Definite article <i>the</i>  |  |  |
| 2 My family<br>p. 26   | Family members<br>Adjectives to describe<br>personalities   | Present simple<br>Present continuous<br>Question words: <i>Who, What, Where, When, Which,</i><br><i>How old</i><br>Demonstrative pronouns: <i>this, that, these, those</i><br>Comparison of adjectives |  |  |
| Test   |   |  |  |  |
| Test your competences 1-2 p. 36  |   | Extra practice 1-2 p. 37   |  |  |
| My favourite         J         My favourite         things         p. 38 | Personal possessions<br>Physical descriptions   | Extra practice 1-2 p. 37<br>have got (Present simple)<br>Present simple vs. Present continuous<br>The Possessive 's  |  |  |
| <b>3</b> My favourite things   | Personal possessions  | <i>have got (Present simple)</i><br>Present simple vs. Present continuous  |  |  |

Extra practice 3-4 p. 59

#### Functions

Asking and saying your name, your age, your favourite colour, the time, the date and your birthday

| Pronunciation | Functions                               | Build your competences   | Resources  |
|---------------|---|--|--|
| /θ/ and /ð/   | Greetings and introductions             | <ul> <li>CLIL – Geography: Around the UK</li> <li>Reading: Understanding an article about amusement parks in the United Kingdom</li> <li>Listening: Understanding two guys talking about their own cities</li> <li>Speaking: Introducing yourself to a companion giving personal information</li> <li>Writing: Writing a post in a blog giving personal information</li> </ul> | WORKBOOK<br>Grammar reference<br>Section 1, 3, 4           |
| /ı/ and /i:/  | Talking about<br>yourself and<br>others | Culture: Modern families<br>Reading: Understanding an article about the modern British family<br>Listening: Understanding a guy talking about his family<br>Speaking: Interacting in a dialogue talking about modern families<br>Writing: Writing an email describing a typical family in your own<br>country  | WORKBOOK<br>Grammar reference<br>Section 7, 8, 18, 19, 28  |
|               |   |  |  |
| /h/           | Describing people<br>physically         | <ul> <li>Culture: Avatars</li> <li>Reading: Understanding an article about avatars</li> <li>Listening: Understanding the description of applications related to avatars</li> <li>Speaking: Describing someone to let others guess who you are talking about</li> <li>Writing: Writing an email describing yourself and objects you own</li> </ul>                              | WORKBOOK<br>Grammar reference<br>Section 9, 10, 18, 19, 20 |
| /ə/ and /ʌ/   | Shopping for food                       | <ul> <li>Culture: School menus</li> <li>Reading: Understanding an article about a food blogger's story</li> <li>Listening: Understanding an interview about the importance of balanced diet in canteens</li> <li>Speaking: Interacting in a dialogue talking about your own diet</li> <li>Writing: Writing an email describing your school's canteen menu</li> </ul>           | WORKBOOK<br>Grammar reference<br>Section 6, 11-15          |

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| Unit   | Vocabulary                                       | Grammar  |
|--|--|--|
| <b>5 Daily routines</b> p. 60  | Daily routines<br>Musical instruments            | Past simple: be<br>Adverbs of frequency<br>Prepositions of time: <i>at, on, in</i><br>Prepositions of movement   |
| 6 That's<br>entertainment<br>p. 70   | Entertainment<br>Adjectives to describe feelings | Past simple: regular/irregular verbs<br>Affirmative: regular and irregular verbs<br>Negative<br>Questions and short answers  |
|  |  | Extra practice 5-6 p. 81   |
| Test your competences 5-6 p. 80  |  | Extra practice 5-0 p. or   |
| I can dance<br>p. 82   | Sports<br>The body                               | can and could (ability, permission, possibility)<br>very well, well, quite well, (not) at all<br>Imperative – Affirmative and negative<br>like / love / hate + -ing  |
| <b>7</b> I can dance   |  | <i>can</i> and <i>could</i> (ability, permission, possibility)<br><i>very well, well, quite well, (not) at all</i><br>Imperative – Affirmative and negative  |
| <ul> <li>I can dance</li> <li>p. 82</li> <li>What's the weather like?</li> </ul> | The body<br>The weather<br>Clothes               | <i>can</i> and <i>could</i> (ability, permission, possibility)<br><i>very well, well, quite well, (not) at all</i><br>Imperative – Affirmative and negative<br><i>like / love / hate + -ing</i><br>be going to<br>Comparison of adjectives – long adjectives<br><i>Have to</i> – for obligations<br><i>Like</i> as a preposition |

Word bank 1-8 pp. 104-112

#### A poem to remember p. 113

Culture pp. 114-125 The British Isles • London • Wales • Scotland • Northern Ireland • British Food • Sports and leisure in the UK
 Festivals pp. 126-128 Halloween • Christmas and Boxing Day • Pancake Day and Easter
 Drama Reader pp. 129-144 The Wonderful Wizard of Oz

| Pronunciation      | Functions                          | Build your competences  | Resources  |
|--------------------|------------------------------------|---|--|
| /s/, /z/ and /ɪz/  | Talking about<br>daily routines    | Culture: British teen life<br>Reading: Understanding an article about the routines of British<br>teenagers<br>Listening: Understanding two guys talking about their own routines<br>Speaking: Interacting in a dialogue talking about what you do in<br>your free time<br>Writing: Writing a letter describing a typical teenager's day   | WORKBOOK<br>Grammar reference<br>Section 5, 15-17  |
| /ed/               | Describing<br>experiences          | Culture: Nelson Mandela<br>Reading: Understanding a text about the life of Nelson Mandela<br>Listening: Understanding a journalist talking about the day Mandela<br>was set free<br>Speaking: Simulating an interview with Mandela with guidelines<br>Writing: Writing a simulated interview with Mandela with guidelines   | WORKBOOK<br>Grammar reference<br>Section 29, 30    |
|                    |                                    |   |  |
| /æ/ and /ɑ:/       | Talking about<br>ability           | CLIL – PE: Team sports<br>Reading: Understanding an article about a sport<br>Listening: Understanding a conversation about sports<br>Speaking: Describing images by answering questions<br>Writing: Writing an email about your favourite sport   | WORKBOOK<br>Grammar reference<br>Section 21-23, 25 |
| /dʒ/, /tʃ/ and /ʃ/ | Talking about<br>what we are doing | <ul> <li>CLIL – Science: Water, water, everywhere!</li> <li>Reading: Understanding an article about the correct use and conservation of water</li> <li>Listening: Understanding a speech about water as a resource</li> <li>Speaking: Interacting in a dialogue talking about the usage of water</li> <li>Writing: Writing an email about your holiday in an eco-friendly resort</li> </ul> | WORKBOOK<br>Grammar reference<br>Section 24, 26-28 |

School life in Britain



#### Vocabulary Nord Bank p. 109

- **1** Match the words in the two columns to find out daily activities.
  - a breakfast / a shower / afternoon lessons
  - 2 catch
- **3** do 4 get

**6** go

7 have

d to bed / to school

**b** homework / sport

5 play / chat

1 arrive / leave -

- e the bus / the train **f** with friends
- 8 watch
- g TV

**c** home

- h to school / up
- 2 💮 Listen, check and repeat.
- **3** Look at the pictures on pages 60-61 and write the corresponding expression from Exercise 1 in the space.

#### 😤 LEARN TO LEARN

Which means of transportation do you usually use? Look at the different ways to express it in English:

I catch the bus / train. I go by bus / train / car. I go **on** foot.



#### **Presentation 1**

👚 Read and listen to a typical day of Laura, a young cellist.

## Inside the life of a music prodigy

My typical day? Are you ready to listen? OK, let's start. On weekdays I get up at 6.30 a.m., I have a quick shower and a big breakfast. I don't practise the cello before 7 a.m. because my sister complains! At 8 I go to school but I don't catch the bus as we live near the school. I have lunch at home with my mum. She doesn't work so she helps me organise my time. I get home from school at 3.30 in the afternoon and do my homework until 6. I try to practise the cello for 3 hours during the evening, but I take a lot of breaks to watch TV, play on the computer or chat to my friends. My mum says musicians go to bed early, so I'm always in bed before 10 p.m.!

At weekends I listen to music or go out with my friends, but only if I don't have competitions or concerts.

#### Glossary

| practise               | = |                          |
|------------------------|---|--------------------------|
| complain               | = | 24.0 (10 <u>-5-1)</u> (1 |
| I take a lot of breaks | = |                          |

#### 5 Comprehension Are these sentences *true* (T) or *false* (F)?

|   |  |   | · • |
|---|--|---|-----|
|   | Laura has breakfast before 7 a.m.                          | V |     |
| 1 | She catches the bus to school.                             |   |     |
| 2 | She has lunch at school.                                   |   |     |
| 3 | She arrives home at 3 p.m.                                 |   |     |
| 4 | She doesn't go to bed late during the week.                |   |     |
| 5 | At the weekend, when she's free, she goes out with friends |   |     |

#### Be - Past Simple

I was up at 6:30 a.m. My grandma was an actor. My parents were musicians.

#### 6 Read the end of Lara's story and decide whether the sentences are true (T) or false (F).

Yesterday, I was up at 7 a.m. because it was Sunday. Life was never easy for artists especially women. For example, actors were only men. So, practising all day is not the worst thing.

- 1 Lara was up late.
- 2 In the past, both men and women were actors.
- **3** Lara thinks that life for artists was always difficult in the past.
- 7 Pairwork Tell your partner about your typical day. Take notes about your partner's routine if necessary.
  - A I get up at 7, I have breakfast and I go to school by car. What about you?
  - B | get up at 7.15, I have a shower...
- 8 Over to you Tell the class about your partner's typical day.

Gemma gets up at 7, ...

# **5** You never practise

#### **Presentation 2**

- **1** The students are getting ready for the music test. Listen and read the dialogue.
  - Logan So Evie, guitar and vocals! You're always the star of the show!
  - Arif Yeah, I never get to sing or play an instrument!
  - Sasha Maybe that's because you don't often come to rehearsals, Arif!
  - **Evie** Yes Arif, you're really good on the drums, but you never practise.
  - Arif Only because my parents complain about the noise I make!
  - Sasha I sometimes play the piano for my family, but I'm too shy to play at a live concert!
  - Logan I know what you mean. I have piano lessons every Monday, but I don't fancy all those people in the audience!
  - Evie Oh, please play in the concert all of you! It's fun!

get to

Listen again Glossary

and repeat.

rehearsals

I don't fancy = \_

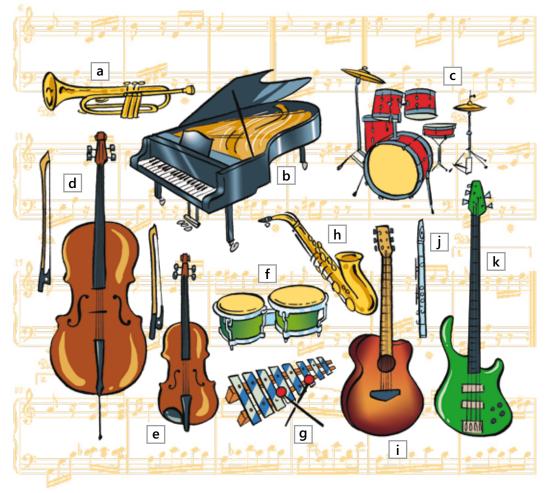
# **3** Comprehension Complete the summary.

| Evie sings and                            | d plays the <sup>1</sup>   | Arif is     |  |
|---|----------------------------|-------------|--|
| 20  | n the drums, but l         | he doesn't  |  |
| often practise. Sasha sometimes plays the |                            |             |  |
| 3, k                                      | out she's too <sup>4</sup> | to          |  |
| play at a live <sup>!</sup>               | 5 Logar                    | n has piano |  |
| lessons every                             | 6, but h                   | ne doesn't  |  |
| fancy a conce                             | rt with an audiend         | ce.         |  |

2

#### Vocabulary Nord Bank p. 109

4 Match the words 1 - 11 with the pictures a - k.



#### Musical instruments



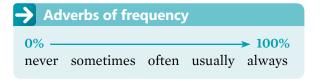
#### 5 (P) What instruments do they play? Listen and complete the sentences.

David plays the violin, but he never practises.

- 1 Shanaz always plays the \_\_\_\_\_ when she's sad.
- 2 Julia and Pat usually take the \_\_\_\_\_ to parties.
- 3 Joseph sometimes plays the \_\_\_\_\_ in the school orchestra.
- 4 Tim and Ricky often play the \_\_\_\_\_ in music classes.

# **6 Over to you** Add the adverbs of frequency and form sentences that are true for you.

- 1 I \_\_\_\_\_ play a musical instrument.
- 2 I \_\_\_\_\_ do sport.
- 3 I \_\_\_\_\_\_ sleep at my best friend's house.
- 4 I'm \_\_\_\_\_ late for school.
- 5 I \_\_\_\_\_ go to bed after midnight!
- 7 In groups of four, discuss and write the ideal routine for a student of your age and share it with the class.



In our ideal routine, students get up at... They never... They sometimes...



#### **Adverbs of frequency**

#### FOCUS

0%

100% never sometimes often usually always

I never study in the evening. She sometimes goes to concerts. We often go to the cinema. They **usually** get up at 8 a.m. You are *always* late for school.

Adverbs of frequency are used to indicate the frequency of an action. The adverbs of frequency come *after* the verb be, but placed before other verbs.

1 Translate the adverbs of frequency into your native language.

- 1 never
- 2 sometimes
- 3 often
- 4 usually
- **2** Describe how often Aisha does the following activities.

always / walk to school Aisha always walks to school.

- 1 never / be late for her lessons
- 2 often / finish classes at 2 p.m.
- 3 always / go to music lessons
- 4 sometimes / help her mum at home
- 5 often / play with her little brother
- 6 usually / do her homework after dinner

#### Prepositions of time: at, on, in

#### FOCUS

School starts at 9 o'clock. I don't go to school on Sundays / on 25th December. I have long holiday *in* summer.

We use **at** with times, holidays, meals (at 2 p.m. at Christmas, at lunch and in expressions such as at the weekend, at night, at noon / midnight. We use **on** with the days of the week and dates (on Monday, on someone's birthday, on 1st January).

Preposition in is used with the parts of the day (in the morning / afternoon / evening), months, seasons and years (in February, in summer, in 2021).

#### **3** Complete the text with the correct prepositions of time.

The Science Museum in London opens every day at 10 a.m. and closes <sup>1</sup> 6 p.m.<sup>2</sup> summer and <sup>3</sup> winter. It is closed 4 Christmas, <sup>5</sup> 24th, 25th and 26th December. There are special tours and events. The tour of the Exploring Space gallery starts <sup>6</sup> 2 p.m. 7 the school holidays.

4 Round up! Complete the dialogue with the verbs in the box and add the prepositions of time: at, on or in.

> have don't go \_starts finishes are

David Tell me about your week at school. Luca Boring! School starts <sup>1</sup> 8.30 a.m. and <sup>2</sup> 1.30 p.m. every day. And we <sup>4</sup> classes <sup>5</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ Saturdays too! David Really? We <sup>6</sup> to school 7 weekends in Wales. Luca Lucky you! How long 8 \_ your summer holidays? In Italy we get three months! **David** That's incredible. We only have six weeks!

Listen and check.

#### **Prepositions of movement / place:** by, on, at

#### $\rightarrow$ FOCUS

The car is travelling at 50km an hour. Do you like travelling by train? She goes to school **on** foot.

- **6** Complete the sentences with the correct prepositions of movement.
  - 1 Jane likes to walk. She always goes to work foot.
  - 2 She usually goes to work \_\_\_\_\_ car.
  - 3 Are you afraid when you are travelling plane?

▶ Grammar reference 15, 16, 17



# *be: Past simple* Affirmative

I / He / She / It was We / You / They were

> FOCUS

I **was** up at 7 o'clock. The life of artists <mark>was</mark> difficult. They <mark>were</mark> happy.

The **Past simple** of be has two different forms: **was** and **were**.

We use *Past simple* for actions, events and situations that happened at a definite time in past. We use expressions like: *yesterday, last night, in September, two days ago, in 1978.* 

My little brother **was** hungry after school. I **was** late for class yesterday. Last weekend we **were** at the museum.

# 7 Complete the sentences with the appropriate Past simple form of *be*.

I was home at 8.

- 1 They \_\_\_\_\_ at school at 7 yesterday morning.
- 2 You and I \_\_\_\_\_ at a café together.
- 3 I \_\_\_\_\_\_ in England last summer.
- 4 My birthday \_\_\_\_\_ a month ago.
- 5 We \_\_\_\_\_\_ home at 4 p.m.

#### 8 Circle the correct answer.

They were / was here last Sunday.

- 1 The film was / were funny.
- 2 The weather were / was beautiful yesterday.
- 3 Jill was / were at the doctor's.
- 4 My grandparents was / were farmers.
- 5 I was / were in a different class last year.

#### ► Grammar reference 5

#### *be: Past simple* Negative

| Full form            | Contracted form     |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| I/He/She/It was not  | l/He/She/It wasn't  |
| We/You/They were not | We/You/They weren't |

#### > FOCUS

We were at the restaurant, but the food **wasn't** good. The artists **weren't** famous. **was + not = wasn't were + not = weren't** 

# **9** Write sentences from exercise 8 in negative form.

They weren't here last Sunday.

1 \_\_\_\_\_\_ 2 \_\_\_\_\_ 3 \_\_\_\_\_ 4 \_\_\_\_\_ 5 \_\_\_\_\_

# **10** Write sentences in the affirmative (✔) or negative (¥) form.

I / in London / last summer (¥)

I wasn't in London last summer.

- 1 The boys / at the football match/yesterday.  $\checkmark$  )
- 2 Evie / at home / last Sunday. (¥)
- 3 You / at the party / last night. (¥)
- 4 We / in Dublin / two months ago. (🗸)
- 5 My friend and I / in the USA / last year. ( $\checkmark$ )

# 5 Grammar

#### *be: Past simple* Questions and short answers

| Full form                      | Full form                     | Contracted form                 |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Was I happy?                   | Yes, I was.                   | No, I wasn't.                   |
| Were you happy?                | Yes, you were.                | No, you weren't.                |
| Was she / it / he<br>happy?    | Yes, he / she / it<br>was.    | No, he / she / it<br>wasn't.    |
| Were we / you /<br>they happy? | Yes, we / you /<br>they were. | No, we / you /<br>they weren't. |

#### → FOCUS

What **was** the weather like yesterday? **Was** Samantha born in Serbia? Yes, she **was**. **Were** your parents or grandparents from France? Yes, they **were**. No, they **weren't**.

**11** Write the sentences from exercise 10 again in the interrogative form.

Was I in London last summer?

 Write the questions and then give short answers in the affirmative (✓) or negative (¥) form as indicated in the brackets.

the job / difficult ( $\checkmark$ )

Was the job difficult? Yes, it was. the artist / rich (**X**)

#### Were the artists rich?

#### No, they weren't.

1 the magic tricks / funny (X)

2 the children's hands / dirty (🗸)

3 the science exam / easy (X)

#### Pronunciation: /s/, /z/, /ız/

- **1** Listen and repeat the tongue twister. Zac says it's a song for his lizards.
- 2 Iisten and write the words in the box in the correct columns. Then listen again and repeat.

4 your new jacket / expensive \*)

5 their homework / interesting (

6 the book / boring (🖌)

#### there was / there were → FOCUS

**There was** a big fire last night. **There were** many firefighters on the scene. I'm afraid we are late. **There was** a train at 11 o'clock.

#### 13 Complete the text with there was, there were, there wasn't or there weren't.

| There was a big fire in our school last |               |          |  |  |  |
|---|---------------|----------|--|--|--|
| night. It was in the kitchen and it was |               |          |  |  |  |
| very dangerous                          | because       |          |  |  |  |
| a smoke alarm                           | and           | any      |  |  |  |
| fire extinguishe                        | rs. We were l | ucky     |  |  |  |
| because                                 | two fire      | escapes, |  |  |  |
| but                                     | a ramp        | lots     |  |  |  |
| of students outside many                |               |          |  |  |  |
| teachers also.                          |               |          |  |  |  |
|   |               |          |  |  |  |

#### **14** Complete the journalist's interview.

- A Was there a big fire at your school?
- B Yes, \_\_\_\_\_.
- A \_\_\_\_\_\_ a fire alarm? B No, \_\_\_\_\_\_.
- A \_\_\_\_\_\_ any fire escapes?
- **B** Yes, \_\_\_\_\_ two.
- ► Grammar reference 5

Functions 5

#### **Talking about daily routines**

**1 OBJOINT** Watch the video and complete Elis and Amy's agendas with their appointments for the week.



#### USEFUL LANGUAGE

When are you free? I'm free / not free on... I always have... I usually play... on... What about on... ? I usually do... Every day In the morning That's not a problem.

|        |         | ly planne |          |        | Ells's we | ekly plann |           |                 |        |
|--------|---------|-----------|----------|--------|-----------|------------|-----------|-----------------|--------|
| Monday | Tuesday | Wednesday | Thursday | Friday | Monday    | Tuesday    | Wednesday | Thursday        | Friday |
|        |         |           |          |        |           |            |           | maths<br>lesson |        |

# 2 Watch the video again and complete Elis and Amy's dialogue.

| I always have | I often help my mum |                 | l sometimes go |
|---------------|---------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| l'm           | never fre           | y free          |                |
| is alwa       | ys out              | usually free on | Tuesdays       |

- Amy When are you free to do our science project? I'm usually free on Thursdays.
- Elis <sup>1</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ a maths lesson on Thursdays. What about Friday? <sup>2</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ to my dad's house but...
- Amy No, I always go to drama club and <sup>3</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ on Mondays as I have dance class.
- Elis ... and I play tennis on Mondays, but I'm <sup>4</sup>\_\_\_\_\_\_. What about you?
- Amy <sup>5</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ with the shopping on Tuesday, but that's not a problem...
- Elis Cool! Tuesday it is! Where?
- Amy My house, as my mum <sup>6</sup>\_\_\_\_\_\_ shopping on Tuesday!

**3** Kids at work! Talk to your partner about a free afternoon to study together with him / her.

When are you free?

I'm not free on Monday because I usually do karate. Are you free on Tuesday?

No, I always play football on Tuesdays and Thursdays.

# **5** Build your competences

# British teen lives

#### Warm up

- **1** In your opinion, which of the following activities do British teenagers do in their free time?
  - eat at restaurantsgo to the park
    - ts \_\_\_\_ play
- play sport listen to music
- go shopping play computer games
- go to church play in a band

#### Reading

**2** Read the texts and check your answers.



I watch a lot of TV as I love manga cartoons, so I download them on my tablet too! I don't often go out with my friends. We usually meet in our houses, listen to music, chat, watch films or sometimes try to draw our own cool manga storyboards!



## ESTHER

I love fashion so my favourite pastime is shopping! I always go to town with my friends on Saturday, but we usually just window shop as we haven't got any money! We sometimes eat fast food or go to the cinema in the evening.

F

 $\square$ 



## ANDY

I don't often leave my bedroom because I have all my favourite things there: my TV, books, guitar, music system. My mum often brings me food and drinks at lunch and dinner time. Life is sweet!

| Glossary                    |     |
|-----------------------------|-----|
| own<br>window shop<br>loser | = P |

#### DYLAN

I'm never at home at weekends! I go to the park with my friends to skateboard. We often have competitions, and the loser always buys the winner some chocolate or an ice cream. I always win! I'm the best!

# 3 K Indicate whether these sentences are *true* (T) or *false* (F).

Zoe watches manga cartoons on her tablet.

- 1 She usually goes out with friends.
- 2 Esther loves shopping.
- 3 She usually buys a lot of clothes.
- 4 Dylan is usually at home with friends at weekends.
- 5 He is very good at skateboarding.
- 6 Andy plays the guitar.
- 7 He doesn't often go out with friends.
- 8 His mum makes dinner for his friends.

# Build your competences 5

#### Listening

4 🐴 K Listen to the phone call between Katie and Ryan and complete the note.

| WW |   | Drama class            |              |
|----|---|------------------------|--------------|
|    | - | when: Tuesday at       |              |
| WW |   | teacher:               |              |
| C  |   | how much:              | every lesson |
|    |   | where:                 |              |
|    |   | teacher's phone number | :            |
|    |   | phone after:           |              |
|    |   |                        |              |

#### **Speaking**

**5 T** Pairwork Talk about what you usually do in your free time. Follow the given suggestions.

### Tell me about...

• your daily routine; I get up at... and have breakfast. Then 1 ...

- when and how you go to school; I go to school by / on...
- the subjects you study at school and which you like / don't like; I study... and I like..., but I don't like...
- when school finishes; School finishes at...
- when you do homework; I do my homework at...
- how you spend your free time; In my free time, I...
- which activities in exercise 1 you prefer and why. I prefer shopping because I like fashion.



#### Writing

6 K I Imagine that this is your agenda. Write a letter to your best friend to describe your typical day.

Use the suggestions in Exercise 5 as examples.



VideoSprint Record a video with at least three places you usually go in your free time. Prepare a brief SprintAhead Bring a book that you description. like or that you've read. Be ready to review it in the next lesson.

# Word bank 5

#### **Daily routines**



get up



catch the bus



arrive home



play computer games



have breakfast



go to school



do homework



have dinner



have a shower



have lunch



do sport



chat to friends



leave home



do afternoon lessons

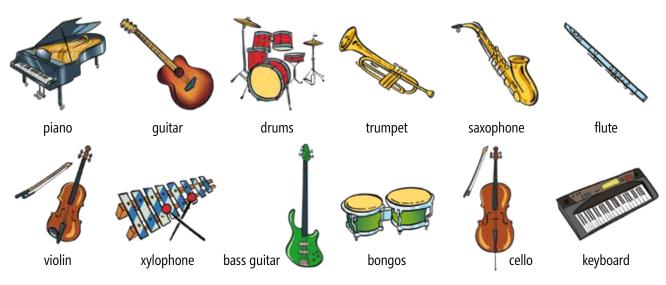


play with friends



go to bed

#### **Musical instruments**



# The British Isles

- **1** Look at the map and put each name in the correct space.
  - 1 The British Isles
- 4 Orkney Islands
- 2 Isle of Wight

Culture

- 5 Hebrides
- 3 Shetland Islands





#### 2 Read the text and check your answers.

People are unsure about the difference between the terms United Kingdom, Great Britain and the British Isles. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is the political union of England, Wales, Scotland and Northern

Ireland. Great Britain is a geographical term which indicates England, Scotland and Wales, but not Northern Ireland.

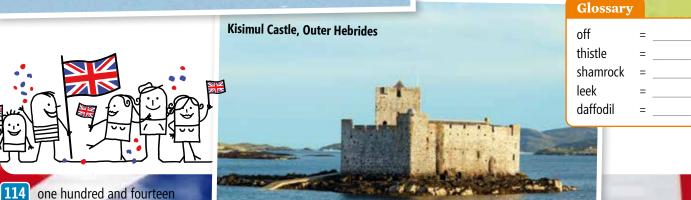
The British Isles is also a geographical term that includes the two main islands of Great Britain and Ireland, including the Republic of Ireland, where people are Irish, not British, and over 6.000 little islands around the UK. Far north are the Shetland Islands; to the west the Hebrides and the Orkney Islands are just off the most north-easterly point of the UK. At the other end of the UK, south-west, are the Isles of Scilly. And off the south-east coast of England is the Isle of Wight, also nicknamed the Ghost Isle or the Dinosaur Isle!

The UK flag, or 'Union Jack', is red, white and blue and it includes the crosses of the English, Scottish and Northern Irish flags, but not the Welsh flag, a red dragon. There are symbols for each country too: a red rose for England; a thistle for Scotland; a shamrock for Northern Ireland; a leek or a daffodil for Wales.

The population of the UK is over 63 million, with over 53 million people in England, over 5 million in Scotland, almost 2 million in Northern Ireland and over 3 million in Wales.

London is the capital city of England and the UK and it is a very international city with residents from many different countries. Other important English cities are Birmingham, Leeds, Manchester and Liverpool. Edinburgh is the capital of Scotland, Cardiff of Wales and Belfast of Northern Ireland.

English is the official language of the United Kingdom. Other recognised regional languages are Irish, Scottish Gaelic, Welsh and Cornish.



Broch of Mousa, Shetland Islands





**3** Complete the card with the missing information.

Great Britain United Kingdom The British Isles

<sup>1</sup>\_\_\_\_\_: England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland

<sup>2</sup>\_\_\_\_\_: England, Scotland and Wales

<sup>3</sup>\_\_\_\_\_: Great Britain, Ireland and over 6,000 little islands

## 4 Read the text again and complete the sentences with the words in the box.

London The Isle of Wight 63 million The Isles of Scilly The Orkney Islands Cardiff Union Jack

*London* is the capital city of England and the UK.

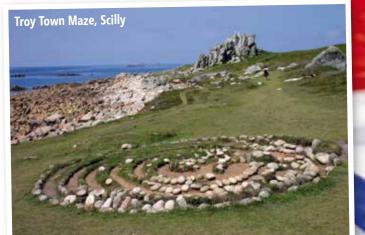
- 1 \_\_\_\_\_\_ are off the UK's most north-easterly point.
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_\_ are off the south-western part of the UK.
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_ is nicknamed the Ghost Isle or the Dinosaur Isle.
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_\_ is the name of the UK flag.
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_ is the population of the UK.
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_\_ is the capital of Wales.

# Culture

**5** Complete the table with the information from Exercise 2.

.....

|  | UK   |
|--|--|
| Official name                          | The United Kingdom<br>of Great Britain and<br>Northern Ireland |
| Geographical<br>parts                  |  |
| Main islands<br>/ groups of<br>islands |  |
| Flags                                  |  |
| Symbols                                |  |
| Population                             |  |
| Main languages                         |  |



## COMPARING CULTURES

6 Pairwork Speak to your partner about the differences between the United Kingdom and your country by answering the questions.

- Are they geographically different?
- What are the names of the flags of each country and what colours are they?
- Are there different symbols in each country? What are they?
- What is the population of each country?
- Are there different languages? Which ones?

# **1** Look at the pictures and match



them with the correct titles.

#### **1 B** Kew Gardens

Culture

- 2 🗌 London Eye
- **3** Eros in Piccadilly Circus
- 4 Speakers' Corner
- **5** Public transport
- 6 Big Ben and Houses of Parliament
- 7 Trafalgar Square

2 Read the text and check your answers.





# **Facts and figures about London**

London is a really famous city all over the world. There are more visitors to the London Eye every year than to the Pyramids! From the giant observation wheel in central London, on a clear day there are spectacular views of London in all directions for 40km, but it isn't very fast: just double the speed of a tortoise!

A short distance from Whitehall. the administrative heart of London, and very near the Houses of Parliament, is Number 10 Downing Street, the British Prime Minister's official residence. For security reasons it is impossible to open the door to Number 10 from the outside. there isn't a handle! Number 10 is also home to Larry, a five-year-old cat from London's famous Battersea Dogs and Cats home. His official title is Chief Mouser to the Cabinet Office! London is a very green city and about one third of it is parks and open spaces. In Hyde Park it is also possible to speak on any subject at Speakers' Corner. Famous past speakers include Marx, Lenin and Orwell!

Kew's Botanic Gardens is one of four UNESCO world heritage sites in London. There are 50,000 different plant species and a special treetop walkway 18m high and 200 m long. In Kensington Gardens there is the statue of children's literature character Peter Pan. Other iconic statues in London include Nelson in Trafalgar Square; Eros, god of love in Piccadilly Circus, and Britannia, the female personification of Britain from Roman times.

London is a fantastic city for sports too. It is the only city to host the Olympic Games three times, and is home to 13 professional football teams, but only one team, Arsenal, is also the name of an underground station. The 'Tube', the nickname of the London underground, is actually over 150 years old and home to about half a million London mice, made famous in a series of children's books called Underneath the Underground. Alternatively there are red double-decker buses, or black cabs for mouse-free travel in London!

#### **MORE FIGURES**

The capacity of the London Eye is 800 passengers and it travels at 26cm per second.

The London underground is used for 3.5 million journeys a day on 11 different lines.

Six million passengers use 7,500 double-decker buses to and from 19,500 bus stops in London.

There are over 8,000 cheap public bikes at 550 docking stations around London, and 23,000 black cabs in London.

#### Glossary

| wheel          | = |  |
|----------------|---|--|
| handle         | = |  |
| world heritage | = |  |
| mouse-free     | = |  |
|                |   |  |





- **3** Read the text again and answer the questions. What is the London Eye? It's a giant observation wheel in central London.
  - 1 Who is Larry and where is he from?
  - 2 Why isn't there a handle on the door to 10 Downing Street?
  - 3 Where is Speakers' Corner?
  - 4 At what time in history is Britannia from?
  - 5 How old is the London underground?
  - 6 What means of transport are mouse-free in London?

#### 4 CListen to a tour guide describing the view from the London Eye and answer the questions.

Today the weather is...

A bad. B good. C OK.

- 1 The residence of King Henry VIII was...
  - A Hampton Court.
  - B St James's Palace.
  - C Windsor Castle.
- 2 Wimbledon is the centre of British... A cricket. B football. C tennis.

C circus.

- **3** The Tower of London is famous for its...
  - A silhouette.
  - B torture chamber.
  - C wall.
- 4 Regent's Park is home to a...A zoo.B museum.

**5 Pairwork** Complete a Factfile about your city. In pairs, ask and answer these questions.

| FACTFILE               | W        |
|------------------------|----------|
| City name:             | na<br>to |
|                        | ls       |
| Means of transport:    | W        |
| Places of interest:    | di<br>m  |
|                        | tr       |
| Sports teams:          | A        |
| Important information: | W        |
|                        | IN       |

G

What's the name of your town or city? Is there... ? What different means of transport ... ? Are there... ? What important... ?

Culture

## COMPARING CULTURES

- 6 Imagine you are on a Ferris Wheel looking over your city. Describe what you see.
  - What are the main tourist attractions?
  - Where are they?
  - Are there parks, football grounds or castles visible?
  - Which are your favourites?

From the Eye it is possible to see... It is also possible to see... There is / are ... visible from the Eye. My favourite tourist attractions are...