

剑桥英语 青少版 (第二版) For Real



第三级



Pre-intermediate · Student's Book
学生用书

Martyn Hobbs and Julia Starr Keddie



Pre-intermediate · Student's Pack

第三级 学生包

For Real English, For Real Dreams!

纯真英语，全球梦想！



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责任编辑: 尹莉莉

美术编辑: 袁 麟

装帧设计: 唯佳创业·森然

责任校对: 李 菡

责任印制: 陈 涛

营销编辑: 杨 雪

yangxue@bnupg.com

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Grammar reference

Past participles review

- Form the past participle of regular verbs in the same way as the past simple. The rules for spelling and pronunciation are the same as for the past simple.

Spelling rules

- For most verbs add *-ed* to the base form.
talk → *talked*
- If the base form ends in *-e*, add *-d*.
love → *loved*
- If the verb ends in a consonant + *-y*, change *-y* to *-i* and add *-ed*.
carry → *carried*
- If the verb ends in a vowel + *-y*, add *-ed* as usual.
stay → *stayed*
- If the verb ends in a single consonant preceded by a single stressed vowel, double the final consonant and add *-ed*.
stop → *stopped*
- If the verb ends in a single vowel followed by *l* always double the *l*, even if the vowel is unstressed.
travel → *travelled*

Pronunciation rules

- We pronounce the final *-ed* /t/ after the sounds /k/, /f/, /p/, /s/, /ʃ/, /tʃ/.
talked laughed stopped passed watched finished
- We pronounce the final *-ed* /ɪd/ after the sounds /d/ or /t/.
started waited decided visited
- We pronounce the final *-ed* /d/ after all other sounds.
phoned married stayed
- The past participle of irregular verbs has a special form. You must learn these by heart. In some verbs it is the same as the form of the past simple (e.g. *make, made, made*), in others it is different (e.g. *see, saw, seen*). A dictionary gives the past participle as the third form of the principal parts of the verb.

see /si:/ (past tense **saw** /sɔ:/
past participle **seen** /si:n/) verb

Present perfect review

Positive
full form

I/You/We/They	have	seen that film.
He/She/It	has	finished.

short form

I/You/We/They	've	seen that film.
He/She/It	's	finished.

Negative
full form

I/You/We/They	have not	talked to her.
He/She/It	has not	stopped all day.

short form

I/You/We/They	haven't	talked to her.
He/She/It	hasn't	stopped all day.

Questions

Have	I/you/we/they	finished?
Has	he/she/it	eaten?

Positive short answers

Yes,	I/you/we/they	have.
Yes,	he/she/it	has.

Negative short answers

No,	I/you/we/they	haven't.
No,	he/she/it	hasn't.

- Form the present perfect with:
the present tense of the verb *have* + the past participle
- Form the positive with:
subject + *have* / *has* (full forms) + past participle
subject + *'ve* / *'s* (short forms) + past participle
- Form the negative with:
subject + *have* / *has* + *not* (full forms) + past participle
subject + *haven't* / *hasn't* (short forms) + past participle
- Form questions in the present perfect with:
Have / *Has* + subject + past participle
- Form short answers with:
Yes, + subject pronoun + *have* / *has*.
No, + subject pronoun + *haven't* / *hasn't*.

- Note that the short answers are exactly the same as those for the present tense of *have (got)*. Remember, never use short forms in positive short answers.

Usage

- The present perfect connects past time with present time. Use the present perfect to talk about experiences and events in the past that affect the present. It is not important to know when exactly in the past they happened.

Tim is out. He's gone to see Bob.

I haven't finished yet. Can you wait a minute?

- Use the present perfect to talk about all your experiences in life up to the present time.

I've been to Paris three times.

- To ask if something has happened at any time before now use a question with *ever* and the present perfect.

Have you ever been to Spain? – Yes, I have.

- To talk about something not yet experienced, use *never* with the present perfect.

They've never visited Germany.

for and since

- To talk about experiences that began in the past and are still continuing in the present, use the present perfect with *for* or *since*.

I have lived here for five years. NOT ~~I live here for five years.~~

He has been abroad since August. NOT ~~He is abroad since August.~~

- Use:

for + period of time

They haven't seen each other for three years.

since + the moment the experience began

We have known each other since the first year in primary school.

- To ask when a continuing state or experience began, use *How long* + the present perfect.

How long have you had this computer?

For a year. / Since last July.

been and gone

- The verb *go* has two past participles: *been* and *gone*.
- Use *have / has been* to say that someone has gone to a place and come back.

Where did all this food come from? –

I've been to the shops.

- Use *have / has gone* to say that someone has gone to a place but has not yet come back.

Have you seen Kiera? – She's gone to the gym.

She'll be back soon.

Present perfect v past simple

- Use the present perfect to talk about an experience in general or all your experiences in life up to the present time, without specifying where and when.
- Then use the past simple to give details about the experience specifying where and when it happened.

He has been all over the world. He met some friends in America. They went together to New York in 2008.

- With a past time expression always use the past simple, not the present perfect.

Where / When did you see him? – I saw him at the theatre last night. NOT ~~I've seen him at the theatre last night.~~

Word list

The words in **grey** appear in the unit, but are not in the vocabulary sections.

Countries

Australia
Austria
Botswana
Brazil
Canada
China
Finland
India
Indonesia
Italy
Japan
Mexico
New Zealand
Portugal
Russia
South Africa
Thailand
the USA (America / the States)
Zambia

Activities

acting / theatre
archery
astronomy
athletics
backpacking
biking / mountain biking
camping
canoeing
ceramics
circus skills
climbing / rock climbing
computer graphics
crafts

cycling
 dance (jazz/modern/ballet)
 diving
 drawing
 fencing
 fishing
 gymnastics
 hiking
 jogging
 karate
 kayaking
 making videos
 metal work
 orienteering
 painting
 photography
 playing the piano / keyboards / drums / guitar
 playing volleyball / soccer / tennis / hockey /
 baseball / basketball
 riding
 roller blading
 rowing
 sailing
 scuba diving
 sculpture
 singing
 skating
 surfing
 swimming
 trampoline
 trekking
 water-skiing
 windsurfing
 woodwork

Activities

2 Match the words with the pictures.

skating riding basketball rock climbing
 fencing sailing fishing water-skiing



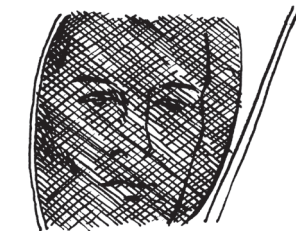
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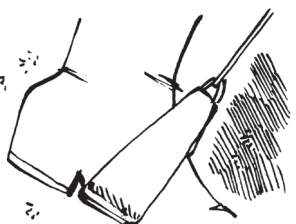
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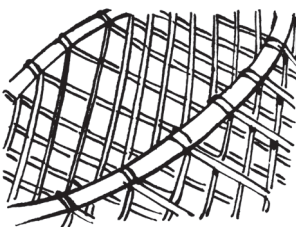
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6



7



8

Vocabulary

Countries

1 Complete the names of the countries.

- 1 Australia, Austria
- 2 Brazil
- 3 Canada, China
- 4 India, Ireland
- 5 IItaly
- 6 Japan
- 7 Mexico
- 8 Netherlands Zimbabwe
- 9 Pakistan
- 10 South Africa

3 Write the letters in the correct order to make activities.

- 1 Have you tried **cainnoeg**? It's a very exciting water sport. canoeing
- 2 I've been **pigmanc** lots of times – I just take my tent and find a nice place to sleep. camping
- 3 My hobby is **ghrothappy** and I've taken thousands of pictures. photography
- 4 I've never tried **frusing** but I think I would like to ride the waves on the sea! surfing
- 5 It's great fun jumping up and down on a **polenatrim**. trampoline
- 6 Mark loves **nagtic** and wants to work in the theatre when he's older. acting

Grammar

Past participles review

1 Write the past participles of these verbs.

- | | | | |
|----------|-----------------|---------|-------|
| 1 listen | <u>listened</u> | 7 send | _____ |
| 2 play | _____ | 8 buy | _____ |
| 3 hope | _____ | 9 go | _____ |
| 4 travel | _____ | 10 take | _____ |
| 5 hurry | _____ | 11 keep | _____ |
| 6 do | _____ | 12 read | _____ |

2 Complete the sentences with the correct past participle of these verbs.

see visit eat break find meet write drive

- I've found three of my CDs in Dad's car!
- I've _____ a Ferrari.
- My sister's _____ snake, and she said it was good.
- I've never _____ London.
- I've never _____ a lunar eclipse, but I will one day.
- I've never _____ a novel, but I'd like to one day.
- I've never _____ any famous film stars.
- Everyone in my family has _____ an arm or a leg except for me.

Present perfect review

3 Complete the email with the present perfect of the verbs in brackets.

✉

Hi, Stacey

How are things with you? I'm sorry I ¹ _____ (not write) to you before – I ² _____ (be) so busy. Actually, I ³ _____ (try) to phone you, but you're never home. Anyway, I ⁴ _____ (find) a job for the summer at last! I'm going to work in Gap. I ⁵ _____ (not work) in a clothes shop before, so it should be fun. I hear you ⁶ _____ (start) work, too – strange to think of you as a waitress! You ⁷ _____ (not do) it before, have you? So we've both got new experiences for this summer. Oh, I ⁸ _____ (buy) a new car! Well, not exactly new – it's my brother's old one. It goes OK. Well, it ⁹ _____ (not break) down yet!

See you soon,

Love, Kyle

4 Write the words in the correct order to complete the questions.

In the last seven days, ...

- anywhere / have / been / you / exciting?
Have you been anywhere exciting?
- from / Internet? / have / downloaded / you / music / the
- diary? / have / a / written / in / you / anything
- good / you / a / read / have / book?
- of / had / have / friends / your / party? / a / any
- any / bought / clothes? / have / you / new

5 Now answer the questions for you.

- Yes, I have. I've been to the circus. / No, I haven't been anywhere exciting.

6 Complete the sentences with *been* or *gone*.

- Where has Clare _____? And when will she be back?
- Jack's _____ out, actually. Do you want to leave him a message?
- I've _____ out twice already today, and I'm not going out again.
- Do you know where everyone's _____? There's nobody here.
- They've just left. They've _____ to the post office.
- Wow! Where have you _____? You look really well.

Present perfect v past simple

7 Complete the conversation with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- Tom** You ¹ ve had (have) an interesting life, Nick.
- Nick** Well, I suppose I ² _____ (do) a lot of different things in my life.
- Tom** How many countries ³ _____ you _____ (visit)?
- Nick** Oh, I don't know exactly, but I ⁴ _____ (visit) all the continents, including Antarctica. I ⁵ _____ (travel) there with a group of scientists a few years ago, and we ⁶ _____ (spend) three months there.
- Tom** And I understand you ⁷ _____ (have) a number of different jobs over the years?
- Nick** Yes, I ⁸ _____ (work) in a lot of places and I ⁹ _____ (do) some strange things. I ¹⁰ _____ (drive) a London bus, I ¹¹ _____ (be) down a gold mine in South Africa, I ¹² _____ (perform) in a circus ...
- Tom** A circus? What ¹³ _____ you _____ (do)?
- Nick** I ¹⁴ _____ (be) a lion tamer's assistant! I ¹⁵ _____ (teach) English in Russia and ten years ago I ¹⁶ _____ (have) my own travel agency. And last year I ¹⁷ _____ (write) my first novel.

Skills: Reading – Towards PET (Part 4)

1 Read the text and choose the best title.

- a Walking trips in North America
- b Protecting yourself from bears
- c Bears: the great killers
- d Baby bears

Meeting a baby bear sounds like fun, but that's the last thing you want on a summer walk in the northwestern part of North America. Because when you see a baby, it means that its mother is not far away, and a mother bear will do anything to protect her young ones.

Bears are not man-eaters. They prefer to hunt for fish or berries. So the first thing to remember if you meet a bear in the wild is that it doesn't really want trouble. The problem is that most of us panic, and our first instinct – to run away – is the wrong one.

There are things that you can do to make sure bears don't come your way. The first is to stay in groups and make noise. Bears don't like surprises, so talk loudly or sing. Secondly, bears are attracted to food, and smells of all kinds, including make-up. You need to keep everything with a strong smell inside a tightly-sealed bag. And don't keep the bag in your tent at night or you could have an unwelcome caller. Try putting your food bag up a tree. Bears can climb, but at least they won't attack your tent.

Unfortunately, you can't always make noise or stop smells from getting out. So what do you do when you are face to face with a large brown bear? First, take off your jacket or shirt and hold it out above your head. This makes you seem much bigger than you are. Never turn around and run, just back away very slowly, and the bear will usually leave. If the worst happens and you are unlucky enough to meet a large, angry grizzly bear that wants to attack you, curl yourself up into a ball to protect your head and chest.



2 Read the text again and choose the best answer.

- 1 Meeting a baby bear is
 - A great fun.
 - B what most walkers want.
 - C almost impossible.
 - D very dangerous.
- 2 Bears
 - A panic easily.
 - B don't want to kill us.
 - C always run away.
 - D always look for trouble.
- 3 Bears come near humans because of
 - A strong smells.
 - B too much make-up.
 - C tents.
 - D the noise they make.
- 4 When a bear comes near, you should
 - A throw a ball at it.
 - B run away slowly.
 - C shout and run towards it.
 - D look as big as you can.

- 5 What should you never do if you see a bear?
 - A curl yourself up into a ball
 - B turn around and run
 - C take off your shirt
 - D back away slowly

Writing

- 3 Write a description of a dangerous experience you have had. It can be real or imaginary. (120–150 words)

► Tips

- You can use information and vocabulary from the text to write about an encounter with a bear.
- Add interesting detail to make your story personal. How did you feel when you saw the bear, and how did you feel after?
- What advice can you give to other walkers?

Study skills Being a good learner

1 Read and complete the article with these words.

difficult motivates things time
should achievements creativity stressed

2 Look at the five points and for each point make a note of another personal strategy you could use.

C draw pictures of descriptions I read in English stories

R write a diary of my feelings after each lesson

E tidy my computer files and folders

A ask the teacher to explain the saxon genitive again!

M write a list of things I achieve in English

C . R . E . A . M .

Creative
Reflective
Effective
Active
Motivated



Being a good learner involves lots of different things. But there are some key ways to improve your performance.

C Be creative

Maybe this surprises you, but using imagination and ¹_____ when you study helps you to be a good learner. Look for interesting connections between the ²_____ you are learning. Use humour, be curious and experiment with your normal routine activities.

R Be reflective

It's important to think about your learning. Think about what ³_____ you. Think about things that were successful or not so successful in your last project. Keep a diary of your learning and write about what was easy and what was ⁴_____.

E Be effective

You need to be organised and manage your ⁵_____. You can't work when you are tired or ⁶_____ and you need a place to work that suits your personal study style.

A Be active

It's important to take responsibility for your studies. You don't have to wait for the teacher to tell you – you can look for new ways to learn. You ⁷_____ also always ask your teacher if you need more help or explanations.

M Be motivated

Motivation is very important. Think about why you are learning English and why it is important for your future. Celebrate your successes – even little ones! Make a note of your ⁸_____ to encourage you. Find support from friends or Internet pals.

Grammar reference

Present perfect with *just* / *already* / *yet*Present perfect with *just*

- Use the present perfect + *just* to say that something happened a short time ago. We usually use *just* in positive sentences.

Sorry, he's just gone out.

I've just made a cake. Would you like some?

Present perfect with *already*

- Use the present perfect + *already* to say that something happened earlier than we expected. We use *already*:
 - in positive sentences,
 - in questions, to express surprise.
- We usually put *already* before the past participle. In questions we can also put *already* at the end of the sentence.

He's already got tickets. You don't need to buy any.

Has he already seen this film? / Has he seen this film already?

Present perfect with *yet*

- Use the present perfect + *yet* in questions to ask if something that we are expecting has happened. Put *yet* at the end of the question.
- Has Tom arrived yet?*
- Use the present perfect + *not yet* in negative sentences to say that something we are expecting has not happened up to now. Put *yet* at the end of the sentence.
- I haven't phoned Philippa yet.*

still

- Use the present continuous + *still* to say that something is continuing. Put *still* before the *-ing* form.
- I haven't phoned Philippa yet. I'm still watching TV.*

whose

- To ask who something belongs to, use the interrogative *Whose*.
- Whose is this bag? – It's Mum's.*
Whose are these coats? – They are ours.

Possessive pronouns

- To answer questions with *Whose* we can use possessive pronouns.

Possessive adjectives	Possessive pronouns
<i>It's my book.</i>	<i>It's mine.</i>
<i>It's your comic.</i>	<i>It's yours.</i>
<i>It's his car.</i>	<i>It's his.</i>
<i>It's her dog.</i>	<i>It's hers.</i>
<i>It's our house.</i>	<i>It's ours.</i>
<i>It's their computer.</i>	<i>It's theirs.</i>

- Never use possessive pronouns before a noun.
This house is mine. NOT ~~*This is mine house.*~~
- Never use an article before possessive pronouns.
Is it really yours? NOT ~~*Is it really the yours?*~~
- Do not confuse possessive pronouns (*mine, yours, ours*, etc) with the possessive adjectives (*my, your, our*, etc).
Is this your bike or mine? –
It's not mine, it's yours. My bike has got some blue paint on it – look!

Word list

The words in **grey** appear in the unit, but are not in the vocabulary sections.

Music

acoustic guitar
 album
 award-winning
 band
 bass guitar
 cello
 concert
 demo tape
 drummer
 drums
 gig
 guitar
 instrument
 keyboards
 label
 lead singer
 live show
 music festival
 music production
 musician

percussion
perform
piano
production house
record company
saxophone / saxophonist
single
songwriter
stage
talent scout
the music business
top ten
track
trumpet
violin

At the airport

aircraft
aisle
arrivals
baggage / baggage reclaim
check in / check-in desk
departure lounge
duty-free shops
gate
information desk
land
luggage / hand luggage
passport / passport control
runway
security
take off
ticket
unattended
window seat

Vocabulary

Music

1 Find eight musical instruments.

B	A	B	A	S	S	G	U	I	T	A	R
E	B	A	C	L	A	R	I	N	O	R	D
D	T	S	O	V	I	O	L	I	N	P	K
R	T	R	T	B	I	T	T	E	R	O	E
O	R	U	S	T	I	C	A	M	C	D	Y
M	U	N	T	S	B	L	O	W	E	I	B
U	M	E	C	T	A	R	C	E	L	S	O
S	P	E	C	R	B	O	A	R	L	T	A
T	E	P	G	I	P	I	A	N	O	R	R
A	T	R	U	N	D	O	W	N	T	I	D
R	A	G	I	D	O	S	D	R	U	M	S
K	R	S	A	X	O	P	H	O	N	E	O

2 Complete the text with these words.

band concert demo lead festivals
performed single songwriter stage scout

Josh has been the ¹ _____ singer in the ² _____ *Raven* for two years, but before that he was just a singer and a ³ _____ who nobody knew. Then one night, when Josh was performing on ⁴ _____, everything changed. There were only about 20 people at the ⁵ _____, but one of them was a talent ⁶ _____. He liked Josh's music so much that he asked Josh to make a ⁷ _____ tape for his record company. After that, things really took off for Josh. He recorded some tracks and one of them became a top ten ⁸ _____. Since then, Josh has ⁹ _____ at some of the biggest music ¹⁰ _____ in the UK. He hasn't finished his first album yet, but some people in the music business have already started talking about Josh as the next big thing in music.

At the airport

3 Write the letters in the correct order to make airport words. Then complete the dialogues.



- A OK. Here we are. Is that our check-in desk over there? (chick-en sked)

B I don't know. Let's ask at the i _____. (antifinroom sked)

C No, it's the wrong floor. This is an a _____. (slavirra) You want the d _____ lounge. (treepadru)
- A Can we sit in the lounge?

B OK. I want a good view of the r _____. (wunray)

A So you can see the planes l _____? (ingland)
- A Can you see where b _____ is? (ggabgae erimalc)

B Oh, there's a sign over there.

A We'll have to go through s _____ first. (surecity)
- A Do we have time to look in the d _____? (tudy reef sposh)

B No, t _____ is in forty minutes. (kate fof)

A I suppose I can buy something on board the a _____. (arfticar)

Grammar

Present perfect with *just* / *already* / *yet*

1 Write sentences with the present perfect and *just*.



- 1 The game / finish
The game's just finished.



- 2 She / wake up



- 3 They / fall off their bikes



- 4 The restaurant / close

2 Match the sentences.

- 1 I'm sorry, but you can't go into the theatre.
 - 2 Not fish again!
 - 3 Cathy's not here now.
 - 4 No, don't get that film.
 - 5 It's my eighteenth birthday tomorrow.
 - 6 You're a bit late for the party.
- a I've already seen it twice.
 - b I've already had my party though.
 - c The play has already started.
 - d It's already finished!
 - e We've had it every night this week.
 - f She's already left.



3 Write sentences with the present perfect and *yet*.

- 1 He / not turn on / computer
He hasn't turned on his computer yet.
- 2 She / not play / new CD
- 3 He / not pass / driving test
- 4 You / not send / an email
- 5 They / not get out of / bed
- 6 I / not use / new mobile

4 Now write three things you haven't done yet this week, and three things you have already done.

●●● Things I haven't done

- 1
- 2
- 3

●●● Things I have already done

- 1
- 2
- 3

5 Complete the sentences with the verbs in the present perfect and *just* or *yet*.

- 1 My dad has just bought a new car, but he hasn't driven it yet. (buy, not drive)
- 2 We _____ our exams, but we _____ the results _____. (finish, not have)
- 3 I _____ a new watch, but I _____ it _____. (get, not wear)
- 4 Andy _____ a wallet in the street, but he _____ it to the police station _____. (find, take)
- 5 She _____ some songs, but she _____ to them _____. (download, not listen)
- 6 The race _____, but we don't know who _____. (finish, win)

6 Write sentences with the present perfect.

- 1 We / meet each other / already
We've already met each other.
- 2 Jane / go on holiday / just

- 3 I / make five phone calls / this morning / already

- 4 Dad / yet / not read the newspaper

- 5 She / see you on Facebook / already

- 6 I / yet / not be to the dentist

- 7 The train / arrive / at the station / just

- 8 She / yet / say anything to me

- 9 I / have my dinner / just

- 10 She / yet / not start her homework

still

7 Write one sentence with the present perfect negative and yet and one sentence with the present continuous and still.

- 1 George / finish / his homework // He / do / it
George hasn't finished his homework yet.
He's still doing it.
- 2 Mary / start // She / read / the instructions

- 3 We / paint / the house // We choose / the colour

- 4 I / buy / my new computer // I / think / about it

- 5 They / arrive / at school // They / wait for / the bus

- 6 They / left // They / talk / to / the teacher

Whose & possessive pronouns

8 Complete the dialogues with the words in the boxes.

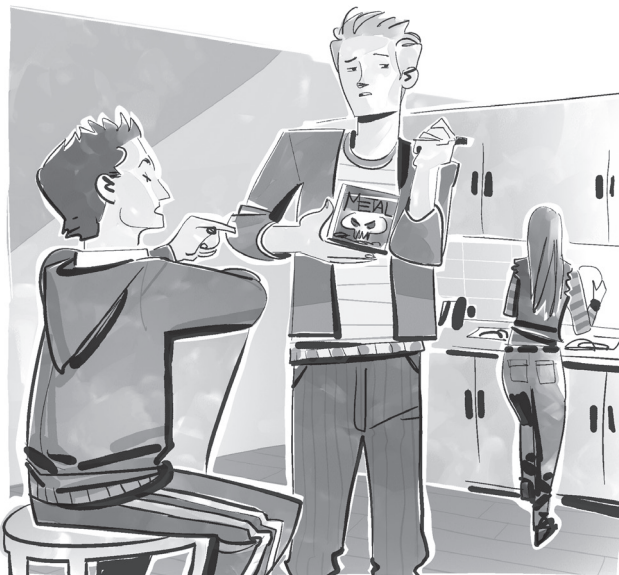
1



mine my mine our yours your

- Clare Hey, that's ¹ _____ handbag you're taking!
 Jess Oh, sorry, I thought it was ² _____.
 Clare No, I think that's ³ _____ handbag on the chair.
 Jess That's amazing! ⁴ _____ handbags are exactly the same.
 Clare Except ⁵ _____ is bigger. And ⁶ _____ is cheaper!

2



yours his whose my mum's your brother's

- Rob Is that ¹ _____ Metallica CD?
 Tim No, it's not ² _____. He's not into hard rock.
 Rob ³ _____ is it, then? It's not ⁴ _____.
 I know you hate metal bands.
 Tim Actually it's ⁵ _____. She loves hard rock.

Skills: Reading – Towards PET (Part 5)

1 Read the text quickly and say what happened in:

- 1976
- 1999
- 1988
- 2004

The man who lives in an airport

Do you like airports? Some people don't. They find ¹ _____ extremely stressful places, full of people who just want to get away. But others actually like the world of the airport. It's very ² _____ from the mad world outside. It can be a safe place, where you can simply watch life come and go.

Merhan Karimi Nasser, or Sir Alfred Merhan, as he likes to call himself, has watched airport life come and ³ _____ for over sixteen years. He went to Paris's Charles de Gaulle Airport in August, 1988 – and has ⁴ _____ left. It was not Merhan's choice to go to the airport – the EU wanted to send him back to his native country because he was an illegal immigrant.

But he was so afraid to go back to his native country – they expelled him in 1976 – that he told the immigration authorities he had no nationality. So he stayed in the airport. And stayed.

'Sir Alfred' sleeps on a red plastic seat, and he keeps his clothes on two airport ⁵ _____. He is always tired, because the seat is uncomfortable and there is always noise from the flight ⁶ _____. He washes in the public bathroom and looks like any other traveller. He receives postcards from travellers who have met him, but sometimes he doesn't talk to anyone for weeks. He listens to the radio, reads a lot, and writes his amazing life story in his ⁷ _____. It's a story that Steven Spielberg made famous in his 2004 film, *The Terminal*. Tom Hanks plays the Hollywood version of Merhan. Spielberg paid over \$150,000 into Merhan's account (in the airport post ⁸ _____), and France gave him a temporary residence permit in 1999, but he still wants to stay at Charles de Gaulle. He doesn't want to sign the papers for his permit, and it is just possible that he will never leave his airport home.



2 Read the text again and choose the best word to complete each gap.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1 A it | B they | C them | D their |
| 2 A same | B like | C much | D different |
| 3 A go | B see | C be | D live |
| 4 A them | B airport | C before | D never |
| 5 A planes | B trolleys | C terminals | D lounges |
| 6 A announcements | | B speaking | |
| | | C engines | D attendant |
| 7 A diary | B computer | C pen | D postcards |
| 8 A bag | B office | C bank | D account |

Writing

3 Describe a recent visit to a place of interest. Describe the journey, the place, and the activities you did. (120–150 words)

► Tips

- Focus on one or two interesting, unusual or disappointing aspects of the trip in more detail.
- Use a variety of verbs: *go, visit, see, travel, leave, arrive, walk, set off*.
- Don't forget to include your opinion of the place you visited.

B1 Things I can do now

1



very well



OK



with difficulty

I've finished this module and I can do ☒ these things in English

Module 1



Listening

B1 listen to a short narrative and form hypotheses about what will happen next (SB p.9)

☐
☐
☐

B1 understand the main points of radio news bulletins and simpler recorded material on topics of personal interest (SB pp.7, 12, 15, 17)

☐
☐
☐

A2 catch the main points in short, clear, simple messages and announcements (SB p.15)

☐
☐
☐

Reading

B1 understand the main points in short newspaper articles about current and familiar topics (SB pp.4, 11)

☐
☐
☐

B1 read a newspaper article on current topics or events and understand the overall meaning of the text (SB p.9)

☐
☐
☐

B1 skim short texts (for example, signs at the airport) and find relevant facts and information (SB p.14)

☐
☐
☐

B1 understand important information in short simple everyday brochures (SB p.17)

☐
☐
☐

Spoken Interaction

B1 maintain a conversation or discussion on familiar topics (SB pp.2, 7, 17)

☐
☐
☐

B1 deal with most situations likely to arise when travelling (SB p.15)

☐
☐
☐

B1 give or seek personal views and opinions in an informal discussion (SB pp.2, 17)

☐
☐
☐

B1 agree and disagree politely (SB p.12)

☐
☐
☐

Spoken Production

B1 narrate a story (SB p.9)

☐
☐
☐

B1 explain and give reasons for my plans, intentions and actions (SB p.17)

☐
☐
☐

Language Quality

B1 express myself reasonably accurately in familiar, predictable situations (SB p.17)

☐
☐
☐

Writing

B1 write personal letters to friends or acquaintances asking for or giving them news and narrating events (SB p.9)

☐
☐
☐

B1 convey short simple factual information in a tourist brochure (SB p.17)

☐
☐
☐

B1 write my CV in summary form (SB p.7)

☐
☐
☐

At the end of **Module 1**, I've got some B1 skills.
Now I can start **Module 2**.



Grammar reference

Past continuous v past simple

- Use the past continuous to describe an action that was happening at a certain time in the past or in the background.
At six o'clock this morning, I was sleeping.
The sun was shining. Children were walking home from school. Peter was riding his new bike.
- Use the past simple for finished actions that happened at a certain point.
I got up at seven o'clock.
Peter arrived at his house. He went inside.
He was shocked by what he saw.
- We can also use the past continuous and the past simple in the same sentence (see *when / while* below).

said / asked + direct speech

- To report someone's exact words, use direct speech, i.e. *said* followed by a comma (,) and the person's words in single quotation marks (''). To report a question, use *asked*.
She said, 'I don't know the answer!'
He asked, 'What time is it?'

when / while

- Use *when* + past simple to talk about an action that interrupts a scene or another action taking place in the past. Form the sentence with:
past continuous + *when* + past simple
She was driving home when she saw a dog in the road.
They were playing outside when their mother called them.
- Use *while* or *as* + past continuous to describe a scene or an action taking place in the past when something happened. Form the sentence with:
While / As + past continuous + past simple
While / As he was doing his homework, he heard a strange noise.
I saw Mary while / as I was shopping in town today.
- Note that we can also use two past simple or two past continuous verbs, depending on the meaning.
when + past simple + past simple
while + past continuous + past continuous
When I saw the man, I called the police.
While he was talking to the teacher, I was reading my book.

- Note that we can't use *when* and *while* in the same place. Always look at the form of the following verb.
When we saw him, he was jogging.
While he was jogging, he fell over.

Word list

The words in **grey** appear in the unit, but are not in the vocabulary sections.

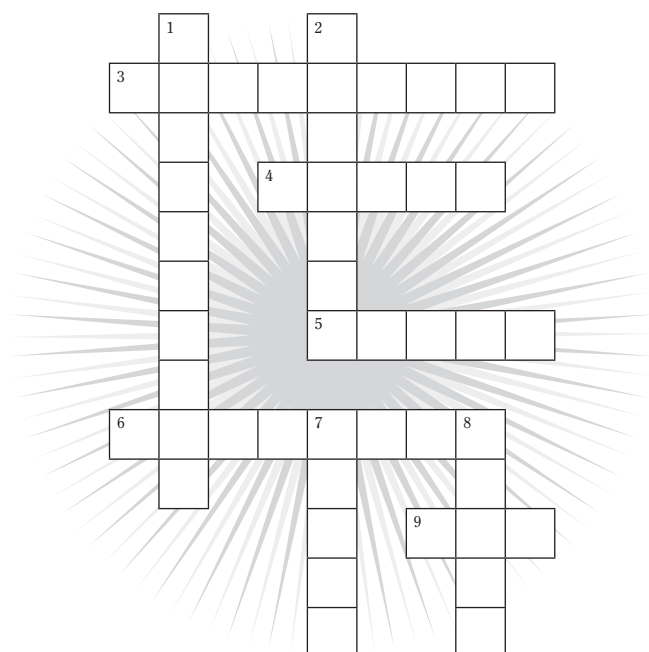
Transport and roads

accident
blocked
bumpy
bus
car hire company
coach (AE bus)
country lane
crash
dual carriageway (AE four-lane highway)
ferry
fine
flight
footpath
helicopter
hire car
hovercraft
jet lag
journey
lorry (AE truck)
mechanic
moped
motorcycle / motorbike
motorway (AE freeway)
on foot
pavement (AE sidewalk)
puncture
rowing boat (AE row boat)
ship
side road
sign
siren
spare tyre
speed
taxi
van
wheel
yacht

Vocabulary

Transport and roads

1 Complete the crossword.



ACROSS

- 3 Bike with a big, noisy engine.
- 4 Boat that takes people and cars short distances across water.
- 5 Rich people go to islands on a _____.
- 6 Place for people to walk with no traffic.
- 9 Vehicle that takes people around a city cheaply.

DOWN

- 1 A boat without a motor.
- 2 The fastest kind of road in the USA.
- 7 Bike with a small motor.
- 8 Large vehicle for carrying goods by road in the USA.

2 Circle the correct words.

When our aeroplane landed, we had terrible ¹ jet / spare lag. All we wanted to do was get to the hotel as quickly as possible, so we found a ² blocked / hire car and started driving down the ³ side / dual carriageway. Unfortunately, the road was ⁴ blocked / country because it was a holiday and there were a lot of cars on the road, so we decided to take a ⁵ dual / country road. That seemed to be faster at first, but then we turned onto a ⁶ side / dual lane and that was really ⁷ blocked / bumpy. Very soon, we got a puncture, so we had to use the ⁸ jet / spare tyre. Five minutes later, and guess what? Another puncture! We were lost in a strange place with no mobile phone and a car that we couldn't drive!

3 Write the letters in the correct order to make words about transport.

- 1 We had an **idaccent** on the way to school. a _____
- 2 When we heard the **risen**, we knew there was a police car behind us. s _____
- 3 I was walking along the **pfoottah** when I fell over. f _____
- 4 I have never been in a **copheliter**. Have you? h _____
- 5 I want to be a **chanimec** so I can learn how to fix cars. m _____
- 6 Do you like going on long **sneyjuro**? j _____

4 Complete the sentences with these words.

crash fine flight sign
taxi wheels foot van

- 1 Did you enjoy your _____ from New York?
- 2 That _____ said to turn left. We're going the wrong way!
- 3 How did you get your bike home from the shop? – My dad put it in the back of his _____.
- 4 I don't take the bus to school – I usually go on _____.
- 5 He left his car in the wrong place and he had to pay a _____.
- 6 How much does it cost to get to the sports centre by _____?
- 7 If you drive too fast, you'll _____.
- 8 A car has got four _____, but a bike has only got two.