

**INGLÉS**

**CUADERNO**

**DE**

**TRANSICIÓN 3° a 4°**

**ENTREGAR A COMIENZO DE CURSO A TU  
PROFESOR/A DE 4°**

## VOCABULARY

- 1 Complete the sentences with the correct professions. The first letter is a clue.
1. A s..... works in a shop.
  2. A j..... makes legal decisions.
  3. A f..... designs clothes.
  4. A b..... makes people look attractive.
  5. A p..... fixes sinks and baths.
  6. A s..... works in a hospital.
  7. A j..... often writes reports in a newspaper.
  8. A c..... trains a sports team.

- 2 Complete the sentences with the words below.

chance • staring • refuse • definitely • hired  
variety • proving them wrong • recommend

1. Everyone says Tom can't run fast, but he's winning the race. He's ..... !
2. Pam looks fantastic! All the boys are ..... at her!
3. Jill wants to be in the basketball team, but she hasn't got a ..... She's so short!
4. Lisa is an excellent hairdresser. She's ..... the best hairdresser I know!
5. I ..... to help you with your homework. Do it yourself!
6. I ..... this book. It's so exciting!
7. We've got a ..... of shirts in the shop.
8. The manager ..... two new shop assistants last week.

## GRAMMAR

- 3 Complete the questions with the verbs in brackets. Use the Present Simple or Present Continuous. Then answer the questions so they are true for you.
1. .... your best friend  
..... (like) jazz music ?  
.....
  2. .... you ..... (use)  
a blue pen at the moment?  
.....
  3. .... your best friend  
..... (sit) next to you right now?  
.....
  4. .... you .....  
(know) the name of a football coach?  
.....

- 4 Complete the text with the verbs in brackets. Use the Present Simple or Present Continuous.

1. .... you ..... (learn) anything interesting at school at the moment? The students in my class  
2. .... (study) agriculture at school now. I 3. .... (like) it very much. Twice a week, the teacher  
4. .... (talk) about different types of fruit and vegetables and she  
5. .... (explain) how to grow them. We 6. .... (not know) enough to grow our own vegetables yet, but right now we 7. .... (prepare) an area in the school garden for growing carrots. 8. .... you ..... (think) agriculture is an interesting subject?

- 5 Circle the correct answer.

1. How many / any / much oranges have you got?
2. Hurry! We haven't got many / a few / much time.
3. Have you got many / any / an chocolate?
4. There are only few / a few / much cakes left.
5. There's few / little / a little milk in the kitchen. You can make coffee.

## VOCABULARY

- ① Complete the chart.

Male	Female
1. son	
2.	granddaughter
3.	mother-in-law
4. uncle	
5. nephew	

- ② Match each beginning of a sentence to its ending.

- Your twin is your
- Your son's daughter is your
- Your sister's son is your
- Your aunt's son is your
- Your mother's father is your father's

- ..... a. father-in-law.  
 ..... b. granddaughter.  
 ..... c. cousin.  
 ..... d. nephew.  
 ..... e. sibling.

- ③ Circle the sentence with similar meaning.

- Pam has got unusual mannerisms.
  - Pam sometimes behaves in an unusual way.
  - Pam has got unusual interests.
- I want to get in touch with my cousins.
  - I want to play with my cousins.
  - I want to write to or phone my cousins.
- They are identical.
  - They are almost the same.
  - They are exactly the same.
- Our environment influences our development.
  - Our personality affects us.
  - The people around us affect the way we grow up.
- We have got different tastes.
  - We don't like the same things.
  - We look different.
- Jake and Andrea don't like being apart.
  - They enjoy being together.
  - They don't want to be alike.

## GRAMMAR

- ④ Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets. Make the sentences true for you. Use the affirmative or negative form of the Past Simple or Past Continuous.

- My friends and I ..... (watch) TV at 9 o'clock last night.
- My parents ..... (have) a party last month.
- My teacher ..... (wear) a hat when she entered the classroom this morning.
- I ..... (learn) to play a musical instrument last year.
- We ..... (go) to school last Monday.

- ⑤ Complete the text with the verbs in brackets. Use the Past Simple or Past Continuous.

Pat 1. .... (walk) into a restaurant and 2. .... (order) chicken. Then, Pat's twin sister, Jill 3. .... (go) into the restaurant and 4. .... (order) pizza. The twins 5. .... (not see) each other. They 6. .... (sit) on opposite sides of the restaurant when their food 7. .... (arrive). By mistake, the waiters 8. .... (give) the chicken to Jill and the pizza to Pat. "I 9. .... (not order) this meal!" the girls said at exactly the same moment. Then they 10. .... (saw) each other and 11. .... (start) to laugh.


- ⑥ Complete the sentences. Make them true for you. Use the Past Simple or Past Continuous.


- While I was having lunch, .....
- The phone rang while .....
- The teacher was talking when .....
- Last week, I .....
- I didn't .....

**VOCABULARY**

1 Circle ten adjectives in the puzzle that describe animals. Then write them next to the correct animal below.

o	f	o	b	e	d	i	e	n	t	s
f	e	r	o	c	i	o	u	s	a	a
w	i	l	d	g	s	t	c	w	m	v
u	g	e	n	t	l	e	f	i	e	a
d	s	o	r	d	u	t	l	c	l	g
r	e	v	i	c	i	o	u	s	b	e
i	l	d	o	m	e	s	t	i	c	i

11  *obedient* \_\_\_\_\_

12  \_\_\_\_\_

2 Circle the correct answer.

1. An elephant has got feathers / stripes / a trunk.
2. I don't want to share / astound / admit my cake with you.
3. Have you got amazement / permission / charm to leave school now?
4. Please help me lift / complain / approach this big box.
5. Our dog cares for / wanders / admits her puppies.

**GRAMMAR**

3 Complete the sentences with the verbs below. Use the Present Simple, Present Continuous, Past Simple or Past Continuous.

stay • understand • not want • not rain • ride

1. It ..... at all yesterday.
2. Jim ..... a horse when he fell.
3. .... you ..... in a hotel now?
4. The cat ..... to go outside right now.
5. .... you ..... me?

4 Complete the dialogue with the verbs below. Use the Present Simple, Present Continuous, Past Simple or Past Continuous.

ask • try • think • do • lose • see • cook • sleep

Lisa: Hi, Mr Kent. What 1. .... you ..... here in the park?

Mr Kent: I 2. .... to find my neighbours' lost cat. They 3. .... me to care for it for a few days.

Lisa: How 4. .... you ..... the cat?

Mr Kent: It jumped out of the window while I 5. .... dinner.

Lisa: Hey! I 6. .... a big black cat a few minutes ago. It 7. .... in a tree.

Mr Kent: I 8. .... it's my neighbour's cat. Let's go and find it!

5 Complete the sentences with gerunds. Use the verbs below.

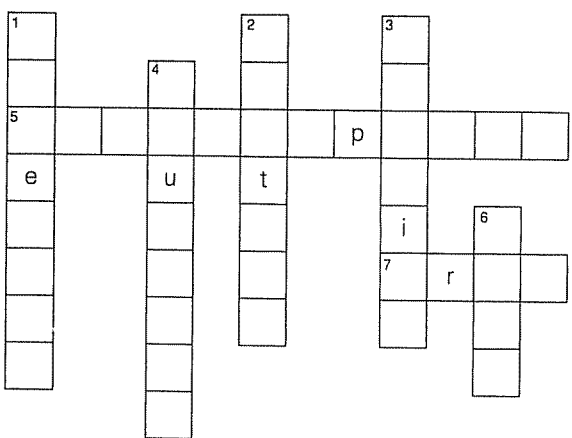
eat • shop • play • paint • move

1. I like ..... pictures of animals.
2. Sam can't stand ..... for clothes.
3. My parents sometimes talk about ..... to another city.
4. .... sweet food right before you go to sleep is unhealthy.
5. Do you feel like ..... football?

**VOCABULARY**

- 1 Decide if the sentences are true (T) or false (F). Pay attention to the words in bold.
- T
F
1. Britney Spears is a celebrity.
  2. A survivor continues living after an illness or a disaster.
  3. Eating sweets helps you get fit.
  4. People usually cycle in a swimming pool.
  5. Most actors do medical research.
  6. TV is a type of entertainment.
  7. When something is unpredictable, everyone expects it to happen.
  8. A sponsor volunteers to give money or a service.

2 Complete the puzzle.



**Across** →

5. There were hundreds of ..... in the sports event.
7. We often ..... for a few kilometres in the forest.

**Down** ↓

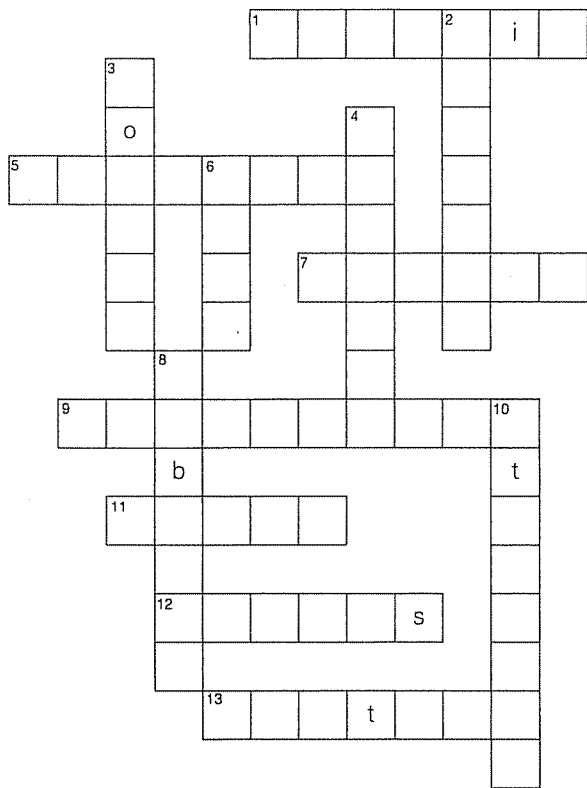
1. The money we raised didn't cover our .....
2. People are trying to help the ..... of the flood. They need food and new houses.
3. Our family gives money to a ..... for poor children.
4. The mountains are beautiful. The ride to the top was ..... !
6. He can hear. He isn't .....

**GRAMMAR**

- 3 Complete the sentences with the words in brackets. Use the Present Perfect Simple.
1. Tom ..... dinner. (already / have)
  2. I ..... to London .....: 1999. (not be / since)
  3. He ..... three months. (not work / for)
  4. I ..... all the way home. (just / run)
  5. I ..... this film. (never / see)
- 4 Complete the sentences with the verbs below. Use the Present Perfect Simple or Past Simple.
- cook • not snow • see • send • not go
1. It ..... for a month.
  2. I ..... to school yesterday.
  3. .... Bill ..... an e-mail yet?
  4. We ..... already ..... dinner.
  5. When ..... you ..... Helen at church?
- 5 Complete the text with the verbs in brackets. Use the Present Perfect Simple or Past Simple.
1. .... you ever ..... (help) at a charity event? Last week, our class
  2. .... (organise) a Bring and Buy sale. My friends and I
  3. .... (bake) cakes, but they 4. .... (taste) terrible, and people 5. .... (not buy) them. Then our teacher
  6. .... (think) of an idea. She 7. .... (hide) some money inside one of the cakes. Everyone
  8. .... (buy) cakes to try to find the money. Our school
  9. .... (never / raise) so much money, and I 10. .... (not have) so much fun for a long time!

**VOCABULARY**

1 Complete the puzzle.



**Across →**

1. wicked person
5. good-looking
7. sight, hearing and touch
9. brave
11. not able to see
12. the opposite of *relaxation*
13. keep safe

**Down ↓**

2. always young
3. truthful
4. get
6. rescue
8. print a book or a newspaper
10. physical power

**GRAMMAR**

2 Complete the sentences with the adjectives in brackets. Use the comparative or superlative form.

1. That was ..... (funny) film I have ever seen.
2. Our car is ..... (big) yours.
3. Your computer is ..... (good) mine.
4. This was ..... (bad) day of my life!
5. I think Batman is ..... (courageous) of all the superheroes.

3 Complete the sentences with the adjectives below. Use *as ... as*, *too*, *enough* or *not ... enough*.

expensive • tall • old • weak • safe

1. Rod is ill. He's ..... to walk to school.
2. I'm only 15. I'm ..... to drive.
3. I can't believe it! This T-shirt is ..... that coat!
4. This bed is very small. I'm ..... to sleep in it.
5. The sea is quite calm. It's ..... to go swimming.

4 Complete the sentences with *less ... than* or *the least ...*. Use the adjectives in brackets.

1. My friend's clothes are ..... (trendy) mine.
2. Kim is ..... (powerful) student in our judo class.
3. This chair is ..... (comfortable) in the house.

5 Complete the sentences. Use all forms of adjectives.

1. The Hulk is the least .....
2. The most ..... superhero is .....
3. Spider-Man isn't as .....

**VOCABULARY**

1 Circle the seven words. Then complete the chart below.

miserable pick lose pleased majority imagine purchase

Meaning	Word
1. more than half	
2. very unhappy	<i>miserable</i>
3. happy	
4. buy	
5. choose	
6. form a picture of something in your mind	
7. the opposite of <i>win</i>	

2 Complete the text with the words below.

disappointed • simply • bet • thrilled  
chances • amount • hope • predict

Horse-racing is very popular in Britain. Some people go to the races 1. .... to have fun, but many people 2. .... a lot of money on the horses. They 3. .... to win a large 4. .... of money. They try to 5. .... which horse will be the fastest. Of course, people are 6. .... when their horse wins. However, the 7. .... of winning are small, and the majority of the gamblers are probably 8. .... when the races are over.

3 Complete the sentences. Make them true for you.

- I sometimes dream .....
- I don't believe .....
- I predict .....

**GRAMMAR**

4 Complete the predictions with the verbs below and *will* or *won't*.

not drive • not become • fly • wear • find • live

- Doctors ..... solutions to many medical problems. People ..... very ill in the future. They ..... longer.
- People ..... to work by car. They ..... special aeroplanes in the sky and they ..... small computers on their arms.

5 Write sentences with the words below. Make them true for you. Use the affirmative or negative form of *be going to* or the Present Continuous.

- my class / play basketball / next lesson / .  
*My class is (not) playing / going to play basketball next lesson.*
- I / read / my new book / this afternoon / .
- our teacher / give / us a test / soon / .
- my family and I / eat / in an hour / .
- my parents / stay / at home / tonight / .

6 Complete the sentences with the verbs below. Use *will*, *be going to* or the Present Continuous.

fly • have • not live • give • be

- What present ..... you ..... to Andrew for his birthday?
- Jim ..... to Australia next week.
- ..... I ..... very rich one day?
- My head hurts. I ..... a cup of tea.
- People ..... on land in 200 years.

**VOCABULARY**

1 Write the words below in the correct categories.

honey • asparagus • cheese • spinach  
 peanut butter • broccoli • yoghurt  
 butter • potatoes • syrup

Categories	Words
Milk Products	1. ....
	2. ....
	3. ....
Vegetables	4. ....
	5. ....
	6. ....
	7. ....
Other Food	8. ....
	9. ....
	10. ....

2 Complete the sentences with the words below. There are more words than you need.

recipe • aware of • spend • no matter • trader  
 improvement • afford • proper • luxury • sharp

- I always ..... time with my friends at the weekend. We usually go to the cinema.
- I'm sorry I'm late. I wasn't ..... the time.
- Cornflakes, a sandwich, a salad and orange juice are a ..... breakfast.
- I can't ..... to buy a new bicycle. It's too expensive.
- There's a great ..... for apple cake in this cookbook.
- My marks are higher this year. Everyone has noticed the .....
- My dad always tells me to finish my fish because it will keep my brain .....
- ..... how much ice cream I eat, I still don't get fat. I'm so lucky!

**GRAMMAR**

3 Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets. Use the First Conditional.

- Unless I ..... (put) syrup on the pancakes, they ..... (not taste) good.
- The customers ..... (complain) if their food ..... (taste) bad.
- If your marks ..... (not improve), we ..... (not buy) you a computer.
- You ..... (not be) healthy unless you ..... (eat) properly.
- The cake ..... (not taste) good unless you ..... (add) sugar.

4 Circle the answers in the telephone conversation.

Pat: I'm going to be late. The plane won't leave 1. after / until the weather improves.  
 2. By the time / As soon as the fog clears, I'll be late for your birthday party.

Ann: Don't worry. 3. Until / When you arrive in London, Jack will come and get you.

Pat: But isn't he helping you to prepare the party?

Ann: We'll finish everything 4. the moment / before you arrive. 5. Until / Once I make the cake, there won't be much to do.

Pat: OK. I'll phone you 6. the moment / by the time I get off the plane.

5 Complete the sentences. Make them true for you. Use the First Conditional or Zero Conditional.

- Unless I do my homework, .....
- If it rains all weekend, .....
- I feel disappointed when my friends .....
- If I don't get enough sleep, .....



**VOCABULARY**

1 Replace the words in bold with the words below.

rushed • coastal area • hurricane  
enormous • crucial • prevent

1. The wave was very big.  
.....
2. A very big storm is approaching the city. ....
3. Pam ran quickly to tell people about the danger. ....
4. People can't stop earthquakes.  
.....
5. The wave covered the land near the sea. ....
6. It is very important for scientists to predict earthquakes accurately.  
.....

2 Circle the word that doesn't belong.

1. tide • wave • harbour • disturbance
2. beach • knowledge • seaside resort  
coastal area
3. ground • speed • crack • earthquake

3 Complete the sentences with the words below.

proud • sensitive • seaside resort  
appropriate • knowledge • death

1. It's very late. This isn't an  
..... time to phone your friend.
2. Japan is a ..... region for earthquakes.
3. My father is a hero. I am very  
..... of him.
4. Kate read books to improve her  
..... of European history.
5. I love Pensacola Beach. It's my favourite .....
6. The earthquake caused the  
..... of many people.

**GRAMMAR**

4 Match the sentences that have got similar meanings.

1. I advise you not to drive here.
  2. You have to drive here.
  3. It isn't crucial to drive here.
  4. It is possible to drive here.
  5. You haven't got permission to drive here.
- ..... a. You can't drive here.  
..... b. You don't have to drive here.  
..... c. You shouldn't drive here.  
..... d. You can drive here.  
..... e. You must drive here.

5 Circle the correct answer.

1. Be quiet! You **mustn't** / don't have to / should make a noise in the library.
2. I'm hungry. Do I **have to** / Should I / Can I buy an ice cream, please?
3. Jim **shouldn't** / can't / mustn't swim well.
4. It's early. We **don't have to** / mustn't / can go home yet.
5. People **should** / must / can't pass a test before they can drive.
6. The waves are high today. You **couldn't** / shouldn't / don't have to go in the sea.

6 Write how you would answer your friend in each situation. Use modals.

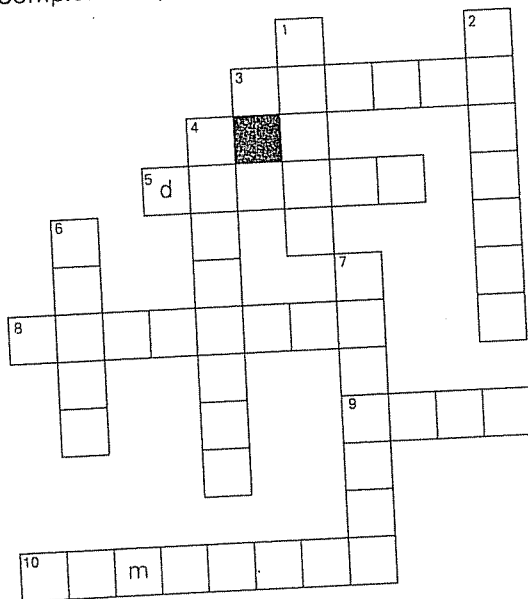
1. "I want your advice on how to study for our history exam."  
.....  
.....
2. "We're on holiday. Let's get up at 5 o'clock in the morning to go diving."  
.....  
.....
3. "I want to ride a motorcycle, but I'm too young."  
.....  
.....
4. "Tell me which musical instruments you know how to play now."  
.....  
.....

**VOCABULARY**

1 Circle the word that doesn't belong.

1. tournament • wizard • battle
2. legend • sword • armour
3. knight • dragon • warrior
4. raise • wise • sharp
5. fantasy • imagination • dice

2 Complete the puzzle.



**Across →**

3. Some warriors died in the .....
5. In Dungeons and Dragons, all the players have got a ..... for adventure.
8. Don't go near that old building. It can suddenly .....
9. When you leave the house, don't forget to ..... the door.
10. Many gamblers let their addiction ..... their lives.

**Down ↓**

1. The performer made the woman disappear. It was .....
2. Jean ..... everything that happens in her diary.
4. When the king needs something, he calls one of his .....
6. The knight killed the monster with his .....
7. Some people don't ..... how lucky they are.

**GRAMMAR**

3 Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets. Use the Present Simple Passive.

1. Many different types of cheese ..... (make) on this farm.
2. English ..... (speak) in Singapore.
3. Our house ..... (not damage) by storms every year.
4. .... you ..... (give) homework every day?
5. .... any famous legends ..... (tell) about your country?

4 Complete the sentences with the verbs below. Use the Past Simple Passive.

- clean • arrange • write • steal • not discover
1. Some paintings ..... from the museum last week.
  2. China ..... by Christopher Columbus.
  3. .... the floor of your room ..... yesterday?
  4. *A Christmas Carol* ..... by Charles Dickens.
  5. .... a surprise party ..... for you last year?

5 Circle the correct answer.

Hi everyone,  
 Summer camp is fun but we 1. aren't given / weren't given much free time. During the day, many sports events 2. are organised / were organised. My friend Mark 3. was hurt / is hurt in a football game the other day. He 4. was taken / is taken to a doctor, but he's OK now. He 5. was allowed / is allowed to spend the day in bed yesterday.  
 Please can you send me more clothes? Our clothes 6. weren't washed / aren't washed last week and all my things are dirty. I think we 7. are expected / were expected to wash our own clothes at this camp!  
 Please write soon,  
 Micky



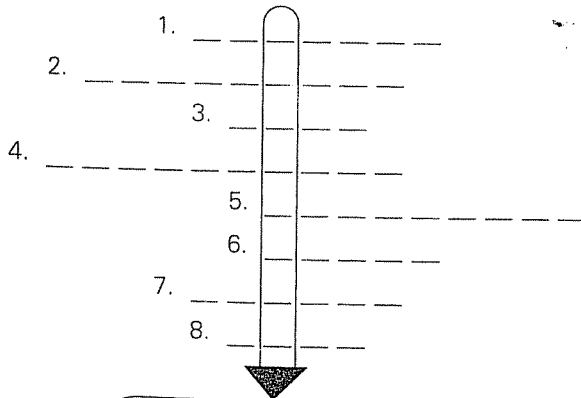
**VOCABULARY**

- ① Match the definitions to the words.
- You can point with it.
  - put your arms around someone
  - move your head up and down
  - travel to another country
  - show
  - not clear
  - make someone stop what they are doing
  - put a part of your body – usually your hand – on something

- ..... a. hug
- ..... b. nod
- ..... c. touch
- ..... d. index finger
- ..... e. go abroad
- ..... f. indicate
- ..... g. disturb
- ..... h. confusing

- ② Use the clues to complete the puzzle and find the hidden word.

- Bowling is a popular ..... in the USA.
- This picture hasn't got any value. It's .....
- The ..... says, "No Smoking".
- When the bus stopped, two ..... got off.
- Businessmen usually greet each other with a .....
- The ..... is the widest finger.
- I don't know how to get there. I'll ..... you.
- We see with our .....



..... means to do something just a little.

**GRAMMAR**

- ③ Circle the correct answer.
- The journalist shook my hand firm / firmly / more firmly than.
  - Jason runs fast / faster than / less fast than everyone in our school. He has broken the school record!
  - Paul goes diving rarely / as rarely as / more rarely than we do because he's got very little free time.
  - I sing as badly as / bad / badly I dance.

- ④ Complete the sentences with the correct form of the adjectives below. Use adverbs, comparative adverbs, *less ... than* or *as ... as*.

accurate • brave • frequent • strange • quiet

- The scientist is mad. He behaves ..... to other people.
- We weren't noisy. We talked ..... we could.
- The fire-fighter acted .....
- Tom practises his spelling every day. Now he writes ..... he did before.
- Rita stays at home most of the time. She goes out ..... her friends go out.

- ⑤ Complete the sentences. Make them true for you. Use adverbs, comparative adverbs, *less ... than* or *as ... as*.

- I run ..... *as fast as* ..... my dad.
- I play basketball .....
- I sing ..... my friend.
- I argue with my friends .....
- My family go on holiday in the summer ..... they go in the winter.
- I read books ..... I watch TV.
- I have pizza ..... I have hot dogs.
- I behave .....

## A SUCCESS AT 19!

Several teenage entrepreneurs are joining the business world these days and they are very successful. They think of creative and original products and services. Then they use a variety of ways to advertise them, such as the Internet, posters and adverts in newspapers. These teenagers are optimistic and very confident. They don't listen when people tell them they're too young.

Daniel Anstandig is a great example of a successful teenage entrepreneur. When he was nine, he contacted radio stations asking for a job, but no one gave him a chance, so Daniel started a radio station in his house. When Daniel was twelve, the manager of a local station, WELW-AM, heard him on the radio. He asked Daniel to write and present a weekly show for children on WELW-AM. Daniel enjoyed the job, but he still wanted to manage his own radio station.

When Daniel was fourteen, he decided to start a radio station on the Internet. It was an immediate success – thousands of people listened to it.

Three years later, Mike McVay, the owner of a large media company, asked Daniel to be the programme director of a popular weekly show. The programme was so successful that Daniel became Vice President of the company at the age of 19!

① Answer the questions according to the text.

1. In which three ways can businesses promote their products and services?  
.....  
.....
2. What did Daniel do when he didn't get the first job he wanted?  
.....  
.....
3. Why did Daniel stop working for WELW-AM?  
.....  
.....
4. How do we know Daniel's Internet radio station was successful?  
.....  
.....
5. What important chance did Daniel get when he was 17 years old?  
.....  
.....
6. Why is the title of the text *A Success at 19!*?  
.....  
.....

② Complete the sentences with suitable determiners or quantifiers. There may be more than one answer.

1. Daniel is ..... entrepreneur.
2. Only ..... teenagers start their own businesses.
3. .... people think teenagers are too young to run their own business.
4. You need ..... confidence to start your own business.
5. Teenage entrepreneurs haven't got ..... free time.

③ Imagine you're an entrepreneur. Describe what you do.

.....  
.....  
.....

④ Imagine what these people are doing at work at this moment. Complete the sentences.

1. The coach of ..... is .....
2. A famous fashion designer .....
3. A fire-fighter.....

# TWINS, TESTS AND TASTES

Identical twins, Amy and Ashly Kness, were doing a test at school. Although they were sitting on different sides of the classroom, they answered the same questions in almost the same way. They had the same errors and they got the same mark in the test. Did each twin know what the other was thinking? Amy and Ashly say they didn't. Then how did they get such similar results? Amy and Ashly have got the same genes. They think in similar ways. They are good at the same subjects and have got very similar tastes and interests. Still, it's hard to understand how they answer questions in tests in almost the same way and even make the same errors!

Amy and Ashly live in San Antonio, Texas. Like many identical twins, they enjoy spending time together. Their parents often ask them to do different things, but they never want to be apart. When Amy's away, Ashly doesn't feel quite complete. Both twins play golf and they have got the same friends. They are also planning to go to the same university and they both want to be beauticians and open a salon together. There's only one difference between Amy and Ashly – they've got different tastes in boys!

1 Answer the questions according to the text.

1. Why was it impossible for Amy and Ashly to copy from each other in the test?

.....  
 .....

2. Why do Amy and Ashly think in similar ways?

.....

3. What interest have the twins got?

.....

4. What are Amy and Ashly's plans for the future?

.....  
 .....

5. How are Ashly and Amy different?

.....

2 Complete the paragraph with the verbs in brackets according to the text. Use the Past Simple or Past Continuous.

Amy and Ashly 1. .... (sit) apart while they 2. .... (take) the test. The twins 3. .... (not copy) the answers from each other. While the teacher 4. .... (mark) the tests, she 5. .... (discover) the similar results. 6. .... the twins ..... (receive) the same mark in their tests? Yes! Because their errors 7. .... (be) the same!

3 Use the Past Simple or Past Continuous to describe the following.

1. Something boring you did last week.

.....  
 .....

2. Something you didn't do today.

.....

3. Something you were doing yesterday evening.

.....  
 .....

4. Something your friends were doing yesterday afternoon.

.....  
 .....

4 Write a paragraph about how you spent your free time when you were a child. Did you spend time with your siblings or cousins, or did you do things alone?

.....  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....

# MONKEY TROUBLE

In Delhi, India, thousands of monkeys were wandering into ministry offices and attacking people working at their desks. The monkeys were jumping from room to room, taking food and destroying important documents. This problem continued for a few years.

Why were the monkeys coming into the city? It seems that people were cutting down many trees in the forests and destroying the monkeys' home and source of food. According to the Indian Health Department, the problem got worse when people in the city started giving the monkeys food. Feeding monkeys makes them dependent and then, when people stop giving them food, the monkeys become fierce.

People were very worried about the ferocious monkeys. Finding a solution to the problem wasn't easy. Killing the monkeys was definitely not an option. Catching these wild animals and putting them in a special park outside the city was the first step, but this wasn't successful. The monkeys didn't like living in the park and they went back to the city.

Finally, the city officials decided to take the monkeys to forests in other parts of India. Although this was very expensive, it was the only way to solve the problem. Today, there are fewer monkeys in Delhi, and ministry workers aren't afraid to go to work.

1 Complete the sentences according to the text.

- The workers in the ministry offices were worried because .....
- People did two things to cause the problem: .....
- The first solution wasn't successful because .....
- Officials finally solved the problem. They .....

2 Complete the sentences with gerunds. Use the verbs below.

put • catch • live • find

- The monkeys had a problem ..... food in the forest.
- ..... the monkeys was probably not an easy thing to do.
- The monkeys didn't like ..... in the park outside the city.
- The ministry talked about ..... the monkeys in parks far away.

3 Imagine you worked in one of the ministry offices in Delhi. Write an e-mail to a friend and tell them about your experience with the monkeys.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

4 Complete the sentences. Make them true for you. Use the Present Simple, Present Continuous, Past Simple or Past Continuous.

- Right now, I ..... not .....
- I never .....
- I was thinking about ..... when .....
- While I was studying last week, .....
- In the past, I didn't.....
- Today, .....

# THE DAY THAT ROCKED THE WORLD

In July 2005, the leaders of eight nations met in Scotland to discuss ways of helping poor people in Africa. Pop star Bob Geldof wanted the leaders to give as much help as they could, so he thought of a way to influence them. Geldof organised concerts in ten cities around the world. The idea was to bring many people together in order to show world leaders how much they care and to convince them to help. The concerts were called *Live 8*. This was not Geldof's first attempt at organising concerts to help Africa. Twenty years before this, celebrities from all over the world participated in the *Live Aid* concert to raise money for this cause.

More than 150,000 people had free tickets for the *Live 8* concert in Hyde Park, London. There haven't been so many people at a concert since *Live Aid*! Many famous celebrities, including Madonna and Elton John, performed. Paul McCartney and U2 opened the concert with a stunning performance of the famous Beatles song, *Sergeant Pepper's Lonely Hearts Club Band*. The song began with the words, "It was 20 years ago today....". McCartney chose the song to remind people of the 1980s *Live Aid* concert.

Microsoft billionaire, Bill Gates, and the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Kofi Annan, spoke at the concert. Annan said, "This is really the United Nations. The whole world has come together in solidarity with the poor."

1 Answer the questions according to the text.

1. Who met in Scotland and why?  
.....  
.....
2. What type of event did Bob Geldof organise in 2005 and why?  
.....  
.....  
.....
3. Why does the text mention *Live Aid*?  
.....  
.....
4. How do we know the concert at Hyde Park was successful?  
.....  
.....  
.....
5. What was the first song at Hyde Park? Who chose it? Why?  
.....  
.....  
.....
6. What do you think Kofi Annan meant when he said: "This is really the United Nations"?  
.....  
.....  
.....

2 Write questions with the words below. Use the Present Perfect Simple or Past Simple. Then answer the questions according to the text.

1. the leaders of eight nations / meet / in Scotland / when  
.....  
.....
2. Bob Geldof / organise / since the 1980s / a concert for charity  
.....  
.....
3. Madonna / perform / in a *Live 8* concert  
.....  
.....
4. Bill Gates / ever / be / to Hyde Park  
.....  
.....

3 Write about a concert or a charity event you have attended or seen on TV.

.....  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....

# LUCKY CHARMS

Do you carry a lucky charm? For hundreds of years, many people have believed in the power of lucky objects and symbols. They carry lucky charms to improve their luck and refuse to go near things that bring bad luck.

### What can bring good luck?

Horseshoes are probably the most popular lucky charms. Putting a horseshoe over the door will protect the house from evil. A horseshoe over a bed will stop bad dreams. A horseshoe pointing up will collect and hold good luck, but a horseshoe pointing down will give you good luck immediately. Frogs are probably the best lucky charms in the animal world. Simply dreaming of a frog will bring good luck. According to different legends, frogs bring happiness and money, protect babies and help people find true love. In fact, according to some legends, the world is on the back of a frog and when the frog moves, there's an earthquake.

### What can bring bad luck?

Many people believe something bad will happen when they see the number 13. The fear of 13 has even got a name – Triskadekaphobia. Some people are afraid of anything with the number 13. They won't live in house number 13, sit in seat number 13 at the cinema or go to the 13th floor of a building. Sometimes they even stay indoors on the 13th of the month, especially on Friday the 13th, the unluckiest day in many countries in the world!

- 1 Match each beginning of a sentence to its ending, according to the text.
- 1. A horseshoe over the door ..... a. is on the back of a frog.
  - 2. A horseshoe over a bed ..... b. is the fear of number 13.
  - 3. According to some legends, the world ..... c. is the unluckiest day.
  - 4. Triskadekaphobia ..... d. protects the house from evil.
  - 5. Friday the 13th ..... e. stops bad dreams.

- 3 Describe lucky charms and things that are bad luck, according to your culture. Do you believe in them?
- .....
- .....
- .....
- .....
- .....
- .....

- 2 Complete the sentences with the words below. Use *will*, *be going to* or the Present Continuous.
- not live • bring • not leave • ask • buy
- 1. A dream about a frog ..... good luck.
  - 2. We ..... in house number 13 because it is unlucky.
  - 3. Today, I ..... a horseshoe at a shop.
  - 4. Oh, no! My seat is number 13. I ..... someone to exchange seats with me.
  - 5. I ..... my house on Friday the 13th. It's an unlucky day!

- 4 Write about the following things. Use *will*, *be going to* or the Present Continuous.
- 1. A question you would like to ask a fortune teller. ....
  - 2. A prediction about the environment. ....
  - 3. A spontaneous decision you could possibly make in a moment of anger. ....
  - 4. A plan you've got for the weekend. ....
  - 5. A plan you've got for the summer. ....





# CHEESY DREAMS

For years, many people have believed that if you eat cheese before going to bed, you'll have bad dreams, but a new study proves them wrong. According to a report by the British Cheese Board, eating cheese before you go to bed can make you calmer and help you sleep.

Two hundred volunteers participated in the study. For a week, they ate cheese before going to bed. Most of the volunteers slept very well every night. The majority remembered their dreams and nobody had bad dreams. The type of cheese the participants ate influenced the type of dreams they had. People eating Stilton cheese had the strangest and most colourful dreams. One person dreamt about a vegetarian crocodile feeling miserable because it couldn't eat children. Another person imagined two armies fighting each other with kittens. Brie cheese gave the women nice dreams, such as a dream about a handsome chef cooking dinner for them in their kitchen. At the same time, Brie cheese gave the men strange dreams, including dreams about people talking to animals. According to the study, if you eat Cheddar cheese, you dream about a celebrity and if you eat Red Leicester cheese, you dream about old friends.

And yet, some people just want a good night's sleep. Well, there's a cheese for that too. When volunteers ate Cheshire cheese, most of them didn't have any dreams.

What do you think? If you eat cheese tonight, will there be an improvement in your sleep?

1 Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets. Use the First Conditional or the Zero Conditional. Then tick true (T) or false (F) according to the text.



First Conditional

- 1. In the past, people said, "You ..... (have) bad dreams if you ..... (eat) cheese before going to sleep."
- 2. According to a new study, if you ..... (eat) Brie cheese before you go to bed, you ..... (probably feel) very nervous and angry.
- 3. Unless people ..... (add) some Cheddar to their dinner, they ..... (dream) about old friends.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Zero Conditional

- 4. If you ..... (like) strange and colourful dreams, Stilton cheese ..... (be) for you.
- 5. People usually ..... (not sleep) well after they ..... (eat) Cheshire cheese.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

2 Answer the questions.

- 1. What do you usually eat before you go to sleep?  
.....  
.....
- 2. What do you usually remember about your dreams?  
.....  
.....
- 3. What do your parents do when you don't want to get up in the morning?  
.....  
.....

3 Write a menu for your ideal restaurant. Include starters, main courses, side dishes and desserts.

MENU	
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....

## SHOULD PEOPLE RETURN TO NEW ORLEANS?

After Hurricane Katrina, thousands of people were homeless and the city of New Orleans was under water for weeks. The people began the enormous job of cleaning up. A similar disaster can happen again, so should people return to this sensitive region? A reporter asked people from New Orleans for their opinions.

**Simon:**

"I honestly don't know if I'll return to New Orleans. There will be more hurricanes and I don't want to go through all that again. I've stayed in three states since the storm and I'm tired of moving from place to place. I've found a better job now and the majority of my friends aren't returning."

**Elisha:**

"The streets and houses are old and there's a lot of crime. The people are poor, there aren't enough jobs and there aren't enough hospitals or doctors. Who wants to go back to that? But I miss the place. I miss the food and my culture. Will I return to New Orleans? I must because it's the place I call home!"

**Shauna:**

"Of course I'll return. We should now build a better city and start again. Some people think I'm crazy to return to a place below sea level, a place where another disaster can happen, but they don't understand what a home means. My family has lived in New Orleans for hundreds of years and we'll live there for hundreds more."

Many people want to return to New Orleans, but the future of their city isn't clear.

- ① Complete the sentences with the names below, according to the text.

Simon • Elisha • Shauna

- ..... complains about the crime in New Orleans.
- ..... is tired of moving around.
- ..... wants to build a better New Orleans.
- ..... misses the food in New Orleans.
- ..... and her family have lived in New Orleans for hundreds of years.
- ..... has found a better job.

- ② Complete the sentences with modals.

- A hurricane ..... flood New Orleans again.
- Before the disaster, you ..... buy delicious food in New Orleans.
- Now people ..... build a better city in New Orleans.
- In my opinion, people ..... return to New Orleans.

- ③ Circle words that match the categories below. Write the words under their categories.

s	h	u	r	r	i	c	a	n	e
q	w	a	k	p	a	h	n	k	h
e	n	o	r	m	o	u	s	b	t
p	u	r	n	b	r	q	n	c	i
m	w	s	p	r	o	u	d	h	d
e	a	r	t	h	q	u	a	k	e
d	v	o	m	r	p	t	r	x	r
s	e	n	s	i	t	i	v	e	v

**In the sea**

**Adjectives**

- .....
- .....
- .....
- .....
- .....
- .....
- .....
- .....

**Natural disasters**

- .....
- .....

- ④ Write three FALSE sentences with a word from each category in Exercise 3.

- .....
- .....
- .....

## THE LAMBTON WORM

A long time ago, John Lambton was fishing in the river when he caught a strange animal. It looked like a small dragon, but it didn't have any legs or wings. While Lambton was staring at the animal, he was approached by an old man. When the old man realised what the animal was, he was very frightened. "That's a type of dragon called a worm," he said. "You mustn't put it back in the river. If you do, it will become enormous. It grows in the water." So Lambton threw the worm into a deep hole in the ground.

The following year, Lambton became a knight and was sent abroad to fight. While he was away, the worm became stronger after escaping from the hole and returning to the river. Soon the worm became enormous and very hungry too. It went on land and the people in the village watched in fear as their animals were eaten whole. Warriors tried to fight the hungry monster, but they were defeated every time. Even when the monster was cut into pieces, it simply grew again. In the end, people stayed inside and locked their doors.

When Lambton returned from the war, he heard about the fierce worm and asked a wizard for advice. The wizard gave Lambton special armour with hundreds of small swords on it. The next day, the battle took place. The worm was cut into thousands of pieces. The pieces tried to grow again but they were too weak. Finally they lost their strength and died. Lambton became a hero.

- ① Complete the sentences with the verbs below, according to the legend. Use the Present Simple Passive. Then put the sentences in the correct order.

eat • cut • catch • send  
lock • give • throw • defeat

- ..... a. Many animals .....  
whole by the worm.
- ..... b. The worm ..... into  
a hole in the ground.
- ..... c. Lambton .....  
special armour to wear.
- ..... d. The doors in the village  
.....
- ..... e. A strange animal  
..... in the river.
- ..... f. Lambton ..... to  
another country after he becomes a  
knight.
- ..... g. The warriors .....  
by the worm.
- ..... h. The worm ..... into  
thousands of pieces.

- ② Complete the sentences according to the legend. Use the verbs in brackets and the Past Simple Passive.

- 1. Lambton put the worm into a hole  
because he .....  
..... (tell)
- 2. The worm didn't die even when it .....  
..... (cut)
- 3. The wizard helped Lambton to defeat the  
worm after the wizard .....  
..... (ask)

- ③ Write definitions for the words below. Use the Present Simple Passive or Past Simple Passive.

- 1. armour – *It was worn by knights and  
warriors for protection.*
- 2. sword – .....
- 3. legend – .....
- 4. dice – .....
- 5. imagination – .....
- 6. magic – .....

## HOW TO BEHAVE IN THE USA

If you are planning a visit to the USA, there are certain things you should know about American culture.

Americans often talk more loudly than people from other cultures. In the USA, it is common to express your opinions openly and honestly, as long as you are polite. It is also appropriate to disagree with people. Always look directly into people's eyes when you are talking to them. Looking away suggests you are trying to hide something. When smiling, it is normal to show your teeth. Never close your hand and shake it up and down. This sign means you are angry.

When you are talking to an American, don't stand as close as you normally do. The amount of personal space people need varies from culture to culture. Americans prefer more personal space than in many other cultures. If you stand too close to an American during a conversation, he or she will move back slightly. Also, try not to touch the person you are speaking to. Americans touch and hug less frequently than people from other cultures. So don't put your arm around their shoulder, touch their face or hold their hand, except when saying hello. When you meet or say goodbye, it is appropriate to shake hands firmly.

Even though it is important to be aware of cultural differences when you go abroad, don't worry if you can't remember exactly what is appropriate in the USA. On the whole, Americans are easy to please and they don't expect you to always be on your best behaviour.

1 Complete the chart below about behaviour in the USA, according to the text.

Polite behaviour	Rude behaviour
1. ....	5. ....
2. ....	6. ....
3. ....	7. ....
4. ....	8. ....

2 Complete the sentences with adverbs according to the text. Use the adjectives below.

direct • firm • slight • honest

- Americans express their opinions .....
- In the USA, you should look ..... into a person's eyes.
- Americans will move back ..... if you stand too close to them.
- It is appropriate to shake hands .....

3 Complete the sentences with different forms of adverbs (comparative, *as ... as*, *less ... than*) according to the text. Use the adjectives in brackets.

- Many Americans talk ..... (loud) people in other cultures.
- Americans discuss things ..... (open).
- Americans hug strangers ..... (frequent) people from other cultures.
- In America, you should stand ..... (far) away from people than you usually do.
- Americans don't touch each other ..... (often) people in many other cultures do.

4 Compare the social behaviour in your culture and in the USA.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

# DOCTOR OCTAVIUS

Everybody thought Peter Parker was an ordinary science student. They didn't know he was really Spider-Man! Peter's science teacher, Doctor Octavius, was working on a new invention. One day, he invited all the students, including Peter Parker, to his laboratory to see it.

It was definitely the strangest of all Octavius' inventions. The machine had four long arms and Octavius wore it on his back. He spoke to the machine and it started moving and following his instructions obediently. The students stared at it in amazement. But suddenly the machine started breaking things. The students shouted and ran for the doors. Peter quickly changed into his Spider-Man clothes and ran to help his science teacher. One of the machine's arms tried to hit Spider-Man but it hit an electric cable instead. Electricity passed into Octavius' body and he fell down. Spider-Man pulled the electric cable from the back of the machine and turned it off. He tried to take the machine's arms off Octavius, but they were too heavy to lift. Suddenly, the arms started moving again on their own. Spider-Man tied them with long threads from his hands. The machine wasn't strong enough to break the threads and it stopped moving. Octavius was safe. Once again, Spider-Man was a hero.

1 Complete the sentences according to the text.

- Peter Parker is unusual because .....
- Dr Octavius' new invention had .....
- The students ran out of the laboratory because .....
- Octavius fell down because .....
- Spider-Man defeated the machine by .....

2 Circle the correct answer according to the text.

- The machine was the more unusual / the most unusual invention in Dr Octavius' laboratory.
- The machine was as obedient as / less obedient than Dr Octavius expected it to be.
- The machine was dangerous enough / too dangerous to use.
- Peter Parker was braver than / brave the other students.
- The machine's arms were stronger than / not as strong as Spider-Man's threads.

3 Circle the word that doesn't belong. Then write a synonym or a definition for the word you circled.

- powerful • mad • strength  
*crazy*
- courageous • wicked • evil
- handsome • ageless • beautiful
- protect • help • publish
- save • rescue • defeat
- sense • honest • truth

4 Compare yourself to a superhero of your choice. Compare your characteristics, looks and daily actions. Use at least five adjectives in various forms.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....