



English Intermediate
secondo anno

Unit 1 - Are you really a Best Friend?				
VOCABULARY	GRAMMAR	LISTENING	SPEAKING	WRITING
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bad and good Personalities. Personality and Behaviours. Personality idioms. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Present Perfect continuous VS Present perfect Simple. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conversation between two friends. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describing a photo. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An informal email.
Unit 2 - The broken window theory				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Crime and criminals. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Past Simple VS Past Continuous. Time linkers. Useful linking words for sequence. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Friday 13th. A sound mystery. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Criminal offenders. Describing the crime scene. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A story.
Unit 3 - Are we losing the art of conversation?				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Talking about machines, products and appliances. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Past Simple, Continuous and Perfect. Indefinite pronouns 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Oversharing and your digital footprint. Children: new billionaires. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Talking about social media. Telling a story or a personal anecdote. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A story.
Unit 4 - Digital world				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Then...and now. Computers and the internet. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Used to + Infinitive. Passive. Question tags. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Videogames. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discussing about technology and the Net. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Informal letters.
Unit 5 - Keep it up!				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sport. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Modal verbs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Talking about sports. A radio programme about a famous sportsman. Interview to an athlete. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Telling about your favorite sport. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An article.
Unit 6 - Dream job				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jobs and professions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The future. If, When, As soon as, until, unless to talk about the future. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jobs. A radio programme. Life in 2116. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Making predictions about your working life. Describing photos which show people working. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formal emails.
Unit 7 - Lost in ads				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consumers in training. Ads and commercials. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relative pronouns. Zero conditional. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A man shopping for souvenirs. A teacher talking about a work which students will do during the course. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Junk Food Ads and Kids. Describing an advert. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An article.
Unit 8 - Feed your soul art and music				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A long history. Art or vandalism? Describing music. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conditionals type 1-2. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UK museums and galleries. The World Music Day. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An interview to Banksy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Magazine Article.
Unit 9 - Nature				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> World Environment Day. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Third conditional. Mixed conditional. Wish. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The climate crisis. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Things that affect the environment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A story.
Unit 10 - Globetrotters				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Travelling around the world. Describing places. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reported speech. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> travel arrangements and holiday plans. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describing pictures. Discussing about travelling. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Article. Informal letter. Formal letter.

Unit 1

ARE YOU REALLY A BEST FRIEND?

1. Warm-up vocabulary. Match the vocabulary with the correct definition.

1. mates	A. behave towards someone
2. be away	B. timid, nervous or embarrassed when with other people
3. shy	D. friends
4. take advantage of someone	E. use someone unfairly
5. treat someone (well, badly, etc)	F. invite someone to a place (cinema, restaurant) as a way of starting a romantic relationship
6. ask someone out	C. be on a trip, not at home

Are you really a best friend?

You might think you are the best friend, but are you really? Take this short test to find out.



2. You are at home on a Sunday afternoon. Your friend phones you and says he/she is in the town centre and has spent all his/her money and feels really sick. His/her family is away for the day. You....

- go as quickly as you can to help your friend, even though it will take a long time on the bus to get into town.
- tell your friend to find a taxi and come to your house. Your parents will pay for it, but it might be very hard to find a taxi.
- recommend that your friend walks home. The fresh air will make your friend feel better.

3. Your friend has been having lots of problems with maths, but you find it easy. In a couple of weeks you have some important maths tests and your friend has asked you for some help. You....

- sit down with your friend and spend with him some times for extra maths classes together, even though this will mean you have less time to study.
- show your friend some online videos which explain the important points and some questions with answers.
- tell your friend he/she can copy from you in the maths test.

4. You and your friend are both interested in going out with the same person . You know your friend has really liked this person for a long time, but he/she seems to prefer you. You....

- invite the person out with a group of people, then make sure your friend has a chance to talk a lot to him/her.
- tell your friend that if he/she doesn't invite the person out, you will, even though you know he/she is too shy to make a move.
- ask the person out and don't tell your friend. All's fair in love and war!

5. Your friend has just changed his/her image: a new hairstyle in blue and red and new clothes in terrible colours.**Now he/she wants you to go with him/her to get some tattoos and piercings done. You**

- suggest that he/she thinks carefully as tattoos are very hard to remove if you change your mind.
- say that you'll go along with him/her for a laugh, but you don't want anything done yourself.
- tell him/her what you think of his/her new look (that it's awful), and that he/she should get professional advice before doing anything else.

**Answers**

Mostly As – you are a great friend, but don't let your mates take advantage of you.

Mostly Bs – you're a pretty good friend, but not reliable in a real emergency.

Mostly Cs – with friends like you, who needs enemies?
You need to treat your friends the way you'd like them to treat you.

6. Check your understanding: true or false.

- | | | |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. You can do this quiz to find out if you are a good friend. | T | F |
| 2. In question 1, your friend can easily get a bus or taxi. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. In question 2, you can give your friend maths classes without causing difficulties for yourself. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. In question 3, you think the person you like would prefer to go out with your friend. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. In question 4, your friend is thinking about a permanent change to his/her body. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6. If you answer mostly Cs, you are not a good friend. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

7. Check your understanding: multiple choice.

- | | A | B | C |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. In question 1, which answer is the most helpful for your friend? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Which answer in question 1 sounds good but probably won't work? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. In question 2, which answer involves the biggest risk for you? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. Which answer in question 2 takes the least amount of your time? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. In question 3, which answer has an expression that says it's OK to behave badly if you are in love? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6. Which answer in question 3 is the best for your friend? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 7. In question 4, which answer is the most honest? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 8. Which answer in question 4 is the least responsible? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

<https://learnenglishteens.britishcouncil.org/skills/reading/intermediate-b1-reading/friendship-quiz>

Focus on Vocabulary

Bad and good Personalities

Read the descriptions of people below and decide on a word to describe their personality.

hardworking arrogant lazy dishonest punctual unreliable
shy cheap polite creative

1. Jack is _____. He never spends money on anything. When friends come over to his house, he only offers them water and when it's his turn to pay for lunch, he buys everybody the cheapest thing on the menu.
2. Jim is _____. If he says he is going to meet someone at six o'clock, then he'll be there before six. He always arrives on time to class and work.
3. John is _____. He brags all the time because he thinks he is better than everyone else. He looks down on other people.
4. Brent is _____. He talks respectfully to other people. he never swears and he always say, 'please,' and 'thank you,'
5. Frank is _____. He is always late when he meets his friends. He always breaks his promises. He says he will help his friends with something, but then he doesn't.
6. Harrison is _____. When he plays games with his friends, he cheats. He lies to his teachers and his parents. He copies his homework from other students. And, sometimes, he steals things when people aren't looking.
7. Linda is _____. She wakes up early every day to take care of her family. When her family goes to school, she goes to English class. She studies hard and always does her homework. After class she goes to work.
8. Max is _____. He has a great imagination and always comes up with original solutions to problems. He really knows how to think outside the box
9. Susie is _____. She gets up late every day. Her room is always untidy and she doesn't help her parents with any housework. She doesn't do her homework for school either. She just watches TV all day.
10. Jennifer is _____. She hates talking to people or speaking in public. She never goes to parties or out with her friends.



Personality and Behaviours

1. Match the word with the personality definitions.

cheerful stingy sociable	thoughtful athletic reliable	bossy talkative clumsy
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- _____ Keeps their promises and do what they say they will.
- _____ Always tells other people what to do.
- _____ Usually smiling and happy.
- _____ Good at sports.
- _____ Likes to meet people and has many friends.
- _____ Doesn't like to spend money.
- _____ Likes to chat.
- _____ Has poor control over their body. Is always breaking or bumping into things accidentally.
- _____ Thinks of other people.



Personality idioms

2. Match the word with the personality type definitions.

a go-getter a couch potato a troublemaker	a night owl a busybody a chatterbox	a social butterfly a cheapskate a worrywart
---	---	---

- _____ A person who is active at night and stays up late.
- _____ A very outgoing person who likes to meet many people.
- _____ A talkative person.
- _____ Someone who doesn't mind their own business.
Someone who watches other people and gossips about them.
- _____ A lazy person who watches TV all day.
- _____ A hardworking, ambitious person.
- _____ Someone who causes problems.
- _____ A stingy person who doesn't like to spend money.
- _____ Someone who can't have fun because they worry too much.

Focus on Grammar

PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS VS PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE

PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS	PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE
Formulation	
Subject+have/has+been+V-ing	Subject+have/has+past participle
Usage	
Action that started in the past and is still in progress (with action verbs): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - I have been studying all morning - I have been doing the exercises - He has been driving for five hours 	Action that is complete at the time of speaking: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - I've studied three sections until now - I've already done half of the exercises - He has driven 500 kilometres so far
Often used with time expressions such as: for, since, how long, all..., lately <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - We have been studying since you left this morning - I've been trying to talk to you all evening - She hasn't been sleeping very well lately 	Past experiences (we don't say when these events happened) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Never, ever, before: "Have you ever read it? I've never read it" - Superlative+ever: "This is the best food I have ever tried" - Number of times until now: "I have seen this film three times"

1. Insert the right tense: Present Perfect Simple or Past Simple

- I _____ (live) here since I was born, but now I feel like moving to Wales.
- Last Saturday Gabrielle _____ (play) tennis for two hours and in the end she was exhausted.
- Sarah and Jane _____ (know) each other since they were in kindergarten.
- Two days ago he _____ (study) all afternoon for his school project.
- How long _____ (you/wait) for the bus yesterday morning? I _____ (see) you at 10 o'clock and you were still waiting at the bus stop!
- Where _____ (you/be)? I haven't seen you for ages!
- _____ (you/hear) from John? I think he _____ (go) to Ireland on holiday.
- Two weeks ago I _____ (dance) all night at Susan's party.
- She _____ (work) for eight hours and now she wants to go straight to bed.
- _____ (you/start) your English course? Not yet.



2. Fill in the blanks with *for* or *since*

1. _____ last Christmas
2. _____ I was a little boy
3. _____ about two hours
4. _____ the beginning of the school year
5. _____ the First World War
6. _____ I last saw my friend Jane
7. _____ we started our Spanish course

3. Find the mistakes in the use of verb tenses and correct the sentences

1. Paul is a teacher. He has teached Spanish for ten years.
2. Yesterday evening we playied the guitar with our friends.
3. My sister have visited three museums and now she wants to go back home.
4. My school friends have study hard to make an important school project.
5. When I was a student I traveled a lot to know different cultures.
6. My grandparents has lived in the same house all their life.
7. How long did you listened to the music yesterday afternoon?

8. John is a musician. He has play with very popular bands recently.

9. I bought anything for my parents' anniversary yet.

10. I'm not hungry. I just had a slice of cake.

11. Last week I have lost my schoolbag, but I've got it back now.

12. Did you ever seen a ghost?

13. I have lived in Verona since ten years.

14. They have been in China for 2004.

15. He has lived in Florence from 1995 to 2001. Then he moved to Milan.

16. Have you seen Robert yesterday? No, I didn't.

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Focus on Listening

Adapted from: <https://soundgrammar.com/learn/L5-CEFR-B2/L5-09-pres-perfect-cont.htm>



Listen to a short conversation between two friends.

Fill in the gaps

Dave: Anne, is that you?

Anne: Dave, what a surprise! I _____ since the reunion, like four years ago.

Dave: Has it been four years? Man, time flies. So, what _____ these days?

Anne: Nothing exciting. Recently I _____ and trying save money for a new car. I've been having lots of trouble with my car, so I've been saving every dollar I can. It's been tough though.

Dave: Yeah, I know how it goes. Keep trying though.

Anne: Thanks, I will. So, what about you? What have you been up to?

Dave: Actually, I _____ well. I recently got a new job and I got engaged. I am getting married this April.

Anne: Wow! I never pictured you as the married type. Congrats to the lucky girl. So, who _____?

Dave: Rosa, you remember her. She went to high school with us.

Anne: I do remember her. Rosa. Wow! So how long you been going out?

Dave: About three years. We _____ together for two.

Anne: Wow! What a surprise. That's great. I'm so happy for you.

Dave: Thanks. Would you like to come to the wedding?

Anne: I'd love to.

1. Answer the following questions about the interview

1. When was the last time they saw each other?

- ☐ a. Last Year
☐ b. Four years ago

2. What does she want to do?

- ☐ a. Go back to school
☐ b. Buy a car

3. What has changed in his life?

- ☐ a. He got a new job
☐ b. He got married

4. Does the woman know Rosa?

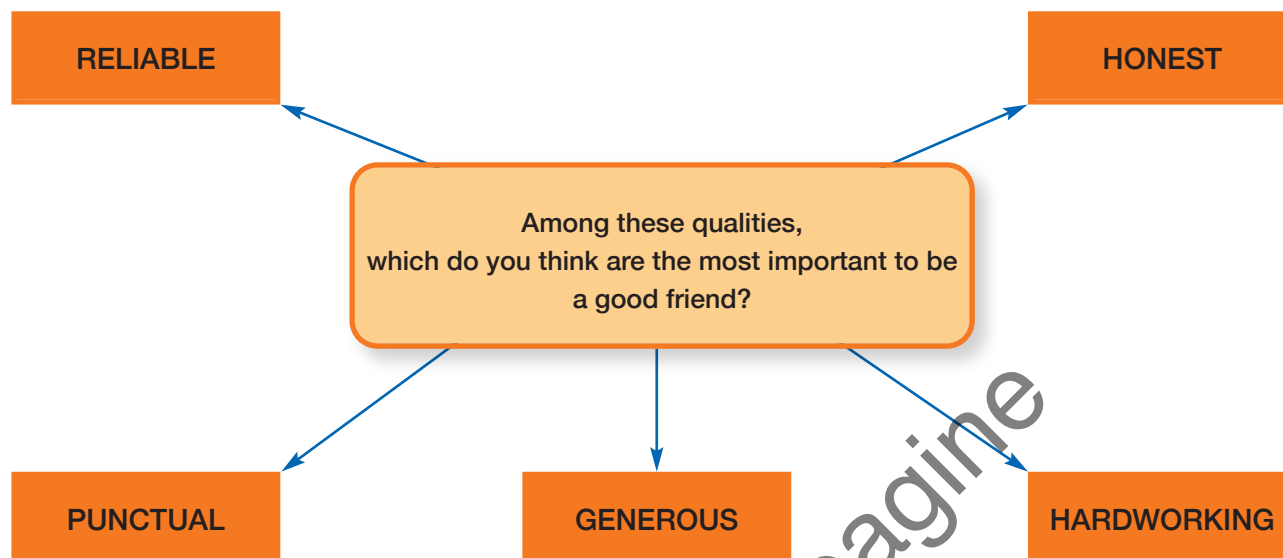
- ☐ a. Yes
☐ b. No



Focus on Speaking

Speaking activity

Choose only 3 of the following qualities and explain the reason why you think they are the most important.



Describe the photo

While describing a photo, it's important to organise your ideas.

Here you have some tips to help you.

Introduction

The photo/the picture shows

It's a black-and-white/coloured picture

What is where?

In the foreground

In the background

At the top

At the bottom

On the right

On the left



Who is doing what?

Here you'll have to describe the persons in the picture or you say what is happening just now. Use the Present Progressive.

You can also use physical description and describe the clothes they're wearing.

It looks like..

The lady/man seems to....

The atmosphere is

Friends Forever

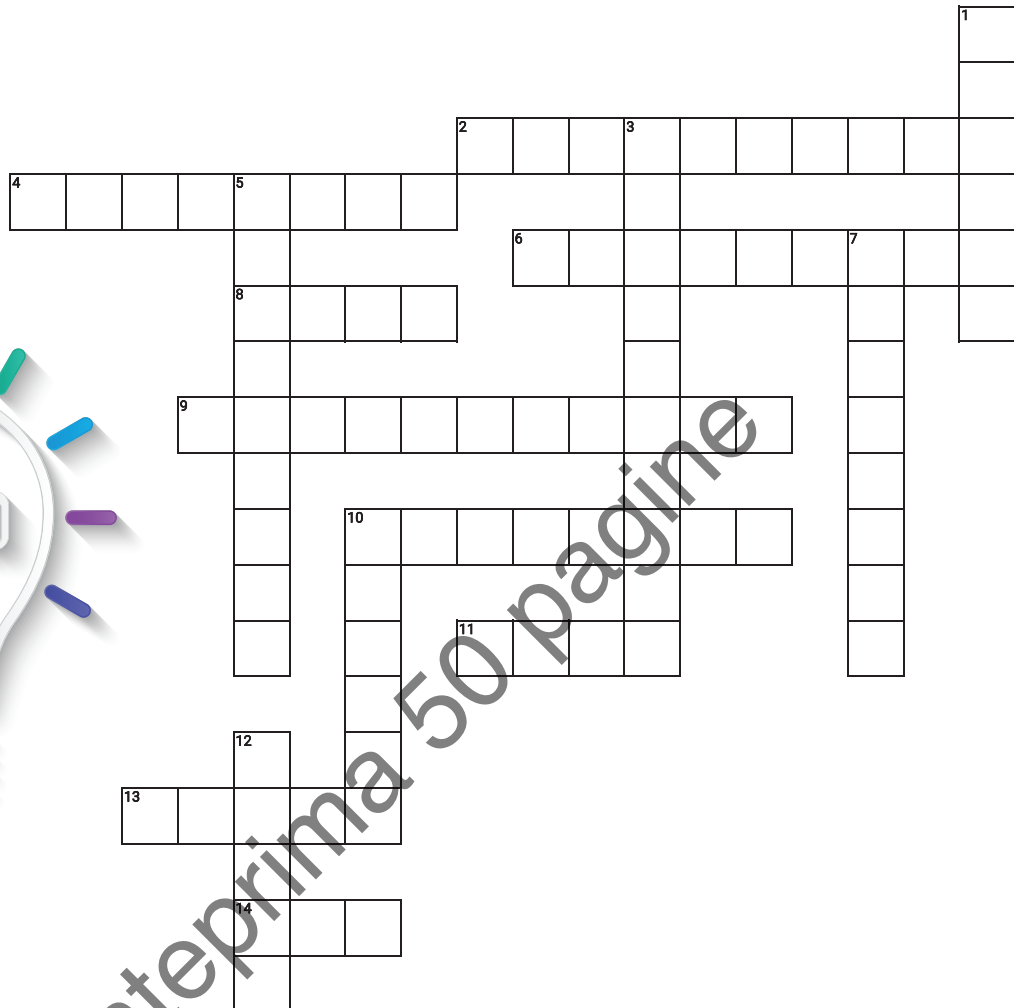
Write a letter to a friend to thank him or her for being a good friend to you.
(WRITE YOUR LETTER IN ABOUT 100 WORDS)



Unit 1

Vocabulary Exercises:

Personality Traits



Across

2. Kind and always thinking about how to help other people
4. Someone who has got original ideas
6. A person who worries about things that aren't important
8. Someone not willing to work
9. Always putting a lot of effort and care into your work
10. Someone who likes to meet other people
11. Not polite, offensive
13. Someone who becomes angry or unhappy easily
14. Nervous and uncomfortable with other people

Down

2. Someone who behaves correctly
3. Not to be trusted
5. A lively and chatty person
7. Behaving as if you are more important than other people
10. Unwilling to spend money
12. Always tells other people what to do



Grammar Exercises



1. Complete the chart below with the correct form of the verb.

Simple form	Simple past	Past participle
		become
break		
	blew	
	knew	
cost		
draw		
	drove	
	ate	
		fallen
	forgot	
fly		
		given
have		
	learnt	
		put
see		
	took	
	was/were	

2. Choose the correct verb from the list below to complete the following sentences. Put the verb in the present perfect tense.

Take work find see speak know begin do
learn eat have write give live buy be

1. I met Barbara when we were in elementary school. We _____ each other for over 20 years.
2. We _____ many new words since we started this course.
3. That's a wonderful movie. I _____ three times.
4. Mr. and Mrs. Tonner _____ married for ten years.
5. You are late! The class _____ already _____.
6. Robert is my neighbour. He _____ next door to me for five years.
7. Mary _____ several letters to her parents since she left home.
8. We _____ in that restaurant several times.
9. Our teacher _____ a lot of help with the homework assignment.
10. She _____ to her landlord many times about the broken window.
11. We have a new camera. We _____ some beautiful pictures of the grandchildren.
12. They _____ all their homework already.
13. Mrs. Baxter _____ all her groceries for the week.
14. Tommy _____ a bad cold for two weeks.
15. Frank _____ for that company for many years.
16. After three months of looking, she _____ a beautiful apartment to rent.



3. Choose the correct verb from the list below to complete the following sentences. Put the verb in the negative form of the present perfect tense.

Fix begin arrive be see stop speak buy read visit

1. Mathew is waiting on the corner for his girlfriend, but she _____ yet.
2. My brother lives in a different country. I _____ him for two years.
3. Ellie and Bill got a divorce five years ago. They _____ each other since then.
4. It is only 8:45. The class _____ yet.
5. It started to snow last night and it still _____.
6. She has finally decided which car she wants, but she _____ it yet.
7. I heard that the movie at the Roxy Theatre is great, but I _____ it yet.
8. I bought a newspaper today, but I still _____ - it.
9. He took his car to the service station yesterday, but they _____ it yet.
10. The Andersons moved out of New York ten years ago and they _____ back to the city since then.



4. Complete the following sentences using the present perfect continuous tense.

1. How long **(wait)**..... there?
2. I **(wait)**..... for 3 hours
3. Your clothes are dirty. What **(do)**.....?
4. I **(paint)** the wall
5. **(cry)**.....? - No I **(chop)** onions
6. **(pick)**..... berries all day. My hands are sticky now
7. I **(drink)**..... Scotch whisky since I gave up milk.
8. She **(study)** the trumpet for 10 years

5. Present Perfect Simple or Present Perfect Continuous.

1. _____ **(they / arrive)** already?
2. Lucy _____ **(run)** 2000 metres today.
3. I _____ **(clean)** all morning – I'm fed up!
4. How long _____ **(you / know)** Simon?
5. I _____ **(drink)** more water lately, and I feel better.
6. Sorry about the mess! I _____ **(bake)**.
7. How many times _____ **(you / take)** this exam?
8. He _____ **(eat)** six bars of chocolate today!
9. Julie _____ **(cook)** dinner. Let's go and eat!
10. The students _____ **(finish)** their exams. They're very happy.

6. Present Perfect Simple or Present Perfect Continuous.

Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first. Use no more than three words.

1. Mr. Anderson is a swimmer. He started swimming when he was five years old. **(BEEN)**
Mr. Anderson _____ since he was 5.
2. Jane knows Frank. They first met at a party 23 years ago. **(FOR)**
Jane has known Frank _____.
3. Mr. Kors lives in Manchester. He moved there in 2010. **(SINCE)**
Mr. Kors has lived in Manchester _____.
4. Lucky Goldstar makes mobile phones. They started making them in 1994. **(MAKE)**
Lucky Goldstar _____ mobile phones since 1994
5. Tom has a car. He bought it five years ago. **(HAD)**
Tom _____ his car for five years.
6. Mike is still working on his homework. **(FINISHED)**
Mike _____ his homework yet.

7. Susan arrived a few seconds ago. **(JUST)**
Susan has _____
8. Michelle spoke to Rupert last week. **(ALREADY)**
Michelle has _____ to Rupert.
9. Philip has never travelled to London, but he would like to. **(GONE)**
Although he would like to, _____ to Bhutan.
10. Jane and Lisa ate snake, camel and ostrich on their trip last year. **(EATEN)**
Jane and Lisa _____ strange foods such as snake, camel and ostrich.

7. Present perfect simple or continuous?

Which of the two sentences below is the better or more likely?

- ☐ a. I've worked in the garden all day and now I'm tired.
- ☐ b. I've been working in the garden and now I'm tired.

Which of the two sentences below is the better or more likely?

- ☐ a. What have you done? You are all wet!
- ☐ b. What have you been doing? You are all Wet!

Which of the two sentences below is the better or more likely?

- ☐ a. I've finished my homework. Now I'm going to watch TV.
- ☐ b. I've been finishing my homework. Now I'm going to watch TV.

Which of the two sentences below is the better or more likely?

- ☐ a. She's worked in the garden all morning and she's still not finished.
- ☐ b. She's been working in the garden all morning and she's still not finished.

Which of the two sentences below is the better or more likely?

- ☐ a. Why are you sweating? – I've cut the grass.
- ☐ b. Why are you sweating? – I've been cutting the grass.

Which of the two sentences below is the better or more likely?

- ☐ a. How many biscuits have you eaten?
- ☐ b. How many biscuits have you been eating?

Which of the two sentences below is the better or more likely?

- ☐ a. Has the film started yet?
- ☐ b. Has the film been starting yet?

8. Present perfect simple or continuous?**Using the words in brackets, complete the text below with the appropriate tenses.**

- John:** I think the waiter _____ (**forget**) us. We _____ (wait) here for over half an hour and nobody _____ (**take**) our order yet.
- Red:** I think you're right. He _____ (**walk**) by us at least twenty times. He probably thinks we _____ (**order, already**).
- John:** Look at that couple over there, they _____ (**be, only**) here for five or ten minutes and they already have their food.
- Red:** He must realize we _____ (**order, not**) yet! We _____ (**sit**) here for over half an hour staring at him.
- John:** I don't know if he _____ (**notice, even**) us. He _____ (**run**) from table to table taking orders and serving food.
- Red:** That's true, and he _____ (**look, not**) in our direction once.

9. Past simple and Present perfect (simple and continuous)**Read the text below and complete with the most suitable verb form (Past Simple, Present Perfect Simple or Present Perfect Continuous).**

My name's Susan and I'm from Spain. I _____ (**leave**) school last year and I _____ (**not find**) a job yet, so I'm trying to improve my English in the meantime. I _____ (**study**) in a private school here in Barcelona for three months, and I think I _____ (**make**) quite a lot of progress.

Apart from studying English my other main interest is sport, especially swimming and beach volley. I _____ (**win**) several cups for swimming and our team _____ (**win**) the Regional Beach Volley Championship last year. We _____ all _____ (**practise**) really hard because we want to win again this year.

10. Use the words given to complete the sentences. Put the verbs in the present perfect simple or continuous.

- How many times _____ (**Wendy/be**) late for work this week?
- Oh no! _____ (**the children/cook**). Look at the mess in the kitchen!
- Do you mind if I clear the table? _____ (**you/have**) enough to eat?
- I'm sorry, John's not here. _____ (**he/go**) to the dentist. _____ (**he/have**) trouble with a tooth.
- _____ (**I/work**) for the same boss for over 20 years. I know how to deal with his behaviour!



11. Multiple choice reading comprehension.**GROWING UP POOR**

My name is Peter and I was born in a very poor neighbourhood in New York. When I was little, my mother looked after my brother and me, because my father abandoned us before I came to this world, and he wasn't too interested in being a part of our lives. My mother had two jobs that didn't pay much. She had to work very hard so that we could have food, clothes and a place to live. She was special, we loved her and appreciated her efforts.

Every day, she usually arrived home very late, and she was exhausted. Yet, she always cooked nice meals for us, played with us, and made sure that we did our homework. She always insisted on how important it was to get a good education. She didn't have the chance of finishing school because she got pregnant with me when she was just 17. "I couldn't finish school, and that's why I must work so hard now, and I earn so little money", she often said.

In my neighbourhood children were very violent and if you wanted to survive you needed to be violent, too. There were lots of crime, vandalism, and drugs. It wasn't easy to be a good student, either. The other children hated you if you got good grades, so I wasn't very popular. The only positive thing about living in that place is that you needed to be very clever to survive, and that helped me later in life.

Finally, my brother and I could finish high school. I went to university because I was a very good basketball player, and basketball paid for my university degree. On the day of my graduation, my mother was in tears. And she was in tears again the day I showed her our new apartment, away from the neighbourhood.

It's very hard to get out of a poor neighbourhood but I succeeded in doing that and it was thanks to my mum. Now she doesn't have to work two jobs anymore and I take care of her.

1. Mike didn't know his father

- ☐ a. True
☐ b. False

2. His mother didn't have enough money to buy food

- ☐ a. True
☐ b. False

3. She didn't finish school because she had Mike

- ☐ a. True
☐ b. False

4. Mike took drugs

- ☐ a. True
☐ b. False

5. He got good grades at school

- ☐ a. True
☐ b. False

6. He thinks living in his neighbourhood is very positive

- ☐ a. True
☐ b. False

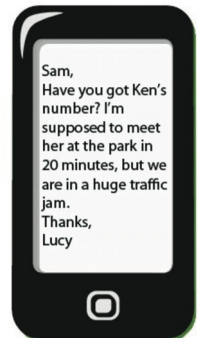
7. He isn't living with his mother at the moment.

- ☐ a. True
☐ b. False

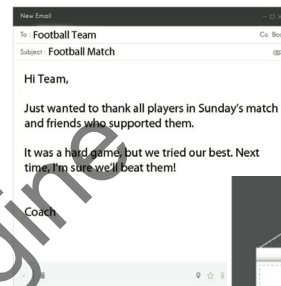


12. Notices and messages.**Choose the correct answer.**

- ☐ a. Choose which size of pizza and still get a special price.
- ☐ b. Pay less at the moment for a certain pizza.
- ☐ c. The Super Supreme is only available this week
-
- ☐ a. Lucy needs to let Ken know she's probably going to be late
- ☐ b. Lucy wants Sam to contact Ken and warn him about traffic problems
- ☐ c. Lucy's not sure when she's supposed to meet Ken at the park

**What is the coach doing?**

- ☐ a. Encouraging the team to play even better in a future match.
- ☐ b. Letting the team's fans know the positive effect of their support.
- ☐ c. Congratulating the team on their most win
-
- ☐ a. This shoe store will no longer serve customers after this week.
- ☐ b. Only handbags are available at a reduced price this week.
- ☐ c. You need to buy shoes from the shopping mall in town today.
-
- ☐ a. Mary needs a tennis racket so she can play tennis this afternoon.
- ☐ b. Mary is asking if her mum has found her tennis racket.
- ☐ c. Mary is asking her mum to watch the tennis match

**13. FILL IN THE GAPS.****PARTY INVITATION**

For each question, write the correct word.

Write one word for each gap.

Hi Alex,

thanks fro the invitation to the birthday party on Sunday. It is incredible to think that a year has passed _____ your last one.

I know your party starts at 3 o'clock, but I might be a bit late _____. I have an important exam at school at 1 o'clock. I'm not sure of the directions _____ your new house, so please send me the address and how to get there. I don't want to get lost _____ the way.

I am _____ shopping at the mall tomorrow, so it would be great if you could give me an idea of what you want for your birthday. Let me know _____ you want me to bring anything too.

I look forward to seeing you again.

All the best,

Will

14. LISTENING.



SHOPPING CENTRE VISIT

Fill in the missing information in the numbered space.



1. The bank is _____, next to _____
2. You can get _____ from the newsagent.
3. The restaurant is opposite the _____ in the main square.
4. The snack bar is beside _____ where you can get _____ and _____
5. We're meeting at _____
6. The shop's name is _____

Audio Script

Tour guide: Before we go on to look at the cathedral, we're going to spend a couple of hours here in the shopping centre. So get out your wallets and your credit cards. Some of you might want to get some cash first of all. There is a bank. It's on the first floor. You can't miss it – it's next to the cookie shop. Just follow the delicious smell! If you're looking for particular shops, it might be a good idea to have a map. The newsagent's over there has some which are free. See where I mean? OK?

When you've spent all your money, you'll want to have something to eat. If you want a proper meal, there's a really good restaurant in the main square opposite the fountain. But if you want to spend more time shopping, so just want to have a quick snack there are several places where you can get a sandwich and a drink, but the best one is the snack bar just over there beside the lifts. As well as sandwiches you can get salads and cakes. It's open now, but it does most of its business in the morning and at lunchtime, so it closes at a quarter past two. It's best to get there by about one o'clock anyway or there isn't much choice.

Now, the last thing is very important. We're meeting again at a quarter to three. If you go out of the centre through these doors and turn left, you'll see a large shop selling carpets. The coach will meet us outside the shop. The shop's name is Whitmarsh. Now, do you want to write that down – I'll spell it for you. That's W-H-I-T-M-A-R-S-H. OK? Now, have a good time and I'll see you later.



15. Listening – A couch trip

You will hear a tour guide talking to a group of tourists about a coach trip.



Questions

1. What is the change of plan?

- ☐ a. They will visit two towns
- ☐ b. They will look round a university
- ☐ c. They will visit a wildlife park

2. Where will they stop for coffee?

- ☐ a. Near a waterfall
- ☐ b. By a lake
- ☐ c. On a mountain

3. The town of Brampton became well known because of its

- ☐ a. Shops
- ☐ b. University
- ☐ c. Museum

4. What animals will they see in the wildlife park?

- ☐ a. Lions
- ☐ b. Monkeys
- ☐ c. Tigers

5. What time will they arrive back at the hotel?

- ☐ a. 5.30
- ☐ b. 6.45
- ☐ c. 7.15

6. The tour guide asks if anyone

- ☐ a. Needs more information
- ☐ b. Would like to go on another trip
- ☐ c. Wants to ask any questions

Audio Script

Tour guide: Good morning everyone. I'm your tour guide for today. We've made a change to the trip we usually make on Thursdays. I hope none of you will mind. We're still going to visit the beautiful town of Brampton with its old university, and there'll be time to look round that as usual. But today, because we have a lot of children here this week, we're also going to a wildlife park which a colleague of mine has recommended.

On the way to Brampton, we'll drive through some beautiful countryside. We'll go over the mountain and we'll have a lovely view of the lake from the top. We'll stop there for a few minutes so you can take some photos. In the next valley, we'll have a break for coffee. There's a cafe near a beautiful waterfall and if any of you want to go for a walk, you can.

We'll get to Brampton at about 11.30. It's a lovely town. We'll start by taking a guided tour of the university, which was built in the seventeenth century. Then there'll be time for all of you to have a look at the shops. Most people come to Brampton nowadays for the shops, but it's the university that made the town famous. If you don't want to look at the shops, I suggest you visit the museum.

After lunch, we'll get back on the coach and go to the wildlife park. We need to stay in the coach while we drive round because we'll see lions in the park, which can obviously be dangerous. Tell your children not to expect it to be like the zoo – the animals are sometimes hiding in the trees. I know some friends of mine have seen some tigers, but I've never seen them and I'm afraid they no longer have any monkeys, but you may see some giraffes.

We'll leave the wildlife park at half past five. The journey back takes about an hour and a quarter, so we'll return to the hotel at a quarter to seven. There'll just be time for you to change before dinner at a quarter past seven.

Now then, before we get on the bus, if anyone wants to ask any questions I'll try to answer them. I'm going to give each of you an information sheet about the places we're going to visit. Some of you were on yesterday's trip with me and I know you found the information sheet helpful. So, if we just move over here

Adapted from: <https://www.esleschool.com/>

Unit 2

THE BROKEN WINDOW THEORY

READING

In the 1980^s and 90^s, New York City was considered one of the most dangerous cities in the world. New York City had one of the highest violent crime **rates**.

Gangs **roamed** the city streets at night **looking to** rob people of their wallets. Many New Yorkers did not feel that riding the subway at night was **safe**.

New York City has changed a lot over the decades. Now, it has one of the lowest violent crime rates compared to other large cities. People feel much safer walking the streets after sunset. The murder rate in New York City these days is only 18 per cent of what it was in the 1980^s. This significant **drop** in crime shocked even the experts. But why did this happen?

The reasons for New York City's lower crime rates are not so clear. Some experts suppose that "The Broken Window Theory" may help explain this change. The Broken Window Theory was created in 1982 by two social scientists named James Wilson and George Kelling. They believed that people **look for** even the smallest signals about how they should behave in **their** environment. For example, if someone sees a broken window somewhere, it may **hint** that breaking other windows or other things are permitted and even encouraged. On the other hand, when an environment is clean, this signals to other people that they should behave respectfully and not commit **offences**.

During the 1980^s and 1990^s, New York City authorities **hired** George Kelling and **they** put his theory to use. Under Kelling's advice, the mayor of New York City ordered the police to **crack down on** **petty** crimes such as **jaywalking** and **public drinking**. The crime rate in New York began to fall drastically. Not everyone agrees that this decrease was due to The Broken Window Theory but it may have been one cause.

Adapted from: <http://dreamreader.net/lesson/the-broken-window-theory/>

VOCABULARY

1. Read through the text and look at the highlighted words. Match them with definitions.

1. Rates	A. to direct your attention to something
2. Look to	B. a crime or illegal activity for which there is a punishment
3. Safe	C. to employ someone to do a particular job
4. Drop	D. the amount or number of times it happens in a particular period
5. Look for	E. a reduction in the amount or level of something
6. Hint	F. not in danger
7. Offences	G. to hope to get something that you need or want
8. Hired	H. the act of walking across the street illegally
9. Crack down on	I. to say or do something that shows in an indirect way what you think or want
10. Jaywalking	L. to start dealing with bad or illegal behaviour in a more severe way

Multiple choice questions

1. According to the article, when was New York considered a very dangerous place?

- ☐ a. In the 19th century
- ☐ b. In the 1980^s and the 1990^s
- ☐ c. In the 1880^s and 1890^s
- ☐ d. In the 1970^s and 1980^s

2. The word "roamed" in paragraph 1 can be replaced with:

- ☐ a. travelled
- ☐ b. worked
- ☐ c. cleaned
- ☐ d. danced

3. According to the article, what has happened to the violent crime rate in New York over time?

- ☐ a. It has increased
- ☐ b. It has stayed about the same
- ☐ c. It has doubled
- ☐ d. It has decreased

4. The word "their" in paragraph 3 refers to:

- ☐ a. social scientists
- ☐ b. broken windows
- ☐ c. people
- ☐ d. James Wilson and Greg Kelling

5. According to the article, the Broken Window Theory is the idea that:

- ☐ a. people are influenced by surroundings
- ☐ b. we should always repair a broken window
- ☐ c. James Wilson and Greg Kelling disagree with
- ☐ d. we should be very careful in New York City

6. The word "petty" in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to:

- ☐ a. terrible
- ☐ b. famous
- ☐ c. small
- ☐ d. large

7. According to the article, what advice did Greg Kelling give to New York authorities?

- ☐ a. He told them to change how the police worked
- ☐ b. He told them to make public drinking illegal
- ☐ c. He told them to stop arresting people for small crimes
- ☐ d. He told them to break windows in subway stations



Focus on Vocabulary



1. Write the names of criminals and the verbs.

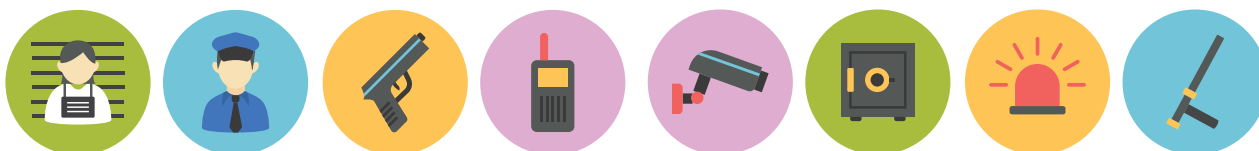
Forgery	1. Forger	_____
Shoplifting	2. _____	_____
Arson	3. _____	set fire to (a house, etc)
Joyriding	4. _____	go joyriding
Robbery	5. _____	_____
Vandalism	6. Vandal	_____
Burglary	7. _____	burgle
Murder	8. _____	_____
Mugging	9. Mugger	_____
Kidnapping	10. _____	_____
Drug dealing	11. _____	deal drugs
Blackmail	12. _____	_____
Pickpocket	13. _____	_____



2. People are writing about crimes. What are the crimes?

- My friend Jack was walking home a few nights ago, and a couple of men attacked him in the street and took his wallet and his mobile. They pushed him to the ground and hurt his arm. The police arrested two men the following day. _____
- Somebody broke into the village hall. They climbed through a window. They didn't steal anything but smashed some chairs and tables. _____
- A woman stole jewellery worth 100 pounds from a shop in the town centre. She asked to see some necklaces and earrings, and then put them into her bag while the shop assistant wasn't looking and ran out of the shop. _____
- North Merton Inn was destroyed in a fire last night. Fire engines came from nearby Alfriston, but were unable to put out the flames. An empty petrol can was found nearby. Police suspect that somebody deliberately set fire to the Inn. _____
- A gang of criminals robbed a bank in the city centre yesterday. During the day they hid in a shop next door to the bank, and then got into the bank during the night by making a hole in the wall. _____





3. Complete the sentences with the words in the column on the right.

1. The police him an hour ago.
2. He is a dangerous Stay away from him.
3. Does he deserve such heavy ?
4. If he commits a crime again, he'll go to
5. He was fined for He's always been a reckless driver.
6. It is said he cars.
7. His was taken away from him for six months.
Now he needs to use public transport.
8. A few saw him drive through a red light.
9. One man tried to from the police after he had been caught drink-driving.
10. The man was of speeding and given a ninety-day prison
.....
11. Michael Amerton was desperate to find a punishment that would really stop people from repeating their crimes.
12. For behaviour punishments which humiliate offenders do seem to be effective.
13. She was taken to the police station with
14. There were a few in our neighbourhood last month.
15. He was released on of \$10,000.
16. He was given a sentence.
17. service is given to minor criminals whose crimes are not serious or harmful enough to send them to prison.
18. doesn't pay.
19. He had to agree on the programme and his license was taken away.
20. Diana is a young who has been arrested five times this year for shoplifting.
21. The police decided to reopen the after some new evidence had emerged.

crime
 arrested
 witnesses
 run away
 accused
 judge
 prison
 speeding
 handcuffs
 punishment
 criminal
 suspended
 bail
 anti-social
 community
 burglaries
 investigation
 steals
 driving license
 rehabilitation
 sentence
 offender

Focus on Grammar

PAST SIMPLE

VS

PAST CONTINUOUS

PAST SIMPLE	PAST CONTINUOUS
Subject+Simple past (V2)	Subject+was/were+V-ing
Completed actions in the past: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - We went to the zoo last week - Yesterday I ate out with my family 	An action that was in progress at some point in the past: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - My brother was working yesterday at 7 - I wasn't studying yesterday morning
Past habits or states: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - We often went to the pub after work (habit) - When my brother was young, he liked spinach (states) 	The past continuous describes a longer action or situation. The action described by the past simple tense interrupts the "situation" described by the past continuous tense: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It was raining hard when we left the hospital - While I was watching TV, someone knocked at the door While – it is usually used before continuous tenses When – it is usually used before simple tenses
Signal words: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Yesterday - Last week - a month ago - In 2010 	Signal words: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - While - As - At(+time)

TIME LINKERS

AFTER	dopo (che/di)	Sam went to work after he ate breakfast
BEFORE	prima (che/di)	John had a shower before he went to school
WHEN	quando	I go to the doctor when I get sick
WHILE	mentre	While he was sleeping, I was studying
AS	mentre	Anna cut herself as she was chopping a carrot
AS SOON AS	appena, non appena	Call me as soon as you get home!
UNTIL/TILL	finchè non (+ affirmative verb)	I didn't know about love until I met you
AS LONG AS	finchè, per tutto il tempo che	You can relax in my garden as long as you like it
BY THE TIME (THAT)	Entro il tempo in cui, (per) quando	By the time I got home, my father had already left
SINCE	da quando	I have loved him since I saw him
ONCE	una volta che	Once they stop looking at you, they will talk about you

USEFUL LINKING WORDS FOR SEQUENCE

AT FIRST	Da principio, in un primo momento	At first I heard someone shouting
THEN, NEXT, AFTERWARDS, AFTER THAT, LATER ON	Poi, in seguito, dopo ciò	Then, next, afterwards, after that, later on I saw a man running away
AFTER A WHILE, SOME TIME LATER	Dopo un po'	After a while, some time later I saw a woman on the ground
FINALLY, EVENTUALLY, IN THE END	Alla fine, infine	Finally, eventually, in the end the police arrived

1. Complete the sentences with the past continuous form.

- I _____ (run) when you saw me because I was late.
- They _____ (wait) for a bus when the car crashed.
- Gabi and Laura _____ (dance) at 8pm.
- Tim _____ (not / eat) a sandwich when Ben fell into the river.
- What _____ Mar and Jim _____ (do) when Pedro phoned?
- _____ Sally _____ (take) a photo when I phoned?
- Pedro and Tom _____ (not / laugh) when John fell in the river.

2. Complete the sentences with the past continuous form of the verbs in brackets.

- I _____ (make) my dinner at 8 o'clock last night.
- Joe and Sam _____ (use) the wrong program in IT yesterday.
- Who was that guy you _____ (dance) with at the party?
- Paula _____ (come) home from school when she saw an accident.
- In 1999 my father _____ (live) in Dublin. That's where he met my mother.
- He _____ (open) the box when he cut his finger.

- This time last week, we _____ (visit) my grandmother.
- I _____ (sit) at the back of the classroom so I couldn't see the screen.
- Andrew _____ (insert) a photo into his document when the teacher stopped the class.
- I _____ (start) to do my homework when my friend sent me a message.



3. Choose the correct options.



1. I listened / was listening to the radio when I heard / was hearing this fantastic song.
2. When the teacher said / was saying 'Stop!', I still tried / was still trying to finish the last question.
3. I feel really silly! While I danced / was dancing, I fell / was falling and broke / was breaking my elbow.
4. Tim played / was playing a computer game when his mum called / was calling him for lunch.
5. I looked / was looking for a file on my memory stick when I noticed / was noticing there was a virus.
6. Ron found / was finding a really interesting website about dance music while he surfed / was surfing the internet.
7. My mum had / was having breakfast near the computer when she spilled / was spilling her cup of coffee on the keyboard.
8. When you saw / were seeing me yesterday, I didn't go / wasn't going to school, I went / was going to the doctor's – I felt terrible.
9. How many pictures did you take / were you taking while you travelled / were travelling around Ireland?
10. Why did you chat / were you chatting to Philip while I tried / was trying to tell you something really important?

4. Complete the sentences with the past simple or the past continuous form of the verbs in brackets.

1. I _____ (switch off) the computer because it _____ (make) a strange noise.
2. My dad _____ (listen) to classical music when I _____ (arrive) home from school.
3. We _____ (play) video games when my mum _____ (say) 'Turn the volume down!'
4. My cousin _____ (meet) his wife, Bianca, while he _____ (live) in Italy.
5. My little sister _____ (draw) a picture while I _____ (study) for my French exam.
6. While they _____ (try) to fix the computer, all the lights _____ (go out).
7. When we _____ (leave) school yesterday, it _____ (pour) with rain.
8. When you _____ (see) Paul, _____ he _____ (wear) a black jacket?
9. I _____ (try) to log on when the WiFi _____ (stop) working.
10. While Dad _____ (print) an article, the printer _____ (run out) of paper

5. Complete the story with the correct past tense form of the verbs in brackets.

Sometimes I hate computers! Once, when I (1) _____ (try) to do my English homework on my laptop, the battery (2) _____ (run out). I (3) _____ (lie) on my bed and I was listening to music on Spotify. It helps me to concentrate. I (4) _____ also (chat) to my friend Daniel on Facebook. OK, so I (5) _____ (not concentrate) very hard on my homework and I (6) _____ (forget) to plug in my laptop! I didn't notice that the battery was getting low. I was just finishing the essay when the screen (7) _____ (go) black. I (8) _____ (lose) everything. I (9) (scream) in frustration. My dad (10) _____ (come) running into my bedroom. I (11) _____ almost (cry) so he (12) _____ (give) me his laptop. I (13) _____ (try) to remember everything in my essay – it (14) _____ (be) quite difficult especially because Daniel was sending me lots of funny videos. Anyway, while I was watching one, the WiFi stopped working. In the end it was probably better because I (15) _____ (manage) to finish the essay.



6. Choose the correct option.

- I'll call mum after/while I talk to Dad
- The train hasn't left yet, so I'll wait until/as soon as it leaves
- Alistair is going to buy a new pair of sunglasses when/while he has enough money.
- They'll have a swim as soon as/by the time the water gets warmer.
- Lucia has had that car since/once she got married.
- By the time/Before I got to the stadium, the match was over.
- We have to talk to Mr Higgins as / as soon as he arrives at school.
- I like this film, I'll go out before/after it finishes.
- Robbie can't play tennis till/once he completely recovers from his backache.

7. Choose the best alternative in each case.

- _____ you finish your homework, you can't go out.
a. Since b. Until c. Before
- _____ we arrived, everybody had already left.
a. By b. As soon as c. While
- She said goodbye to her parents. _____ she left
a. Until b. As c. Then
- The burglars had broken into our house _____ we got there.
a. when b. after c. while
- Jaime and Kate were arguing _____ the rest were looking at them.
a. until b. after c. while
- The telephone rang just _____ we started to eat
a. until b. as c. soon
- I didn't have my keys so I couldn't get in _____ mom arrived.
a. then b. until c. as soon as

8. Complete the story with the following time linkers.

When	While	Just as	By the time	Then (2)	As (2)	During
			As soon as	After		

Maria woke up early feeling excited. It was the big day. She got up, had a shower, and ate a light breakfast. _____ she put on her best clothes. _____ she was ready, she rushed out of the house. _____ she was getting on the bus, she bumped into her friend Daisy. _____ the journey they chatted about the job she was applying for. _____ they drove along, the traffic began to get worse. _____ the bus broke down and they were delayed another twenty minutes. _____ they reached the MegaCorp building, she was half an hour late. _____ she was getting into the lift, all the lights went out. _____ she was waiting for the power to come on again, she tried to remember the questions she wanted to ask. _____ the lights finally came on, she went up to the 22nd floor and knocked on the door or room 2001.

Focus on Listening

Friday 13th

A superstition is a belief that certain events can affect people's luck. In some cultures, Friday the 13th brings about thoughts of misfortunes and bad luck. But fear not, there are ways to avoid doom by following some common superstitions.



Watch the video. Fill in the gaps the missing words.

Step 1. Become a _____. A _____ is a socialite who goes to dinner parties as the 14th guest to prevent parties from having 13 guests.

Step 2. Don't get a _____ on Friday the 13th or someone you love might _____ within a year.

Step 3. Avoid the number 13 at _____. This means staying in a hotel room numbered 13, flying on the 13th _____ of an airplane or taking an elevator to the 13th floor. This shouldn't be hard though, as most tall buildings _____ from the 12th to the 14th floor. If your name has 13 letters, adopt a _____.

Step 4. _____ on Friday the 13th. Many people skip work to avoid _____.

Step 5. It may be hard to avoid, but don't _____ on Friday the 13th if you can help it. It is said that a baby born on Friday the 13th will be _____.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?time_continue=28&v=nbSh9cvVe_g&feature=emb_title



Do you know Triskaidekaphobia is a fear of number 13?

What about your country? Do you have a similar superstition? What do you do to avoid bad luck?

A SOUND MYSTERY – CREATIVE WRITING

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bgO5MbFajDA>



Write your mystery story using past tenses and the words related to the sounds in the video.

Focus on Speaking

1. SPEAKING: CRIMINAL OFFENDERS

Discuss with your partner and decide what would you do with these offenders if you were the judge?

Use the phrases from the box below.

Hang on...	The problem is...	I really think...	Yes, but...
To be completely honest...	The worst thing is	On the whole...	The point I'm trying to make is...
Strangely enough	Eventually...	If you ask me...	Imagine...
In fact...	The thing is...	Actually...	I see what you mean, but...
Basically...	All in all...	In my humble opinion...	What I don't understand is...

NUMBER ONE. A 20-year-old student. He broke into the police's computer system and tried to erase his previous criminal record (some parking tickets). He was also charged with fraud after police discovered he had hacked into a pizza company's computer and ordered himself free pizzas for over a year, he is currently serving a five-year sentence.

NUMBER TWO. A 55-year-old engineer. He was charged with manslaughter after he ran over and killed a child while driving drunk, he has no previous criminal records. He is serving a ten-year sentence.

NUMBER THREE. A 30-year-old mother of two kids, she was charged with drug dealing when police found half a kilogram of marijuana in her apartment, she says it was for personal use, but drug laws are very severe in this country. He is serving a five-year sentence.

2. DESCRIBE THE CRIME SCENE

In the description, use the following nouns and verbs:



Nouns

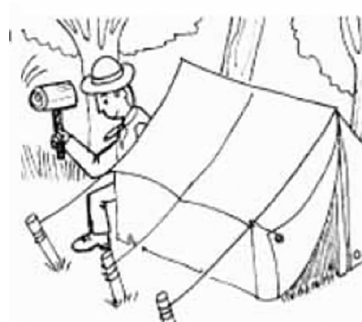
Mansion
Living room
Outline of a dead body
Fireplace
Pool of blood
Keyhole
Furniture
Safe
Snow-capped mountains

Verbs

take place
notice
break into
overturn/knock down
scatter

Focus on Writing

Going camping



Read the text and choose the correct vocabulary to complete the gaps.

Put the words into the correct places.

first

time

planned

sleep

morning

Unfortunately

When

exploring

It was the (1) _____ day of the summer holidays, so Harry and Will decided to go camping for the first (2) _____. They set off early in the (3) _____ to get to the campsite. (4) _____, it took a long time to get there. (5) _____ they arrived at the campsite, Harry put up the tent, and Will cooked dinner. They (6) _____ to stay up until late, but they were so tired. They decided to go to (7) _____ so they could spend the whole day (8) _____ the area.

Now it's your turn!!

Look at the three pictures and write your own story using the past simple and the past continuous.



Grammar Exercises

1. Put the verbs into the past continuous/progressive form.

- When I phoned my friends, they **(play)** cards.
- Yesterday at 7.30 p.m. I **(make)** dinner.
- The kids **(play)** in the garden when it suddenly got dark.
- I **(play)** the guitar when he arrived home.
- We **(not / skate)** when you saw us.
- While Alan **(study)** in his room, his friends **(swim)** in the pool.



- When I told them the truth, they (listen / not)
- What **(you / do)** yesterday at three o'clock p.m.?
- Most of the time we **(sit)** in the park and **(read)** a book.
- The children **(sleep)** while their parents **(watch)** TV

2. Insert the past continuous/progressive tense.



Yesterday at three o'clock p.m. I **(do)** my homework, mum **(iron)** our clothes, our dog **(sleep)** in his kennel, my twin brothers **(play)** in their room and my father **(read)** a newspaper. On TV they **(speak)** about an earthquake in Japan, so we went to see: the screen **(show)** a destroyed town: there were many people who **(run)** out of their houses and firemen **(help)** them. It **(rain)** and it **(get)** dark.

While we **(watch)** TV, we felt very sorry for them.

3. Insert *While* or *When*.

- I was watching TV, the phone rang.
- She met her friends she was going to school.
- did you start working here?
- We were watching TV our mum was doing the washing-up.
- they arrived, we were having dinner.
- He left home he was 21.
- was your brother born?
- Were you at home your mum arrived?
- They called me I was phoning them.
- we were waiting for our guests, our dog ate our dinner.

4. Ask and answer questions about what these people were doing yesterday at five p.m.



Lucy



Carol and Mark



Mr Johnson



The teacher



Rob McKain



Susan



Jennifer



Arthur



Caroline



Mr Smith

5. Choose between Past simple and Past Continuous.



1. I **(watch)** TV when she **(call)**
2. When the phone **(ring)**, she **(write)** a letter.
3. While we **(have)** the picnic, it **(start)** to rain.
4. What **(you do)** when the earthquake **(start)**
5. I **(listen)** to my iPod, so I **(not hear)** the fire alarm.
6. You **(not listen)** to me when I **(tell)** you to turn the oven off.
7. While John **(sleep)** last night, someone **(steal)** his car.
8. Sammy **(wait)** for us when we **(get)** off the plane.
9. While I **(write)** the email, the computer suddenly **(go)** off.

A: What **(you do)** when you **(break)** your leg?

B: I **(snowboard)**

6. Choose between past simple and past continuous.

1. While I (study), my computer (break) down.
2. She (swim) in the sea when she (see) a shark.
3. I (have) a walk in the forest when I (meet) a baby bear.
4. My father (work) in his office when he (receive) a very important call.
5. While my parents (come) home, they (stop) at the supermarket and (buy) some food.
6. I (lose) my mobile phone while I (jog)
7. The teacher (see) me while I (talk) to one of my class-mates.
8. When my parents (get) married, they (study) at university.
9. The plane (land) when a bird (enter) its engine.
10. It (snow) when we (get) up yesterday morning.

7. Make sentences by using the past continuous tense.

1. Marilyn/buy/a new dress?
2. Josh and Danny/write/a long poem.
3. My brother and I/not play/a football match.
4. The students/make/a lot of mistakes?
5. Our neighbours/plant/many flowers in the garden.
6. Bobby's dog/run/after a cat?
7. Jenny and her mother/not go/to the city centre.
8. A few people/see/that film.
9. It/snow/yesterday afternoon when I called you?
10. Archaeologists/work/in Egypt?

8. Put the verbs into the past continuous tense.

1. The rain destroyed the sandcastle that we **(build)**
2. She **(tour)** the USA during the terrorist attack in 2001.
3. When I went out to play, my brother **(listen)** to his new cd.
4. My father tasted the sandwiches that my mum **(make)** for my party.
5. The teacher checked the homework that he **(do)**
6. Finally the waiter brought the drink that I **(wait)** for.
7. We could not print any documents because the printer **(not/work)**
8. The child played with the leaves that **(fall)** from the tree.
9. **(she - call)** us when we knocked at the door?
10. She **(not / ride)** a motorbike when she had the accident.

9. Past simple or past continuous?

A robbery in town

Policeman: So, when **(you arrive)** in town?

Mr Smithers: Yesterday morning I **(book)** a room in a hotel, then I **(leave)** my house to take the train. While I **(travel)** I **(read)** some brochures that I **(have)** with me. I **(get)** to the station at about half past nine a.m.

Policeman: **(You go)** straight to your hotel?

Mr Smithers: No, while I **(walk)** to the hotel, I **(enter)** a church on the way, famous for its work of arts.

Then I **(stop)** at a café and I **(have)**

..... a cup of coffee. While I **(drink)**

..... my coffee, I **(see)** a man

who **(run)** out of a jewellery shop and suddenly

I **(remember)** him. He **(be)** on the train.

Policeman: Could you recognize him?

Mr Smithers: Of course I could!! He **(be)** my counterpart.

Policeman: Constable Reed! Come here and take this man to prison!



10. Put the word in order and write correct sentences.



1. Martin / was / the / garden. / when / , / happened / murder / the / not / walking / in / Mrs
2. while / the / was / entering / the / owner / called / the / house / cat burglar / police. / the / , /
3. were / looters / riots. / policemen / during / the / arresting
4. she / while / the / bag snatcher / was running / away / with / her / bag. / asked / for / help
5. a / while / , / was / to / the / radio / her / brother / was / Sue / stealing / pair / blue / jeans. / listening / of
6. the / caught / him / to / was / parking / the / mall. / policeman / while / of / heading / he / the

11. Ask questions for the following answers.



1. When the student was walking to school, he saw an accident.
2. You were playing cards with your friend.
3. Bob was washing his car because it was really dirty.
4. They were reading the instructions to explain him how the washing machine worked.
5. While she was looking for red trousers, she found a nice red skirt.
6. Giulia was texting her parents to inform them of her delay

12. READING.

Read the text and questions below. For each question, choose the correct answer at the end of the text.

Snakebites

You're hiking with a friend and then as you step over a tree log a snake beneath bites your leg. One thought races through your mind, "If you get bitten by a snake, suck out the venom." "Terrified, you turn to your friend, but he replies, "No way! Then we'll both die." Is he right?"

Most likely, your friend wouldn't die. But if he has an open wound in his mouth, the venom could enter his bloodstream, which is no help to either of you. So, venom sucking isn't a solution.

To understand how to treat snakebites, you need to know the difference between poisons and venoms. Poisons are toxic, in other words dangerous, if you swallow or smell them. Venoms, on the other hand, are only toxic if they get into soft tissues and the bloodstream.

So, if you suck the venom out of a snake bite, you won't be affected. But that doesn't mean you should do it! Experts now strongly advise against it. Why? Venom enters the bloodstream extremely quickly, and trying to suck it out is ineffective because it's faster than your reaction. The best way to prevent the venom from quickly moving through the bloodstream is to remain calm, and avoid doing anything that would increase the heart rate.

So what else should we do? Well, be aware of what snakes are in the place you are walking in. That way you will have an idea which ones are dangerous.

Adapted from: <https://www.esleschool.com/>

1. What is the writer trying to do in this text?

- a. Explain the dangers of snakes.
- b. Advise against walking in the countryside.
- c. Warn about certain venomous snakes.
- d. Offer information about snake bites.

2. The writer advises against sucking the venom because

- a. It tastes awful.
- b. It is risky.
- c. It will hurt more.
- d. It will kill you.

3. According to the writer, poison

- a. is usually breathed in
- b. has to be injected.
- c. is not the same as venom
- d. is less dangerous than venom.

4. If bitten by a snake, you should

- a. run to the nearest place for help.
- b. not move at all.
- c. try to keep cool.
- d. sit and decide if it was a dangerous snake.

13. Which would be best advice leaflet for snakebites?

- a. ATTENTION WALKERS Based on worldwide data, millions die of snakebites yearly! Take your snake bite kit with you. Be safe!
- b. SAFE NOT SORRY If you like walking or are travelling abroad, GET INFORMATION on snake species. Be careful and be find out emergency contact information
- c. WORRIED ABOUT SNAKES? Read here about how to treat your own snakebites! Very few people die from bites if they follow this treatment. Follow it step by step.
- d. ALL YOU NEED TO KNOW ABOUT SNAKES Snake venom travels slowly so keep calm. Only if you think it is a dangerous snake, move as fast as you can to get help. Read more about snakes here!

Adapted from: <https://www.esleschool.com/b1-snakebites/>

14. Fill in the gaps.

Read the article about the use of computer games. Choose the best word for each space.

I found "Escape from the Moon" by Jack Jones very exciting, and I really enjoyed reading it. It's a story about a boy called Toby who goes on a journey to (1)_____ for his friend Josh. It wasn't what I had expected, although I am interested in science fiction. I thought this story would be like films I had seen, but I (2)_____ after a few pages that it was more interesting than a film.

Toby goes to many places and times. He (3)_____ his knowledge with different (4)_____ of people and learns new skills from them. Then he moves on. The last part of the book describes the meeting between Toby and Josh when they are both caught by some space criminals from the future. But that's enough information from me (5)_____ I don't want to spoil it for you. It's really quite (6)_____, too, with some excellent jokes about time travel in it.

- | | | | | |
|----|--------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|
| 1. | a. find | b. look | c. ask | d. follow |
| 2. | a. explained | b. realised | c. showed | d. believed |
| 3. | a. divides | b. adds | c. joins | d. shares |
| 4. | a. qualities | b. variety | c. kinds | d. range |
| 5. | a. if | b. unless | c. when | d. because |
| 6. | a. funny | b. sad | c. frightening | d. shocking |



15. A Short story: A BROKEN TRAIN.

Fill in the text with the words below to complete the story

In the end

Although he ran

All of a sudden

in the middle of

getting off

picked him up

as

take a nap

**The broken train**

Tim felt angry _____ he got off the train. The train had broken down and they had stopped _____ the countryside.

Everyone was _____ the train, speaking to each other. But Tim was tired and he didn't want to talk much. So, he sat under a tree and decided to _____. Tim was sleeping, when without a warning, he heard the sound of a train moving. _____, Tim woke up and saw the train moving away. He shouted, "Stop the train, please!" but nobody heard him. _____ and ran, Tim couldn't reach the train.

_____, he gave up running and called his parents, who _____ a few hours later.

16. LISTENING.**Talking about a journey**

You will hear a woman, Vanessa, talking about a journey she made with her husband, Robert, and her baby, Ben.



<https://QRbridge.me/mercogliano/ro98>

1. What did Vanessa and Robert decide to do last year?

- ☐ a. get married
☐ b. travel to England by boat
☐ c. travel to England by train

2. Vanessa was worried that

- ☐ a. they wouldn't be prepared
☐ b. the conditions would be bad.
☐ c. the baby would get ill.

3. How did Vanessa feel when they reached Singapore?

- ☐ a. She wondered if she should fly home.correct
☐ b. She was worried about the boat.
☐ c. She enjoyed the break from travelling.

4. Why was Vanessa's father-in-law particularly helpful?

- ☐ a. He was a good cook.
- ☐ b. He looked after the baby.correct
- ☐ c. He helped to sail the boat.

5. Because of spending so much time on the boat, the baby

- ☐ a. learnt to walk late.
- ☐ b. doesn't play by himself.correct
- ☐ c. only likes certain food.

6. What is Vanessa's advice for people sailing with children?

- ☐ a. Don't take more than one child.
- ☐ b. Go for a short time.
- ☐ c. Don't let children get bored.

Adapted from: <https://www.esleschool.com/b1-talking-about-a-journey/>

17. Listening - TV depression.

Listen to the text about how TV can affect moods and take the quiz.

Adapted from: <https://www.ello.org/english/Step/T010TV.htm>



1. What is the main idea of the article?

- ☐ a. How TV can cause depression
- ☐ b. TV might lead to depression
- ☐ c. Alternatives to TV for teens

2. What does the article say about computer games?

- ☐ a. They are just as bad as TV.
- ☐ b. They are worse than TV.
- ☐ c. They are not as bad as TV.

3. Depressed teens tended to watch _____ TV than their peers.

- ☐ a. twenty-two minutes less
- ☐ b. about a third an hour more
- ☐ c. about an hour more

4. The last paragraph warns students against _____ .

- ☐ a. watching any TV
- ☐ b. listening to loud music
- ☐ c. ignoring their parents

5. What is the last paragraph trying to do?

- ☐ a. Prove that TV is bad for people.
- ☐ b. Persuade teens to watch less TV.
- ☐ c. Encourage people to exercise more.

6. According to the article, in 1995 teens spent ____ listening to music as they did watching TV.

- ☐ a. more time
- ☐ b. less time
- ☐ c. the same amount of time



18. WRITING.

You are going to write a short story for your school magazine. Begin with this sentence:

I was at home alone when I heard a strange noise.

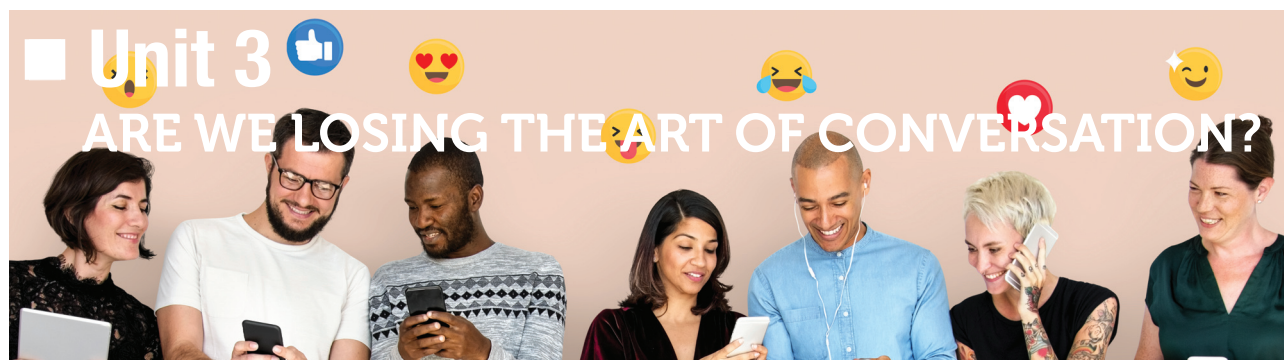
Write your story in 100 words.

Use connecting words to link sentences, for example:

as - when - while - suddenly - all of a sudden - then - after a few minutes - a few minutes later

Visit the website below for tips and model answer for PET writing part 3

<https://keepsmlingenglish.com/2017/02/writing-part-3-story-pet-preliminary-b1-cambridge/>



Adapted from:

<https://learnenglishteens.britishcouncil.org/skills/reading/advancedc1-reading/are-we-losing-art-conversation>

Are we losing the art of conversation?

Four people watched an online talk by Sherry Turkle about how technology is changing the way we communicate and gave us their opinions.

Warm-up exercises

1. Circle the correct definition of each word in CAPITALS. Look at the word in context to help you.



1. Parents message at the dinner table or use social media during the SCHOOL RUN

- ☐ a. driving children to school
- ☐ b. children running in a race at school
- ☐ c. children taking part in a school competition

2. It's as if we can't bear to miss out on what our online BUDDIES are up to ...

- ☐ a. celebrities
- ☐ b. friends
- ☐ c. enemies

3. ... so we JUGGLE the real and online world.

- ☐ a. Ignore
- ☐ b. Improve
- ☐ c. do several things at once

4. The speaker made a VALID point.

- ☐ a. Interesting
- ☐ b. difficult to disagree with
- ☐ c. complicated and contradictory

5. Parents post on social media while cooking dinner or waiting at a RED LIGHT

- ☐ a. traffic light
- ☐ b. street light
- ☐ c. zebra crossing

6. I don't think addiction to social media is such an ISSUE for my generation

- ☐ a. Connection
- ☐ b. Expression
- ☐ c. Problem

7. We send tiny SNIPPETS of conversation or emoticons to each other when texting

- ☐ a. big pieces
- ☐ b. small pieces
- ☐ c. insults, rude words

8. This superficial conversation is replacing IN-DEPTH face-to-face interaction.

- ☐ a. never-ending
- ☐ b. Superficial
- ☐ c. deep and detailed



Reading

2. We asked four people who watched an online talk on technology and communication by Sherry Turkle for their opinions.

A. The talk gave me plenty of food for thought about the way we communicate these days and how technology is changing our behaviour. People are constantly multitasking. I really believe it's affecting the way we relate to each other and it's not just in the workplace. Kids fade into the background as parents message at the dinner table or post on social networks during the **school run**. It's as if we can't bear to miss out on what our online **buddies** are up to, so we **juggle** the real and online world. My greatest concern is that we don't give our brains a chance to switch off. It's these precious moments when we actually process information that helps us make important decisions.

B. It was a fascinating talk and the speaker really **hit the nail on the head** with a couple of things. How can we expect teenagers not to text while doing their homework when they observe their parents posting on social media while cooking the evening meal or waiting at a **red light**? She also made a **valid point** about people wanting to be in two or several places at once. So they switch back and forth between their real-life and online conversations. I see it all the time with my teenage daughter and her friends. They arrange to meet and then sit together in silence while each one engages in a different conversation online.



C. So much of what the speaker said rang true. I honestly believe there's a danger that the more connected we are, the more isolated we feel. I don't think this is such an **issue** for my generation who've lived without technology for so long. We know how to be alone and, more importantly, we know that it's OK to be alone. But the under 20s are another kettle of fish. They're so busy communicating that they never experience the feeling of solitude and run the risk of not learning how to enjoy their own company. In addition, they're learning conversation through messages that can be edited and changed at the expense of learning the art of real conversation in real time with the person in front of you.

D. I'm not sure to what extent I agree that people are more alone, but the way we communicate has certainly evolved. We send tiny **snippets** of conversation or emoticons to each other and I wonder how much this actually allows us to really understand one another. This superficial conversation is replacing **in-depth** face-to-face interaction with its pauses, intonation and sentiment. The speaker makes a good point about how we're getting used to conversing with machines like Siri or robots, which are totally devoid of any experience of human life. But despite such limitations, we seem to be expecting more from technology and less from each other.



3. Check your understanding: gap fill. Which person, A, B, C or D ...

1. Shares A's view that we simultaneously spend our time in different worlds? _____
2. Has a similar opinion to C about the importance of conversational skills without technology? _____
3. Gives an example of how people can be simultaneously together and alone? _____
4. Agrees with B that online communication is having an impact on family relationships? _____
5. Disagrees with C about people feeling more isolated? _____
6. Mentions how decision-making skills could be affected by technology? _____
7. Shares D's opinion that the nature of conversation has changed? _____
8. Agrees with A that times without any communication are valuable? _____

4. Check your vocabulary: matching.

Complete the sentences to match the expressions from the text with their meanings.

Write a-h next to the numbers 1-8.



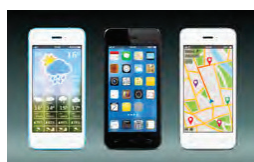
1. If something gives you food for thought,...	a. they say exactly how something is
2. If someone fades into the background, ...	b. it seems to be true.
3. If someone hits the nail on the head, ...	c. they are less important than before.
4. If you switch back and forth, ...	d. the first thing harms the second thing.
5. If something rings true, ...	e. it's completely different from something else.
6. If something is another kettle of fish, ...	f. you change between two ideas.
7. If you do something at the expense of something else, ...	g. it doesn't have something that you would normally expect it to have.
8. If something is devoid of something, ...	h. it makes you think.

Focus on Vocabulary

Talking about machines, products and appliances



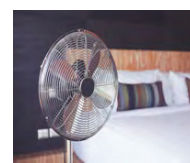
1. _____



2. _____



3. _____



4. _____



5. _____



6. _____



7. _____



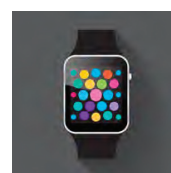
8. _____



9. _____



10. _____



11. _____

1. Label the products above with their names and then write sentences about them using the adjectives below.

long-lasting	fragile	easy-to-use	convenient	comfortable	reliable	cool
cool	inexpensive	up-to-date	out-of-date	useful	efficient	fast

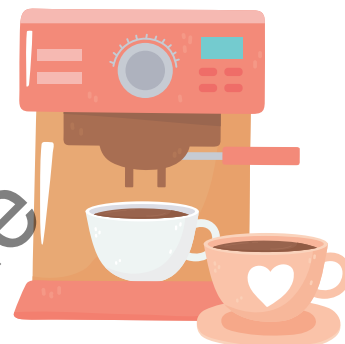
Example: My refrigerator is long-lasting. I've had it for 10 years.

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

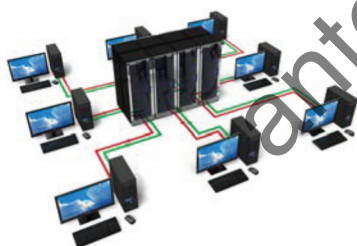
2. Talking about devices and appliances. Look at the sentences below and think of something to add.

1. coffee maker
2. smart phone
3. camera
4. fan
5. smart speaker
6. refrigerator
7. super car
8. flat screen TV
9. printer
10. air conditioner
11. smart watch

1. My coffee maker is very convenient. I can have a coffee whenever I want.
2. Smart phones are easy-to-use. They have many useful apps.
3. My air conditioner is extremely efficient. It keeps the room cool 24 hours a day.
4. Supercars are extremely comfortable and fast. I really want one.
5. Fans are kind of out-of-date. But they are really useful sometimes.
6. The smart speaker is really up-to-date. It has all the latest technology including voice control.
7. The TV is quite fragile. Sometimes I am afraid I might break it if I knock it over.

**Computers and the internet**

Look at the sentences below and write down something you can say about the pictures.



1. (network)

Many people can communicate
with each other on a network



2. (connect)



3. (global)



4. (router)



5. (servers)



6. (data)



7. (spam)



8. (hacker)



9. (security)



10. (cloud computing)



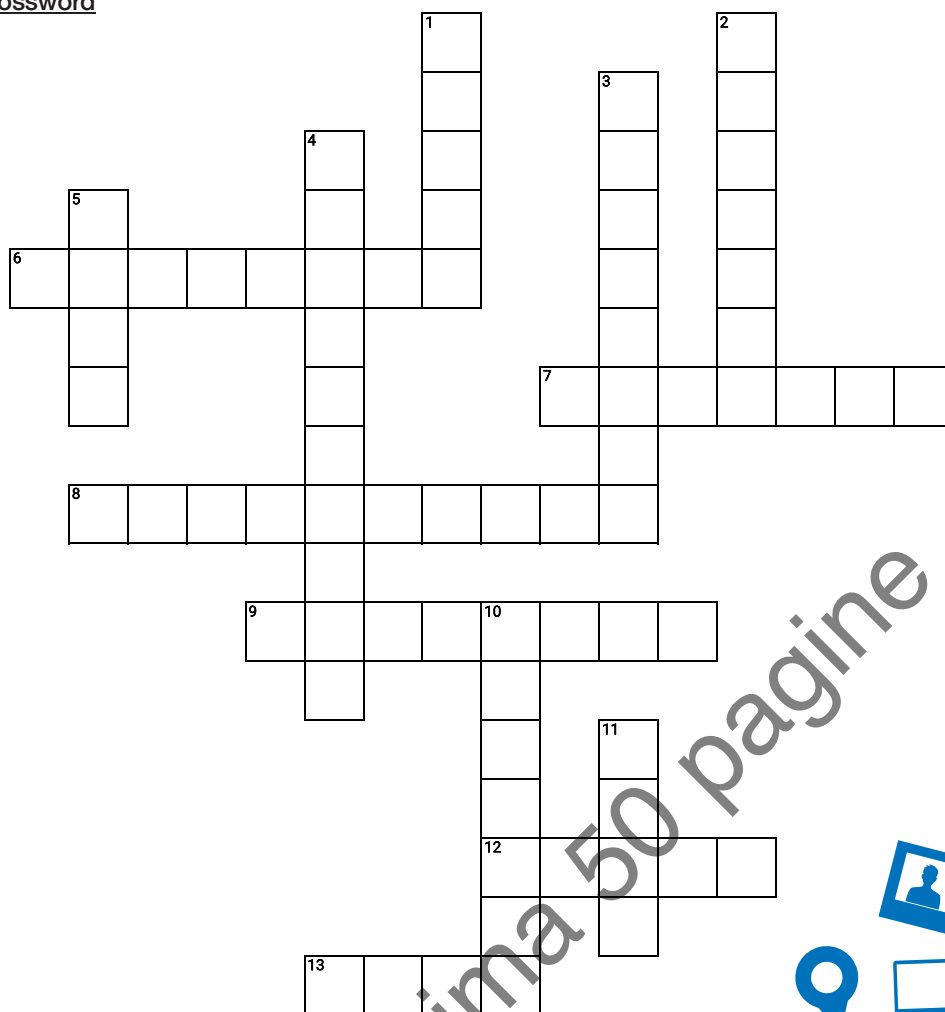
11. (hashtag)



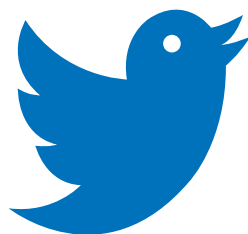
12. (crowdfunding)

Example sentences

1. Many people can communicate with each other on a network.
2. I cannot connect to the wi-fi at university.
3. We will prepare our product for the global market.
4. I need a router to connect my computer to the internet.
5. The main servers for the university are in the basement of this building.
6. Ann inputs data into her computer./ The servers can store a lot of data.
7. I receive many spam emails everyday.
8. My boss is looking for a white hacker to check our system's security.
9. My website needs a security certificate.
10. Most companies use cloud computing so people around the world can work together.
11. Many people use popular hashtags on social media.
12. Nowadays many people are getting money from crowdfunding to develop their ideas into products.

Crossword

anteprima 50 pagine

**Across**

6. someone who makes or appears in video on the website
7. someone who tweets
8. a person who likes other people's behaviour or opinion on the web
9. a group of people who use social media to arrange a meeting
12. more offensive than a hater in order to get attention
13. a video blog

Down

1. someone who writes unpleasant things about other people on the internet
2. the fans considered as a group
3. someone who supports and admires a particular person
4. someone who uses the internet to frighten other people
5. a message or picture that you publish on a social media
10. used on social media for describing the general subject of a post
11. record of your opinion that you put on the internet

Focus on Grammar

PAST SIMPLE, CONTINUOUS AND PERFECT

	USAGE	EXAMPLES
Past Simple	Past completed actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - We <i>went</i> to the zoo last week - Sorry, what <i>did</i> you say?
	Past habits or states	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - We often <i>went</i> to the pub after work - He really <i>liked</i> sport and was very fit
	Situations that started and finished in the past	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - I <i>played</i> football for 20 years - How long did you <i>live</i> in Brussels? - I <i>loved</i> her since the day we <i>met</i>
	Narrative use: events of the story in chronological order	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - She <i>opened</i> the door, <i>looked</i> at us and <i>went</i> to her room
Past Continuous	Actions in progress at a certain time in the past/ a certain point in a story	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Yesterday at 10 p.m. I <i>was sleeping</i> - When Natasha opened the door, we <i>were talking</i> about her
	Narrative use: used to set the scene at the beginning of a story	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It <i>was getting</i> dark, and I <i>was walking</i> to the pub when
Past Perfect	Events happened earlier in the past	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - When I met her I <i>had never been</i> in a serious relationship. - He noticed that I <i>had cleaned</i> the car. It was clean and shiny
	Duration from earlier in the past	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - When she died, they <i>had been married</i> for 48 years

Time Expressions with the Past Perfect

Example: John *does* his homework.... The class *starts*.

By the time the class started, John *had done* his homework.

The class started **after** John *had done* his homework.

John *had done* his homework **before** the class started.

John *had already* done his homework when the class started.

The class started at 6pm. **By then** John *had done* his homework.

I *had just* finished my homework when the bell rang.

INDEFINITE PRONOUNS

	PEOPLE	THINGS	PLACES
SOME	Someone Somebody	<i>Something</i>	<i>Somewhere</i>
ANY	Anyone Anybody	<i>Anything</i>	<i>Anywhere</i>
NO	No one Nobody	<i>Nothing</i>	<i>Nowhere</i>
EVERY	Everyone Everybody	<i>Everything</i>	<i>Everywhere</i>

INDEFINITE PRONOUN	USAGE	EXAMPLES
everything everybody/everyone	every individual in a group, all together	<i>Everything</i> looks different. It seems that <i>everyone</i> has disappeared.
something somebody/someone	an unspecified person or thing	I would really like to ask <i>someone</i> . I think I heard <i>something</i> .
anything anybody/anyone	one random person of a group, one random thing	I am sure <i>anyone</i> could help me to get back to the city centre. I would do <i>anything</i> to get back to the city centre.
	in negative sentences, in the sense of nothing/nobody	But there isn't <i>anyone</i> here I could ask.
	in questions whether there is something/someone	Is there <i>anyone</i> there?
nothing nobody/no one	not one single thing or person	<i>Nothing</i> looks familiar. There is <i>nobody</i> in the street.