

4t ESO Anglès

Alumnat que s'ha de presentar a la convocatòria extraordinària de setembre

Aquells alumnes que no han superat la matèria en l'avaluació ordinària de juny han de presentar-se a la convocatòria extraordinària de setembre. En cas de superar l'examen, l'alumnat recuperarà la matèria.

En aquest document trobes un resum dels continguts treballats durant el curs. Tal i com s'observa s'han de revisar des de la *Starter Unit* fins a *Unit 9*. Són d'especial interès les darreres pàgines del *Workbook* on s'explica la teoria, a més de la darrera pàgina de cada unitat del *Student's Book*. A més, en aquest document es troben els dossiers per unitats que l'alumnat pot fer per a preparar la prova. La seva realització no és obligatòria, però pondera un 10% de la nota. A més, aquests dossiers serveixen per revisar els continguts que apareixen a l'examen així com per preparar la prova, i que corresponen als temes/unitats que s'han treballat durant el període de docència presencial del curs actual (20/21). Descarrega el document i imprimeix-lo. Fes les activitats i lliureu-ho amb el teu nom al professorat en anar a fer l'examen al setembre; et servirà per repassar-ho tot!

<u>Prova escrita</u> 90%	<u>Dossier d'activitats</u> 10%
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La data oficial d'examen serà anunciada més endavant a la web del centre

Enjoy summer holidays! See you in September!

RESUM DE CONTINGUTS TREBALLATS EL CURS 19/20

Starter Unit		
Grammar	Vocabulary	Writing
<i>Modals and semi-modals</i> <i>Past Simple & Present Perfect</i> <i>Present Perfect Simple &</i>	<i>Opposites (page 5)</i> <i>Sports</i>	

<i>Continuous</i>		
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UNIT 1 - Making a difference		
Grammar	Vocabulary	Writing
<i>Past Simple</i> <i>Past Continuous</i> <i>Used to</i> <i>Present Perfect Simple</i> <i>Present Perfect Continuous</i> <i>for and since</i>	<i>Personality adjectives</i> <i>Collocations with get and make</i>	An informal email

UNIT 2 - Making Money		
Grammar	Vocabulary	Writing
<i>Past Simple and Past Perfect Simple</i> <i>Quantifiers (countable & uncountable)</i>	<i>Advertising and Shopping</i>	<i>An formal letter</i>

UNIT 3 - Power to the people		
Grammar	Vocabulary	Writing
<i>Passive (past, present and future)</i> <i>Reflexive and Emphatic pronouns (each other, one another)</i>	<i>Technology adjectives</i> <i>Word formation (ex: celebrate > celebration)</i>	<i>A discussion essay</i>

UNIT 4 - Live well		
Grammar	Vocabulary	Writing
<i>Conditionals (First, Second, Third, and Zero)</i> <i>Wish / if only</i>	<i>Health and happy adjectives</i> <i>Aches and pains</i> <i>Phrasal verbs</i>	<i>Write a blog</i>

UNIT 5 - Community spirit		
Grammar	Vocabulary	Writing
<i>Question forms (subject and object questions, question tags, questions with preposition)</i> <i>Verbs with ing, to (forget, remember, go on, regret, stop, try)</i>	<i>Technology verbs</i> <i>Society and customs</i> <i>Manners</i>	<i>Writing announcements</i>

*Modals of deduction and possibility
(can't, could, may, might, must)
Infinitives of purpose*

UNIT 6 - Good times

Grammar	Vocabulary	Writing
<i>Reported speech</i> (sentences, questions, commands, requests, suggestions and offers) <i>Prepositions</i> (location, movement, distance, origin) <i>Adverb phrases</i> (manner, place, time)	<i>Reporting verbs</i> <i>Entertainment</i>	<i>Writing a report</i>

UNIT 7 - In the news

Grammar	Vocabulary	Writing
<i>Future tenses</i> (simple, continuous, perfect, be going to, present simple, present continuous) <i>Comparatives and superlatives</i> <i>Future expressions</i>	<i>Phrasal verbs</i> (travel) <i>Transport and weather nouns</i>	<i>Write a formal email</i>

UNIT 8 - The senses

Grammar	Vocabulary	Writing
<i>Defining non-defining relative clauses</i> <i>Determiners</i> (general and specific) <i>Indefinite pronouns</i> (someone, anything, everywhere...) <i>So ... that, such ... that</i>	<i>Idioms with have and take</i> <i>Abstract nouns</i> <i>Collective nouns</i> <i>Phrasal verbs with look</i>	<i>Completing a questionnaire</i>

UNIT 9 - The next steps

Grammar	Vocabulary	Writing
<i>Grammar review</i>	<i>Verbs and prepositions:</i> <i>education</i> <i>Career adjectives</i>	<i>Writing a CV</i>

4t d'ESO
Anglès

DOSSIER DE RECUPERACIÓ PER UNITATS
Avaluació extraordinària de setembre
Curs 2019-2020

Nom de l'alumne:

Grammar and Vocabulary Starter unit



Grammar

Modals and semi-modals

1 Are the words modals or semi-modals? Write M or S.

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| ought to <u>S</u> | 5 should ___ |
| 1 could ___ | 6 be allowed to ___ |
| 2 be able to ___ | 7 must ___ |
| 3 need to ___ | 8 have to ___ |
| 4 can ___ | 9 had to ___ |

Past simple and present perfect

2 Read the sentences. What tenses do they use? Write PS (past simple) or PP (present perfect).

- Anna bought new glasses yesterday. PS
- Brian has studied English since 2013. ___
 - Have you been to the USA? ___
 - Did your parents go to the school last night? ___
 - I didn't have to memorize a text last week. ___
 - We haven't won an event for months! ___

Vocabulary

Technology: instruction verbs

3 Complete the words in the sentences.

- I don't know how to switch on the computer.
- First, pr__s the power button on the side.
 - This new app is great; it automatically up__tes when new versions become available.
 - Do you want to brow__ the internet?
 - We stre__ed a film last night.
 - My smartphone isn't working; maybe I should c__rge the battery.

Technology adjectives

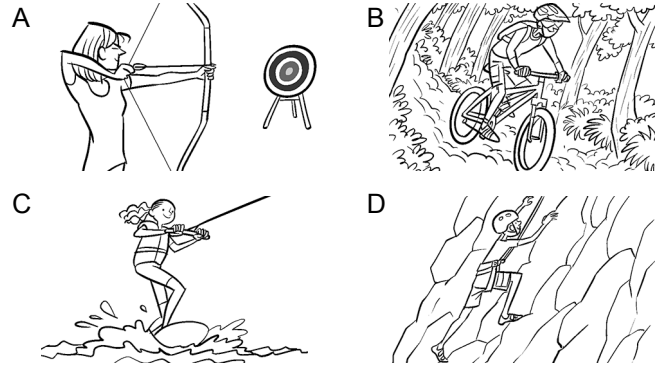
4 Complete the table with the words.

~~convenient~~ impractical inefficient light
reliable useless

Positive	Negative
<u>convenient</u>	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Sports

5 Match pictures A–D to sports 1–4.



- rock climbing D
- wakeboarding ___
- trail biking ___
- archery ___

6 Choose the correct option.

- Dad thinks he should take up / out a new sport.
- My team **drew** / **beat** your team 9–2 last week!
 - In gymnastics, your arms and legs have to work together in **stamina** / **coordination**.
 - I think I'd like to try **up** / **out** judo.
 - Tyler has practised a lot. He has definitely **improved** / **competed**.
 - Runners need to have **speed** / **accuracy** to win.

Money verbs

7 Are the sentences true or false? Write T or F.

- You're able to buy something if you can afford it. T
- When you buy something and you think it's worth it, you're unhappy that you bought it. ___
 - When you borrow money, you have to give it back. ___
 - Banks often lend money to people. ___
 - When you save up money, you spend it. ___
 - Your mum is happy when you waste money. ___

Functional language

8 Put the words in the correct order.

- tomorrow / from / busy / to / 5 / are / 3 / you ?
Are you busy from 3 to 5 tomorrow?
- minute / a / have / got / you ?

 - you / can / spell / me / for / that ?

 - pronounce / you / do / it / how ?

 - mind / would / translating / that / you ?

Grammar and Vocabulary Unit 1



Grammar

Past simple, past continuous and *used to*

1 Are the sentences true or false? Write T or F.

We use *used to* for a past habit or state. T

- 1 We use the past continuous for a completed action in the past.
- 2 We use *used to* for the action that interrupted another action.
- 3 We use the past continuous for an action that happened immediately after another action.
- 4 We can use *while* before the past continuous.

2 Choose the correct option.

Sophia **didn't use to / didn't used to** be enthusiastic about studying, but she is now.

- 1 While my brother was watching TV, Dad **phoned / was phoning**.
- 2 José **was talking / talked** to me when the school bully pushed him over.
- 3 They finished the exam and **left / were leaving** the classroom.
- 4 Did you **used / use** to have long hair when you were young?
- 5 Evie **was starting / started** crying when she read the cruel email.
- 6 I **wasn't knowing / didn't know** that cyber bullying was so common.

Present perfect simple and present perfect continuous

3 Name the tense in each sentence. Write PPS (present perfect simple) or PPC (the present perfect continuous).

Alexis and Victoria have been volunteering at the old people's home for a month now. PPC

- 1 Has he been working at the national park since 2014?
- 2 We have been walking for hours, but we haven't seen any wolves!
- 3 I have studied a lot for the English exam, so I'm ready to do it.
- 4 Chloe hasn't been living in Glasgow for long.
- 5 Do you think the campaign has made a difference?
- 6 They've been going to the cinema every Wednesday for about two months.

Vocabulary

Adjectives personality

4 Underline the positive adjectives.

- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| <u>dedicated</u> | 6 enthusiastic |
| 1 bitter | 7 optimistic |
| 2 responsible | 8 supportive |
| 3 dependable | 9 truthful |
| 4 eager | 10 sympathetic |
| 5 outgoing | 11 cruel |

Collocations *get* and *make*

5 Complete the collocations with *get* or *make*.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| <u>get</u> the feeling | 5 <u> </u> an effort |
| 1 <u> </u> a difference | 6 <u> </u> an impression |
| 2 <u> </u> better | 7 <u> </u> permission |
| 3 <u> </u> the most of it | 8 <u> </u> used to |
| 4 <u> </u> involved | 9 <u> </u> things done |

6 Choose the correct option.

We want to get **involved / things done** with your organization.

- 1 Logan wants to get **better / the feeling** at football, so he practises every night.
- 2 I've just moved to Greece and I can't get **permission / used to** the hot summer.
- 3 I want to make **a difference / a good impression** on my teacher, so I'll always do my homework.
- 4 It's a rainy day, but let's make **the most of it / an impression** and stay in and watch a good film.

Functional language

7 Are the people requesting information (RI), giving information (GI) or showing admiration (SA)?

Could you explain what sponsoring a well involves? RI

- 1 Good idea!
- 2 Let me explain how our organization works.
- 3 What you do is nominate someone who you think is a really dedicated person.
- 4 Is it possible to pick up a leaflet here?
- 5 That's incredible!

Grammar and Vocabulary Unit 2



Grammar

Past simple and past perfect simple

1 Choose the correct option.

We use the past simple and the past perfect simple to show the relationship between ____.

a two past actions

b a past action and a present action

- The past perfect simple is used for the action which happened ____.
a first b second
- We use the ____ to describe the more recent action.
a past simple b past perfect simple
- We form the past perfect simple with ____
a was b had
- We use the ____ participle to form the past perfect simple.
a present b past

2 Underline the action which happened first.

After Anna had had breakfast, she left for school.

- Hunter had got his pocket money from his mum before he went to the shops.
- My cousins realized later that they had spent too much money on the computer game.
- Nicole only knew what the matter was because she had heard them arguing.
- I hadn't wanted new trainers until I saw an advert for them in a magazine.
- By the time we got to the supermarket, it had closed.

enough, (a) few, (a) little, lots of, plenty of, too much, too many

3 Are the sentences true or false? Write T or F.

We use *enough* after countable and uncountable nouns. F

- We use *too much* before countable nouns only. ____
- We use *too many* before uncountable nouns. ____
- We generally use *few* and *little* with a positive meaning. ____
- We use *a few* and *a little* with small amounts. ____
- We use *lots of* and *plenty of* with small amounts. ____

4 Choose the correct option.

There isn't enough / many bread to make sandwiches.

- I can't buy that bike. It costs too **much** / **many**.
- We saved very **little** / **few** money last year, so we can't go on holiday.
- I've got **a few** / **a little** time; let's go out for lunch.
- I'm outgoing and have **lots of** / **few** friends.
- Do teenagers buy **too many** / **plenty** clothes?

Vocabulary

Advertising

5 Complete the words with the endings.

-ast -ate -eal -end -ise -ote

Why don't you advertise your charity online?

- I don't think this book will app____ to Ben.
- They will broadc____ the programme on local TV.
- You haven't got £5,000! Don't exagger____!
- We're making a poster to prom____ our band.
- Can you recomm____ a good hotel?

Shopping

6 Are the underlined words nouns or verbs? Write N or V.

I paid £5 for this cap. It was a real bargain! N

- I haven't got any money, but we can still go to the shops and browse. ____
- That man has just bid £200 for that painting. ____
- There's a small charge of £4 to use the pool. ____
- After she'd made her purchase, Claire left the Viking Store. ____
- I can't refund your money without a receipt. ____

Functional language

7 Write the words in the correct order to make sentences.

surprise / was / a / that !

That was a surprise!

- a / I / lot / travelling / do / of .

- it / believe / don't / I !

- responsible / be / I / to / myself / consider .

- think / to / I'm / like / dedicated / I .



Grammar

The passive – past, present and future

1 Are these passive sentences in the past (P), the present (Pr) or the future (F)?

They were heard complaining about me. P

- The dog is walked every morning. ___
- The exams are going to be marked by our teacher. ___
- Are all your clothes washed by your mum? ___
- The doctor wasn't called to Chloe's room. ___
- Will the fridge be repaired soon? ___

2 Correct the mistakes in the sentences.

Are kinetic-powered generators make here?

Are kinetic-powered generators made here?

- Concert tickets are going to be sell at the door.

- The company were bought two years ago.

- What kind of energy are created by the sun?

- The new gym will opened soon.

- Were these gadgets invent in 2001?

Reflexive pronouns, emphatic pronouns, each other, one another

3 Choose the correct option.

I designed the energy-saving device **herself / myself**.

- Be careful! You're going to hurt **yourself / themselves**.
- They're best friends, so they always help one **other / another**.
- Do you think Ariana prepared that meal **herself / ourselves**?
- I will give **itself / myself** two weeks to do research for the design project.
- You'll have to walk to school by **ourselves / yourselves** today.
- Did Josh stay at home by **yourself / himself** last night?
- For some reason, my sisters aren't talking to each **another / other**.

Vocabulary

Technology adjectives

4 Complete the adjectives in the sentences with -able, -tive, -ed or -cal.

This gadget is very adaptable – you can use it for lots of different things.

- He's very clever and always has innova____ ideas.
- This is a mechani____ device that can cut wood and metal.
- Our home is very efficient because it's solar-power____.
- My granddad uses sustain____ farming methods so that he won't harm the environment.
- Scientists need to find alterna____ forms of transport.
- Do you know how chemi____ energy is produced?
- All of these amazing images were computer-generat____.

Function verbs

5 Complete the function verbs.

Our brains process thoughts and feelings.

- Drinks containing sugar b_os_ our levels of energy.
- Anyone's computer can c_a_h.
- Our brains a_s_r_ glucose.
- The heart t_a_sp__ts blood to the brain
- The brain re_e_se_ chemicals.
- Our body _e_a_rs itself while we're sleeping.

Functional language

6 Are the people expressing interest (I), disappointment (D), hope (H) or are they giving a presentation (GP)?

'Right, let's move on to kinetic energy.' GP

- 'It'd be great if they would use less energy.' ___
- 'I've given up trying to help him.' ___
- 'I could have done better in the exam.' ___
- 'Science really fascinates me.' ___
- 'Today we're going to talk to you about how to save energy in the home.' ___
- 'I'm not very pleased with my geography project.' ___
- 'Studies show that solar panels save money.' ___



Grammar

The first and second conditional

1 Are the sentences true or false? Write T or F.

The first conditional is formed by:

If / Unless + past simple, will / won't + infinitive. F

- 1 Conditional sentences sometimes contain commas.
- 2 The second conditional is formed by:
If + past simple, will + infinitive.
- 3 *Unless* is the same as *if* + a negative verb.
- 4 The second conditional talks about the result of a possible future situation.
- 5 The first conditional talks about the result of an imaginary situation.

2 Put the words in the correct order. Look carefully at the position of the commas.

open / you'll / unless / get wet / you / your umbrella, .

Unless you open your umbrella, you'll get wet.

- 1 were / for lunch / pay / if / would / here / Jo / she .

- 2 we / if / will / him, / give / some advice / us / the painter / about colours / ask .

- 3 we / if / were / our shirts / win / red / would ?

- 4 wouldn't / choose, / if / buy / I / that hat / could / I .

- 5 doesn't / what / Chloe / her present / do / she / will / like / if ?

The third conditional

3 Read the sentences. Underline the action clause and circle the result clause.

If they had known about the match *they would have come.*

- 1 Emily wouldn't be ill if she hadn't eaten bad food.
- 2 The cat wouldn't be angry if Ray hadn't kicked it!
- 3 If you had heard the news, would you have told me?
- 4 If we had bought tickets for the concert, we would have gone.
- 5 What would your trainer have done if you had won the match?

Vocabulary

Phrasal verbs

4 Choose the correct option.

Stop shouting, Tyler! **Calm** / **Work** down and tell me what's the matter with you.

- 1 Maryam seems sad. Let's have a party to **slow** / **cheer** her up.
- 2 I don't want to go out this weekend. I'm going to stay at home and **chill** / **open** out.
- 3 My weight has been increasing, so I think I'll **cut** / **calm** down on sugar.
- 4 You painted your room black and now you'll have to **chill** / **face** up to the fact that it looks terrible!
- 5 My best friend is having problems with cyber bullying, but I can't get her to **slow** / **open** up and tell me about it.

Aches and pains

5 Complete the words.

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| <i>aching</i> muscles | 5 allergic re__tion |
| 1 brok__ leg | 6 bruised kn__ |
| 2 dis__cated shoulder | 7 it__y skin |
| 3 so__ back | 8 sprained __ist |
| 4 stiff ne__ | 9 s__llen ankle |

Functional language

6 What do the sentences show? Write the correct words.

agreeing	asking for advice (x2)
disagreeing (x3)	giving advice (x2)

You believe that the colour red makes people sad, but I don't think that's possible. *disagreeing*

- 1 What do you think I should do about my poor exam results? _____
- 2 I'm in trouble. What would you do if you were me, Benjamin? _____
- 3 Have you thought about asking your parents for their help? _____
- 4 I know what you mean. _____
- 5 That's impossible. _____
- 6 If you paint your room a different colour, it will cheer you up! _____
- 7 I'm not convinced about that. _____



Grammar

Question forms

1 Put the words in the correct order.

read / which / do / blogs / you ?

Which blogs do you read?

1 out / go / who / night / last / they / did / with ?

2 device / this / what / for / is ?

3 with / you / being / you / friends, / don't / enjoy / your ?

4 at / film / what / the / of / end / happened / the ?

5 send / I / you / didn't / did / an email, / I ?

2 Choose the correct option.

He isn't very polite, **is he / isn't he?**

- 1 What is the article **of / about?**
- 2 What **did start / started** the argument last night?
- 3 Who **she did / did she** visit at the hospital this morning?
- 4 Abigail **was / wasn't** a member of your sports club, wasn't she?
- 5 Which of these roads **goes / does go** to town?

Verbs with *-ing* and *to*

3 Are the sentences true or false? Write T or F.

'We remember leaving a comment on her blog' means we remember something we did in the past. T

- 1 'I regret not going to university after I left school' means I'm sorry that I didn't do something in the past.
- 2 'Jack stopped to buy some milk on his way home' means Jack doesn't do an action anymore.
- 3 'I remembered to thank Rachel for the lovely meal' means I remembered that I had to do something and I did it.
- 4 'I tried not putting sugar in my tea and it was fine, I didn't miss it' means you did an experiment to see if something would work.
- 5 'The teacher talked about manners and then went on to talk about netiquette' means the teacher didn't continue with an action.

Vocabulary

Technology verbs

4 Choose the correct option.

host **a blog / people's photos**

- 1 launch **an email / a website**
- 2 network with **friends / comments on your posts**
- 3 edit **an online article / your phone**
- 4 upload **your computer / a video to the internet**
- 5 register with **friends' videos / a networking site**
- 6 bookmark **emails on your phone / a favourite website**

Manners nouns

5 Complete the words with the endings.

-ess -ette -tion

- I bought you this present to show my appreciation for all the help you've given me.
- 1 When you are in face-to-face social situations, it's a good idea to follow the rules of etiqu .
 - 2 Most people need social interac with others to be happy.
 - 3 Manners and politen are things that most people are taught when they are very young.
 - 4 Do you believe that people showed more considera for others in the past?
 - 5 Netiqu regulates what is acceptable when you are using the internet to communicate with others.
 - 6 I have tried to like William, but I really can't stand his ruden when he's around my friends.

Functional language

6 Underline the words and phrases that we can use when we need time to think. There are some sentences you do not need to underline.

Well, I'm thinking about hosting a blog.

- 1 There could be a cake at the party.
- 2 There are bound to be lots of people there.
- 3 And, you know, we could offer to plant trees.
- 4 It's unlikely that people will read my article.
- 5 That's, like, the best video I've ever seen online.
- 6 What about asking Kian to edit your story?
- 7 I mean, it's rude for people not to say 'please' and 'thank you'.



Grammar

Reported speech

1 Read the direct and reported speech. Underline the mistakes in the reported speech.

- 'I'll go to the park,' he said.
He said that he will go to the park.
- 1 'We are going to go on the rides,' Dad said.
Dad said that we are going to go on the rides.
- 2 'I've washed the car,' Anna said.
Anna said that I had washed the car.
- 3 'Diggerland is more fun than Zip 2000,' he said.
He said that Diggerland is more fun than Zip 2000.
- 4 'Alligators can swim,' the zookeeper said.
The zookeeper said that he could swim.
- 5 'I'm eating my breakfast,' Mum said.
Mum said that she was eating my breakfast.
- 6 'They enjoyed themselves yesterday,' she said.
She said that they had enjoyed themselves today.

Reported questions, requests and commands

2 Read the direct speech. Tick (✓) the correct reported speech.

- 'Who's your friend?' Chloe asked me.
- a Chloe asked me who my friend was.
- b Chloe asked me who is my friend.
- 1 'Show me your tickets,' she told us.
- a She told us show me your tickets.
- b She told us to show her our tickets.
- 2 'Have you been abroad?' I asked her.
- a I asked her whether she had been abroad.
- b I asked her whether you have abroad.
- 3 'Don't sit there,' he told me.
- a He told me don't sit there.
- b He told me not to sit there.
- 4 'Please text me tomorrow,' Jo asked me.
- a Jo asked me to text her the following day.
- b Jo asked me to text her tomorrow please.
- 5 'Do you want to go to the cinema with us?' they asked me.
- a They asked me do I want to go to the cinema with them?
- b They asked me if I wanted to go to the cinema with them.

Vocabulary

Reporting verbs

3 Choose the best option.

- He said that he was a singer and **added** / **recommended** that he was an actor too.
- 1 'I'm the best dancer in my school!' Charlotte **complained** / **boasted**.
- 2 'My pizza is cold!' Verity **complained** / **replied**.
- 3 'OK, yes, I took some money from your bag,' Michael **admitted** / **denied**.
- 4 Leah **revealed** / **recommended** that she had a secret.
- 5 Both men have **denied** / **admitted** the accusations and say they are not responsible.
- 6 Rick **agreed** / **complained** that it was the best cake he'd ever eaten.

Entertainment nouns

4 Read the sentences. Do the underlined words describe people or things? Write P or T.

- They said that the park was their favourite venue for a rock concert. I
- 1 My cousin isn't a professional comedian – he's still an amateur.
- 2 I can't believe you dropped the microphone!
- 3 Do scriptwriters earn a lot of money?
- 4 This is Abbey. She's a newcomer to our town.
- 5 All the actors are on the stage.

Functional language

5 Put the words in the correct order to make sentences.

- all / about / did / it / think / what / you ?
What did you all think about it?
- 1 watch / TV / I / never / on / films / almost .

- 2 couple / a / we / week / of / a / times / out / eat .

- 3 far / wrong / as / as / concerned, / you're / I'm .

- 4 couldn't / I / more / agree .

- 5 opinion / your / what's ?



Grammar

Future continuous and future perfect

1 Choose the correct option.

The future continuous is formed by: *will **be** / have + -ing*. We use it to talk about actions that will be (1) **happening / completed** at a certain time in the future. We often introduce time expressions with (2) **for / at, in and this time**.

The future perfect is formed by: *will (3) **have / be + (4) past simple / past participle***. We use it to talk about actions that will be (5) **completed / happening** by a certain time in the future. We often introduce time expressions with *by*.

2 Are these sentences in the future continuous (FC) or the future perfect (FP)?

At this time next summer, I will be travelling around Spain! FC

- 1 Will the students have started writing their exams by this time next month?
- 2 By this time next week, we won't have finished decorating the house.
- 3 What will Chloe be doing at this time next year?
- 4 The council won't be building a new sports centre in June.
- 5 The Rodríguez family will have arrived in London by 2 p.m. tomorrow.

Future tenses

3 Are the sentences true or false? Write T or F.

We use *will* future for promises. T

- 1 We use *will* future for timetables.
- 2 We use *will* future for spontaneous decisions.
- 3 We use *be going to* for spontaneous decisions.
- 4 We use *be going to* for future intentions.
- 5 We use the present simple for fixed future plans.
- 6 We use the present continuous for fixed future plans.
- 7 We use the present continuous for timetables.

Vocabulary

Travel phrasal verbs

4 Complete the sentences with *off, on or over*.

I want to go to the city centre. Can you tell me when we get there so that I can get off the bus, please?

- 1 My parents and I went to the airport to see _____ my sister last night – it was quite sad.
- 2 We've been waiting for the bus for twenty minutes now – I don't think we're ever going to get _____ it!
- 3 Dad wants to set _____ early tomorrow morning, so we'll have to get up at 5 a.m.
- 4 It's a long drive to Aberdeen, so we're going to stop _____ for the night at a friend's house in Newcastle.
- 5 What time does your flight to Orlando take _____ tomorrow afternoon?

Weather nouns

5 Choose the odd one out.

blizzard hailstorm mist

- 1 breeze shower wind
- 2 hailstorm heatwave high temperatures
- 3 tornado hurricane drizzle
- 4 gale frost breeze
- 5 sleet frost heatwave
- 6 blizzard drizzle shower

Functional language

6 Tick (✓) the sentences that compare or contrast something.

There's never been a better way to travel!

- 1 They are designing virtual reality face visors ... how very interesting!
- 2 There are not as many cars in the town centre now.
- 3 In the summer months, the temperatures get higher and higher.
- 4 You're going to go to university next year ... what exciting news!
- 5 You'll not only learn a new language, but you'll also meet lots of new people.
- 6 You didn't get the job ... how very disappointing for you!



Grammar

Defining and non-defining relative clauses

1 Choose the correct option.

There are a lot of people in the world who / **which** prefer not to eat meat.

- The restaurant, **that** / **which** is in the city centre, is very expensive.
- Zoe, **whose** / **who** sister is having the dinner party, invited us to come.
- Anthony, **who** / **that** loves to cook, wants to become a chef.
- Is 15th December the day **which** / **when** you were born?
- That's the house **that** / **where** I lived when I was younger.
- Dans le Noir is a unique restaurant **where** / **which** is in London.

2 Are the relative clauses defining or non-defining? Write D or ND.

Hannah, who is my best friend, is taking me out to eat this evening. ND

- The day when my sister got married was cold and rainy. ___
- Fast food, which is my favourite kind of food, isn't very healthy but I love it anyway! ___
- The café where we had coffee yesterday was too noisy. ___
- The sauce that was on the food was tasty. ___
- Emma, whose eyes are a light blue, is a very beautiful woman. ___

Determiners

3 Look at the underlined determiners. Are they general or specific? Write G or S.

A fork is a tool that we use to eat with. G

- Can I have another chicken sandwich? ___
- A research study proved that animals feel emotions. ___
- That restaurant is the one we went to for my grandad's birthday. ___
- Which of your five senses do you think is the most important? ___
- Are there any other cave paintings in the area? ___

Vocabulary

Have and take idioms

4 Complete the idioms with *have* or *take*.

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| <u>have</u> a ball | 5 _____ a good nose for |
| 1 _____ it from us | 6 _____ note of |
| 2 _____ an eye for | 7 _____ an open mind |
| 3 _____ no idea | 8 _____ it easy |
| 4 _____ your mind off | 9 _____ your breath away |

Abstract nouns

5 Complete the words in the sentences with the endings. There is one ending you do not need.

-ence -ness (x2) -ship -sion (x3) -tion

Everyone in the world needs love and kindness to feel happy.

- It's not unusual for students to have feelings of apprehen_____ before an exam.
- Julia is a cruel person who cannot feel compas_____ for others.
- Your friend_____ is very important to me – if I didn't have it, I would be very unhappy.
- It takes a lot of intellig_____ and hard work to become a good doctor.
- Many older parents have feelings of loneli_____ if their children don't visit them very often.
- Did you know that some scientists say that computer games may cause aggres_____?

Functional language

6 Write the words in the correct order to make sentences.

have / I / too !

I have too!

- wash / before / your / begin, / hands / you .

- it / after / should / you / that, / cook .

- does / the / researcher / nor .

- it / last / is / the / paint / step / to .

- can / neither / I !

- the / cutting / by / start / vegetables .



Grammar

Revision 1

1 Are the rules true or false? Write T or F.

We use the present simple to talk about present habits. T

- We use the present continuous to talk about actions that carried on for some time but have stopped.
- We use the past simple to talk about an action completed at a certain time in the past.
- We use the past continuous for promises or spontaneous decisions.
- We use *used to* to talk about past habits or situations which are different now.
- We use the present perfect continuous to talk about future intentions.
- We use the past perfect to talk about predictions based on evidence.
- We use *will* future to talk about actions that will be completed by a certain time in the future.

Revision 2

2 Look at the underlined words. What kind of grammar item are they? Choose the correct option.

Tyler complained that his food was cold.

a reported statement b third conditional

- You've benefitted from your month studying abroad, haven't you?
a subject / object question b question tag
- If they hadn't emailed me, I wouldn't have gone on the expedition.
a third conditional b defining relative clause
- Mum asked me if I would walk the dog.
a question tag b reported request
- Olu is going to go to a university in the USA.
a determiners b verb + *-ing* / to
- My new job, which has great promotion possibilities, starts in May.
a defining relative clause
b non-defining relative clause
- How long has this secondary school been open for?
a reported question
b question ending in a preposition
- Who broke the window?
a subject question b object question

Vocabulary

Education verbs and prepositions

3 Cross out the incorrect preposition in the sentences.

I can't hang out with you tonight because my parents don't approve **of** / ~~**on**~~ me going out on school nights.

- Has anybody commented **in** / **on** your blog yet?
- Please turn off the TV – I can't concentrate **on** / **of** my homework.
- Which university did your mother graduate **on** / **from**?
- Ryan is thinking about specializing **in** / **of** medicine next year.
- Which qualities do you feel are important if you want to succeed **from** / **in** life?

Careers adjectives

4 Are the adjectives negative or positive? Write N or P.

challenging P

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 unskilled <u> </u> | 5 repetitive <u> </u> |
| 2 motivating <u> </u> | 6 rewarding <u> </u> |
| 3 unsociable <u> </u> | 7 well-paid <u> </u> |
| 4 varied <u> </u> | |

Functional language

5 Choose the correct option.

A If you're going to travel to the USA, it's essential that you get a passport.

B Hey! / Really? I didn't know that.

- Ouch! / No way!** I just cut myself.
- Always / Never** use your phone while driving.
- Hey! / Hurry!** Is that you Mike?
- Wow! / Ouch!** I've just won some money.
- Make / Do** sure you phone me.
- I can't believe that's true. **No way! / Hey!**
- Don't **book / worry**. Everything will be OK.
- Hurry / Don't hurry** – the sale ends on Saturday. There isn't much time.
- He warned me never to contact him **unless / otherwise** it's an emergency.
- You got married in secret? **Really? / Ouch!**