

Classroom language

YOU HEAR

a Match the phrases and pictures.




- Ask and answer the questions.
- Don't write.
- Don't speak (*Italian*).
- Go to page 33.
- Write down the words.
- Sit down.
- Stand up.
- Look at the board.
- Turn off your mobile (phone).
- 1** Work in pairs.

b Cover the phrases. Look at the pictures and remember the phrases.

YOU SAY

a Match the phrases.

A

- 1 How do you say  in English?
- 2 How do you spell it?
- 3 Could you repeat that, please?
- 4 How do you pronounce it?
- 5 What does *awful* mean?
- 6 Can I have a (*piece of paper*), please?
- 7 Which page is it?
- 8 Sorry I'm late.
- 9 Bye.
- 10 Have a good weekend!

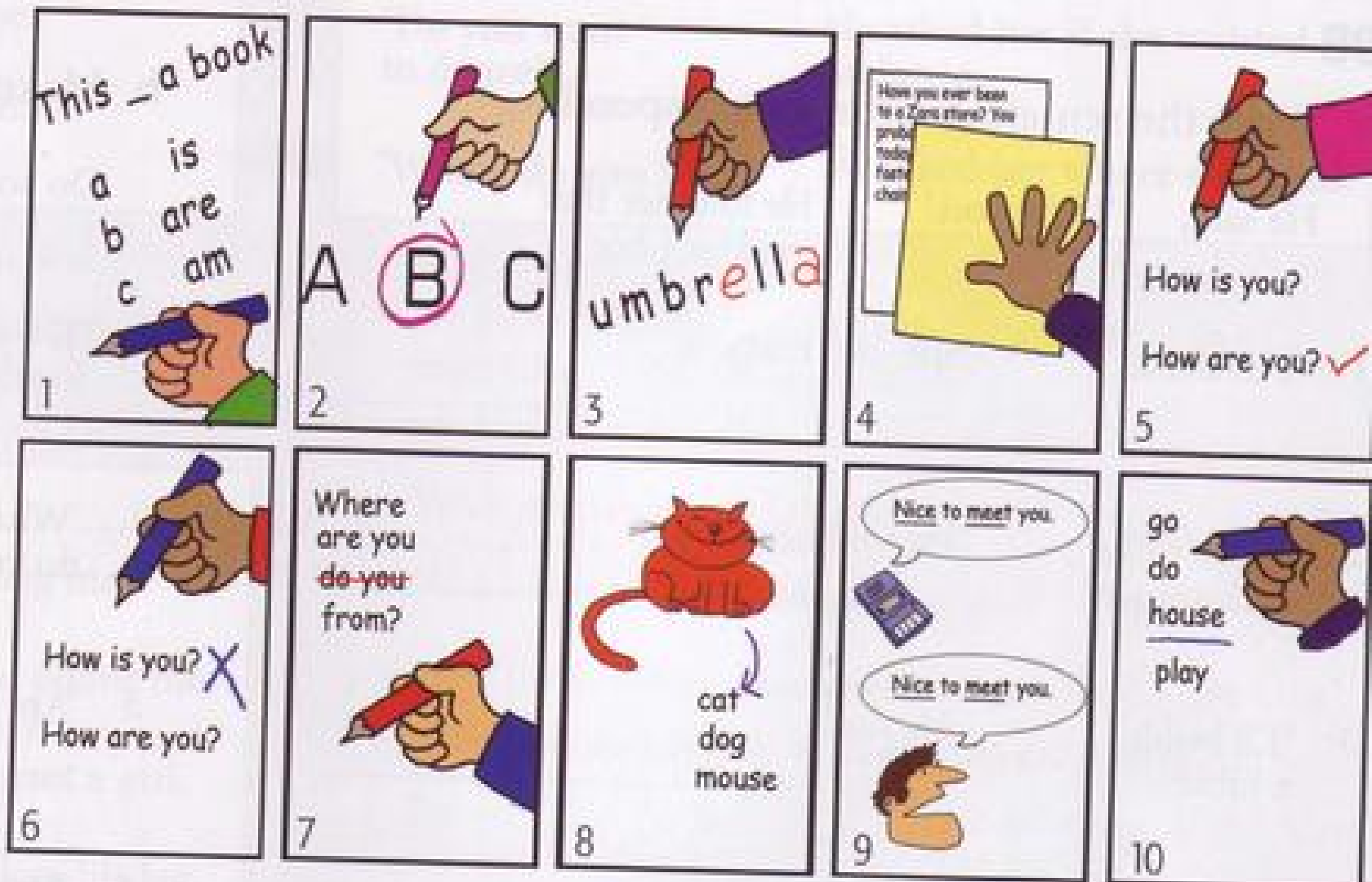
B

- Very bad.
- 84.
- A sheep.
- See you. Bye.
- Yes. S-H-E-E-P.
- That's OK. Sit down.
- /ʃi:p/
- You too. See you on Monday.
- 1** S-H-E-E-P.
- Here you are.

b Cover column B. Remember the answers. Then cover column A. Remember the phrases.

YOU READ

a Match the instructions and pictures.



- circle
- underline
- complete
- cross out
- tick
- 1** choose
- copy the rhythm
- cross
- match
- cover the text

b Cover the instructions. Look at the pictures and remember them.

⊙ p.5

1 Personality adjectives

a Match the adjectives and definitions.

friendly /'frendli/ funny generous lazy shy talkative

- A person who talks a lot is ...
- A person who likes giving presents is ...
- A person who never does any work is ...
- A person who makes people laugh is ...
- A person who is open and nice is ...
- A person who is nervous and uncomfortable meeting new people is ...

Adjective	Opposite
<u>talkative</u>	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

b Complete the Opposite column.

extrovert hard-working mean quiet /'kwaɪət/ serious /'siəriəs/ unfriendly

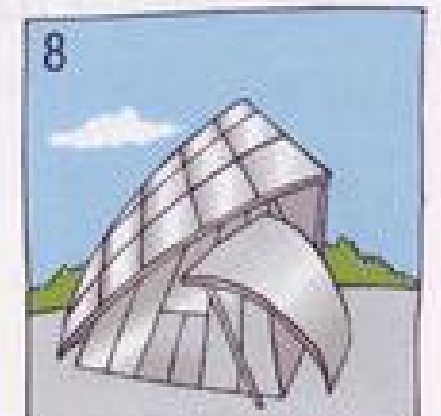
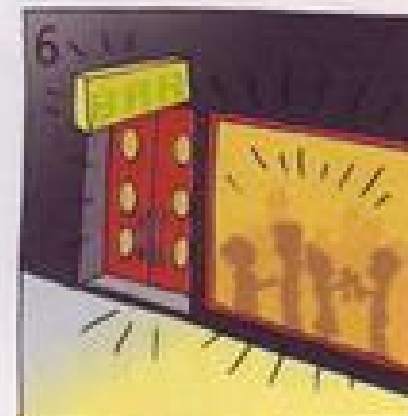
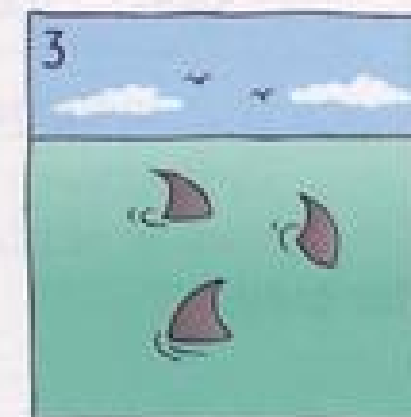
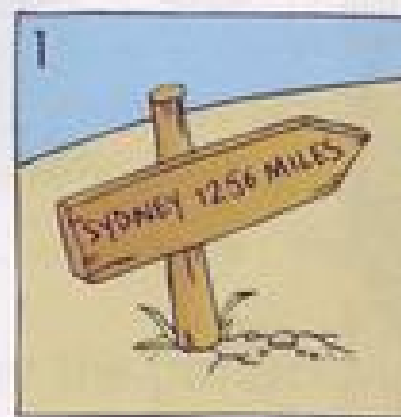
c Cover the Adjective and Opposite columns. Look at the definitions and say the adjective and its opposite.

⊙ p.6

2 Opposite adjectives

a Match the words and pictures 1–8.

	Opposite
<input type="checkbox"/> boring	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> crowded /'kraʊdɪd/	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> dangerous /'deɪndʒərəs/	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> far	<u>near</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> modern	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> noisy	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> polite /pə'laɪt/	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> polluted	_____



b Match these adjectives with their opposites in a.

clean empty exciting / interesting near old quiet rude safe

c Cover the words and look at the pictures. Remember the adjectives and their opposites.

d Put the adjectives with the correct prefix to make opposites.

comfortable /'kʌmfətəbl/ happy
healthy /'helθi/ patient /'peɪʃənt/
polite possible tidy /'taɪdi/

un

happy

im

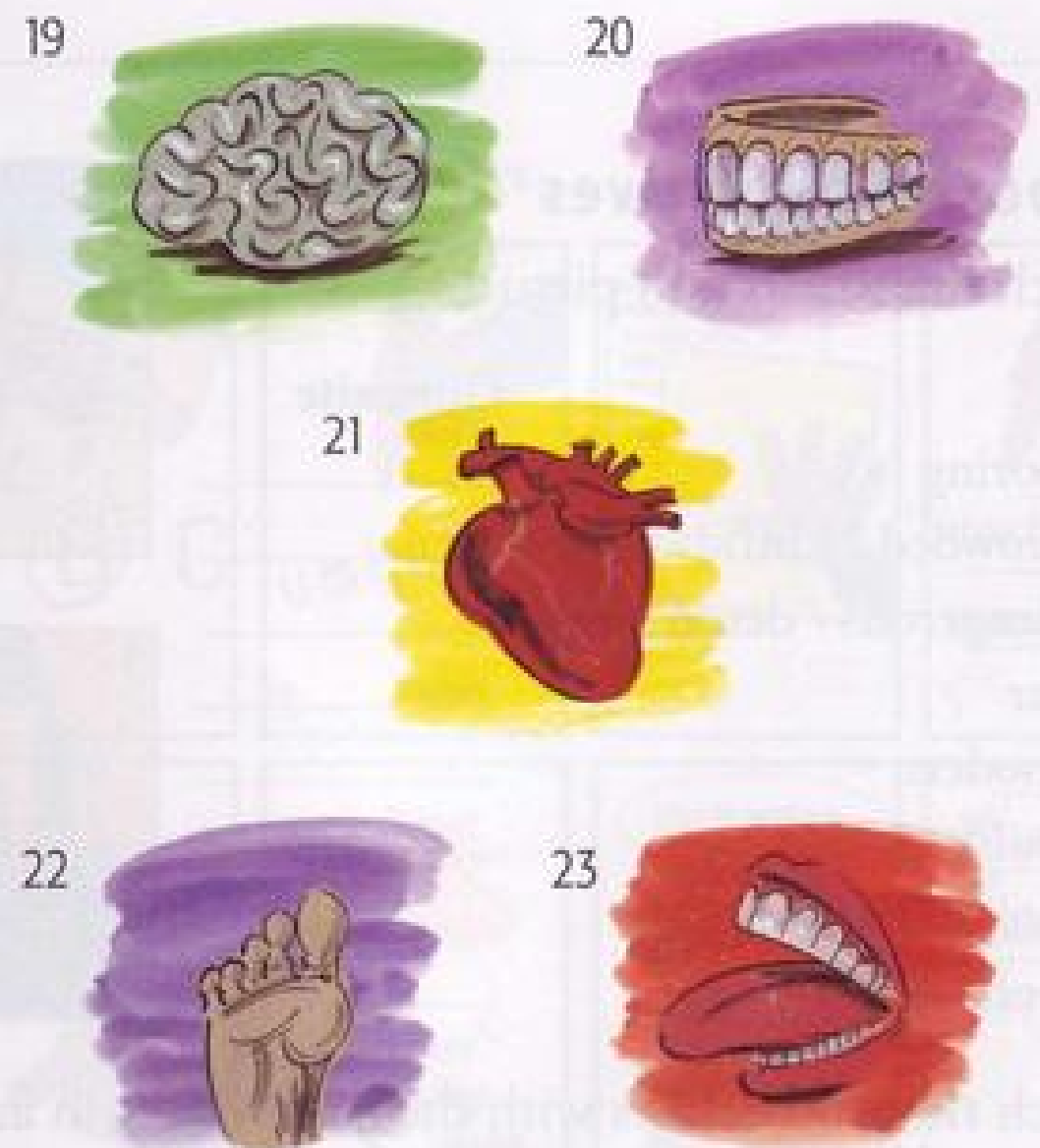
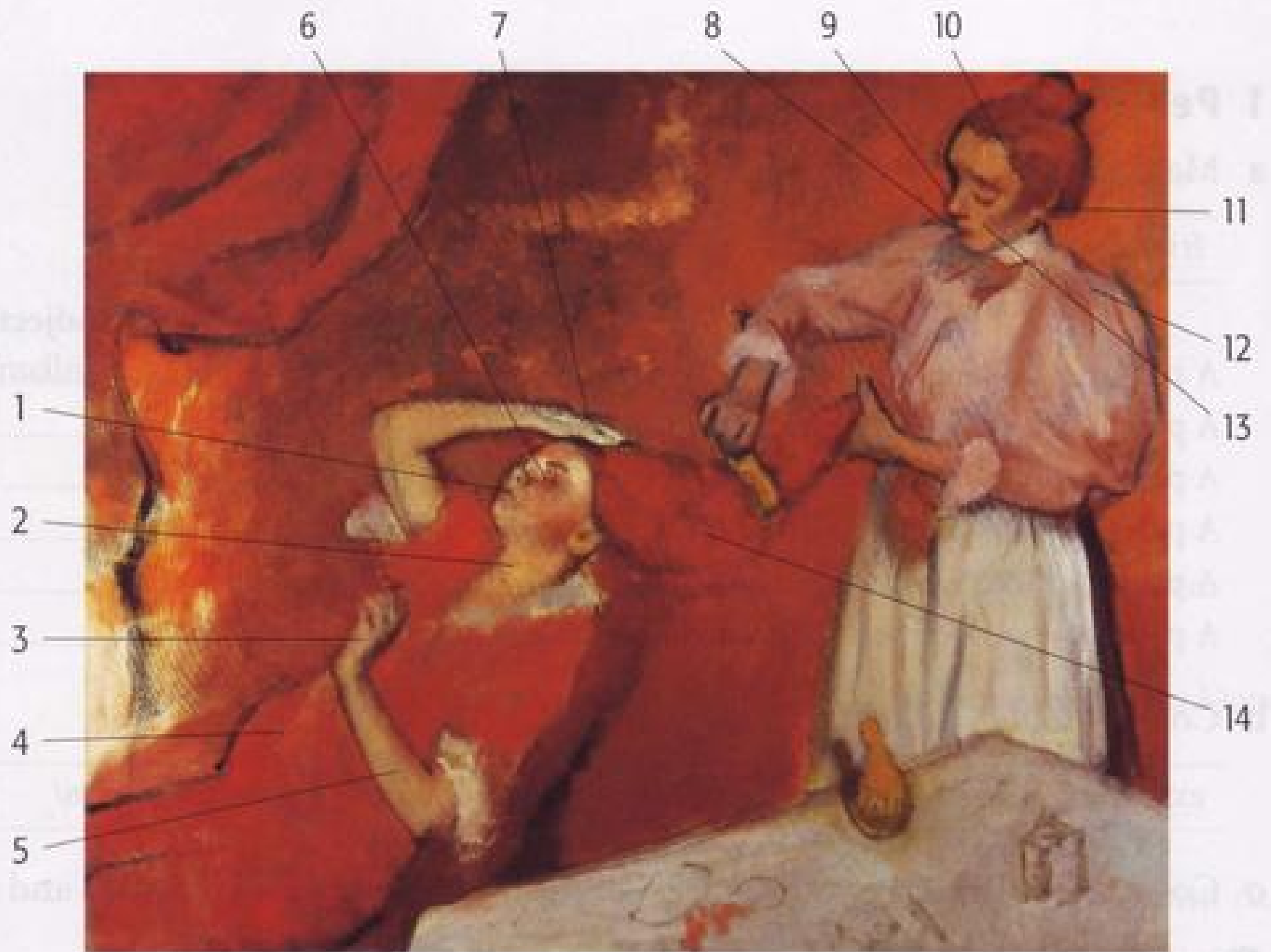
e Test a partner. A say an adjective. B say the opposite.

⊙ p.47

The body

a Match the words and pictures.

- head /hed/
- face
- hair
- arm(s)
- shoulder(s) /'ʃəuldə/
- neck
- eye(s) /ai/
- 1 ■ mouth /maʊθ/
- nose
- hand(s)
- finger(s)
- ear(s)
- stomach /'stʌmək/
- lip(s)
- foot (plural *feet*)
- knee(s) /ni:/
- back
- 18 ■ leg(s)
- heart /hɑ:t/
- brain
- teeth (singular *tooth*)
- toes /təʊz/
- 23 ■ tongue /tʌŋ/



b Cover the words and test yourself or test a partner.
Point to a part of the body for your partner to say the word.

c What part(s) of the body do we use to...?

see _____ hear _____ smell _____ kiss _____ bite _____
touch /tʌtʃ/ _____ think _____ feel _____ kick _____ smile _____

d Test a partner. Ask *What do you use to see?* etc.

▲ In English we use personal pronouns (*my, your, etc.*) with parts of the body, not *the*.
Give me your hand. NOT *Give me the hand.*

1 Phrases with go

a Match the verbs and pictures.

- go abroad /ə'brɔ:d/
- go swimming / sailing
- go sightseeing
- go camping
- go by car / bus / plane / train
- go to the beach
- go out at night
- go away for the weekend
- go for a walk



b Cover the phrases and look at the pictures. Test yourself or a partner.

2 Other holiday activities

a Complete the verb phrases.

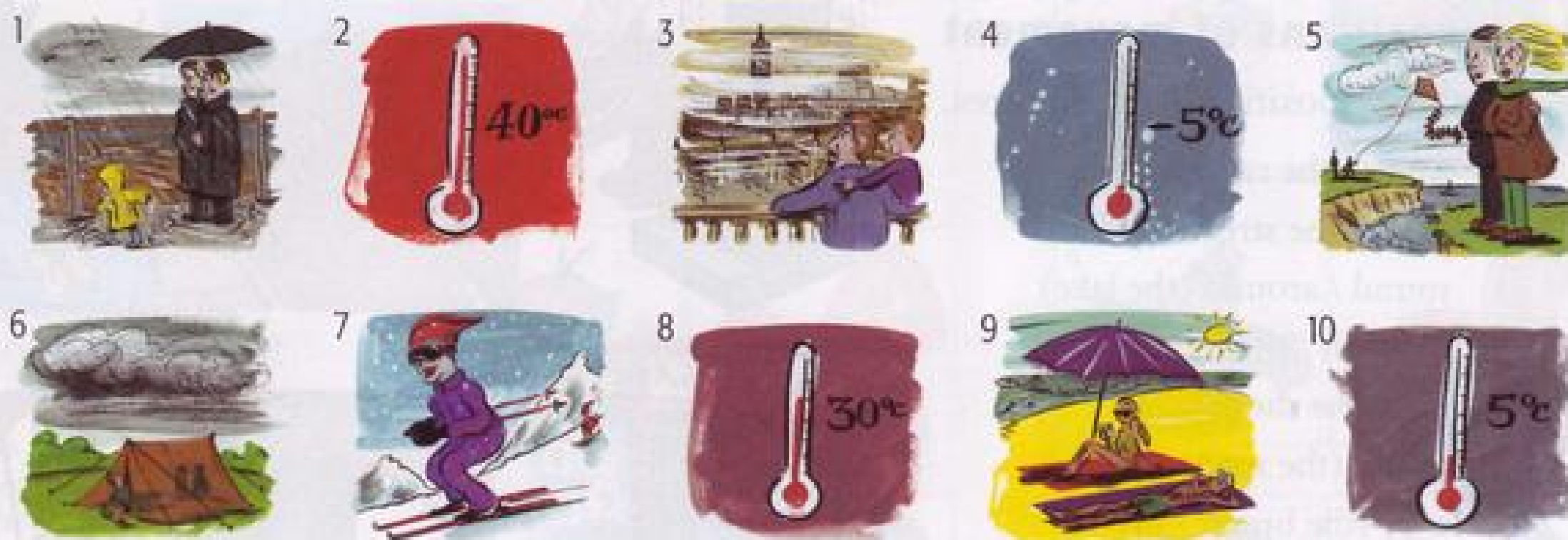
- | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|-----------------------|-------|--------------|-------|--------------|-------|---------------------|-------|------------------------------------|
| buy | have | hire | meet | rent | spend | stay | sunbathe /'sʌnbəɪð/ | take | walk |
| <u>stay</u> | in a hotel / campsite | _____ | on the beach | _____ | an apartment | _____ | friends | _____ | in the mountains / around the town |
| _____ | photos | _____ | a good time | _____ | _____ | _____ | a car | _____ | _____ |
| _____ | souvenirs | _____ | money / time | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |

b Test yourself. Cover the verbs. Remember the phrases.

3 The weather

a Match the words and pictures.

- sunny
- windy
- foggy
- cloudy /'klaʊdi/
- rain
- snow
- hot
- cold
- boiling
- freezing



⚠ All these words are adjectives except *rain* and *snow*, which are nouns or verbs.
It's snowing. It snows every year. There's snow on the ground.
It rarely rains. It rained a lot this morning. There was a lot of rain last year.

b Test a partner. Imagine you were on holiday last week. Point to a picture.

A Say *What was the weather like?*




B Answer in the past simple.

It was sunny. It rained.

Prepositions

1 at / in / on

Complete the chart with *at*, *in*, or *on*.

PLACE			
Countries and cities <i>France, Paris</i> Rooms <i>the kitchen</i> 	Buildings <i>a shop, a museum</i> Closed spaces <i>a park, a garden</i> <i>a car</i>	Transport <i>a bike, a bus, train, plane, a ship (not car)</i> a surface <i>the floor, a table, a shelf, the balcony, the roof, the wall</i> 	<i>school, home, work, university</i> <i>the airport, the station, a bus stop</i> <i>a party, the door</i> 
TIME			
Months <i>February, June</i> Seasons <i>winter</i>	Years <i>2004</i> Times of day <i>morning, afternoon, evening (not night)</i>	Dates <i>March 1st</i> Days <i>Tuesday, New Year's Day, Valentine's Day</i>	Times <i>6 o'clock, half past two, 7.45</i> Festival periods <i>Christmas, Easter night</i> <i>the weekend</i>

b Look at the chart for a few minutes. Then test a partner:

A (book open) say a place or time word, e.g. *Paris, Tuesday*, etc.

B (book closed) say the preposition (*at, in, or on*).

Swap roles.

🕒 p.19

2 Prepositions of movement

Match the prepositions and pictures.

- under (the railway line)
- along (the street)
- round / around (the lake)
- through /θru:/ (the tunnel)
- into (the shop)
- across (the road)
- over (the bridge)
- up (the steps)
- past (the church)
- towards /tə'wɔ:dz/ (the lake)
- down (the steps)
- out of (the shop)



b Cover the prepositions. Where did the dog go? *It went down the steps...*

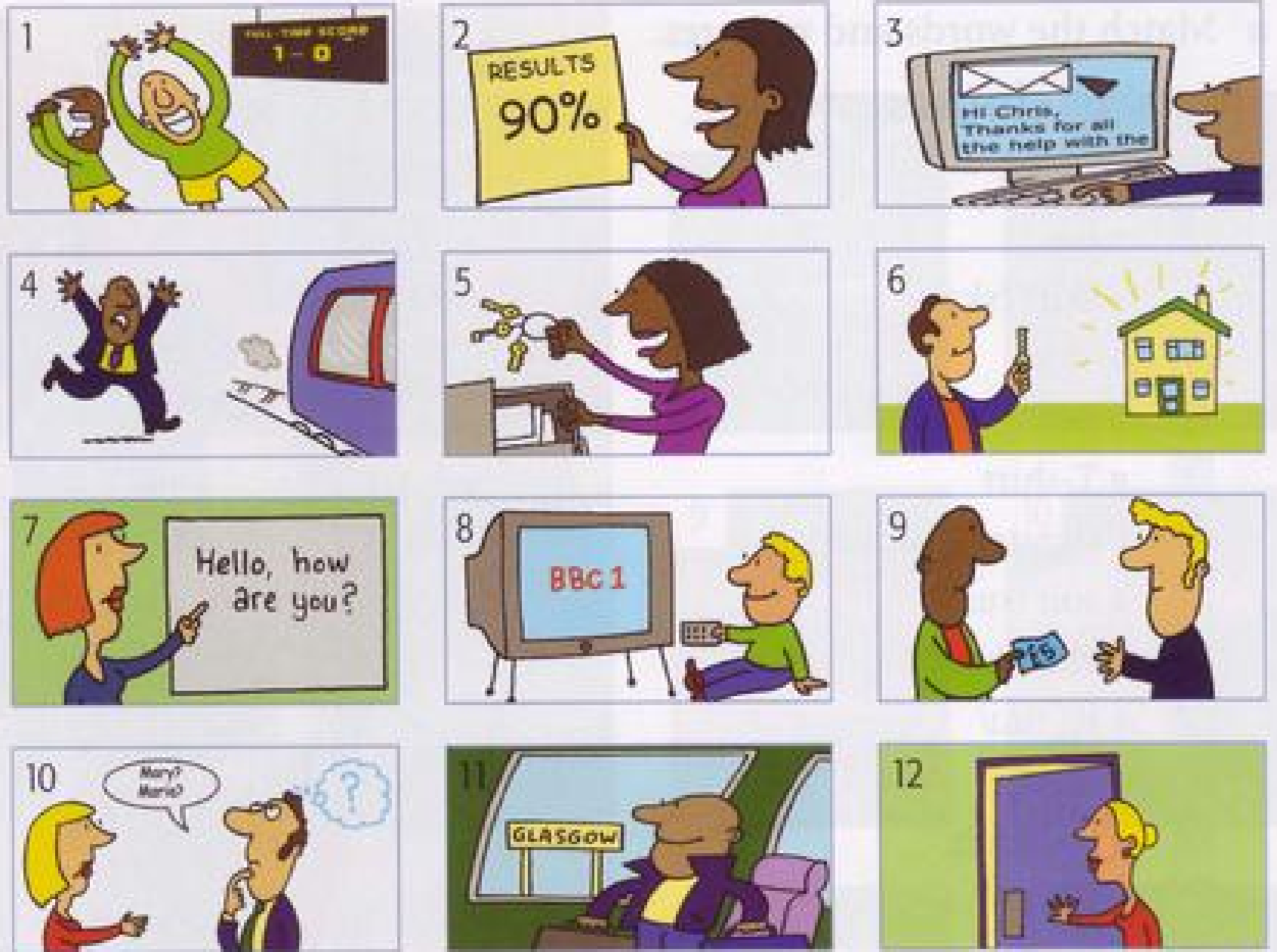
🕒 p.58

1 Opposite verbs

a Match the verbs and pictures.

- buy (a house)
- win (a match)
- lend (money to somebody)
- find /lu:z/ (your keys)
- push (the door)
- pass (an exam)
- forget (a name)
- turn on (the TV)
- send (an e-mail)
- miss (a train)
- arrive (at the station)
- teach (a language)

Opposite



b Find the opposite verbs in the box. Write them in the Opposite column.

borrow (from somebody) catch fail get / receive
 learn leave lose (x2) pull remember sell turn off

c Cover the verbs and look at the pictures. Remember the verbs and their opposites.

p.31

2 Confusing verbs

a Match the verbs and pictures.

- wear clothes
- win a prize a match
- know somebody something
- make a cake lunch, dinner a noise
- hope that something good will happen
- watch TV
- look happy
- carry a bag
- earn a salary
- meet somebody for the first time
- do an exam, test, course housework, the washing up sport, yoga, aerobics
- wait for a bus
- look at a photo
- look like your mother



b Cover the words and phrases and look at the pictures. Test yourself or a partner.

p.64

Clothes

a Match the words and pictures.

Singular clothes

- a dress
- a top
- a skirt /skɜ:t/
- a shirt
- a belt
- a T-shirt
- a sweater /'swetə/
- a suit /su:t/
- a coat /kəut/
- a tie /taɪ/
- a scarf
- a tracksuit
- a jacket
- a hat
- a cap
- a blouse



Plural clothes

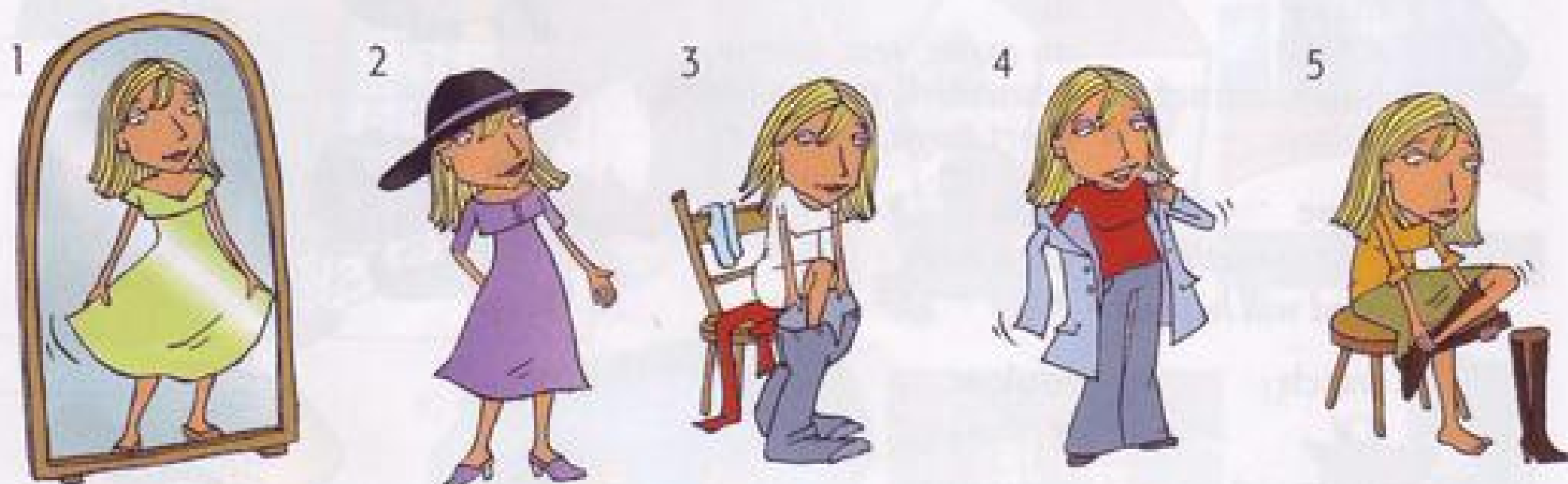
- pyjamas /pə'dʒɑ:məz/
- trousers
- jeans
- shorts
- shoes /ʃu:z/
- boots
- trainers
- socks
- tights

b Cover the words and look at the pictures. Test yourself or a partner.

Verbs used with clothes

a Match the phrases and pictures.

- get dressed
- wear (a black hat)
- take off (her boots)
- try on (a dress)
- put on (her coat)



b Cover the phrases. What is she doing in each picture?

🔍 p.150

a Match the animals and the pictures.

insects

- bee
- butterfly
- fly
- mosquito
- spider
- 18 wasp /wɒsp/

farm animals

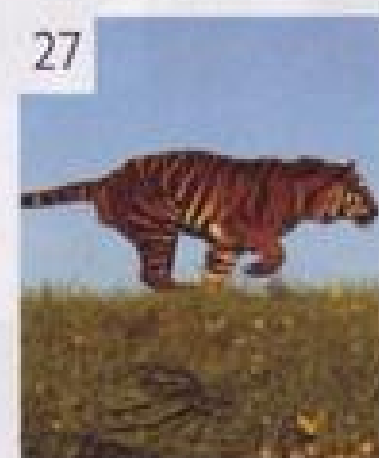
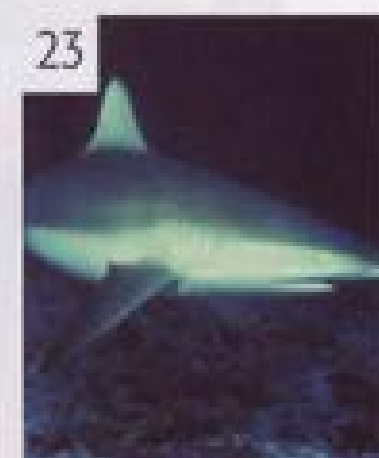
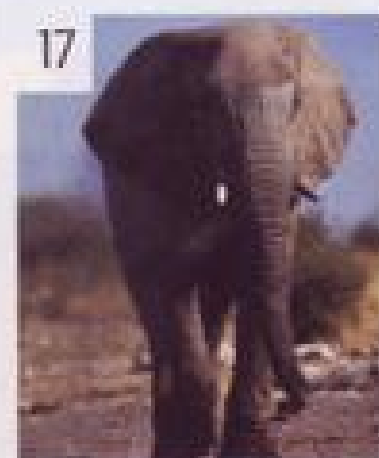
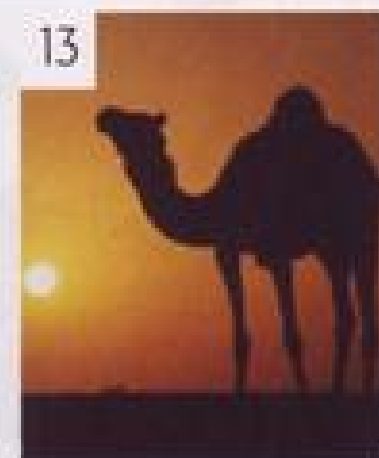
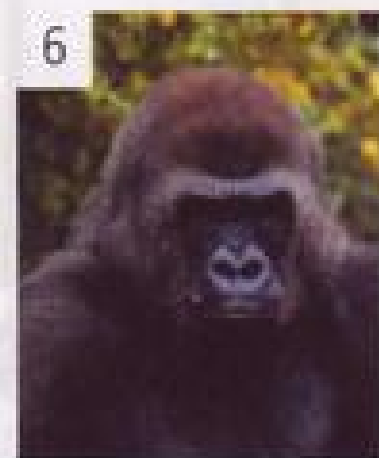
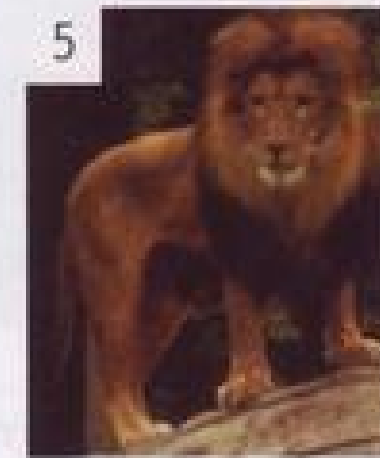
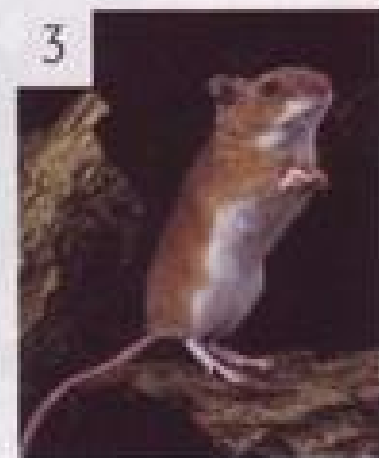
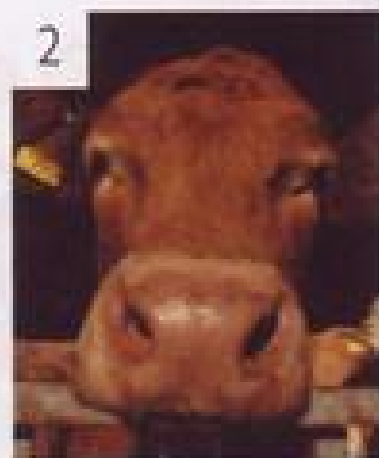
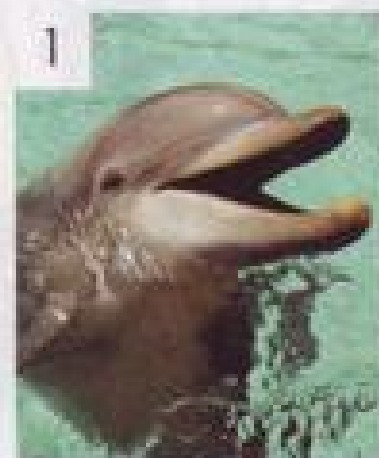
- bull
- chicken
- cow /kau/
- goat /gəʊt/
- horse
- pig
- rabbit
- sheep

wild animals

- bear
- camel
- crocodile
- dolphin
- elephant
- giraffe
- gorilla
- kangaroo
- lion
- mouse (plural *mice*)
- shark
- tiger
- whale

birds

- duck
- eagle
- swan /swɒn/



b Cover the words and look at the pictures. Test yourself or a partner.

get

a Match the phrases and the pictures.

get + adjective

- get divorced
- get angry
- get fit
- get married
- get lost

get + comparative

- get older
- get worse
- get better

get = buy / obtain

- get a job
- get a ticket
- get a flat
- get a newspaper

get + preposition (phrasal verbs)

- get on (well) with
- get on (opposite *off*)
- get into (opposite *out of*)
- get up

get = arrive

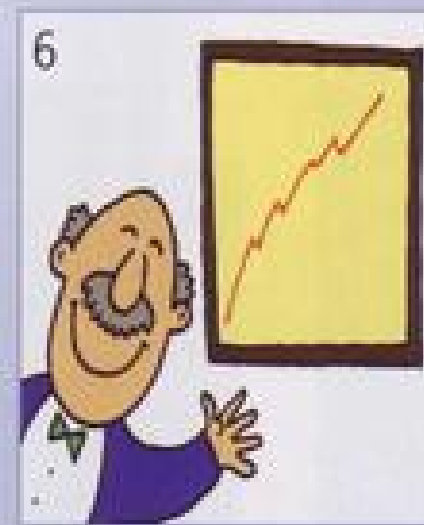
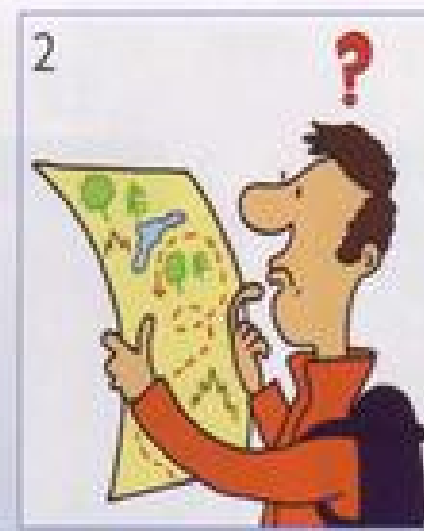
- get to work
- get to home
- get to school

get = receive

- get a salary
- get a letter
- get a present
- get an e-mail

b Cover the words and look at the pictures. Test yourself or a partner.

⌂ p.71



get

a Match the sentences and the pictures.

- We often **stay up** late at the weekend.
- The match will **be over** at about 5.30.
- I don't **get on with** my father.
- I need to **give up** smoking.
- Please **put away** your clothes.
- Don't **throw away** that letter!
- Turn down** the music! It's very loud.
- Turn up** the TV! I can't hear.
- I **looked up** the words in a dictionary.
- Could you **fill in** this form?
- I want to **find out** about hotels in Madrid.
- Please **pick up** that towel.

b Cover the sentences and look at the pictures. Remember the phrasal verbs.

c Look at these other phrasal verb from Files 1–7. Can you remember what they mean?

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| get up | turn on (the TV) |
| come back | turn off (the TV) |
| go back | put on (clothes) |
| hurry up | take off (clothes) |
| go away | try on (clothes) |
| go out | give back (something you've borrowed) |
| come in | take back (something to a shop) |
| sit down | call back (later) |
| stand up | pay back (money you've borrowed) |
| wake up | write down (the words) |

Green = no object. The verb and the particle (*on, up, etc.*) are **never separated**.

I get up at 7.30.

Blue = + object. The verb and the particle (*on, up, etc.*) are **never separated**.

Look for your keys. NOT *Look your keys for.*

Red = + object. The verb and the particle (*on, up, etc.*) **can be separated**.

Turn the TV on. OR *Turn on the TV.*



- look after** (a child)
- look for** (something you've lost)
- look forward to** (the holidays)

Verb forms

A Verbs + infinitive

decide to	We decided to go to France.
forget to	Don't forget to turn off all the lights.
help to	He helped her to start the car.
hope to	We hope to see you again soon.
learn to	I'm learning to drive.
need to	I need to go the bank. I don't have any money.
offer to	He offered to take me to the airport.
plan to	They're planning to get married soon.
pretend	He pretended to be ill, but he wasn't really.
promise to	He promised to pay me back.
*remember to	Remember to bring your dictionaries tomorrow.
start	She started to cry.
*try to	I'm trying to find a job, but it's very hard.
want to	I want to go home.
would like to	I'd like to buy a new car.

➔ p.53

B Verbs + -ing

enjoy	I enjoy reading in bed.
finish	Have you finished getting dressed.
go on (=continue)	I have to go on working until 9 o'clock.
hate	I hate getting up early.
like	I like having lunch in the garden.
love	I love waking up on a sunny morning.
(don't) mind	I don't mind cooking. It's OK.
spend (time)	She spends hours talking on the phone.
*start	I started reading this book last week.
stop	Please stop talking.

➔ p.55

⚠ *start* can be used with both the infinitive and verb + *-ing* with no real difference in meaning.

It started raining.

It started to rain.

start + -ing is more common when we talk about a habit or a longer activity.

I started working here in 1998.

When did you start playing the piano?

try and *remember* can also be used + *ing* but the meaning is different.

Why don't you try doing yoga? = experiment with something

Do you remember meeting him last year?
= remember something after it happened

After *make* and *let* use the infinitive without *to*.

Singing makes me feel good.

My parents don't let me go out during the week.