The Teacher's Resource Bank offers several instances of formal testing:

† A diagnostic test
† Quick unit checks
† Unit tests
† Review tests (mid-term and end-of-year)

Version B of these checks and tests at www.pearsonelt.com.ar/wu/tests

Does the simple things exceptionally well
## CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Test/Unit Check</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Diagnostic Test A</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit Check 1 A</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit Check 2 A</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit Check 3 A</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit Check 4 A</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit Check 5 A</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit Check 6 A</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Test 1 A</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Test 2 A</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Test 3 A</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Test 4 A</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Test 5 A</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Test 6 A</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Review Test 1 A</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Review Test 2 A</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Answer key</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Grammar**

1. **Complete with the verbs in the Present simple.**

   Anita 1 ______ (be) 14 and 2 ______ (study) in year 2. She 3 ______ (have got) a brother, Peter. He 4 ______ (be) a mechanic. He 5 ______ (repair) cars. Their parents 6 ______ (have got) a bakery. They 7 ______ (sell) the best bread in the neighbourhood. Why 8 ______ (they / be) special? Every weekend they 9 ______ (visit) a nursing home and 10 ______ (sing) songs to elderly people there.

2. **Check the information about Anita. Then ask and answer questions.**

   1. Anita is a teacher.
      
      ______ ______ ______?  
      No, _______ . She _______.

   2. She has got a sister.
      
      ______ ______ ______?  
      No, _______.

   3. Peter builds houses.
      
      ______ ______ ______?  
      No, _______.

   4. Anita’s parents are doctors.
      
      ______ ______ ______?  
      No, _______.

3. **Circle the correct option.**

   Sam usually 1 ______ (play / is playing) rugby on Sundays. He 2 ______ (get / gets / get up early, 3 ______ (has / is / have) a quick breakfast and 4 ______ (is putting on / puts on) his sports shoes. At 8.00, Al and Tom 5 ______ (ring / are ringing) the bell and they 6 ______ (are cycling / cycle) to the club.

   Today is Sunday, but Sam 7 ______ (doesn’t go / isn’t going) to the club. He 8 ______ (decorate / decorates) the dining room because today 9 ______ (is / are) his mother’s birthday. He 10 ______ (loves / is loving) celebrating birthdays.

4. **Complete with verbs in the Present simple or Present continuous, pronouns and question words. Use the text in Exercise 3 as a guide.**

   1. ______ Sam ______ rugby on Sundays? ______, he _______.
   2. ______ the three children walk to the club? ______, they _______. They cycle.
   3. What day ______ today? ______ ______ Sunday.
   4. Why ______ Sam ______ the dining room? Because today ______ his mother’s birthday.

5. **Put the verbs in the Simple past.**

   Andrea 1 ______ (get up) very early on Saturday morning because she 2 ______ (want) to go to the club. She 3 ______ (arrive) at the club at 10.00 am and there she 4 ______ (meet) Mariana and they 5 ______ (play) tennis. At midday they 6 ______ (have) lunch at the club canteen. They 7 ______ (eat) pasta and 8 ______ (drink) sodas. At 5.00 pm, they 9 ______ (take) the bus and 10 ______ (go) back to their houses.

6. **Read the text again and write sentences about Andrea and Mariana.**

   1. Andrea / get up / late on Saturday / .
      
      ( ______ )

   2. Andrea / go / to school / ?
      
      ( ______ )

   3. Mariana / be / at the club / .
      
      ( ______ )

   4. They / eat / junk food / ?
      
      ( ______ )

   5. They / go back home / by bike / .
      
      ( ______ )
7 Ask questions about Andrea and Mariana and answer them with infinitive of purpose.

1 Why / Andrea / get up early on Saturday

                    ?

2 Why / she / meet Mariana at the club

                    ?

3 Why / Andrea and Mariana / go to the club canteen

                    ?

4 Why / they / take the bus

                    ?

8 Betsy is thinking about next weekend. Write sentences in the affirmative (✓), negative (✗) and interrogative (?). Use going to future.

1 ✓ I / visit uncle Jack

                    

2 ✗ We / go fishing

                    

3 ✗ Aunt Helena and uncle Jack / visit grandma

                    

4 (?) Their dog, Bossy / play with me

                    

5 ✗ Uncle Jack / play tennis

                    

9 Suggest what the following people should or shouldn’t do.

1 Jack doesn’t like mystery films. (see The Mystery of the Tower)

2 We want to buy bread. (go to the baker’s)

3 Stella wants to be a lawyer. (study at university)

4 Uncle Jim is going to take a plane at 6:00 am. (get up late)

5 You are on a diet to get thinner. (eat chocolate)

10 Complete with and, but or because.

1 Sally is going to drink a glass of water  she is thirsty.

2 They can’t sing,  they can dance very well.

3 We work  study in London.

4 We will remember Dr Favaloro  he was a wonderful man.

5 You can go out,  come back early.

11 Put the adjectives in the correct form. Use the comparative / superlative.

1 Ana’s exam was  (bad) in our class.

2 Marcos is  (tall) Alberto.

3 The students in class 3 are  (noisy) the students in class 2.

4 Japanese is  (difficult) language in the world.

5 The Rolls Royce is  (expensive) the Fiat.

12 Circle the correct option.

JENNY: Hi, Lucy! What about making an apple pie?

LUCY: I’d love to! But there isn’t any / some butter.

JENNY: I’ll buy a/a lot packet. Is / Are there any / a lot eggs?

LUCY: Yes, there is a dozen.

JENNY: How much / How many sugar is / are there?

LUCY: Don’t worry! There is / are two kilos.

JENNY: How much / How many apples is / are there?

LUCY: There are any / a lot.
Eating habits by Magali

Eating habits are changing all over the world. People are eating more healthy food... or just the opposite. Some people who work full-time usually eat junk food: snacks, French fries, pizzas, hamburgers, etc. This food is also called “fast food” because people eat it quickly in short breaks. Other people, who are more health conscious, prefer to eat more vegetables and fruit.

In the past, when men went out to work, women stayed at home and cooked for the family, but now many women work out of home, so more families eat fast food.
Grammar and vocabulary

1. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb.

Peter and Mary 1 _________ (work) at a bilingual school. Peter 2 _________ (speak) Toba and Tehuelche, so he 3 _________ (help) to integrate aborigines at school. Mary 4 _________ (do) the administrative work. Peter and Mary often 5 _________ (visit) the aborigines. Why 6 _________ (they / do) _________ it? Simply because they 7 _________ (not / like) discrimination. They 8 _________ (love) integrating people.

2. Write questions about Peter and Mary and answer them.
   1. Where / Peter and Mary / work?
   2. What languages / Peter / speak?
   3. Mary / speak Toba?
   4. Who / Peter and Mary / often visit?
   5. What / they / love doing?

3. Circle the correct option.

   Amanda 1 _________ teaches / is teaching American Literature. Her students 2 _________ love / are loving working with her. They always 3 _________ read / are reading modern novels, but today they 4 _________ don’t read / aren’t reading a novel. They 5 _________ analyse / are analysing Maya Angelou’s “Phenomenal Woman”. Amanda 6 _________ tells / is telling them about Maya’s life.

4. Write sentences using like (+) / love (+++) / not like (-) / hate (- -) / not mind (=). Also use and, but and or.

   1. Manuel / listen to music (++) / dance (++) / run (- -) / do homework (=)
   2. Fernanda / read poems (+) / watch films (+) / do Grammar exercises (-) / write compositions (-)
   3. My cousins sing (+++) / read classical novels (- -) / surf the net (=)

5. Look at the chart and write 6 sentences about Alejandra. Use can or could.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Two years ago</th>
<th>Now</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tell the time</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ask questions</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>✔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Write a story</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

> Reading

6. Read the text and circle the correct title.

1. Languages in the world
2. Our Language: Our Culture
3. The language of aborigines

There are many modern and dead languages in the world. Modern languages are the ones that people speak at present (e.g. English, Spanish, Italian, etc.). Dead languages are the ones that nobody speaks (e.g. Latin). The third group of languages is dying languages. These are languages that fewer and fewer people use. They are also called endangered languages.

In Argentina, many aboriginal languages are dead languages (e.g. Abipón, Chané, etc.) and others are dying languages (e.g. Toba, Puelche, Tehuelche, etc.). There are bilingual schools in Argentina where teachers speak Spanish and an aboriginal language to integrate children from aboriginal families to the broader culture (i.e. culture outside the family).

Learning languages opens doors to culture. If aborigines learn Spanish, they can go to university or get a good job to earn their living.

If we learn aboriginal languages, we will learn about their cultures. In fact, we will learn about our culture too, because many of our ancestors were aborigines.

Keeping a language alive helps to keep the culture of the people who speak it alive.

7. True or false?

1. Nobody speaks dying languages.  □
2. The modern language in Argentina is Spanish.  □
3. Puelche is an endangered language.  □
4. If we learn aboriginal languages, we learn about our culture.  □
Grammar and vocabulary

1. Complete the sentences. Use the Past continuous.
   
   When the rain flooded the village, ...
   1. my parents / sleep.
   2. Brenda / phone a friend.
   4. Foffy, my dog, / eat a bone.
   5. my brother and I / study for a test.

2. Put the verbs in the correct form. Use the Past continuous.

   **VICKY:** What **1.** (you / do) when the concert started?
   **NOELIA:** I **2.** (not / sit) because I **3.** (try) to find my friends.
   
   **VICKY:** **4.** (your sister / walk) with you?
   **NOELIA:** No, she **5.** (study) at home.
   
   **VICKY:** **6.** (your friends / listen) to the band?
   **NOELIA:** Yes, they were delighted because the musicians **7.** (play) their favourite song.

3. Complete with words from the box.

   **blew calm destroyed rescued flooded**
   
   1. The heavy rain **blew** the streets.
   2. The neighbours tried to **rescue** down the boy until the firefighters **rescued** him.
   3. The hurricane **destroyed** a lot of plants.
   4. The strong wind **flooded** down some houses.

4. Circle the correct option.

   1. The sun **shone / was shining** when we **arrived / were arriving** home.

Reading

5. Read and answer.

   An Argentine hero

   Dr René Favaloro was born in La Plata, Buenos Aires, in 1923. His father was a carpenter and his mother was a dressmaker. They were very poor, but very happy. He did his secondary school at Colegio Nacional de La Plata. Later, he studied Medicine at the National University of La Plata. When he graduated, he went to Jacinto Aráuz, a small town in La Pampa. When he was working there, he invited his brother to work with him.

   The Favaloro brothers equipped the town with an operating theatre and X-rays. They taught first aid to the general public, teachers and nurses.

   Dr René Favaloro went to the Cleveland Clinic in the USA. While he was working in the cardiovascular surgery department, he invented the "bypass" and became very famous.

   He came back to Argentina in 1971 and founded the Fundación Favaloro in 1975. A lot of medical doctors train there. They cure rich and poor people from all over the world.

   Dr Favaloro died in 2000, while he was trying to keep his foundation going.

   1. When was Dr Favaloro born?
   2. What did his father do?
   3. What was he doing when he invented the "bypass"?
   4. What happened while he was trying to keep his foundation going?

6. Complete the sentences. Use **and, because or but.**

   1. Dr Favaloro was born **and** studied in La Plata.
   2. The Favaloro brothers weren’t teachers **but** they taught first aid in Jacinto Aráuz.
> Grammar and vocabulary

1 Write affirmative (✓), negative (✗) and interrogative (?) sentences. Use ever, never or just.
   1 (?) Alexia / ride / a motorbike
      (✗) in the city / (✓) in the countryside
   2 (?) the Watsons / win / the lottery
      (✗) the lottery / (✓) an important prize
   3 (?) you / eat / crocodile
      (✗) a crocodile / (✓) seafood
   4 (?) we / drive / a bus
      (✗) a bus / (✓) a van
   5 (?) Gastón / run / a marathon
      (✗) a marathon / (✓) a race

2 Look at Marina’s tour plans and write 4 sentences about her experience. Use the Present perfect. Today is Wednesday.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Day</th>
<th>Activity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SUNDAY</td>
<td>Climb the Uritorco</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MONDAY</td>
<td>Go hang-gliding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TUESDAY</td>
<td>Do bungee jumping</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WEDNESDAY</td>
<td>Return to Córdoba</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb. Use the Past simple or the Present perfect.
   1 A: (ever / meet) ________ you ________ a famous person?
      B: Yes, I (meet) ________ Julio Bocca when he (come) ________ to my town.
   2 A: ________ your father (ever / be) ________ to the USA?
      B: Yes, he (go) ________ to work there when he (be) ________ a teenager.
   3 A: ________ your friends (ever / give) ________ you a special present?
      B: All their presents are special, but they (give) ________ me an MP3 player for my 15th birthday.

> Reading

4 Read the text and answer the questions.

Lifestyles
Sandra, 14
My father is an adventurous person. He loves living as a nomad. He has changed his job more than 10 times and we have moved house 5 times. We’ve lived in Austria, Germany, Italy and Spain. It is great to visit different countries, but meeting new people can sometimes be stressful.
I have got friends in many countries and I can visit them, but I'd like to have them with me all the time.

Jeremy, 40
I'm an English teacher. I was born in London, but I've lived all over the world. I've been to all countries in Latin America because I've taught English there. I find it exciting.
I like sports. I have climbed mountains in Bolivia, I have dived in Brazil and I have ridden a horse in Argentina. As you can imagine, I haven't got a boring life.
I love meeting different kinds of people and I can make friends easily. I've met people from many countries and I think Argentines are the friendliest.

Nelson, 19
I've always lived with my parents in a big house in a calm small city. I've enjoyed sharing my good and bad moments with mum, dad and my sisters. But last year I finished secondary school and moved to Rosario to study Medicine. Luckily, my parents have rented a comfortable flat near university for me. I started studying last April and I have passed four difficult subjects. If I go on like this, I'll finish in five years. I'd like to go back to my city with my family.

1 Who has changed his job many times?
2 Where has Jeremy lived?
3 What sports has he practised?
4 Why has Nelson moved to Rosario?

5 What do these words describe?

1 adventurous
2 exciting
3 friendly
4 boring
Grammar and vocabulary

Complete with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

1. If you ________ (eat) well, you ________ (be) healthy.
2. If you ________ (not / study), you ________ (not / learn).
3. You ________ (fall) asleep if you ________ (be) tired.
4. Students ________ (enjoy) their lessons if they ________ (solve) challenging problems.
5. If the teacher ________ (plan) good lessons, students ________ (participate) enthusiastically.

Match the halves.

1. You are unhappy about something
   a. you want to shout.
2. You are calm
   b. if you are upset.
3. If you are angry
   c. you are sad.
4. If you are down
   d. if you are not stressed.

Choose the correct option.

1. We have to / mustn’t see a doctor when we have a temperature.
2. You have to / don’t have to finish your homework now. You can go on later.
3. I don’t have to / mustn’t get up early. It’s Sunday!
4. Students mustn’t / don’t have to answer all the questions correctly to pass.

Complete with should or shouldn’t.

1. Peter has a sore throat. He ________ shout.
2. Students ________ bully their peers.
3. You ________ be worried, everything will be all right.
4. We ________ phone Maggy. I’ve heard she’s ill.

Reading

Read and choose the best title.

1. Adolescents at school
2. Adolescents’ health
3. Adolescents and parents

According to a publication of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services from 2009, when children grow up into adolescence, they develop certain patterns of behaviour and make choices that can influence their health. Risks are associated with car or motorbike crashes, street fights, unprotected sex and alcohol or drug abuse.

On the other hand, some teenagers try to have a healthy life, practise sports and avoid using tobacco and any addictive substances.

The choices teenagers make are influenced by peers, family, school and society. This is the main reason why parents must maintain a good communication with their children and with their school.

Government policies should promote healthy behaviour through education programmes and advice in the media. One of these programmes is called School Connectedness and it aims to ensure that adolescents will be healthy and productive members of society.

Source www.cdc.gov/HealthyYouth.

Find words or phrases in the text meaning:

Conduct
Have an effect on
Other equals

According to the article:

1. All / many / a few children learn how to behave when they grow older.
2. Many / a few / none of the adolescents might run risks because of their choices.
3. Adolescents should / must practise sports to have a healthy life.
4. Parents must / don’t have to share time with their children.
5. Government policies must / don’t have to develop education programmes.
Grammar and vocabulary

1. Complete the sentences. Use will or won’t.
   1. A: I don’t think they _______ help us.
      B: They _______. They are very supportive.
   2. A: I’m sure there _______ be tickets left.
      B: Be positive! We _______ get two.
   3. I think the concert _______ start on time. They are always punctual.

2. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb. Use will or going to.
   1. There is thunder in the sky. There _______ be a storm in a few minutes.
   2. A: What _______ (you / do) this evening?
      B: I don’t know. Perhaps I _______ (go) to the cinema.
   3. Look! The baby _______ (drink) your wine!
   4. I hope I _______ (win) the lottery some day.

3. Rewrite the sentences. Use might or might not.
   1. It’s possible that the police won’t catch the thief.
   2. Perhaps Francis will get the job.
   3. I don’t think Sandra will pass the exam.
   4. Perhaps the bus will leave before they arrive.
   5. It’s possible that they won’t miss it.

4. Ask questions for the underlined words.
   1. She’s going to arrive at 10.00 am.
   2. They’ll finish their work next month.
   3. He might help Andrew.
   4. We are going to travel to Canada.
   5. I’ll start university after 2015.

Reading

Choose the best title.

1. Cats are friendly in superstitions
2. Don’t take superstitions seriously
3. Serious facts about superstitions

Superstitions have been part of human life since time immemorial. They are transferred from generation to generation. They are part of our culture. If we believe they are real facts, we might be paralysed when a cat crosses our path. In our culture, black cats are seen as the image of bad luck.

But not all cultures have the same perception of cats. They are a symbol of good luck in Yorkshire. People say that if a fisherman sees a black cat, he will come back home safely from the seas.

In parts of Europe, if a black cat walks into your house, you are blessed. In Egypt, black cats are a symbol of good luck. Moreover, they are sacred because people think they might carry the spirit of one of their gods.

If we understand that superstitions are just perceptions and not real facts, we might change that creepy feeling at the sight of a black cat into a smile.

Answer.

1. Why might we be paralysed if a cat crosses our path?
2. Where are black cats sacred?
3. What will happen if a fisherman sees a black cat in Yorkshire?
Grammar and vocabulary

1 Complete the sentences. Use since or for.
   1 Shirley has been an actress ______ 2004.
   2 Mr Grundy has worked at the bank ______ 20 years.
   3 We have lived in this city ______ 3rd May.
   4 I haven’t seen him ______ 6 o’clock.
   5 Have you waited ______ a long time?

2 Ask questions. Use How long or When.
   1 A: you / study English?
      B: For 6 years.
   2 A: Brenda / live in France?
      B: In 2003.
   3 A: Vicky / work for LB & Co?
      B: Since 2003.
   4 A: we / start the charity?
      B: Four years ago.

3 Complete. Use the Present perfect or the Past simple.
   Harry ______ (not like) helping people until 2006. Since then, he ______ (not stop) working for elderly people.
   In 2006, Harry ______ (meet) Freddy and they ______ (start) visiting an institution for elderly people. What ______ (they / do) since then? They ______ (make) a lot of people happy.

4 Complete the sentences with comparative or superlative adverbs. Add any necessary words.
   1 You should prepare celebrations ______ (carefully) to support the organisation.
   2 Alfred has worked ______ (hard) of all the members to raise funds.

5 True or false?
   1 Adelma adopts children. [ ]
   2 She has been a foster mother for 40 years. [ ]
   3 If children don’t have a family, they go to prison. [ ]

6 Answer.
   1 How long has Adelma been a substitute mother?
   2 When does Adelma greet the children goodbye?
   3 What will happen if children grow up in an institution?
   4 Why will children be happy people in the future?
> Grammar

1 Put the verbs in the correct Simple present form.

1 _________ (you / want) to travel around the world? English _________ (help) you to communicate with people everywhere. People in all countries _________ (study) it at school or at university. It _________ (be) the international language. It is difficult to find a person who _________ (not / speak) at least basic English.

2 Complete the dialogue using the Present continuous tense.

PAT: What _________ (you / do) Jenny?

JENNY: I _________ (look) at this family photo. This is my grandpa. He _________ (sit) in front of the computer.

PAT: _________ (he / read) the news online?

JENNY: No! He _________ (chat) with friends.

PAT: Are those your twin sisters?

JENNY: Yes, they _________ (play) with their Wii.

PAT: Why aren’t you in the photo?

JENNY: Because I took it!

3 Use the clues to write questions. Use the Present simple or the Present continuous.

1 your sister / What time / start her day / usually / ?
2 cook / at home / who / now / ?
3 people / around the world / English / speak / how many / ?
4 do / this afternoon / you / what / ?
5 Anna / skate / Where / like / ?

> Vocabulary

6 Fill in the blanks with words from the box.

about chat communicate do hard listen look up travel useful watch write

I’m studying English because I want to _________ and _________ with people from other countries. English is really _________ because there are _________, 750 million English speakers around the world.

I like studying English, but it is _________ work. I have to _________ words in the dictionary and _________ emails and compositions. We _________ online.
with our teacher and I **love** to songs and sing them. When we **download** films we can understand what actors say and I can **search** research on the Internet.

**Fill in the blanks with words from the box.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>because</th>
<th>download</th>
<th>love</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>online</td>
<td>surfing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

I **love** learning English **because** I can chat **online** with friends from all over the world. We all like **surfing** the net to find sites to **download** music and videos.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>backpack</th>
<th>check-in</th>
<th>delayed</th>
<th>queue</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>don't mind</td>
<td>trolley case</td>
<td>waiting</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When I travel by plane, I **don't mind** arriving early at the airport to do the **check-in**, or standing in a **queue**, but I hate **waiting** long hours when the planes are **delayed**. I usually travel with my **trolley case** because I hate pushing the **backpack** along the corridors.

**Reading**

**The Power of Words**

Did you know that the English language contains some 750,000 words? Yet, the average person uses between 2,000 and 10,000 words. Linguists say that, culturally, we shape and are shaped by our language. Words serve as windows into people’s personalities and social connections. The words that people generate are like fingerprints. Their analysis can help us to establish people’s identities and even backgrounds. People’s word choice might signal their social networks and the role they play in their social contexts. Words can serve as tools to find out about people’s thoughts, feelings, motivations and connections with others.

A long time ago Freud worked on slips of the tongue and explained how unintended words that pop out of our mouths can reveal hidden thoughts and feelings.

At the same time, the power of words to shape our individual realities is enormous. We can use words that empower us to think positively and in terms of excellence. Transforming our habitual vocabulary produces totally different feelings, changes our emotional state and allows us to think in a more qualitative way.

**Find words or expressions in the text meaning:**

1. Standard, normal ______________
2. Mark at the end of the finger, used to identify people ______________
3. Something we say unintentionally ______________
4. To give someone the control over their own life or situation ______________

**Answer.**

1. What can we learn about people through the words they use?
2. What do *slips of the tongue* show?
3. How can we use words to empower us?

**Writing**

**Write a paragraph about your experience as an EFL student.** Say:

- Why you study English.
- What you can do in English.
- What you like / dislike about learning English.
- What you do to improve your English.
Grammar

1 Complete the sentences. Use the Past simple or the Past continuous.

1 She _________ (not watch) TV; she _________ (do) her homework.
2 We _________ (eat) dinner when the fire alarm _________ (go) off.
3 She _________ (do) her homework when her mobile _________ (ring).
4 When John _________ (arrive) home, his children _________ (sleep).
5 While they _________ (play) football it _________ (begin) to rain.

2 On January 10th, 1973 there was a terrible tornado in San Justo. Read the chart and compare what usually happens at 6.00 am and what happened that day at 6.00 am.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Usually</th>
<th>January 10th, 1973</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Mayor</td>
<td>have breakfast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>help people in the streets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government workers</td>
<td>go to their offices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>check the damages in their houses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doctors</td>
<td>treat sick people at the hospital</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>drive ambulances in the streets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children</td>
<td>get up to go to school</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>cry terrified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>sleep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>phone my friends to know how they were</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3 Ask questions about the San Justo tornado.

1 ___________ the Mayor ___________ breakfast at 6.00 am?
2 What ___________ in their houses?
3 Where ___________ ambulances?
4 Why ___________ the children ___________?
5 Who ___________ I ___________?

4 Match the questions in Exercise 3 (1-5) to the following answers (a-e).

a My friends.
b No, he wasn’t.
c Because they were terrified.
d Checking the damages.
e In the streets.

5 Put the verbs in the Past simple or Past continuous form.

Ayelén Wichi is a young mother. She lives in the Andes lake region in the South West of Argentina. Last year she _________ (become) a heroine. When she _________ (get) home from work, her youngest son, Nahuel, _________ (cry) and _________ (tremble). He _________ (have) a terrible stomach ache. At first, she _________ (not know) what to do, but then, she _________ (take) the little boy in her arms and _________ (start) to walk to the nearest hospital. (It is 70 km from her house.) She _________ (walk) for two days down the mountain. When she _________ (arrive) at the hospital she _________ (be) exhausted. Luckily, the doctor _________ (treat) people in his consulting room and could see Nahuel immediately. He _________ (suffer) from appendicitis and Ayelén _________ (save) his life.
> Vocabulary

6 Find 3 actions and 3 disasters and write them in the corresponding column. Look ←→ ↑↓.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disasters</th>
<th>Actions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

> Communication

8 Put the conversation in order.

a There was a car accident.

b What happened to the people?

c They were destroyed.

d They immediately called the police and the ambulance.

e What happened to the cars?

f What happened?

g They were seriously injured.

h What did people do?

> Reading

9 Read the text and answer the questions.

Anne Frank
Anne Frank was a very brave young girl. She was born in 1929 in Germany. Her family were Jewish. It was very difficult for Jewish families because Adolf Hitler was president of Germany and he hated Jewish people. He began sending them to camps, where many of them were killed or died. Anne’s family were afraid of being sent to death camps, so they found an old building where they could hide. They lived there for two years before the soldiers found them. Anne was only 12 years old, but she wrote very well. Every day she wrote about her difficult life. Her diary was found after she died and today many people know about Anne Frank from reading her diary.

1 When and where was Anne Frank born?

2 Why were Anne’s family afraid?

3 Where did they hide and for how long?

4 How old was Anne Frank?

5 How do we know about her life?

> Writing

10 Put the information in this short biography in the correct order.

a In 1937, when she was 39 years old, she decided to fly around the world.

b She became the first woman to fly across the Atlantic Ocean on her own and also the first woman to fly across the USA on her own.

c She was born in Atchison, Kansas.

d Amelia Earhart was a brave and unusual woman.

e She never landed anywhere, and nobody heard anything from her.

f Sadly, she had just disappeared.

g She flew 22,000 miles and only had 7,000 more to go when something strange happened.
**Grammar**

1. Complete the chart.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Infinitive</th>
<th>Past simple</th>
<th>Past participle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>have</td>
<td>was/were</td>
<td>seen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>write</td>
<td></td>
<td>ridden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>fly</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>win</td>
<td></td>
<td>bought</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>take</td>
<td>swam</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Write questions and answers with ever and never. Use the Present perfect.

1 A: you / run / a marathon / ?
B: in the city ✗ / in the countryside ✓

2 A: Analía / drive / a truck / ?
B: a truck ✗ / a van ✓

3 A: Francis and Henry / dance / tango / ?
B: tango ✗ / salsa ✓

4 A: Felipe / eat / spaghetti / ?
B: spaghetti ✗ / pizza ✓

3. Put the verbs in the Past simple or Present perfect form.

1 A: ____________ (you / ever / be) to Japan?
B: No, I __________ (have). But I __________ (visit) China in 2001.

2 I ____________ (never / see) a snake, but yesterday I __________ (see) a spider and it __________ (be) very frightening.

3 A: ____________ (Anita / ever / win) a prize?
B: Oh, yes. The Writers’ International Association __________ (give) her many prizes. Last year, she __________ (receive) the first prize in poetry.

4 A: Who ____________ (take) this photograph?
B: My sister Andrea ____________ (take) it when she __________ (travel) to Toronto.

4. Put the verbs in the Present simple, Past simple or Present perfect form.

I 1 __________ (just / see) my best friend Natalia. She 2 __________ (be) a personal trainer. She 3 __________ (love) her job and 4 __________ (work) very hard. She 5 __________ (have) many funny experiences. Last year, for example, she 6 __________ (train) a young girl that 7 __________ (run) the 42 km marathon of Buenos Aires. It 8 __________ (be) really hard work! 9 __________ (you / ever / do) gym with a personal trainer?
**Vocabulary**

5 Complete the sentences with the opposites of the words in the box.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ignorant</th>
<th>interesting</th>
<th>stressful</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>terrific</td>
<td>wonderful</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Living in the country is ________ .

2 Horacio solves Maths problems very quickly. He is very ________ .

3 The boy had an ________ experience when the dog chased him.

4 The book was so ________ that nobody finished it.

5 Jane’s camping experience was so ________ that she sold her tent.

**Reading**

8 Read the text and answer the questions.

Our lifestyle has changed dramatically over the last three or four decades. Women have changed their role and now share more responsibilities with men. Now fathers change diapers and mothers do business. Both men and women work outside their homes.

But in the last decade, this is becoming more common and there are some options that make life easier.

Computers have made it possible for people to work from their homes. Parents don't need to leave their children with unknown people. They can look after them while they do e-work.

Many companies have started selling online, and buying many products is easy and fast. Modern devices have changed the way we cook or do housework. We can buy takeaway food and heat it in the microwave oven, or even have it delivered. Floors are gleaming after just mopping them. New products are appearing every day to make our life easier.

It feels good to be living in this era! I wouldn’t like to live in any other. And, some day, I’d like to live in an intelligent house.

1 How has life changed in the last three or four decades?

2 List three things that have changed in the last decade.

3 Why is e-work a good change?

4 What is happening every day to make our life easier?

5 What would the writer like to do some day?

9 Write about the lifestyle of a person you admire. Include:

- His / Her everyday life.
- Why he / she has called your attention.
- What he / she has done recently.
- His / Her dreams for the future.
> Grammar

1 Write sentences using the zero conditional.
   1 if / we not sleep well / we have a headache
   ________________________________________________
   2 babies cry / if / they be hungry
   ________________________________________________
   3 if / you not study / you not learn
   ________________________________________________
   4 teenagers work hard / if / lessons be interesting
   ________________________________________________
   5 if / we do gym / we get tired
   ________________________________________________

2 Complete with must, mustn’t or don’t have to.

When we are at school, we _______ follow rules. We _______ run in the corridors and we _______ stay in the classroom during lessons. We _______ to sweep the floor, but we _______ keep the classroom clean. We _______ throw papers on the floor. We _______ say “good morning” to teachers and we _______ talk when they are teaching. We _______ be our teachers’ friends, but we _______ respect them.

3 Match the problems (1-5) with the pieces of advice (a-e). Use should or shouldn’t.
   1 Fred is tired.
   2 Maggy has red eyes.
   3 The children are hungry.
   4 You are too nervous.
   5 I’ve got a toothache.

   1 ___________________________
   2 ___________________________
   3 ___________________________
   4 ___________________________
   5 ___________________________

   a see a dentist.
   b go on working.
   c visit the optician.
   d relax.
   e skip breakfast.

> Vocabulary

4 Read and complete the adjectives.

   1 When things go wrong, I feel _______.
   2 When I can’t relax, I am _______.
   3 When I don’t sleep 8 hours, I feel _______.
   4 When I work at night, I feel _______ in the morning.
   5 When my mum is ill, I am _______.
> Writing

7 Look at the information and report the results of the survey about teenage health awareness. Use the expressions in the box.

1 100% do some sport
2 80% sleep 7 or 8 hours a day
3 54% eat fruit and vegetables
4 23% suffer from eating disorders
5 0% consume drugs
6 10% smoke

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>a few</th>
<th>all of them</th>
<th>more than half</th>
<th>most of them</th>
<th>nobody</th>
<th>under a quarter</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

> Reading

6 Read the text and complete the sentences.

Volcanoes and health problems

A volcano is similar to a mountain, but it has a crack at its summit. When a volcano erupts, there are many consequences. The first, and maybe the most important, is that people are scared. If the lava comes out of the opening, it covers and destroys the surrounding areas.

At the beginning, ashes and gases come out of the crater. If people breathe them, they cough and have a sore throat and their eyes get red.

People should stay at home. If they have to go out to work or study, they must cover their noses and mouths.

Planes must stop flying because ash clouds cover the sky and it is dangerous to pilot them.

1 People are scared when _________ .
2 People have a sore throat if _______.
3 People shouldn’t _________.
4 Planes mustn’t _________.
Grammar

1 Write predictions about what you think might happen in the next 10 years. Use will or won’t.
   1 robots / replace teachers
   2 weekends / have 5 days
   3 cost of living / go up
   4 China / become world’s richest nation
   5 legal age for driving / drop to sixteen

2 Rewrite the predictions in Exercise 1 using I think or I don’t think.
   1
   2
   3
   4
   5

3 Complete the sentences with will, won’t and the verbs in the box.

   pass       have       like       be       come

   1 Sorry I can’t do it. I ___________ enough time.
   2 You haven’t worked hard enough. You ___________ your exams.
   3 Your mum ___________ happy if you wash all the dishes for her.
   4 The show is wonderful. Paul ___________ it.
   5 He loves the theatre. He ___________ with us tomorrow.

4 Circle the correct option.
   1 We might / might not have enough money to buy her a present. We only have $10.
   2 Sandra forgot her bag so we might / might not have enough money to buy the tickets.
   3 You might / might not forget your wallet – don’t leave it on the table.
   4 We might / might not be able to go to Paris, we haven’t got enough holidays.
   5 I might / might not win the lottery, because I am very lucky!

5 Complete the sentences. Use going to and the verbs in brackets.
   1 He is ___________ (buy) some new books.
   2 She is ___________ (not make) a cake. She will buy some sandwiches.
   3 Are you ___________ (sing) in the concert tomorrow?
   4 He was just ___________ (have) breakfast when we arrived.
   5 I’m sure it’s ___________ (rain). The sky is grey.

6 Write sentences using the first conditional.
   1 We / not take a map / get lost in the city
   2 She / win / the lottery / buy a house with a garden
   3 I / study hard / pass all my exams
   4 They / not have enough money / go to the theatre / have to stay at home
   5 He / move to the country / buy a new house
> Vocabulary

7 Fill in the blanks with words from the box.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>be</th>
<th>get</th>
<th>have (x2)</th>
<th>live</th>
<th>numerologist</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

My friend Priscilla is a 1_________. She predicts the future reading numbers. She said that I will 2_________ a very happy life. She told me that I will 3_________ married to a very good man and that we will 4_________ three children. I asked her if I will 5_________ abroad, and she said that I might. I don’t mind if her predictions are true or not. I just want to 6_________ happy!

> Reading

9 Read the text. True or false?

Joan Marie grew up with her Italian grandmother, Antonella, who taught her that the universe is very mysterious and there are special secrets all around us, in nature, in the heavens and even in our own souls. Her grandmother taught her a special language and told her that if she listened carefully to the flowers, to the rocks and stones, to the oceans as the tides come and go and to her dreams, she could find out wonderful secrets.

Each of the little secrets that Antonella taught her family seemed to have incredible power to attract wealth, health and happiness. Today, Joan Marie uses the same secrets to help people as her grandmother did.

1 Joan Marie learnt about the universe from her grandfather.  
2 Her grandmother taught her to listen to nature.  
3 Joan Marie’s grandmother knew many secrets.  
4 Joan Marie now helps people by using her grandmother’s secrets.

> Communication

8 Complete the dialogue using the words from the box.

fortune likely spend say unlikely

A: What does your 1_________ cookie say?
B: It says that I am going to marry a prince!
A: That’s 2_________ !
B: Yes, you are right. What does yours 3_________?
A: Mine says that I will 4_________ a lot of money!
B: That’s very 5_________. You have a lot of bills to pay this month!

> Writing

10 Use these ideas to write about Alfredo’s future.

• This will happen: finish school, study architecture, have many friends
• This won’t happen: go to live in the country, have a pet
• This might happen: have a lot of work, buy a car

________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
Write sentences. Use the Present perfect and for or since.

1. Mary / not live / Madrid / 2005
2. He / be / a doctor / three years
3. She / not play / piano / two years
4. I / study / English / a long time
5. Joe / study / French / January

Write questions for the following answers. Use How long.

1. I’ve lived here for six years.
2. She’s had this car since April.
3. I have known Peter since I was 12.
4. I’ve had this jacket for more than ten years.
5. He’s been at this school since January last year.

Complete the sentences using the Present perfect or Past simple.

1. Nick _______ (buy) his bike in March.
   He _______ (have) it for six months.
2. We _______ (start) the project work three months ago. We _______ (work) on it for three months.
3. Jane _______ (meet) George two years ago. They _______ (know) each other for two years.
4. You _______ (lend) me your book last year. I _______ (have) it for ten months.
5. The students _______ (decide) to travel to Mendoza when they were in the first course. They _______ (plan) their graduation trip for five years.

Use comparative and superlative adverbs to complete the sentences about how to be a better tennis player.

1. You should train _______ (hard) because you must run _______ (fast) of all players.
2. You should eat _______ (carefully) to keep a balanced diet.
3. You can’t go dancing every weekend. You should go to bed _______ (early) than your friends.

Vocabulary

Match.

1. The colour of your skin should not be important.
2. Even children are trained as soldiers and carry guns.
3. AIDS kills thousands of people every year.
4. Many adults cannot read or write.
5. The big boys always took the sandwiches from the little boys.

- a illiteracy
- b war
- c disease
- d bullying
- e racism
A lot of people work to help others. Women in my city collect bingo to raise money for the local hospital. At school we have organise books, notebooks and pens for children in the Toba reduction and we go to the children’s hospital to do voluntary work on Saturdays. And the factory where my father works will sponsor a race of handicapped children. It feels good when we are useful!

**Communication**

**Complete the conversation with expressions from the box.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Can you</th>
<th>do for you</th>
<th>help you</th>
<th>lend me</th>
<th>of course</th>
<th>Sorry</th>
<th>that’s great</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

ADRIANA: Hi Daniel! 1 do me a favour?

DANIEL: Yes, 2 . What can I 3 ?

ADRIANA: Can you 4 your English dictionary?

DANIEL: 5 , I can’t. But I can 6 with your task.

ADRIANA: Oh, 7 ! Thank you.

**Reading**

**Read the text and choose the correct answer.**

The Talking Book Service is a foundation which provides audio books to blind people.

1. The Talking Book Service is a foundation which … .
   - a reads for blind people
   - b lends audio books to blind people
   - c lends CDs to blind people

2. Volunteers … over 35,000 books.
   - a have lent
   - b have recorded
   - c have bought

3. The Talking Book Service … .
   - a gets money from members
   - b receives support from the government
   - c receives support from private enterprises

**Writing**

**Write a short paragraph about the Talking Book Service. Use the text below to help you.**

I think the work of the Talking Book Service is … . It is important because … . We shouldn’t … . We should … .
Grammar

1. Complete the sentences with the Present simple or the Present continuous form of the verbs in brackets.
   1. George _________ (not drive) because he hasn’t got a driving licence.
   2. Armand comes from Paris, but he _________ (live) in England at the moment.
   3. Ana _________ (study) psychology at the University of Bristol now.
   4. He _________ (go) to the gym five times a week.
   5. We _________ (live) in New York, but we grew up in Madrid.

2. Complete the sentences using can, can’t, could or couldn’t.
   1. My English is better and now I _________ ask for what I want when I go shopping.
   2. Last year I _________ ask for anything in English.
   3. This year I _________ read a newspaper in English, but two years ago I _________.
   4. Six months ago, I _________ order a meal in an English restaurant.
   5. Last year, in my English class I _________ ask sensible questions, but now I _________.

3. Fill in the blanks with too much, too many, enough, too or a lot.
   I like going to shopping centres because there are _________ of shops in the same place. Sometimes there are _________ people, but if you go early _________ you can move comfortably. You don’t need to take _________ money because you can buy clothes that are not _________ expensive.

4. Complete with the correct form of the Past simple or Past continuous.
   Mr Lonely _________ (travel) by train to Scotland. He _________ (plan) some things to do with his childhood friends. He _________ (want) to spend a day fishing and another day visiting his old school.
   While he _________ (daydream) he _________ (hear) a loud noise. The train driver _________ (try) to stop the train, but it _________ (move) too fast.
   Suddenly, the train _________ (crash) into a lorry. There _________ (be) a disaster. A lot of people _________ (be) injured. Mr Lonely’s dreams, lost!

5. Complete questions and answers about Mr Lonely.
   1. What _________, Mr Lonely _________? He _________ by train to Scotland.
   2. How _________ he _________ to spend his days in Scotland? He _________ to spend one day fishing and one day _________ his old school.
   3. Why couldn’t the train driver _________? Because the train _________ too fast.
   4. What _________ suddenly? The train _________ into a lorry.
   5. How many people _________? A lot.

6. Complete the chart.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infinitive</th>
<th>Past simple</th>
<th>Past participle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 be</td>
<td>_________</td>
<td>_________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 _________</td>
<td>rode</td>
<td>_________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 see</td>
<td>_________</td>
<td>_________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 _________</td>
<td>_________</td>
<td>_________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 win</td>
<td>_________</td>
<td>_________</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Use verbs from the chart in Exercise 6 to complete the following sentences.

1. ________ you ever ________ to Mar del Plata? Yes, I ________ there two years ago.

2. ________ your sister ever ________ a horse? No, but she ________ ________ seals at Sea World.

3. ________ your parents ever ________ the lottery? No, they ________ . But they ________ a car in a raffle.

Vocabulary

Cross out three letters in each line and find adjectives. Then, write the opposites.

1. LINTERLALINGENT
   ________  ________

2. HEALIRD
   ________  ________

3. ABOARDING
   ________  ________

4. CEASUTRAL
   ________  ________

5. OBARIGEHT
   ________  ________

For each first part of a sentence (1-10) find a second part (a-j).

1. I hate looking up
   a. by plane.

2. I usually chat with
   b. so we can’t see her hair.

3. Baggy
   c. that I fell asleep.

4. She’s wearing a big cap
   d. a terrific experience.

5. Designer’s clothes
   e. here in this country house.

6. The film was so boring
   f. words in the dictionary.

7. I would like
   g. to see an UFO.

8. I have never travelled
   h. friends in the Internet.

9. Visiting Florence has been
   i. are too expensive.

10. I’m having a relaxing time
    j. jeans don’t suit me.

Communication

Find six questions to complete the dialogue below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Where</th>
<th>What</th>
<th>are you doing</th>
<th>you could understand?</th>
<th>First</th>
<th>language</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>do</td>
<td>you</td>
<td>was</td>
<td>in</td>
<td>could</td>
<td>first</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Have</td>
<td>live?</td>
<td>When place?</td>
<td>Buenos Aires?</td>
<td>understand?</td>
<td>the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you</td>
<td>in a</td>
<td>different</td>
<td>speak?</td>
<td>you</td>
<td>was</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ever</td>
<td>lived</td>
<td>How many</td>
<td>languages</td>
<td>can</td>
<td>Which</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

LUJÁN: 1. ____________________ ?

STEVE: I live in Rosario.

LUJÁN: 2. ____________________ ?

STEVE: Yes, I have lived in many different countries.

LUJÁN: 3. ____________________ ?

STEVE: When I was a little child.

LUJÁN: 4. ____________________ ?

STEVE: I’m teaching languages.

LUJÁN: 5. ____________________ ?

STEVE: I can speak English, French and Italian.

LUJÁN: 6. ____________________ ?

STEVE: I could understand English because my mother spoke to me in English.
11 Read Luis’s article about his visit to Vancouver.

Visiting Vancouver has given us the opportunity to enjoy different kinds of landscapes. We have seen mountains, valleys, streams, lakes and the seaside. We have also walked around the old city. It took us a whole day, but while we were walking I imagined the immigrants living in those houses.

The climate was mild and sometimes, at midday, it was really warm.

I could communicate with the Canadians because I can speak English. In Vancouver most people use English in everyday conversation. My sister decided to study English because she couldn’t move about the city alone. She only speaks Spanish and nobody could understand her there.

Mum and Dad walked for hours! They ate the traditional breakfast with sausages, French fries, peanut and the like, but they kept fit walking!

It was a great experience for all of us. We had the chance to learn and have fun together. I would like to visit a different city each year.

Luis

12 Read the text again and find words meaning:

1 Chance:

2 Area of countryside:

3 Not very cold:

13 Answer.

1 Did Luis like the trip?
2 Who went with him?
3 When did Luis imagine immigrants living in the old houses?
4 Why was English useful for Luis?
5 Why did Luis’s parents keep fit?
6 What would Luis like to do each year?

14 Read the fact file about Francis Millet and write a description of his lifestyle in 80 words.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME / AGE</th>
<th>Francis Millet, 24</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>JOB</td>
<td>Saxophonist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Plays solos and sometimes with a band.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>On weekdays works as shop assistant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HOUSE</td>
<td>Small house in the countryside.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RECENT ACTIVITIES</td>
<td>Bought a motorbike to go to work.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Recorded a new CD.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LIKES</td>
<td>Playing his music all over the world. Been to Chile, Uruguay, USA, and Mexico.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FAMILY</td>
<td>Not married. No girlfriend.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DREAM</td>
<td>Become famous all over the world and give a concert at the Carnegie Hall.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Grammar

1 Complete with the correct form of the Present simple or the Present continuous.

Alexandra 1________ (be) a genius. She 2________ (speak) Spanish, German, English and Italian. Her parents 3________ (be) from Europe. They 4________ (speak) English and Italian at home. Alexandra 5________ (not / have) any problem to communicate with people around the world. She 6________ (love) learning languages. Now, she 7________ (study) French and she 8________ (plan) to go to Paris with her friends. They 9________ (save) money for the trip. They 10________ (be) really anxious.

2 Ask questions about Alexandra.

1 ________ ________ she a genius? Because she can speak four languages.
2 ________ languages ________ her parents speak at home? English and Italian.
3 ________ ________ Alexandra love doing? Learning languages.
4 ________ ________ she doing now? A course on French.
5 ________ ________ Alexandra and her friends planning to go? To Paris.

3 Put the verbs in brackets in the Past simple or Present perfect form.

I 1________ (go) to the Iguazú Falls two months ago. I 2________ (be) to many places in my life, but they are the most beautiful natural environment I 3________ (ever / see). We 4________ (walk) among trees and 5________ (hear) the birds and the falling water. I 6________ (never / feel) so impressed by a view before. The water 7________ (seem) to be a white curtain.

4 Put the verbs in brackets in the Present simple, Past simple or Present perfect form.

Javier is a professional ice skater. He 1________ (love) his work so he 2________ (not / mind) practising for long hours. He 3________ (participate) in competitions for 20 years. He 4________ (win) important prizes. Last year, he 5________ (receive) the golden medal in the Olympic games. But the reward he 6________ (prefer) is the Glass Cup his family 7________ (give) him when he 8________ (skate) for the first time. He 9________ (keep) it on a shelf over his bed since he got it.

5 Circle the correct option.

We 1________ are going to visit / will visit the planetarium next Friday. If we 2________ are going to arrive / arrive on time, we 3________ will see / are going to see an eclipse. Our teacher says there 4________ might / should be a scientist there, so we 5________ might / should prepare some questions. I 6________ don’t / shouldn’t think that’s possible, but I 7________ will write / write some just in case.

6 For each first part of a sentence (1-7) find a second part (a-g).

1 I think
2 The climate might
3 If we win the lottery, we
4 She is going
5 Francisca visits museums
6 People shouldn’t discriminate
7 They have lived here

a to fly to Chile.
b since 1998.
c summers will be longer.
d will buy a farm.
e at weekends.
f others if they have different ideas.
g get colder.
7. **Ask and answer questions. Use **How long...? and since or for.**

1. George and Henry / be / friends? (5 years old)

2. They / live / in that house? (over 20 years)


5. You / work / with the elderly? (6 years)

8. **Choose the correct option.**

1. You mustn’t / don’t have to finish now. You can go on working tomorrow.

2. You must / mustn’t study because you have a test.

3. You have to / mustn’t hunt animals in danger.

4. We don’t have to / mustn’t speak English, but it’s really useful.

5. I mustn’t / don’t have to eat junk food because I’m on a diet.

9. **What should they do?**

1. Alice is sad.

2. Henry has a headache.

3. The students are going to have an exam next week.

4. We want to get a job.

5. I’m tired.

10. **Write sentences using the zero conditional.**

1. if / I / be / tired / I / not go out

2. if / we / be / responsible / we / behave politely

3. if / parents / argue / we / not / participate

4. if / Alice / get / good grades / her parents / give / her / presents

5. if / you / help / me / I / finish soon

11. **Circle the correct option.**

1. She helps me more happily / the most happily than her sister.

2. Who works harder / the hardest in the group?

3. You should try to do best / better at school. Your grades are not good enough.

4. Who gets up more earlier / the earliest at home?

5. They reacted the most violently / more violently than their opponents.

12. **Match the halves.**

1. get

2. live

3. win

4. have

5. be

a. happy / rich

b. the lottery / a prize
c. a happy marriage / a long life
d. ill / married / divorced
e. in the country / downtown
13 Find two words related to feelings in each line.

1 upset relaxed
2 exciteddown
3 anxiousproud
4 angrysatisfied
5 comfortablenaked

14 Use words from Exercise 13 to complete the sentences.

1 When you are ________, you want to rest.
2 If you are ________, you are not happy.
3 When you are ________, you are happy with what you do or get.
4 If you feel ________, you are calm.

16 Read again and answer.

1 Who started the project at school?
2 Could they choose different options?
3 Has Gregorio been interested in solidarity projects?
4 Did he enjoy the experience?
5 What would he like to do?

17 Writing

Write a short paragraph about yourself. Use these questions and the text below to help you.

- What's the first thing you can remember?
- Who was your best friend at primary school?
- What's your favourite hobby and when did you become interested in it?
- And what about the future? What are your personal and professional dreams?

The first thing I remember is ________

My best friend was ________

I enjoy ________

I would like to ________

> Reading

15 Read Gregorio’s post. True or false?

The best school project ever!
I have always been interested in helping people, but I didn’t know how to do it until our Social Science teacher invited us to do a solidarity project.
She gave us many options. Most students chose to visit elderly people while some of us wanted to tell stories to the ill kids in hospital.
We voted and half of the group organised a show for the elderly. A quarter of the group wrote stories to tell the kids and the rest decided not to participate.
Many of us felt so happy with the experience that we would like to repeat it every year. There is nothing more rewarding than having fun with people who are usually lonely and sad.
Would you like to join us?
Write to gregorio_solidario@yupi.com.

1 Gregorio has always known how to help people.
2 100% of the students wanted to visit elderly people.
3 25% of the students went to hospital.

4 Many students would like to do it again.
Diagnostic Test A

1. 1. is  2. studies  3. has got  4. is  5. repairs
   6. have got
2. 1. Is Anita a teacher?
   No, she isn't. She is a student.
2. Has she got a sister?
   No, she hasn't. She's got a brother.
3. Does Peter build houses?
   No, he doesn't. He repairs cars.
4. Are Anita's parents doctors?
   No, they aren't. They are bakers.
3. 1. plays  2. gets  3. has  4. puts on  5. ring
   6. cycle
4. 1. Does / play / Yes / does
   2. Do / No / don't
   3. is / It's
   4. is / decorating / is
5. 1. got up  2. wanted  3. arrived  4. met  5. played
   6. had
5. 1. got up late on Saturday.
   2. Did Andrea go to school?
   3. Mariana was at the club.
   4. Did they eat junk food?
   5. They didn’t go back home by bike.
6. 1. Andrea got up late on Saturday.
   2. Did Andrea go to school?
   3. Mariana was at the club.
   4. Did they eat junk food?
   5. They didn’t go back home by bike.
7. 1. Why did Andrea get up early on Saturday? To go to the club.
   2. Why did she meet Mariana at the club? To play tennis.
   3. Why did Andrea and Mariana go to the club canteen? To have lunch.
   4. Why did they take the bus? To go back home.
8. 1. I’m going to visit uncle Jack.
   2. We aren't going to go fishing.
   3. Are aunt Helena and uncle Jack going to visit grandma?
   4. Is their dog, Bossy, going to play with me?
9. 1. He shouldn’t see The Mystery of the Tower.
   2. We should go to the baker's.
   3. She should study at university.
   4. He shouldn’t get up late.
   5. You shouldn’t eat chocolate.
10. 1. because  2. but
   3. and
11. 1. the worst
   2. taller than
   3. noisier than
   4. the most difficult
   5. more expensive than
12. 1. any  2. a
   3. Are  4. How many
   5. How much
   6. is
   7. are
   8. How many
   9. are
   10. a lot
13. 1. carrot  2. oil
   3. dog
   4. butterfly
14. a. 3  b. 2  c. 1  d. 7  e. 4
   f. 6  g. 5  h. 8
15. 1. Junk food
   2. A habit
   3. tradition
16. 1. Because people work full-time. Because people can eat it quickly in short breaks.
   2. When she was living in Tel Aviv.
   3. Eating his mother’s desserts.
17. Student's own answer.

Unit Check 1 A

1. 1. work  2. speaks  3. helps  4. does
   5. visit  6. do they do  7. don’t like  8. love
2. 1. Where do Peter and Mary work?
   They work at a bilingual school.
   2. What languages does Peter speak?
   He speaks Toba and Tehuelche.
   3. Does Mary speak Toba?
   No, she doesn’t.
   4. Who do Peter and Mary often visit?
   They often visit the aborigines.

Unit Check 2 A

1. 1. My parents were sleeping.
   2. Brenda was phoning a friend.
   3. Jason was playing video games.
   4. Fofy, my dog, was eating a bone.
   5. My brother and I were studying for a test.
2. 1. were you doing
   2. was not sitting
   3. was looking for
   4. Was your sister walking
   5. was studying
   6. Were your friends listening
   7. were playing
3. 1. flooded
   2. calm / rescued
   3. destroyed
   4. blew
4. 1. was shining / arrived
   2. smelt / destroyed
   3. was climbing / fell
5 1. In 1923
2. He was a carpenter.
3. He was working in the cardiovascular surgery department.
4. He died.

6 1. and 2. but

Unit Check 3 A
1. Has Alexia ever ridden a motorbike?
   She has never ridden a motorbike in the city, but she has just ridden a motorbike in the countryside.
2. Have the Watsons ever won the lottery?
   They have never won the lottery, but they have just won an important prize.
3. Have you ever eaten crocodile?
   I have never eaten crocodile, but I’ve just eaten seafood.
4. Have we ever driven a bus?
   We have never driven a bus, but we have just driven a van.
5. Has Gastón ever run a marathon?
   He has never run a marathon, but he has just run a race.

Unit Check 4 A
1. eat / are
2. don’t study / don’t learn
3. fall / are
4. enjoy / solve
5. plans / participate

Unit Check 5 A
1. will / will
2. won’t / will
1. is going to be
2. are you doing / I’ll go
3. is going to drink
4. I’ll win
1. The police might not catch the thief.
2. Francis might get the job.
3. Sandra might not pass the exam.
4. The bus might leave before they arrive.
5. They might not miss it.
4. What time is she going to arrive?
2. What will they finish next month?
3. Who might he help?
4. Where are you/we going to travel?
5. What will you do after 2015?
1. study / will pass
2. will have / lives
3. will travel / go
4. don’t work / won’t finish
5. gets / won’t live
6. Don’t take superstitions seriously
7. Because they are seen as the image of bad luck.
2. In Egypt.
3. He will come back home safely from the seas.

Unit Check 6 A
1. since 2. since 5. for
2. How long have you studied English?
2. When did Brenda live in France?
3. How long has Vicky worked for LB & Co?
4. When did we start the charity?
3. did not like 2. has not stopped
3. met 4. started
5. have they done 6. have made
4. more carefully 2. the hardest
3. more actively 4. the earliest
5. F 2. F 3. F
6. 1. For over 10 years.
2. When their families are ready to receive them back or when they are legally adopted.
3. They will suffer.
4. Because they are brought up in a family.

Test 1 A
1. Do you want 2. helps
3. study 4. is
5. doesn’t speak
2. are you doing 2. ‘m looking
3. is sitting 4. Is he reading
5. ‘s chatting 6. are playing
3. What time does your sister usually start her day?
2. Who is cooking at home now?
3. How many people speak English around the world?
4. What are you doing this afternoon?
5. Where does Anna like to skate?
4. Student’s own answer.
5. like / love / hate / don’t mind travelling
2. like / love / hate / don’t mind watching
3. like / love / hate / don’t mind reading
4. like / love / hate / don’t mind going
5. like / love / hate / don’t mind doing
6. travel    7. write
2. communicate     8. chat
3. useful    9. listen
4. about    10. watch
5. hard    11. do
6. look up

7. 1. love    7. check-in
2. because    8. queue
3. online    9. waiting
4. surfing    10. delayed
5. download    11. backpack
6. don’t mind    12. trolley case

8. 1. average    3. unintended
2. fingerprint    4. empower

9. 1. We can learn about their personalities and social connections.
2. They show hidden thoughts and feelings.
3. The words we choose can change our emotional state and allow us to think in a more qualitative way.

10. Student’s own answer.

Test 2 A

1. wasn’t watching / was doing
2. were eating / went
3. was doing / rang
4. came / were sleeping
5. were playing / began

2. 1. The Mayor is usually having breakfast, but on January 10th, 1973 he was helping people in the streets.
2. The Government workers are usually going to their offices, but on January 10th, 1973 they were checking the damages in their houses.
3. The doctors are usually treating sick people at the hospital, but on January 10th, 1973 they were driving ambulances in the streets.
4. The children are usually getting up to go to school, but on January 10th, 1973 they were crying terrified.

6. 1. was / having
2. were the Government workers doing
3. were the doctors driving the
4. were / crying
5. was / phoning

4. a. 5    b. 1    c. 4    d. 2    e. 3

5. 1. became
2. got
3. was crying
4. was trembling
5. had
6. didn’t know
7. took
8. started
9. walked
10. arrived
11. was
12. was treating
13. was suffering
14. saved

Disasters: tsunami, fire, storm
Actions: rescue, help, save

7. 1. flood
2. fire
3. earthquake
4. calm down
5. saved

8. a. 2    b. 3    c. 8    d. 6    e. 7
f. 1    g. 4    h. 5

9. 1. She was born in 1929 in Germany.
2. They were afraid of being sent to death camps.
3. They hid in an old building for two years.
4. 12.
5. Her diary was found after she died.

Answers: a. 2    b. 3    c. 8    d. 6    e. 7

Test 3 A

1. have ever run a marathon?
2. Has Anaïlia ever driven a truck?
3. Have Francis and Henry ever danced tango?
4. Has Felipe ever eaten spaghetti?
5. Have you ever met Eugenia’s father?
6. Have you ever lived / been / haven’t / visited

3. 1. Have you ever been / haven’t / visited
2. have never seen / saw / was
3. Has Anita ever won / gave / received
4. has taken / took / travelled

4. a. have just seen
b. is
c. loves
4. trained
2. ran
3. was
4. works
4. boring
5. terrible

5. 1. relaxing
2. smart
3. awful
4. would like

6. 1. ever lived
2. doing
3. b. 4. e. 5. a
2. on a farm  5. wouldn’t like
3. you like

1. Life has changed dramatically over the last three or four decades.
2. Women share more responsibilities with men. Fathers change diapers and mothers do business. Both men and women work outside their home.
3. People can work from their homes, so parents don’t need to leave their children with unknown people.
4. New products are appearing every day to make our life easier.
5. The writer would like to live in an intelligent house.

Student’s own answer.

Test 4 A

1. If we don’t sleep well, we have a headache.
2. Babies cry if they are hungry.
3. If you don’t study, you don’t learn.
4. Teenagers work hard if lessons are interesting.
5. If we do gym, we get tired.

6. must  7. mustn’t
3. must  8. mustn’t
4. don’t have to 9. don’t have to
5. must  10. must

1. Fred is tired. He shouldn’t go on working.
2. Maggy has red eyes. She should see a dentist.
3. The children are hungry. They shouldn’t skip breakfast.
4. You are too nervous. You should relax.
5. I’ve got a toothache. I should see a dentist.

1. depressed / down
2. stressed
3. tired
4. sleepy
5. worried

1. How can I help
2. feel very well.
3. What the matter
4. does it hurt
5. can’t move
6. sprained ankle
7. take
8. in bed

1. a volcano erupts
2. they breathe the ashes and gases
3. go out (of their homes)
4. fly

7 Possible answer: Teenagers have been asked some questions about their health. And these are the results. All of them do some sport and most of them sleep between 7 and 8 hours a day. More than half the teenagers eat fruit and vegetables, but under a quarter suffer from eating disorders. A few of them smoke and none takes drugs.

Test 5 A

1. Student’s own answer.
2. Student’s own answer.
3. 1. won’t have  4. will like
2. won’t pass  5. will come
3. will be

1. might not  4. might not
2. might not  5. might
3. might

6. If we don’t take a map, we will get lost in the city.
2. If she wins the lottery, she will buy a house with a garden.
3. If I study hard, I will pass all my exams.
4. If they don’t have enough money, they won’t go to the theatre and they will have to stay at home.
5. If he moves to the country, he will buy a new house.

7. 1. numerologist
2. have
3. get
4. have
5. live
6. be

8. 1. fortune
2. unlikely
3. say


10 Student’s own answer.

Test 6 A

1. Mary has not lived in Madrid since 2005.
2. He has been waiting to see the doctor since four o’clock.
3. She has not played the piano for two years.
4. I have studied English for a long time.
5. Joe has studied French since January.

2. How long have you lived here?
2. How long has she had this car?
3. How long have you known Peter?
4. How long have you had this jacket?
5. How long has he been at this school?

Past simple: last Monday, in 2001, yesterday
Present perfect: since 10 am, for five years, since January

1. bought / has had
2. started / have worked
3. met / have known
4. lent / have had
5. decided / have planned

1. harder / the fastest
2. more carefully
3. earlier

1. e  2. b  3. c  4. a  5. d

1. organise
2. raise
3. collected
4. do
5. sponsor

1. Can you
2. of course
3. do for you
4. lend me
5. Sorry
6. help you
7. that’s great

9. 1. b  2. b  3. c

10 Student’s own answer.
Review Test 1 A

1. doesn't drive
2. is living
3. is studying
4. goes
5. live

2. can
2. could
3. can / couldn't
4. could
5. couldn't / can

3. a lot
2. too many
3. enough
4. too much
5. too

4. was travelling
2. was planning
3. wanted
4. was daydreaming
5. heard
6. was trying
7. was moving
8. crashed
9. was
10. were

5. was / doing / was travelling
2. was / planning / wanted / visiting
3. stop the train / was moving
4. happened / crashed
5. were injured

6. was - were / been
2. ride / ridden
3. saw / seen
4. meet / met
5. won / won

7. Have / been / was
2. Has / ridden / has seen
3. Have / won / haven't / won

8. Intelligent / Ignorant
2. Hard / Easy
3. Boring / Interesting
4. Casual / Formal
5. Bright / Dark

9. f 2. h 3. j 4. b
5. i 6. c 7. g 8. a
9. d 10. e

10. Where do you live?
2. Have you ever lived in a different place?
3. When was that?

4. What are you doing in Buenos Aires?
5. How many languages can you speak?
6. Which was the first language you could understand?

11. Opportunity
2. Landscape

12. Yes, he did.
2. His parents and his sister.
3. While he was walking around the old city.
4. Because he could communicate with the Canadians.
5. Because they were walking for hours.
6. He would like to visit a different country.

13 Student's own answer.

Review Test 2 A

1. is
2. speaks
3. are
4. speak
5. doesn't have

6. loves
7. is doing
8. is planning
9. are saving
10. are

1. Why is
2. What / do
3. What does

4. Why
5. What is

3. went
2. have been
3. have ever seen
4. walked
5. heard
6. have never felt
7. seemed

1. loves
2. doesn't mind
3. has participated
4. has won
5. received

6. prefers
7. gave
8. skated
9. has kept

5. are going to visit
2. arrive
3. will see
4. might
5. should
6. don't
7. will write

6. 1. c 2. g 3. d 4. a
5. e 6. f 7. b

7. How long have George and Henry been friends? Since they were 5 years old.
2. How long have we lived in this house? For over 20 years.
5. How long have you work with the elderly? For 6 years.

8. 1. don't have to
2. must
3. mustn't
4. don't have to
5. mustn't

9 Student's own answers. They must use should.

10. 1. If I'm tired, I don't go out.
2. If we are responsible, we behave politely.
3. If parents argue, we don't participate.
4. If Alice gets good grades, her parents give her presents
5. If you help me, I finish soon.

11. 1. more happily
2. the hardest
3. better
4. the earliest
5. more violently

12. 1. d 2. e 3. b 4. c 5. a

13. 1. upset / relaxed
2. excited / down
3. anxious / proud
4. angry / satisfied
5. comfortable / tired

14. 1. tired
2. upset
3. proud / satisfied
4. relaxed


16. 1. The Social Science teacher.
2. Yes, they could.
3. Yes, he has.
4. Yes, he did.
5. He would like to repeat it every year.

17 Student's own answer.

E-Book


1. Enseñanza de Inglés. I. Maldonado, María Alicia, adapt. II. Título.

CDD 420.7

The Publisher would like to acknowledge María Alicia Maldonado for her participation in the writing of the Extra Practice booklet, the Teacher’s Resource Bank and online tests.


This edition published by
Pearson Río de la Plata, 2012

Publisher Silvina Ferrante

Editor Guadalupe Herrera

Design Eclipse Gráfica Creativa

Production Karina Liste

Cover design Eclipse Gráfica Creativa
The Teacher’s Resource Bank offers several instances of formal testing:

- A diagnostic test
- Quick unit checks
- Unit tests
- Review tests (mid-term and end-of year)

Version B of these checks and tests at
www.pearsonelt.com.ar/wu/tests