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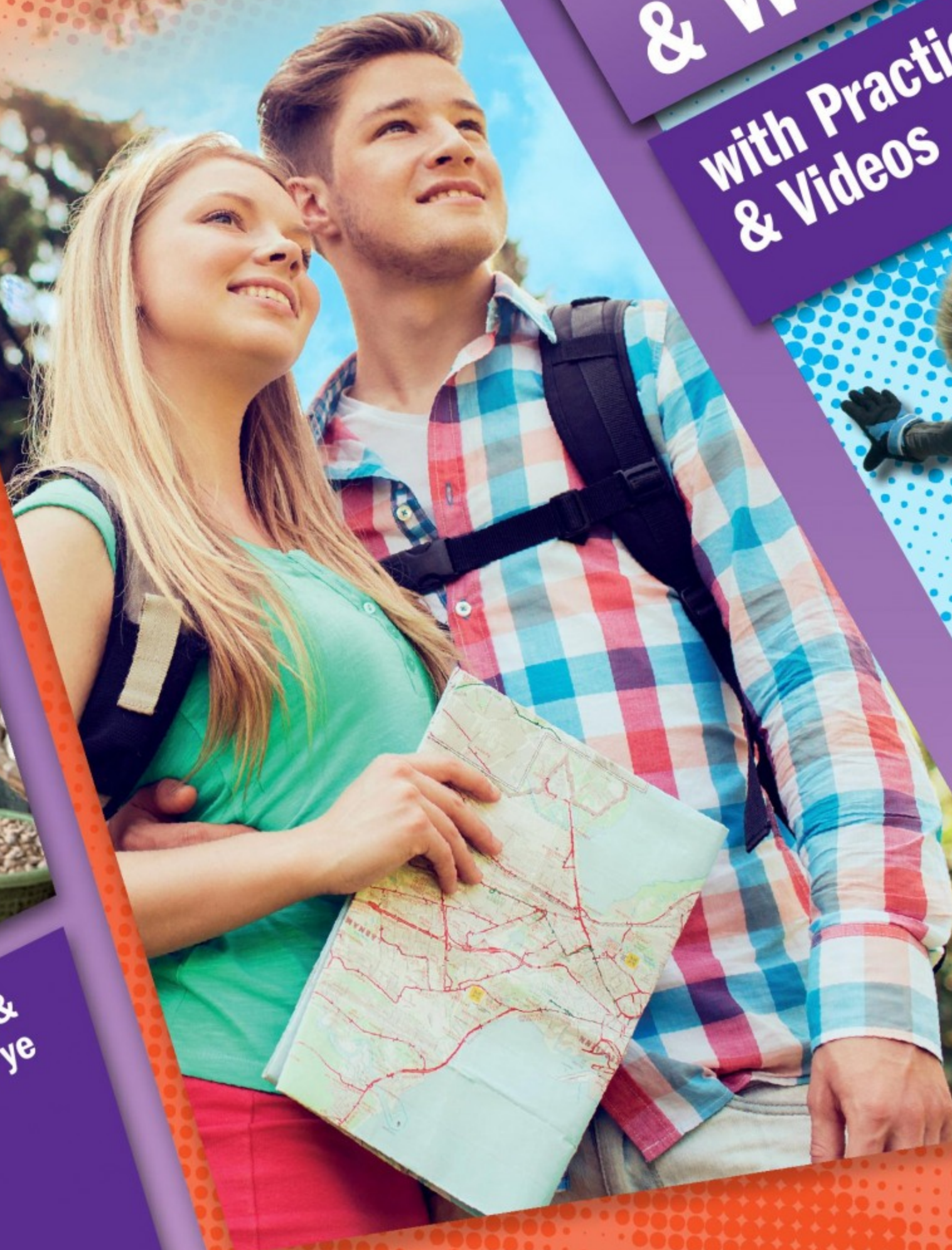
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Student Book
& Workbook

with Practice Kit
& Videos



Elizabeth Sharman &
Diana Pye





Guide for Classroom Presentation Tool

Link



Student Book & Workbook

Elizabeth Sharman &
Diana Pye



OXFORD
UNIVERSITY PRESS

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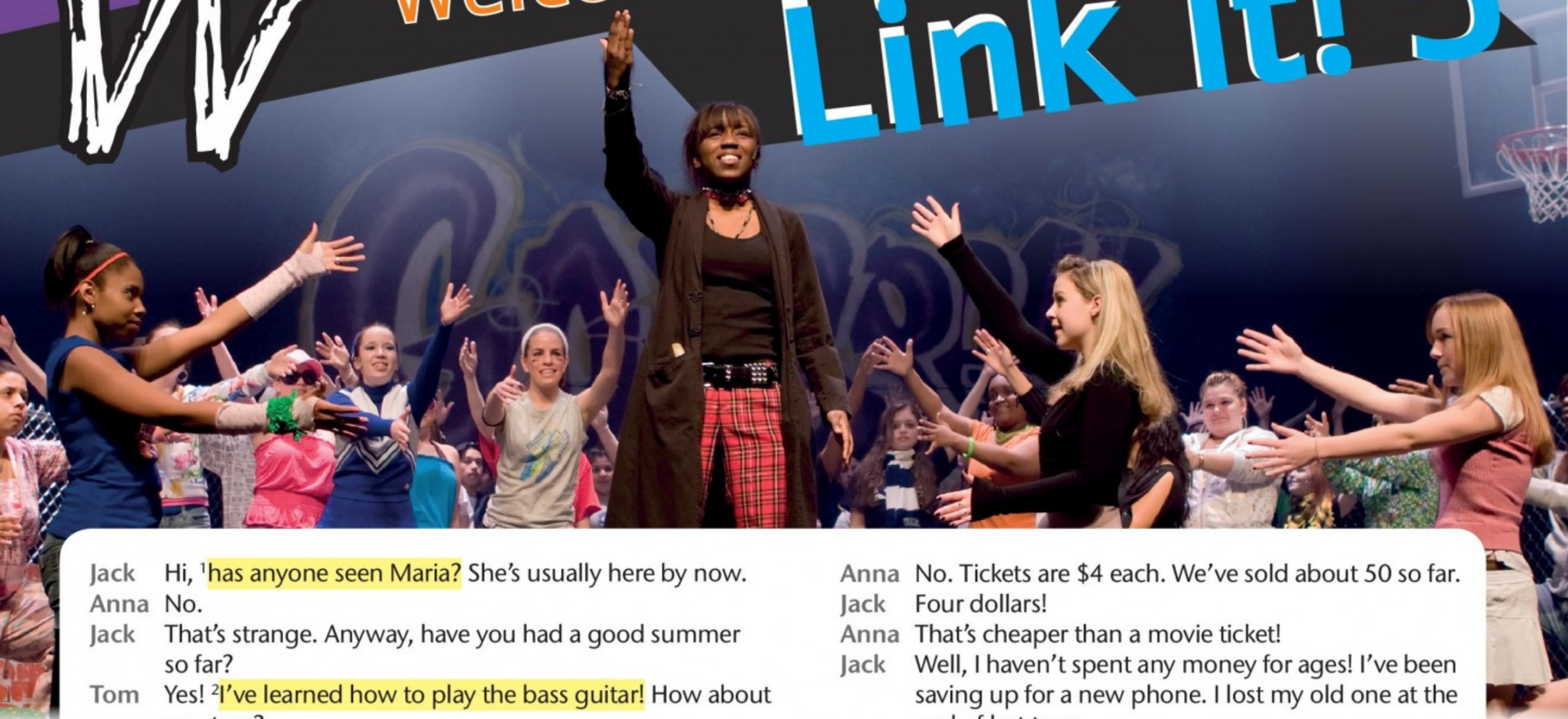
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Welcome to

Link It! 5



Jack Hi, ¹has anyone seen Maria? She's usually here by now.
Anna No.
Jack That's strange. Anyway, have you had a good summer so far?
Tom Yes! ²I've learned how to play the bass guitar! How about you two?
Anna That's cool! Yeah, I've been busy with my theater club. ³We've been working on a musical.
Tom Cool! ⁴I was in a musical last year. I loved it!
Anna We're going to perform it at the Little Theater.
Jack You're braver than me! I haven't acted since I was 7, and I'm not planning on doing it again!
Anna Really? I love it! ⁵I've dreamed of being on stage for as long as I can remember. We've been rehearsing almost every day since June. The first show's next week. Come and see it!
Tom Great, I'd love to.
Jack Is it free?

Anna No. Tickets are \$4 each. We've sold about 50 so far.
Jack Four dollars!
Anna That's cheaper than a movie ticket!
Jack Well, I haven't spent any money for ages! I've been saving up for a new phone. I lost my old one at the end of last term.
Anna How much have you saved?
Jack About \$120.
Tom Well, that's good.
Jack Yeah, I've been walking my neighbors' dog. Anyway, where's Maria? She's going to be late.
Tom She'll be here soon, I'm sure. She's been training for a 5K race, so—
Jack Really? How long has she been doing that?
Tom For about six weeks, I think. Ah, look, there she is!
Maria Hi, everyone! Phew! Sorry I'm late!

Talk about recent events

- 1 002 **Read and listen** Who is most similar to you, Jack, Anna, Tom, or Maria? Why is Maria tired?
- 2 002 **Listen again.** Who is it? Write *Jack, Anna, Tom, or Maria*.
- 1 _____ wants to buy something, but can't afford it yet. 4 _____ can do something new.
2 _____ is preparing for a sports event. 5 _____ has earned some money over the summer vacation.
3 _____ is getting ready for a performance.



Look!

Dream of is a stative verb (like *want, need, like*, etc.). We don't usually use stative verbs in the progressive form.

Vocabulary

Goals and dreams

- 3 Complete the phrases with the words in the box.

learn train for dream of work on rehearse save up for

- 1 _____ a new bicycle 4 _____ a play
2 _____ how to do something 5 _____ a project
3 _____ a race 6 _____ appearing on TV

- 4 **Pairwork** Ask and answer about your goals and dreams right now.

Are you saving up for anything right now?

Yes, I'm trying to save enough money for a bike. / No, not really.

- 5 Match the **highlighted** sentences (1–5) in the text with the rules (a–e) below.

Simple past

- a Use the simple past to talk about finished actions in finished time periods. ____

Present perfect

Use the present perfect:

- b to give news about recent events. ____
 c to talk about finished actions in unfinished time periods. ____
 d with *since*, *for* and *How long ...?* to talk about the duration of a situation which began in the past and continues in the present. ____

Present perfect progressive

- e Use the present perfect progressive to talk about an action or activity which began in the past and continues in the present. ____

- 6 Look back at the text. Circle the verbs in the present perfect. Then underline the verbs in the present perfect progressive.

- 7 Choose the correct alternatives. Then find examples of *for* and *since* in the text.

We use *for* / *since* + a period of time.

We use *for* / *since* + a point in time.

- 8 Complete the mind map with the phrases in the box.

two months March 2004 three months
 I was very young half an hour the end of December
 six o'clock a long time Tuesday half my life

Since

For

- 9 Choose the correct alternatives.

- 1 We **practiced** / have practiced the dance yesterday, but we **didn't practice** / haven't practiced it today. Shall we do it now?
 2 a Guess what? I've finally learned / 've finally been learning how to walk on my hands!
 b Awesome! I've learned / 've been learning how to do a handstand, but I still can't do it.
 3 Martin 's trained / 's been training for the tennis championship for ages now. He 's trained / 's been training for events before, but he's never worked as hard as this.

- 10 Complete the dialogue with the simple past, present perfect, or present perfect progressive form of the verbs in parentheses.

Sam Hi, we ¹ _____ (not / meet) before.
 I'm Sam.
 Meg Hi, I'm Meg.
 Sam Are you new here?
 Meg No. I ² _____ (move) here with my family about a year ago.
 Sam Oh, OK. So, how do you spend your free time, Meg?
 Meg I'm in a rock band with some friends.
 Sam Awesome! What do you do?
 Meg I play the guitar. But I ³ _____ (start) writing songs, too. I ⁴ _____ (almost / finish) a new one. It ⁵ _____ (take) me ages.
 Sam How long ⁶ _____ (you / work on) it?
 Meg About three months!
 Sam Oh, really? I ⁷ _____ (never / learn) how to play a musical instrument. In fact, I prefer sports. I ⁸ _____ (do) tae kwon do since I was about 5.

Speaking strategy

Listening to people

Show you're interested when you listen to people by saying, *OK*, *Oh*, *I see*, or *Oh, really?* Ask questions about what they say. Use present perfect questions to ask about experiences and duration. Use the simple past when asking about the details of past events.

- 11 **Groupwork** Read the Speaking strategy. Then, in big groups, ask questions and complete the sentences with names. Ask follow-up questions to find out more information.

Find someone who ...

has been saving up for something for a long time. _____

has had some good news. _____

has dreamed of being famous. _____

has never learned how to play a musical instrument. _____

has been rehearsing or practicing something. _____

has been training for something. _____

Challenge

Write some sentences about one of the people you spoke to in exercise 11.

Talk about obligations and give advice



- 1
Harry Oh, no! I've torn my homework page! I'll have to ask Mr. Walker for another one.
Elsa If I were you, I'd tape it together again. It'll be fine. Anyway, what is your homework?
Harry I need to write an article about life in the 1960s. And we aren't allowed to use the Internet!
Elsa Why not?
Harry We have to interview people we know.
Elsa You should talk to my grandma. She has a lot of stories about when she was younger.

- 2
Jade I'm fed up with my bedroom. It's so messy!
Luke You ought to clean it.
Jade Yeah, I guess so. But I hate the color of the walls, too. They're so boring!
Luke You should decorate it. I'll help you. I love painting!
Jade Really? OK. I'll ask Mom and Dad. I'm sure they'll say yes.

- 3
Max Oh! This button just came off my jacket.
Alicia Well, you'd better sew it on again!
Max Um ... OK. How do I do that?
Alicia You don't know how to sew a button on?
Max Um, no.
Alicia Well, you must learn! I'll show you!
- 4
Fabio Oh, my gosh! Look at all that smoke coming out of that house.
Anita That looks bad. I'll call 911.
Fabio I think I should go into the house. There might be someone in there!
Anita No! You mustn't go in there. We have to stay calm and wait for the firefighters.
- 5
Pedro Oh, no! I have a flat tire on my bike!
Luiz I'll help you. I'm good at fixing flat tires. Where's your repair kit?
Pedro It's OK. We don't have to fix it now. I can take the bus to school.

1 003 **Read and listen** Which is the biggest problem?

2 003 **Listen again.** Decide if the sentences are true (T) or false (F).

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 Elsa thinks Harry needs to get a new homework page. ____ | 4 Alicia's going to repair Max's jacket. ____ |
| 2 Harry can't use the Internet to research life in the 1960s. ____ | 5 Anita doesn't want Fabio to go into the house. ____ |
| 3 Jade thinks she's allowed to paint her room. ____ | 6 Pedro needs to ride his bike to school today. ____ |

Vocabulary Problems and solutions

3 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in the box.

call decorate fed up with fix messy sew tape clean tear

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 I _____ my bedroom this morning. Look how neat it is! | 6 I've been helping my cousins _____ their new house. |
| 2 I've just _____ 911. They'll be here soon! | 7 I know how to _____ a flat tire. |
| 3 I've never _____ a button on. | 8 I've never _____ an expensive piece of clothing. |
| 4 Have you ever broken something and _____ it together again? | 9 I'm _____ this rainy weather. |
| 5 My bedroom is very _____, but I'm too tired to clean it now. | |

4 **Pairwork** Talk about whether the sentences in exercise 3 are true for you.

Number 1 isn't true for me. I didn't clean my bedroom this morning.

Me neither. / Oh, I did!

- 5 Complete the sentences with words from the text.

Giving advice

If I ¹ _____ you, I ² _____ it together again.
 You ³ _____ to my grandma.
 You ⁴ _____ it.
 Well, you ⁵ _____ it on again!

- 6 Match the sentence halves to complete the rules.

- 1 We use *should* and *ought to* _____.
 2 We use *If I were you, I'd ...* and *You'd better ...* _____

- a to give advice based on our opinion and also to give general advice.
 b to give advice based on our personal opinion about a particular situation.

- 7 Choose the correct alternatives. There may be more than one.

- 1 People **shouldn't** / **'d better not** put their own lives in danger to help other people.
 2 a I feel sick. I think I'll watch TV.
 b **You ought to** / **If I were you, I'd** go to bed.
 3 a I don't understand this homework.
 b You **should** / **'d better** ask Mrs. daSilva to explain it to you before you go home.
 4 Do you think parents **ought to** / **'d better** teach their children to cook?

- 8 **Pairwork** Take turns to choose a problem from the list and give advice.

I'm fed up with my hair.

You should cut it short.

I broke my favorite cup.

A button has come off my coat.

My handwriting is very messy.

I've just seen a car accident.

- 9 Complete the sentences from the dialogues.

Prohibition

We ¹ _____ the Internet.
 You ² _____ in there.

Obligation

We ³ _____ people we know.

Obligation and strong advice

We ⁴ _____ calm and wait for the firefighters.

Lack of obligation

We ⁵ _____ it now.

Study strategy

Make grammar personal

Use grammar structures to write example sentences that are true for you. It's easier to remember things that are connected to your life.

- 10 **Pairwork** Read the Study strategy. Then write five sentences about your school and home life using the grammar in exercise 9.

- 11 Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first. Use the words in parentheses.

- 1 It isn't necessary to call 911. (have)
 You _____ call 911.
 2 I think you should fix it. ('d)
 If I were you, I _____ it.
 3 You can ask for help. (allowed)
 You _____ for help.
 4 You should clean up the kitchen. (better)
 You _____ the kitchen.
 5 We aren't allowed to paint the walls. (mustn't)
 We _____ the walls.

- 12 Complete the dialogues with the correct form of the words in the box.

allow / use be / you, / I / ask not have / buy
 have / leave must / wear ought / ask

- 1
 Lily Jack, are you ¹ _____ your phone at night?
 Jack Yes. Why? Aren't you?
 Lily No, I ² _____ it on the bookshelf after eight thirty.
 Jack You ³ _____ your parents if they could change the rule a little.
 2
 Lucy I'm fed up with all my clothes, but I can't afford to buy anything new.
 Pippa You ⁴ _____ new clothes. Secondhand clothes are cool!
 3
 Myra Oh, no! The sign says, "All swimmers with long hair ⁵ _____ swim caps," but I don't have one.
 Ryan Your hair isn't very long. If I ⁶ _____ the receptionist if you can swim without one.

Challenge

Imagine you are on vacation. Write a message to a friend using the simple past, past progressive, and present perfect.

1 004 **Read and listen** Match the objects with the information. Then listen and check.

A Brief History Of

Everyday Objects



flip-flops
Velcro
contact lenses
air freshener
jeans
gummy candy
pencils

- 1** _____ were first worn by the ancient Egyptians around 6,000 years ago. Modern styles are based on Japanese *zōri*, which were brought back to the U.S. by soldiers after the end of World War II.

2 _____ were invented in 1873. They're named after the city of Genoa in Italy, where a particular kind of cotton fabric was produced. How many pairs are sold today? About three every second!

3 _____ is used to fasten clothes and shoes. Its design was inspired by the way the seeds of some plants stick to animals' fur. Inventor George de Mestral noticed this when he was walking in the countryside with his dog in the 1940s.

4 _____ is made from sugar, starch, food coloring, flavoring, and gelatin. Most gelatin is made from animal skin and bones.

5 _____ were first used centuries ago, but they were first mass-produced in Germany in the 17th century. Originally, the wooden part wasn't painted. In the 19th century, however, Chinese graphite became known as the best in the world, so most of these simple writing devices were painted yellow—a color associated with royalty in China.

6 _____ as we know them today were developed in the 20th century. Incredibly, however, the first pair were made and worn in 1888. They were wide and heavy and covered the whole eyeball, so people could only wear them for a few hours!

7 _____ is used to hide a whole range of bad smells! In ancient times, herbs, flowers, and fruits were used, but these days most products are chemical. The famous Little Tree brand was designed by a Canadian chemist called Julius Sämann in 1952. It's popular among car owners around the world and has been featured in several movies.

2 Decide if the sentences are true (T) or false (F). Correct the false sentences.

- 1 *Zōri* come from Egypt. _____

2 Every minute, about one pair of jeans is sold. _____

3 George de Mestral copied an idea from nature. _____

4 Most gummy candy isn't suitable for vegetarians. _____

5 Yellow has been a popular color for painting graphite pencils for several centuries. _____

6 The first contact lenses weren't very comfortable. _____

7 Julius Sämann created a product which is well known as an air freshener for the home. _____

Vocabulary Ideas and objects

3 Choose the correct alternatives.

- I'm **named** / **designed** after someone in my family.
- If I get an idea for a short story, I usually find it easy to **develop** / **inspire**.
- I'd like to **invent** / **design** clothes when I'm older.
- There are one or two famous people who really **invent** / **inspire** me.
- I only enjoy books and movies which are **based** / **copied** on true stories.
- I don't like eating food which is **produced** / **mass-produced**.
- I think it would be easy for me to **invent** / **base** a new video game.

4 **Pairwork** Tell your partner if the sentences are true or false for you.

Sentence 1 is true. I'm named after my grandmother—her name is Rosa like mine.

I'm not named after anyone. I don't know why my parents chose the name Hector!

5 Match the sentence halves to complete the rules.

- 1 To form the simple present passive, _____
- 2 To form the simple past passive, _____
- 3 To form the interrogative, _____
- 4 To say who does / did the action (the agent), _____

- a we use *am / is / are / was / were* + subject + past participle.
- b we use *by*.
- c we use subject + *am / is / are* + past participle.
- d we use subject + *was / were* + past participle.

6 Complete the text with the words in the box.

are sold was sold made invented is is loved is produced weren't added
was was made was called was developed was put were used is still made

TOMATO KETCHUP

Tomato ketchup ¹ _____ by people around the world. More than 650 million bottles of Heinz Tomato Ketchup ² _____ every year. So when and where ³ _____ this popular sauce ⁴ _____ and how ⁵ _____ it ⁶ _____?

In the 17th century, British sailors in China tasted a dark brown sauce which they liked. It ⁷ _____ of fish and it ⁸ _____ *ke-tsiap*. Back in the U.K., they tried to make their own "ketchup" using mushrooms, nuts, beans, and fish. The sauce ⁹ _____ into soups and other dishes. Fresh tomatoes ¹⁰ _____ to ketchup until the 1700s.

People made their own ketchup at home, until the first mass-produced ketchup ¹¹ _____ by the H.J. Heinz Company in 1876. At first, the product ¹² _____ in glass bottles, but in the 1980s, plastic bottles ¹³ _____ for the first time.

The ketchup we eat today ¹⁴ _____ in factories, but it ¹⁵ _____ from fresh tomatoes, along with onions, vinegar, salt, and spices.



7 Look back at the text in exercise 1. Find more examples of simple present passive verbs. Then underline more examples of the simple past passive.

8 Complete the second sentence in the passive. Only use *by* + agent if necessary.

Dov Moran invented the USB flash drive in 1999.

The USB flash drive was invented by Dov Moran in 1999.

- 1 People eat different kinds of noodles in different parts of China.

Different kinds of noodles _____.

- 2 Antoni Gaudí designed the Sagrada Família church in Barcelona.

The Sagrada Família church in Barcelona _____.

- 3 Companies sell millions of smartphones every day.

Millions of smartphones _____.

- 4 Did someone make this hat in a factory?

_____ in a factory?

9 Write questions with the correct form of the words.

Who / flip-flops / first wear?

Who were flip-flops first worn by?

- 1 When / jeans / invent?
- 2 Which city / jeans / name after?
- 3 What / gelatin / make / from?
- 4 Where / graphite pencils / first / mass-produce?
- 5 When / first pair of contact lenses / make?
- 6 Who / the Little Tree air freshener / design?

10 Pairwork Ask and answer the questions in exercise 9.

Challenge

Find out information about a different everyday object or type of food (e.g., scissors, paper clips, sticky notes, sleeping bags, potato chips, ice cream) and write a short paragraph about it without mentioning the name.

Exchange your paragraph with another student. Can they guess the object?

1

Forward thinking!

Talk about life skills

In this unit we will ...


- talk about life skills
- ask for repetition and clarification
- have a class debate
- write an article

How to ...

15
LIFE SKILLS
everyone needs
to learn



1 _____ when you're wrong



2 _____ a map and schedule



3 _____ a speech or give a presentation



4 _____ questions



5 _____ first aid




6 _____ a meal



7 _____ instructions



8 _____ your ideas and opinions




9 _____ things that are broken



10 _____ care of other people



11 _____ emotions and be sympathetic



12 _____ correctly



13 _____ names



14 _____ a joke



15 _____ a foreign language or use sign language

Vocabulary

Skills and abilities

1 005 Match the words in the box with the pictures. Then listen, check, and repeat.

make cook read do
recognize ask remember
take follow express spell
fix speak tell apologize

2 Pairwork Do you agree with the list? Which are the most important / least important skills in your opinion? Are there any other skills you would add? Share your ideas with a partner.

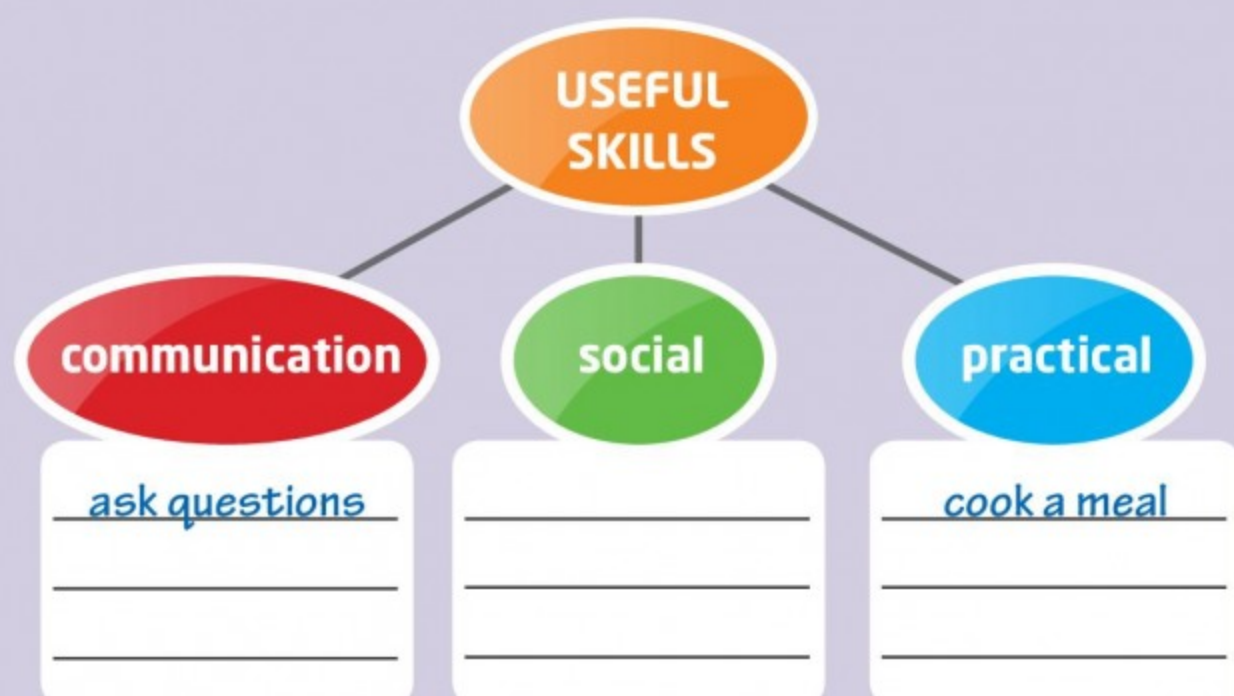
I think first aid is the most important skill.
Why is that?
Because we all need to know how to save someone's life.

Look!

sympathetic = kind to other people when they feel bad

Degrees of ability

- 3 Complete the mind map with the skills and abilities from exercise 1. Can you add any others?



- 4 006 Listen and put the phrases in order from the best to the worst (1 = best and 8 = worst). Then listen, check, and repeat.

How well can you ...? How good at ... are you?

I'm pretty good at making speeches. ____

I'm excellent / great at fixing computers. ____

I'm very good at remembering names. ____

I'm hopeless / useless / terrible at cooking. ____

I'm not very good at telling jokes. ____

I'm OK at spelling. ____

I'm good at taking care of other people. ____

I'm bad at apologizing. ____

Look!

After adjective + preposition, use the *-ing* form.

He's good at swimming.

- 5 007 Listen to Mateo talking about what he and his sister can do. Check (✓) the things they do well. Put an X for the things they do badly.

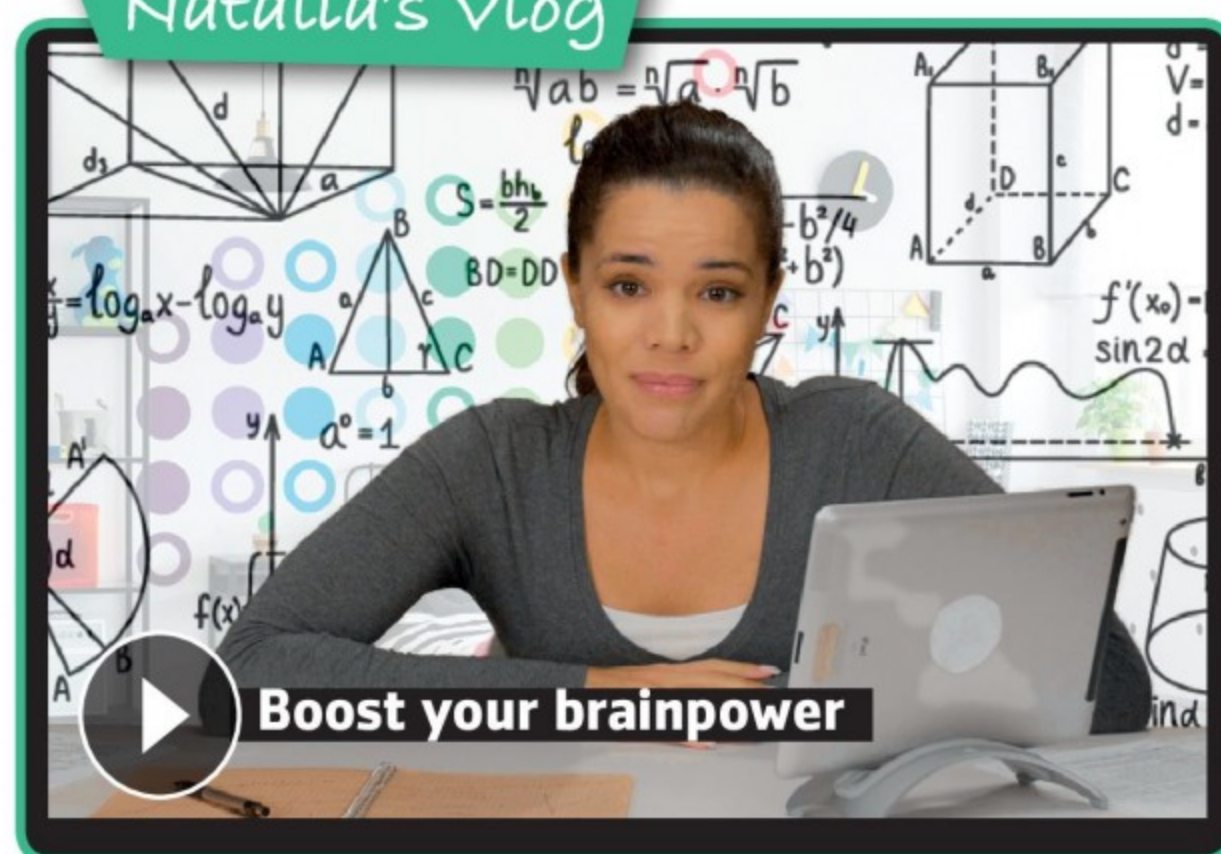
	Mateo	Callie
1 Taking care of children		
2 Recognizing emotions		
3 Cooking		
4 Apologizing		
5 Telling jokes		
6 Fixing things		

- 6 **Pairwork** Ask and answer about how good you are at doing the things in exercise 1. Give reasons or examples for your answers.

How good are you at following instructions?

I think I'm very good at it. For example, I like watching online tutorials about photography.

Natalia's vlog



Step 1

- 1 What is Natalia doing? How is she feeling?

Step 2

- 2 008 **Watch or listen** Check (✓) Natalia's tips for improving your brainpower.

- 1 ☐ learn a new language
- 2 ☐ breathe deeply
- 3 ☐ read more often
- 4 ☐ do crossword puzzles
- 5 ☐ play memory games
- 6 ☐ eat fish and drink green tea
- 7 ☐ draw mind maps
- 8 ☐ go to bed early

- 3 008 **Decide if the sentences are true (T) or false (F).**

- 1 Natalia had a Science test last week. ____
- 2 Natalia is very good at Math. ____
- 3 Doing crosswords is good for problem-solving. ____
- 4 Omega-3 in fish can improve memory. ____
- 5 Natalia found the test very easy. ____

Step 3

- 4 **Pairwork** Ask and answer the questions.

- 1 Which tips did you like the most / least? Why?
- 2 Do you have any tips for memorizing things or improving your concentration?

Check it out!

Check the meaning of these words and phrases.

Too bad
gross

(have) an early night
Phew!



Are humans really more intelligent than

animals?

For centuries, people ¹have asked what makes us different from animals. We share almost 99 percent of our DNA with our closest relatives, chimpanzees, but ²have you ever wondered why they have never evolved as far as we have? According to some theories, the answer is our complex brains. The earliest human brains from around 2 million years ago ³were only big enough to process simple signals, like sight and smell. As we ⁴developed into Homo sapiens 1.5 million years later, our brains grew three times bigger. This was to make space for new skills, like speech and problem-solving. However, recent research into animal intelligence ⁵has made some interesting discoveries, and scientists are starting to question the “facts” about our superior intelligence.



1 Animals don't use language

... except that several chimpanzees ⁶have already learned to use sign language, and some other species have learned to communicate in significant ways. In the 1990s, Dr. Irene Pepperberg ⁷published her studies of working with Alex, a parrot that could remember and name over 50 different objects!



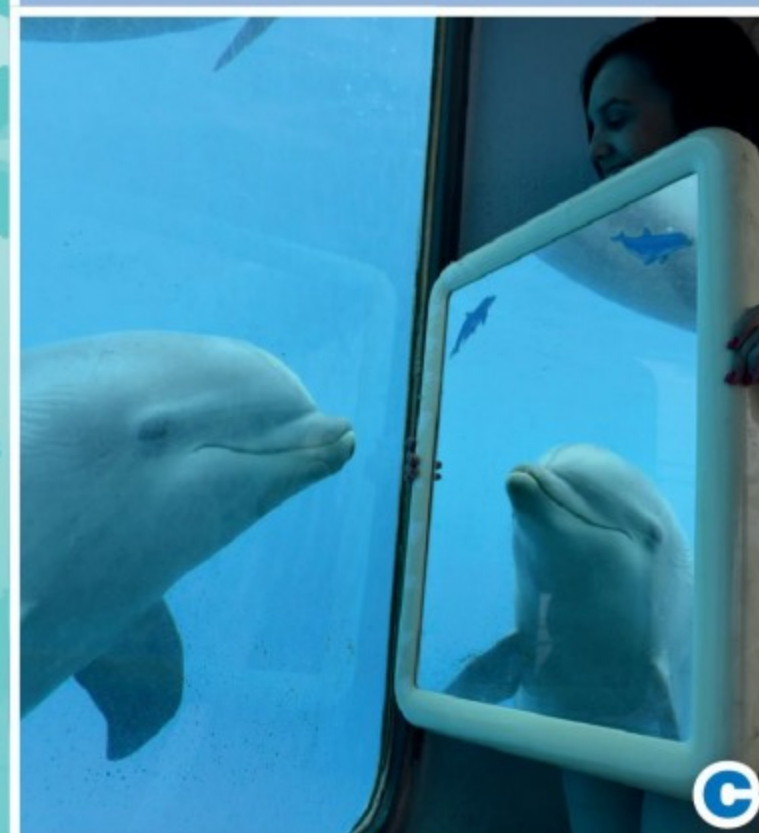
2 Animals can't solve problems

... except that some octopuses can learn how to open containers with great coordination and get food out of them. People who work in aquariums have known this for years. And a study in 2014 ⁸made some important discoveries about some crows. It ⁹found that they could solve complex puzzles and use tools to get food.



3 Animals aren't aware of themselves

... except that some chimpanzees, and a few dolphins and elephants, ¹⁰have all passed the “Mirror Test.” In this test, a scientist puts paint on an animal, and then puts the animal in front of a mirror and watches its behavior. When they see themselves in the mirror, these animals then check their own body for the paint.



Talk about experiences and past events

1 **Think back** Make a list of all the animals that you can name in English.

2 Look at the pictures. Which one shows:

- 1 a dolphin? ☐
- 2 an octopus? ☐
- 3 a parrot? ☐

3 **Read and listen** What is the main message of the text?

- a Humans are more intelligent than animals.
- b Animals are probably more intelligent than we think.
- c Animals will evolve further than humans will.



Fun fact

The largest brains are those of sperm whales, which can weigh 8 kg.



Present perfect vs. Simple past (1)

- 4 Look at the **highlighted** words in the text. Which are present perfect, and which are simple past? Match the present perfect examples with the uses below.

We use the simple past to talk about completed actions in the past when we say, ask, or know when they happened (e.g., *last year, a week ago, yesterday*).

We use the present perfect to talk about:

- A life experiences with *ever* and *never*. _____
- B recent actions with *already* and *yet*. _____
- C the duration of an ongoing activity that started in the past, often with *for* and *since*, or questions with *How long ...* _____
- D past actions where we don't know when they happened, especially when they have an effect on the present. _____

Think

Grace joined the swim team.

Grace has joined the swim team.

Both sentences are correct.

Complete the rules with *simple past* or *present perfect*.

The use of the _____ focuses more on the action itself.

The use of the _____ here has more to do with our present perspective on the event.

- It implies the action was recently completed.
- Also implies it is somehow related to the present, e.g., *She has joined the swim team and is ready to compete.*

Rules pp.W2-3

- 5 Complete the dialogue with the present perfect or simple past form of the verbs in parentheses.

- Kyle Oh! I ¹ _____ (already / read) that article online.
- Elif What ² _____ (it / be) about?
- Kyle Well, it said that some geniuses, like Galileo or Leonardo da Vinci, ³ _____ (have) dyslexia.
- Elif Really? Why do they think that?
- Kyle Well, ⁴ _____ (you / ever / hear) that Leonardo ⁵ _____ (use) a special kind of code for recording his ideas?
- Elif Yes, I ⁶ _____. He ⁷ _____ (write) from right to left. He ⁸ _____ (do) that so that people ⁹ _____ (cannot) read his work.
- Kyle Well, now some scientists ¹⁰ _____ (decide) that perhaps he ¹¹ _____ (do) that because he ¹² _____ (be) dyslexic and he ¹³ _____ (have) trouble with writing.
- Elif That's interesting. I ¹⁴ _____ (never / hear) that theory before.

Present perfect vs. Simple past (2)

Think

Choose the correct alternatives.

We use the **simple past** / **present perfect** when we talk about a finished period of time in the past.

We use the **simple past** / **present perfect** when we talk about an unfinished period of time (from the past until now).

Javier was a biologist for ten years.

(= He isn't a biologist now.)

Javier has been a biologist for ten years.

(= He's still a biologist.)

Rules pp.W2-3

- 6 Complete the chart with the phrases in the box.

last year today this year so far three days ago
yesterday afternoon in 2010 since 1995

Finished period	Unfinished period
last year,	today,

- 7 Complete the sentences with the present perfect or simple past form of the verbs in parentheses.

- 1 We _____ (live) in South Korea for five years, but then we moved to San Francisco.
- 2 They _____ (live) in town since 1985.
- 3 He _____ (do) karate for years.
He loves it!
- 4 "_____ (see) Mateo yet today?"
"No, not yet, but I _____ (see) him yesterday."
- 5 I _____ (not watch) much TV this week.
- 6 _____ (they / go) to the party on Saturday?

- 8 **Pairwork** Ask and answer the questions. Use the present perfect and the simple past.

- Where / When / you born?
- What / like / as a child?
- Where / live?
- How long / live / there?
- What activities / do / like?
- How long / do / them?
- What / the most difficult thing / learn?
- What / the best book / read?

A *Where and when were you born?*

B *I was born in São Paulo on May 21st, 2004.*

Challenge

Use the ideas below to write about your experiences. Add follow-up information using the simple past.

- most exciting thing
- funniest person
- best vacation
- most difficult thing
- strangest food
- cutest animal

The most exciting thing I've ever done is scuba diving.

