

Students' Book

BBC

Exam Focus

with MyEnglishLab

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1

Preparation for
university entrance

 Pearson

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1 Home sweet home


Grammar: Present tenses – review

Vocabulary: Houses

SHOW WHAT YOU KNOW

- 1 In pairs, complete the table with more words. Then describe your house to your partner.

Locations	Types of house	Types of room
in the suburbs	a flat	a kitchen
I live in a modern flat in the suburbs of ...		

- 2  1.2 Look at the photographs and listen to three teenagers talking about their unusual homes. What advantages or disadvantages do they mention?




Jason



Ellie



Michael

- 3  1.2 Answer the questions with a name from Exercise 2. Then listen again and check.

-'s father is a teacher.
- often meets interesting people.
- has never been late for class.
- has lived in the same place since he/she was born.
- is living on a boat at the moment.
- doesn't have to make his/her bed.

- 4 Read REMEMBER THIS. Then complete the dialogue with the correct verb forms.

REMEMBER THIS

- The **Present Simple** describes facts, habits and routines.
- The **Present Continuous** describes activities in progress.
- The **Present Perfect** describes 1] finished actions in time 'up-to-now' or 2] unfinished situations that started in the past and continue now.

Note: *been* is the Past Participle of *go* as well as *be*.



Reporter: ¹Do you live (you/live) here?

Man: Yes, I do.

Reporter: How long ².... (you/be) here?

Man: I ³.... (live) here for five years.

Reporter: ⁴.... (you/ever/live) in a real house?

Man: Yes, but I ⁵.... (prefer) my tree-house. My grandma ⁶.... (stay) with me at the moment.

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- 5 Complete the questions with the most appropriate tense: Present Simple, Present Continuous or Present Perfect.

- Where *do your parents come from* (your parents/come from)?
- Who (live) in your house, apart from you?
- Who usually (do) the cooking in your family?
- How long (you/be) at your current address?
- (your family/ever/move) house?
- How long (it/take) to get to school?
- (you/ever/go) to a really good house party?
- Why (you/learn) English?

- 6 In pairs, ask and answer the questions in Exercise 5.

2 National dishes

Grammar: Quantifiers

Vocabulary: Food

SHOW WHAT YOU KNOW

1 In pairs, list a type of food or drink for each letter of the alphabet. Tell your partner about the food you like.

apple bread carrot

2 Complete the table with your words from Exercise 1 and write the plural form of the countable nouns.

Countable nouns	Uncountable nouns
apple – apples	bread
carrot – carrots	

3 Test your knowledge of national dishes in three English-speaking countries. Match descriptions A–C with countries 1–3.

1 England 2 Ireland 3 the USA

5 Read REMEMBER THIS. Then complete the dialogue with *any*, *some*, *many*, *much*, *few* or *little*.

REMEMBER THIS

- You use **a few/many** with countable nouns.
- You use **a little/much** with uncountable nouns.
- You use **any/some/a lot of/lots of** with both.

Note: *a little hope* and *a few friends* is more positive than *little hope* and *few friends*.



Reporter: How ¹*much* food do you have for breakfast?

Man: Just a ²..... pancakes with a ³..... honey on.

Reporter: How ⁴..... cups of tea do you drink?

Man: Not many. I have one cup with a ⁵..... milk.

Reporter: Do you put ⁶..... sugar in your tea?

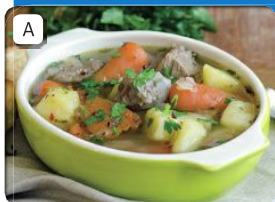
Man: No, I don't have ⁷..... sugar – I'm on a diet.

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6 Write sentences with the opposite meaning using one of the quantifiers in brackets.

- I eat a lot of pasta. (much / many)
I don't eat much pasta.
- I eat lots of meat. (many / much)
- There are some good restaurants near my house. (some / any)
- I drink a lot of cola. (very little / very few)
- My mother bakes a lot of cakes. (much / many)
- I had some cereal for breakfast. (any / many)
- I used to eat lots of vegetables. (very little / very few)
- I do lots of cooking at home. (much / many)

NATIONAL DISHES



It's a simple dish: you cook ¹*any* / ²*some* lamb, ³*a lot of* / *a little* potatoes and ⁴*a few* / *a little* onions together. ⁵*Much* / *Some* people add carrots and other vegetables, but experts say that the real stew doesn't have ⁶*any* / *some* other vegetables.



Roast beef and Yorkshire pudding is a popular dish for Sunday lunchtime, but ⁷*much* / *most* people say that fish and chips is the national dish. Unfortunately, it's been so popular that there isn't ⁸*much* / *many* cod left in the sea!



It's hard to choose one national dish for this huge country because there are so ⁹*many* / *much* regional dishes. But ¹⁰*few* / *little* people can resist the most popular dish in this country: a big hamburger with ¹¹*any* / *lots of* chips and tomato sauce.

4 1.3 Read the descriptions again and choose the correct quantifier. Then listen and check.

Grammar: Present Perfect and Past Simple
Vocabulary: Shops

SHOW WHAT YOU KNOW

- In pairs, list the different types of shops in a main street or shopping mall you both know.
a supermarket, a shoe shop, a jeweller's, ...
- Use your list from Exercise 1 to discuss which shops you go into regularly, sometimes or never.
- Read the blog and choose the most appropriate tense. What is a 'flashmob'?

www.jackiesblog.eu



¹*(Have you ever seen)* Did you ever see a flashmob? I've just seen one for the first time. I was in the Central shopping mall this morning with my mum. When we ²*'ve come out of / came out of* a clothes shop, we ³*'ve heard / heard* loud music and ⁴*'ve seen / saw* a woman who was dancing on her own. Then a few more people ⁵*have started / started* dancing. In the end, there were about forty people dancing. It ⁶*has been / was* really professional. After about ten minutes the music ⁷*has stopped / stopped* and they ⁸*'ve walked / walked* away. It's one of the most exciting things I ⁹*'ve ever seen / ever saw*.

Comments

I ¹⁰*'ve just arrived / just arrived* at the Central mall now and I ¹¹*'ve already heard / already heard* about the flashmob – everybody's talking about it. I'm sorry I missed it.

Tina17, 13th July 1:15 p.m.

I ¹²*saw / 've seen* the flashmob at the mall this morning – it was really exciting. I ¹³*'ve just watched / just watched* a few more online. There are some really good ones!

Happydancer, 13th July 7:03 p.m.

I ¹⁴*haven't seen / didn't see* a flashmob yet, but my friends ¹⁵*have seen / saw* one when they were on holiday in Spain last summer.

S@lly, 14 July 11:42 a.m.

- Read REMEMBER THIS. Then complete the conversation with the Present Perfect or the Past Simple.

REMEMBER THIS

- You use the **Present Perfect** to talk about finished actions in time 'up-to-now'. You never say exactly 'when' they happened. You can use time expressions such as: *ever, never, just, already, [not] yet*.
- You use the **Past Simple** to talk about finished actions in past time. You usually say 'when' they happened. You can use time expressions such as: *yesterday, last Sunday, two weeks ago, in 1974*, etc.

I'm in the new mall. I ¹*'ve just bought* (just/buy) a really nice pullover. I ²..... (see) it in a magazine last week.



I ³..... (not buy) anything at the new mall yet, but I ⁴..... (buy) a nice pullover online last weekend. I ⁵..... (already/wear) it a lot.

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- 1.4 Complete the conversation with the Present Perfect or the Past Simple. Then listen and check.

R: Hi Simon. How are you doing?

S: Really well! I ¹*'ve just finished* (just/finish) my exams.

R: Oh great. Lucky you. I ²..... (not finish/yet) – three more to go.

S: Oh well, good luck. Listen, ³..... (you/ever/see) a flashmob?

R: Yes, I ⁴..... (see) one on YouTube® yesterday. It ⁵..... (be) fantastic. But I ⁶..... (not see) a live one.

S: Well, I want to organise a flashmob for my sister's birthday. Will you help me? You have to learn a dance.

R: OK, sure. ⁷..... (you/ask) anybody else yet?

S: Yes, I ⁸..... (already/ask) lots of people. I ⁹..... (speak) to Sally five minutes ago and she said yes.

R: What music are we going to dance to?

S: Oh, we ¹⁰..... (not decide) yet, but there's plenty of time.

4 Money, money, money

Grammar: Comparative and superlative adjectives

• *too* and *enough*

Vocabulary: Clothes

SHOW WHAT YOU KNOW

- In pairs, list all the clothes you can think of.
a tie, a dress, ...
- Put the words from Exercise 1 into the different groups 1–5. Some items can go into more than one group.
 - Items usually worn by women only: *a dress, ...*
 - Items usually worn by men only: *a tie, ...*
 - Outdoor items:
 - Formal items: *a tie, ...*
 - Items you would never wear: *a tie, ...*

- Complete these interviews using the words in the box.

as (x2) enough more (x2) most richer
than (x3) the (x2) too

TEEN ATTITUDES TO MONEY

We ask brother and sister Tom and Zoey about their attitudes to money and shopping

I think I'm very good with money. I don't have much money though because I'm still at school, but I'm ¹*more* careful than my brother. For example, he spends his birthday money as soon as he gets it. Also he's older ²..... me and has a weekend job, so he's ³..... than I am. To be honest, I think he's stupid with his money. The ⁴..... expensive thing I've ever bought is a leather jacket, and that was second-hand, so it wasn't ⁵..... expensive as a new one. I don't go out much – Tom says I'm not sociable ⁶....., but I just like staying at home.



Zoey, 16

I'm ⁷..... generous than Zoey. In fact, I'm probably ⁸..... generous! If I have money, I spend it. I'm richer than Zoey because I work at the weekend but she's more careful ⁹..... me, so she always has money and I never have any. Actually, I think Zoey's ¹⁰..... meanest person I know! My clothes are more expensive ¹¹..... Zoey's, but I buy expensive clothes because people who make cheap clothes have ¹²..... worst working conditions in the world. I spend a lot of money on going out. Zoey isn't ¹³..... popular as I am so she stays at home more!



Tom, 17

- 1.5 Listen and check your answers in Exercise 3. Who is more like you: Zoey or Tom?

REMEMBER THIS

You use comparative and superlative adjectives to compare things.

- Short adjectives: add **-er/the -est**, e.g. shorter/the shortest
- Long adjectives: add **more/the most**, e.g. more fashionable/the most fashionable
- Irregular adjectives:
good/better/the best
bad/worse/the worst
far/further/the furthest

Note: You use **too + adjective** or **not + adjective + enough** to show there is a problem with something.

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- Read REMEMBER THIS. Then complete the sentences with **too** or **not enough** and the adjective in brackets.

- I'd like to buy designer clothes, but they are *too expensive*. (expensive)
- I want to learn to drive but I'm (old)
- I'd like a larger bed, but my room is (big)
- My brother never lends me money because he is (mean)
- My parents won't let me have a motorbike. They say it is (dangerous)

- Complete the questions with superlative forms using the adjectives in the box. Then ask a partner your questions.

bad cheap funny good intelligent
interesting stylish valuable

- What is item of clothing you have?
- Who is person you know?
- Where is clothes shop in your town?
- What is possession you have?
- Who is celebrity you know?

5 At the movies


Grammar: Future forms

Vocabulary: Books and films


SHOW WHAT YOU KNOW

- 1 Use the table to think about what you have watched or read this week.

Things you watched	Things you read
documentaries	poems
video clips	textbooks
adverts	detective novels
action films	song lyrics

- 2  1.6 Listen to Emma and Luke arranging to go to the cinema. When is the new *Hunger Games* film coming out and when do they arrange to see it?



- 3  1.6 Complete the diaries with the events in the box. Then listen again and check your answers.

Football 9.30 Dentist
7.00 Babysitting Wedding

Emma's diary


	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
Morning:			
Afternoon:		²	
Evening:	¹		

Luke's diary

	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
Morning		³	
Afternoon			⁴
Evening			

- 4 In pairs, explain why Emma and Luke can't go to the cinema on Friday evening, Saturday afternoon or evening, or Sunday afternoon. What future form do you use?

Emma can't go to the cinema on Friday evening because she ...

- 5  1.7 Choose the most appropriate future form in this second conversation between Emma and Luke. Then listen and check.

Emma: Hi Luke, what time is it?

Luke: 2 o'clock in the afternoon. ¹*I'm going to* / *I'll* buy the cinema tickets online – are you sure you're coming?

Emma: Yeah – what time?

Luke: It starts at 7.30 but ²*I'm going to* / *I'll* get there early. We want good seats, don't we?

Emma: Yeah, we do.

Luke: ³*I'm going to* / *I'll* get a lift with my mum. Do you want us to pick you up?

Emma: Please.

Luke: OK. ⁴*We're going to* / *We'll* pick you up at 6.45. OK?

Emma: Great. ⁵*I'm going to* / *I'll* buy the popcorn!

- 6 Read REMEMBER THIS. Then complete the cartoon captions with appropriate future forms.

REMEMBER THIS

- You use the **Present Continuous** for future arrangements. You often mention a time, a date or a place.
- You use **be going to** for future intentions. You have already decided to do something and you tell people about it. You also use it for predictions based on what you can see or what you know.
- You use **will** for spontaneous decisions. You often use expressions like: *I think I'll ...*, *I'll probably ...*, *Don't worry, I'll ...*. You also use it for future predictions.

I ¹*'m seeing* (see) the latest *Hunger Games* film this evening.



Ooh! I think I ²..... (come) with you!

Not me, I ³..... (read) the books first.

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- 7 Complete the sentences with an appropriate future form of the verbs in brackets.

- I ¹*'m going* (go) to the cinema on Saturday.
- It's very cold. It looks like it (snow).
- I haven't got any plans this evening. I (probably watch) TV.
- My friend (have) a big 18th birthday party next month.
- I don't think England (win) the next World Cup.
- I've decided that I (not get married).

Starter

6 City life


Grammar: Articles, *a/an* or *the*, no article
Vocabulary: City life

SHOW WHAT YOU KNOW

1 In pairs, match the words to make common compound nouns related to life in cities.

- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| 1 health | a transport |
| 2 life | b congestion |
| 3 food | c growth |
| 4 economic | d expectancy |
| 5 public | e production |
| 6 traffic | f care |

2 Which words join to make one word? Add more words.

3  **1.8** Listen to the information about a city project. What has Jack Ng invented and why?

Vertical farms in Singapore

¹ The biggest problem that megacities have is how to provide ² food ³ water and other basic necessities for their inhabitants. One small country may have found ⁴ solution: Singapore, made up of 63 islands, is ⁵ country which is famous for ⁶ innovation.


⁷ tiny country in Southeast Asia has very little space to grow ⁸ food as it has very little space for green areas or agriculture. But Jack Ng, ⁹ farmer, has invented ¹⁰ vertical farm. It only produces a few different kinds of vegetable at the moment, but there are plans to expand ¹¹ vertical farm to include ¹² more plants.



Photo courtesy of Sky Greens Singapore



<http://www.newscientist.com>

4  **1.8** Read and decide which articles to use in the text. Then listen again and check.

5 Read **REMEMBER THIS**. Then complete the cartoon captions with an appropriate article.

REMEMBER THIS

- You use the indefinite article **a/an** to talk about something for the first time when it means 'one of many'. You also use it with jobs.
- You use the definite article **the** with special periods, with superlatives and with ordinal numbers. You also use it when talking about something that is unique, such as the **countryside**, or known or already mentioned to the other speaker.
- You don't use articles when you talk about things in general or with abstract nouns. You also don't use articles with continents, countries or cities. Exceptions: the Netherlands, the USA, the UK.

A: I love ¹ nature and ² plants. Do you go to ³ countryside?

B: My father's ⁴ farmer. I often help him at weekends. He has ⁵ lot of animals.

C: I bet you always have ⁶ good breakfast where you're there!

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6 Choose the correct article *a*, *the* or *Ø* (no article).

- (The/A/Ø) food is mainly produced in (the/a/Ø) countryside.
- (The/A/Ø) cheapest form of public transport is (the/a/Ø) bus.
- (The/A/Ø) education and (the/a/Ø) health-care are free.
- My grandfather was (the/a/Ø) farmer but my parents moved to (the/a/Ø) city.
- Life expectancy grew in (the/a/Ø) twentieth century.
- (The/A/Ø) city can have a population of millions these days.

7 Complete the questions with *a/an* or *the*. Then ask a partner the questions.

- Do you live in **the** countryside?
- Have you ever been to **the** UK?
- Did you have **a** big breakfast this morning?
- Would you like to be **a** farmer?
- Are you **the** oldest student in **the** class?
- Are you using **a** pen or **a** pencil to do **the** exercise?

7 Growing up


Grammar: Modal verbs for obligation and permission
Vocabulary: Education

SHOW WHAT YOU KNOW

- In pairs, list school and university subjects you can think of.
English, Maths, Music, ...
- Categorise your list according to 1) interest, 2) difficulty and 3) usefulness.
- Read about different types of parents. Choose the correct modal verb or verb phrase.


Tiger parents are strict and say their children ...

- needn't / must* be the No 1 student in every subject except PE and Drama.
- have to / aren't allowed to* play the piano or violin only and *must / mustn't* play any other instrument.
- need to / don't have to* show respect for them.
- can / are not allowed to* play computer games or watch television.



Helicopter parents are overprotective and say their children ...

- can't / must* do anything dangerous.
- can't / need to* find their own strengths and weaknesses.
- have to / aren't allowed to* discuss their problems and worries with them.
- must / can't* call them regularly when they are not at home.



Hipster parents are non-traditional and say their children ...

- mustn't / are allowed to* do more or less whatever they want.
- have to / needn't* be top of the class.
- don't have to / mustn't* follow many rules – they can usually make their own decisions.
- can / must* call them by their first names instead of 'Mum' and 'Dad'.



- 4 Read **REMEMBER THIS**. Then complete the cartoon captions with **to** if necessary.

REMEMBER THIS

You use **must, need to, have to, can** and **be allowed to** to talk about obligation and permission.

Necessary	<i>have to/need to/must</i>
Not necessary	<i>don't have to/don't need to</i>
Permitted	<i>can/be allowed to</i>
Not permitted	<i>can't/mustn't/not be allowed to</i>

Note: You usually use **have to** (NOT ~~must~~) and **can't** (NOT ~~mustn't~~) to talk about rules or arrangements.



Can I ¹ go out this evening?

Well, you must ²..... do your homework first. Then you need ³..... practise your violin.


And you mustn't ⁴..... be late for bed because you have ⁵..... get up early ...

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- 5 Complete the questions with words from the box. Then ask a partner the questions.

be allowed to can have to

- Do you **have to** learn the violin?*
- watch TV in your room?
- keep your phone on overnight?
- have regular house parties with your friends?
- arrive home before midnight?
- keep your bedroom clean and tidy?

- 6  1.9 In pairs, guess the missing words. Then listen and check.

THE STRICT TEACHER: She stands at the front of the class and you ¹*have to* listen to her. When she asks a question, you're not ²..... to call out the answer. You have to put your hand in the air. You ³..... talk in class and you have to do your homework on time, no excuses.

THE RELAXED TEACHER: The opposite of the strict teacher. You are allowed ⁴..... call out answers and sometimes, you ⁵..... call him by his first name. You have ⁶..... do your homework, but you ⁷..... need to do it exactly on time. But there are rules. You ⁸..... use your phone in class, and when you talk to your classmates, it ⁹..... to be about the subject of the lesson.

8 My technology

Grammar: First and Second Conditionals

Vocabulary: Science and technology

SHOW WHAT YOU KNOW

1 In pairs, match words and phrases to make common collocations.

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------------|
| 1 download | a to Facebook |
| 2 log on | b your desktop computer |
| 3 print a | c your password |
| 4 chat | d profile photo |
| 5 follow | e somebody on Twitter |
| 6 switch on | f music |
| 7 click | g on an app |
| 8 type in | h online |
| 9 visit a | i document |
| 10 change your | j website |

2 Complete the First Conditional statements with the correct form of the verbs. Which statements do you agree with?

- If you **play** (play) video games all the time, you won't be a happy, healthy person.
- You (get) bad marks at school if you don't stop spending so much time online.
- You (not have) any real friends if you use social networking.
- If you (use) social networking, you'll lose your privacy.
- You (not sleep) very well if you go online just before you go to bed.

3 Complete the Second Conditional questions in the questionnaire with the correct form of a verb in the box.

be **buy** have to spend travel



4 Read REMEMBER THIS. Which conditional structure do you use to show that something is not real, or not probable now?

REMEMBER THIS

- You use the **First Conditional** to predict the future result of an action.
- You use the **Second Conditional** to talk about the likely present or future result of an imaginary action.

If you get me a new computer, I'll do the dishes every night.



If we got you a new computer, we'd never see you!

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5 **1.10** Complete the extracts from the conversation. Then listen and check.

- If I **had** (have) €500 to spend, I (buy) new speakers.
- If I (have to) give up my phone, I (not able to) go online.
- I (not care) if my friend (text) someone else the whole time.
- If I (have) time to blog, I (blog) about music.
- I think I (go) to 1970 if I (can).

6 Complete the sentences with an appropriate conditional form. Make them true for you.

- If I **get** (get) some money for my next birthday, **I'll save it.**
- If I (find) £1,000 in the street, ...
- If I (not have) any homework this evening, ...
- If I (can) drive, ...
- If my parents (win) the lottery, ...
- If I (live) to be 150, ...