

4 Vocabulary reference



Adjectives

- boring (adj) /'bɔ:riŋ/
 cheap (adj) /tʃi:p/
 dangerous (adj) /'deɪndʒərəs/
 difficult (adj) /'dɪfɪkəlt/
 easy (adj) /'i:zi/
 exciting (adj) /ɪk'saɪtɪŋ/
 expensive (adj) /ɪk'spensɪv/
 fast (adj) /fɑ:st/
 high (adj) /haɪ/
 long (adj) /lɒŋ/
 low (adj) /ləʊ/
 noisy (adj) /'nɔɪzi/
 quiet (adj) /'kwaɪət/
 safe (adj) /seɪf/
 scary (adj) /'skeəri/
 short (adj) /ʃɔ:t/
 slow (adj) /sləʊ/

Weather

- cloudy (adj) /'klaʊdi/
 cold (adj) /kəʊld/
 dry (adj) /draɪ/
 foggy (adj) /'fɒgi/
 hot (adj) /hɒt/
 icy (adj) /'aɪsi/
 snowing (v) /'snəʊɪŋ/
 stormy (adj) /'stɔ:mi/
 sunny (adj) /'sʌni/
 warm (adj) /wɔ:m/
 wet (adj) /wet/
 windy (adj) /'wɪndi/

Transport

- aeroplane (n) /'eərəpleɪn/
 boat (n) /bəʊt/
 bus (n) /bʌs/
 cable car (n) /'keɪblkɑ:(r)/
 canoe (n) /kə'nu:/
 helicopter (n) /'helɪkɒptə(r)/
 motorbike (n) /'məʊtəbaɪk/
 train (n) /treɪn/
 tram (n) /træm/

Learn it!

Travel words

- journey (n) /'dʒɔ:ni/
 ride (n) /raɪd/
 travel (v) /'trævl/
 trip (n) /trɪp/

Functional language

Asking for travel information

- How long does the journey take?

 How often do the buses / trains go?

 How much is a ticket?

4 Vocabulary practice

1 Match the adjectives to their opposites.

cheap exciting long low quiet safe slow

- | | | |
|---|-----------|-------|
| | fast | slow |
| 1 | high | ..... |
| 2 | expensive | ..... |
| 3 | noisy | ..... |
| 4 | dangerous | ..... |
| 5 | short | ..... |
| 6 | boring | ..... |

2 Put the words in the correct order.

- dog / My / noisy / is / very / .
.....
- fast / car / very / Mum's / is / .
.....
- very / are / cheap / Those / oranges / .
.....
- bicycle / an / dad / My / expensive / has got / .
.....
- on TV / boring / tonight / There / programmes / a lot of / are / .
.....

3 Complete the weather adjectives.

- It's **wet** so you need an umbrella.
 1 It's very f..... I can't see you!
 2 I want to fly my kite but it isn't w..... today.
 3 It's very d..... in the Sahara Desert.
 4 Don't run! It's i..... today.
 5 I don't like it when it's s..... at night. It's noisy and scary.
 6 It's very h..... in the south of Spain in summer.

4 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

aeroplane canoe journey motorbike ride travel

- There's an amazing new water **ride** at the theme park in my town.
 1 My brother has got a new but my parents think it's dangerous.
 2 Thousands of people on the Paris Metro every day.
 3 London is two hours from Barcelona by
 4 One day, I want to make a and take it on the river.
 5 It's a long from the east coast of the USA to the west coast.

5 Complete the quiz.

- It's the opposite of 'sunny'.
 c l o u d y
 1 You can find this form of transport in the Alps.
 c _ _ _ c _ _
 2 It runs on tracks but it isn't a train.
 t _ _ _
 3 It's the opposite of 'boring'.
 e _ _ _ _ _ _
 4 It takes people to hospital and it's faster than an ambulance.
 h _ _ _ _ _ _ _
 5 It's a short journey to a place and back again.
 t _ _ _
 6 This adjective describes the weather in Antarctica.
 c _ _ _

4 Grammar reference

Comparative adjectives

Ortografía	Adjetivo	Comparativo
Adjetivos cortos Se añade <i>-er</i>	fast	faster
Adjetivos cortos acabados en -e Se añade <i>-r</i>	strange	stranger
Adjetivos cortos acabados en vocal + consonante La consonante se duplica, y se añade <i>-er</i>	big	bigger
Adjetivos acabados en -y La <i>-y</i> se elimina antes de añadir <i>-ier</i>	scary	scarier
Adjetivos largos Se añade <i>more</i> delante del adjetivo	frightening	more frightening
Adjetivos irregulares ¡Hay que aprenderse los!	good bad	better worse
Usos Los adjetivos en grado comparativo se utilizan para comparar dos personas, lugares o cosas. La partícula <i>than</i> a menudo sigue al adjetivo en grado comparativo. I'm older than you. London is bigger than Madrid. Books are more interesting than films.		

Superlative adjectives

Ortografía	Adjetivo	Superlativo
Adjetivos cortos Se añade <i>-est</i>	cold	coldest
Adjetivos cortos acabados en -e Se añade <i>-st</i>	strange	strangest
Adjetivos cortos acabados en vocal + consonante La consonante se duplica, y se añade <i>-est</i>	hot	hottest
Adjetivos acabados en -y La <i>-y</i> se elimina antes de añadir <i>-iest</i>	dry	driest
Adjetivos largos Se añade <i>most</i> delante del adjetivo	popular	most popular
Adjetivos irregulares ¡Hay que aprenderse los!	good bad	best worst
Usos Los adjetivos en grado superlativo se utilizan para comparar una persona, un lugar o una cosa con otros dos elementos o más. El artículo <i>the</i> se añade delante del adjetivo en grado superlativo. I'm the youngest person in my family. Galicia is the wettest region in Spain. Maths is the most difficult subject I study.		

4 Grammar practice

Comparative adjectives

1 Write the comparative forms.

- | | |
|---------------|---------|
| cheap | cheaper |
| 1 beautiful | ..... |
| 2 hot | ..... |
| 3 good | ..... |
| 4 fast | ..... |
| 5 slow | ..... |
| 6 dangerous | ..... |
| 7 interesting | ..... |
| 8 safe | ..... |
| 9 high | ..... |
| 10 bad | ..... |

2 Complete the sentences. Use the comparative form of the adjectives and *than*.

- Hockey is **more exciting than** judo. (exciting)
- The Ebro is the Guadalquivir. (long)
 - Our school hall is the canteen. (big)
 - Books are magazines. (expensive)
 - Crocodiles are hamsters. (scary)
 - My chair is yours. (comfortable)
 - I'm you at art. (bad)
 - Walking is cycling. (slow)
 - April is August. (wet)
 - Today it's yesterday. (warm)
 - The buildings in New York are the buildings in London. (high)

Superlative adjectives

3 Write the superlative forms of the adjectives.

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| low | the lowest |
| 1 bad | ..... |
| 2 dangerous | ..... |
| 3 safe | ..... |
| 4 sunny | ..... |
| 5 wet | ..... |

4 Complete the text. Use *the* and the superlative form of the adjectives.

Spain



Lots of tourists visit Spain every year. Here are some of **the most popular** (popular) cities to visit.

- **Madrid** is (1) (big) city and the capital.
- **Barcelona** has some of (2) (interesting) architecture in the country.
- **Valencia** is the home of the paella, probably (3) (famous) Spanish dish.
- **Bilbao** has one of (4) (good) art museums, the Guggenheim.
- **Seville** is often (5) (hot) city in Europe in summer.
- **Granada** has one of (6) (beautiful) buildings in the country, the Alhambra.

5 Vocabulary reference



Action verbs

make (v) /meɪk/
carry (v) /'kæri/
climb (v) /klaɪm/
dive (v) /daɪv/
draw (v) /drɔː/
fly (v) /flaɪ/
hold (v) /həʊld/
jump (v) /dʒʌmp/
practise (v) /'præktɪs/
sail (v) /seɪl/

Adventure equipment

backpack (n) /'bækpæk/
compass (n) /'kæmpəs/
first aid kit (n) /,fɜːst 'eɪd kɪt/
guidebook (n) /'gaɪdbʊk/
insect repellent (n) /,ɪnsekt rɪ'pelənt /
map (n) /mæp/
sleeping bag (n) /'sliːpɪŋ ,bæg/
sunscreen (n) /'sʌnskriːn/
tent (n) /tent/
torch (n) /tɔːtʃ/

Music and musical instruments

classical (adj) /'klæsɪkl/
hip-hop (n / adj) /'hɪp ,hɒp/
jazz (n / adj) /dʒæz/
pop (n / adj) /pɒp/
reggae (n / adj) /'reɪgeɪ/
cello (n) /'tʃeləʊ/
double bass (n) /,dʌbl 'beɪs/
drums (n) /drʌmz/
electric guitar (n) /,ɪ'lektrɪk ɡɪ'tɑː(r)/
flute (n) /fluːt/
piano (n) /pi'ænəʊ/
saxophone (n) /'sæksəfəʊn/
trumpet (n) /'trʌmpɪt/
violin (n) /,vaɪə'ɪn/

Learn it!

Plurals

hobby (n) /'hɒbi/
hobbies (n) /'hɒbɪz/
fish (n) (singular) /fɪʃ/
fish (n) (plural) /fɪʃ/

Functional language

Phone conversations

Hello, it's Can I speak to ... ?

.....

Sorry, ... isn't here at the moment. Can I take a message?

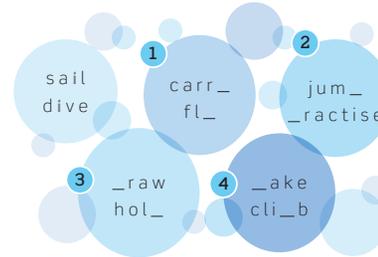
.....

Can you ask her / him to call me back?

.....

5 Vocabulary practice

1 Which letter is missing from each pair of verbs?

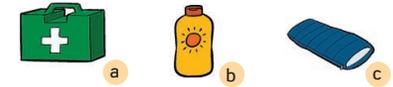


2 Complete the article with verbs from exercise 1.

Europe's most amazing travel experiences

- ◆ Relax in a hot sauna in Finland and then **jump** into an icy lake!
- ◆ (1) around the Greek island of Santorini in a small boat.
- ◆ Go walking in the Austrian Alps – (2) your lunch in your backpack.
- ◆ (3) the Shard in London and enjoy views of the city from the 72nd floor!
- ◆ Visit Legoland and (4) a fantastic Lego model.
- ◆ Be an artist for a day in Paris: (5) or paint your favourite Parisian scenes.

3 Complete the words with the correct letters. Then match them to the pictures.



4 Read the sentences and decide if they are true (T) or false (F).

You hit a drum with sticks. T

- 1 You blow the flute with your mouth to make a sound.
- 2 A trumpet is made from wood.
- 3 You play an electric guitar with your feet.
- 4 A double bass is bigger than a violin.

5 Complete the definitions and make the name of an instrument with the letters in the red squares.

You use it to carry your things when you travel.

b a c k p a c k

- 1 You sleep in it when you go camping. □ □ □
- 2 It gives practical information for tourists and recommends places to visit. □ □ □ □ □ □
- 3 It's a style of music from Jamaica. Famous artists include Bob Marley. □ □ □ □ □
- 4 It's like a big violin. You sit on a chair to play it. There's often one in a jazz band. □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

The letters in the red squares make the word

.....

5 Grammar reference

Present continuous: affirmative and negative

Subject + *be* (not) + *-ing* form of the verb

Afirmativa		Negativa	
I'm	flying.	I'm not	flying.
You're	flying.	You aren't	flying.
He's	flying.	He isn't	flying.
She's	flying.	She isn't	flying.
It's	flying.	It isn't	flying.
We're	flying.	We aren't	flying.
You're	flying.	You aren't	flying.
They're	flying.	They aren't	flying.

Usos
El *present continuous* se utiliza para describir acciones que se están desarrollando mientras hablamos.

I'm watching TV.
He's writing an email.
They're playing hockey.

Ortografía

Forma en *-ing* del verbo

Con la mayoría de los verbos, se añade *-ing*.
fly - flying eat - eating

Si el verbo acaba en *-e*, esta vocal se elimina antes de añadir *-ing*.

dive - diving practise - practising

Con verbos acabados en vocal + consonante, esta se duplica y se añade *-ing*.

sit - sitting swim - swimming

Present continuous and present simple

Usos

Present continuous = acciones que se dan mientras hablamos

Present simple = rutinas y acciones que se repiten

Las frases en *present continuous* suelen contener expresiones como *now* y *at the moment*.

We're eating dinner now.

What are you doing at the moment?

Las frases en *present simple* suelen incluir adverbios de frecuencia.

We often eat dinner at 7.00 p.m.

What do you usually do on Saturdays?

Nota: Verbos como *think* (para expresar opiniones), *like*, *love*, *hate* y *want* no se utilizan en *present continuous*.

I think sport is fun. We like football.

NO I'm thinking sport is fun. We're liking football.

Present continuous: questions

be + subject + *-ing* form of the verb

Interrogativa	Respuestas breves	
Am I flying?	Yes, I am.	No, I'm not.
Are you flying?	Yes, you are.	No, you aren't.
Is he flying?	Yes, he is.	No, he isn't.
Is she flying?	Yes, she is.	No, she isn't.
Is it flying?	Yes, it is.	No, it isn't.
Are we flying?	Yes, we are.	No, we aren't.
Are you flying?	Yes, you are.	No, you aren't.
Are they flying?	Yes, they are.	No, they aren't.

Preguntas encabezadas por partículas interrogativas en (*Wh-*)

What are you doing?	I'm playing computer games.
---------------------	-----------------------------

Usos

La forma interrogativa del *present continuous* se utiliza para preguntar acerca de acciones que se están desarrollando mientras hablamos.

Nota: En las respuestas breves, se incluye el verbo *be*, pero no la forma en *-ing* del verbo.

'Are you studying?' 'Yes, I am.'

'Is he sailing a boat?' 'No, he isn't.'

5 Grammar practice

Present continuous

- 1 Complete the sentences with the present continuous form of the verbs.

They're carrying (carry) their books.

- We (use) a calculator.
- I (read) a magazine.
- She (sit) on the desk.
- You (swim) in the lake.
- It (rain) at the moment.
- They (hold) hands.
- He (dive) into the swimming pool.

- 2 Make the sentences in exercise 1 negative.

They aren't carrying their books.

-
-
-
-
-
-
-

- 3 Complete the present continuous questions and short answers.

Is she drawing (she / draw) a picture?
Yes, she is.

- (you / make) breakfast?
No, we
- (they / climb) the mountain?
Yes, they
- (he / fly) an aeroplane?
No, he
- (you / carry) the first aid kit?
Yes, I
- (we / sail) a boat?
No, we
- (she / practise) the piano?
Yes, she

Present continuous and present simple

- 4 Complete the pairs of sentences. Use one present continuous form and one present simple form in each pair.

(run)

My dad runs three times a week. He's running in the park now.

- 1 (read)

I a great book right now.
I sometimes five books in a week.

- 2 (make)

Jack models as a hobby.
He a model aeroplane at the moment.

- 3 (swim)

It's 6.30 a.m. and Kate in the pool. She for two hours every day.

- 4 (not watch)

My parents TV right now, and they a lot of TV in general.

- 5 (play)

We computer games in the ICT room at the moment. I usually them at home.

- 5 Complete the sentences with the present continuous or present simple form of the verbs.

Where's Leah?

She's doing (do) her homework in her room.

- It often (rain) here in winter.
- I (not have) breakfast at home on weekdays.
- Dad isn't here. He (work) today.
- My parents never (go) ice-skating.
- What (you / write) at the moment?
- Shh! The baby (sleep).

6 Vocabulary reference



Food

- apple (n) /'æpl/
- beans (n) /bi:nz/
- beef (n) /bi:f/
- cheese (n) /tʃi:z/
- chicken (n) /'tʃɪkɪn/
- chilli sauce (n) /'tʃɪli ,sɔ:s/
- milk (n) /mɪlk/
- mushroom (n) /'mʌʃrʊm/
- oil (n) /ɔɪl/
- onion (n) /'ʌnjən/
- pepper (n) /'pepə(r)/
- potato (n) /pə'tetəʊ/
- rice (n) /raɪs/
- salmon (n) /'sæmən/
- salt (n) /sɔ:lt/
- spices (n) /'spɑ:sɪz/
- sugar (n) /'ʃʊgə(r)/

Everyday objects

- battery (n) /'bætri/
- cap (n) /kæp/
- chewing gum (n) /'tʃu:ɪŋ ,gʌm/
- chocolate (n) /'tʃɒklət/
- hair gel (n) /'heə(r) ,dʒel /
- key ring (n) /'ki: rɪŋ/
- magazine (n) /,mægə'zi:n/
- mobile phone case (n) /,məʊbi:l 'fəʊn keɪs/
- sweets (n) /swi:ts/
- water (n) /'wɔ:tə(r)/

Adjectives

- beautiful (adj) /'bjʊ:tɪfl/
- boring (adj) /'bɔ:ɪŋ/
- creative (adj) /kri'eɪtɪv/
- funny (adj) /'fʌni/
- horrible (adj) /'hɒrəbl/
- imaginative (adj) /ɪ'mædʒɪnətɪv/
- magical (adj) /'mædʒɪkl/
- original (adj) /ə'ɹɪdʒənəl/
- scary (adj) /'skeəri/

Learn it!

Plurals

- person (n) (s) /'pɜ:sn/
- people (n) (pl) /'pi:pl/

Functional language

Ordering in a restaurant

The waiter

Would you like to order?

What would you like for / with ... ?

And to drink?

The customer

I'd like

I'll have

... for me, please.

Can we have ... ?

6 Vocabulary practice

1 Complete the words in the menu.

Rick's Café: Today's specials

- a French omelette with **cheese**.
- b (1) ___ e enchiladas with lots of (2) ch ___ sa u ___
- c (3) Chi ___ curry with (4) ri ___
- d (5) Sal ___ , (6) o n ___ and tomato pasta
- e (7) App ___ strudel with ice cream

2 You are a waiter at Rick's Café. What dishes from the menu do you recommend for these people? Write a, b, c, d or e.

I want to eat Indian food today.

c

I don't eat meat and I'm allergic to dairy products.

1

I want a dessert. I love fruit!

2

I only like Mexican and Italian food and I hate fish.

3

I hate fruit and vegetables and I don't eat red meat.

4

3 Read the clues and find the objects.

H	C	X	M	J	O	U	E	K	M
P	A	C	P	P	M	N	N	E	U
C	Q	I	S	Q	I	M	P	Y	G
L	R	T	R	Z	I	F	G	R	G
P	R	V	A	G	C	P	N	I	N
E	F	G	V	A	E	X	N	N	I
R	A	N	H	W	K	L	B	G	W
M	T	L	A	P	F	C	A	U	E
N	Y	B	A	T	T	E	R	Y	H
R	T	A	K	T	H	H	F	L	C

You put it on your head. **cap**

- 1 You read it but it isn't a book.
- 2 You put your keys on it.
- 3 You put it in your mouth but you don't eat it.
- 4 You put it in your hair.
- 5 You put it in your camera.

4 Follow the lines and write sentences about Karen's opinions. What three things doesn't she like?

American comedy shows

1 Ice-skating

2 Disney films

3 Her sister's clothes

4 Maths

5 Her dad's cooking

6 Her friend's drawings

beautiful

boring

funny

horrible

imaginative

magical

scary

She thinks American comedy shows are funny.

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6

Karen doesn't like,
..... or

5 Complete the text.

Do you think normal food is **boring**?
Do you want to eat something totally
(1) o.....? Here are some
recipes from our favourite food
(2) m.....es!

Roquefort ice cream:

You need a litre of (3) m.....k, some
granulated (4) s.....r, and some blue
(5) c.....e (use Stilton or Gorgonzola
if you can't find Roquefort). Put some
(6) s.....t and pepper on it before
you serve it.

Cupcakes with bacon:

These delicious cakes contain dark Swiss
(7) c.....e - and meat!

Be careful: some people think these recipes are
(8) i.....e but a lot of people think
they're (9) h.....e.

6 Grammar reference

can / can't

Afirmativa		
I / You / He / She / It	can	go to the cinema tonight.
We / You / They		

Negativa		
I / You / He / She / It	can't	play the violin.
We / You / They		

Interrogativa		Respuestas breves	
Can	I / you / he / she / it / we / you / they	swim?	Yes, I / you / he / she / it / we / you / they
			No, I / you / he / she / it / we / you / they
			can.
			can't.

Usos
Can / can't se utilizan para dar y pedir permiso, y también para describir capacidades.

Permiso
Can I watch TV?
 He **can't** go to the party.

Capacidad
 I **can** speak English.
Can you play an instrument?

Nota: *can / can't* siempre van acompañados del infinitivo sin to.
 He **can** ride a bike. NO He **can to** ride a bike.

must / mustn't

Afirmativa		
I / You / He / She / It	must	go to bed at 11 p.m.
We / You / They		

Negativa		
I / You / He / She / It	mustn't	be late.
We / You / They		

Usos
Must / mustn't se utilizan para expresar obligación y prohibición.

Obligación
 I **must** get up at 6.45 a.m.

Prohibición
 You **mustn't** take photos.
 We **mustn't** use our phones in class.

Nota: *Must / mustn't* siempre van acompañados del infinitivo sin to.
 You **must** eat vegetables.
 NO You **must to** eat vegetables.

Countable and uncountable nouns

Afirmativa	
Sustantivos en plural	Sustantivos incontables
There are some / a lot of apples.	There's some / a lot of water.

Negativa	
Sustantivos en plural	Sustantivos incontables
There aren't any / many potatoes.	There isn't any / much rice.

Interrogativa y respuestas breves	
Sustantivos en plural	Sustantivos incontables
How many onions are there? There are ...	How much milk is there? There's ...
Are there any onions? Yes, there are. No, there aren't.	Is there any milk? Yes, there is. No, there isn't.

Usos
Some, any y *a lot of* se utilizan con sustantivos contables en plural y sustantivos incontables. *Some* se utiliza en frases afirmativas para describir una cantidad indefinida de algo.
 There **are some** people in the room.
 There's **some** food on the table.

A lot of se utiliza en frases afirmativas e indica que hay una gran cantidad de algo.
 There **are a lot of** magazines.
 There's **a lot of** bread.

Any se utiliza en negativa e interrogativa.
 There **aren't any** pens. There **isn't any** water.
Are there any pens? **Is there any** water?

Many acompaña a los sustantivos en plural en frases negativas.
 There **aren't many** spices.

Must se utiliza con sustantivos incontables en oraciones negativas.
 There **isn't much** meat.

Nota: Los sustantivos contables tienen una forma para el singular y otra para el plural; los incontables, sin embargo, tienen una única forma. Con los sustantivos incontables no se utilizan *a / an* ni los números.

Sustantivos contables **Sustantivos incontables**
 an onion four onions salt two salts

6 Grammar practice

can / can't, must / mustn't

1 Choose the correct option.

- You **must / mustn't** eat chewing gum.
- You **must / mustn't** use your mobile phone in the cinema.
 - The students **must / mustn't** be late for their classes.
 - You **must / mustn't** drink a lot of water in hot weather.
 - They're allergic to dairy products so they **must / mustn't** eat cheese.
 - I **must / mustn't** go home now. It's very late.

2 Complete the dialogue with *can* or *can't*.

- Cal I'm hungry. Let's make lunch.
 Fran Can we have cheese sandwiches?
 Cal No, we (1) There isn't any bread.
 Fran (2) we buy some bread?
 Cal No, we (3) I haven't got any money so I (4) pay for it.
 Fran I (5) give you the money. You (6) buy my lunch tomorrow.
 Cal OK, then. Thanks.

3 Complete the sentences with the forms of *can* or *must* in the box.

can can't must mustn't

- I **can't** do my Maths homework because it's very difficult.
- Katy is very musical. She play five different instruments.
 - You listen to the teacher. It's very important.
 - My friends haven't got bikes so we go cycling together.
 - Toby see the film. He's only six and it's very scary.
 - Erica get up early because her classes start at 8 a.m.

Countable and uncountable nouns

4 Are the nouns countable or uncountable? Choose the odd one out.

- (a beef) b bean c bag
 1 a onion b orange c oil
 2 a hair gel b hotel c helicopter
 3 a wife b water c window
 4 a music b milk c magazine
 5 a child b chilli sauce c chair
 6 a sunscreen b sleeping bag c sugar
 7 a chicken b chocolate c car

5 Write sentences with *there is / isn't / are / aren't* and the words in brackets.

- sweets (a lot of) ●●●●●
 There **are** a lot of sweets.
- hair gel (much) ●○○○○
 - chocolate (some) ●●●○○
 - key rings (some) ●●●○○
 - mushrooms (many) ●○○○○
 - chewing gum (any) ○○○○○
 - batteries (any) ○○○○○
 - mobile phone cases (a lot of) ●●●●●