

## GRAMMAR

Circle a, b, or c.

- 1 My sister \_\_\_\_ fish or seafood.  
☐ a doesn't like ☐ b don't like  
☐ c doesn't likes
- 2 I have a quick breakfast because \_\_\_\_ in a hurry.  
☐ a I usually ☐ b I usually am ☐ c I'm usually
- 3 I \_\_\_\_ TV when I'm having a meal.  
☐ a never watch ☐ b don't never watch  
☐ c am never watching
- 4 \_\_\_\_ hard for my exams at the moment.  
☐ a I study ☐ b I'm studying ☐ c I'm studing
- 5 \_\_\_\_ any brothers or sisters?  
☐ a Are you having ☐ b Are you have  
☐ c Do you have
- 6 What \_\_\_\_ when you leave school?  
☐ a you are going to do ☐ b are you going do  
☐ c are you going to do
- 7 I can't see you this evening because \_\_\_\_ some friends.  
☐ a I'm meeting ☐ b I meet ☐ c I'll meet
- 8 A Would you like something to drink?  
B Yes, \_\_\_\_ an orange juice, please.  
☐ a I have ☐ b I'm having ☐ c I'll have
- 9 A I can't open this jar.  
B \_\_\_\_ help you?  
☐ a Shall I ☐ b Will I ☐ c Do I

- 10 That's a lovely dress. Where \_\_\_\_ it?  
☐ a have you bought ☐ b did you buy  
☐ c did you bought
- 11 \_\_\_\_ good at saving money.  
☐ a I've never been ☐ b I haven't never been  
☐ c I've never
- 12 I got £50 for my birthday, but I \_\_\_\_.  
☐ a didn't spend it yet  
☐ b haven't spent it yet  
☐ c yet haven't spent it
- 13 I've had this phone \_\_\_\_.  
☐ a for about three years  
☐ b since about three years  
☐ c for about three years ago
- 14 A How long \_\_\_\_ in Paris?  
B Since last March.  
☐ a is he living ☐ b has he living  
☐ c has he been living
- 15 \_\_\_\_ the same gym for five years.  
☐ a I'm going to ☐ b I've been going to  
☐ c I go to

## VOCABULARY

a Circle the word that is different.

- 1 ☐ prawns ☐ mussels ☐ duck ☐ squid
- 2 ☐ lamb ☐ crab ☐ beef ☐ pork
- 3 ☐ cherry ☐ pear ☐ peach ☐ beetroot
- 4 ☐ raspberry ☐ cucumber ☐ pepper ☐ cabbage
- 5 ☐ fried ☐ baked ☐ chicken ☐ roast

on    out (x3)    back
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### Complete the phrasal verbs.


- 1 Shall we eat  tonight? I don't feel like cooking.
- 2 I'm allergic to milk, so I have to cut  dairy products from my diet.
- 3 We live  my salary. My wife is unemployed.
- 4 I'll lend you the money if you promise to pay me .
- 5 I took  €350 from my bank account.

## CAN YOU say this in English?

Tick (✓) the box if you can do these things.

### Can you...?

- 1 ☐ describe your diet, and the typical diet in your country, and say how it's changing
- 2 ☐ describe members of your family and say what they are like
- 3 ☐ describe some of your plans and predictions for the future (e.g. your studies, your family life)

- 4  017 Read the SPEAKING FOCUS. Complete the description of photo A with one word in each gap. Then listen again and check.

This is a photo of a teenage girl driving a car.

It's <sup>1</sup> hard to be sure whether she's having a driving lesson or taking her driving test. The middle-aged man sitting in the passenger seat to her left has got some official looking papers and a pen, so the <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ are he's an examiner rather than an instructor. <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ on his body language, I'd say they might be <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ to crash! <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_, something is wrong.

It looks <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ if he's absolutely terrified. He's covering his face and hiding behind his papers. He could have <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ seen a car pull out in front of them or, even worse, a pedestrian step out into the road. The girl doesn't <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ to be as scared as him, so maybe she hasn't noticed the problem yet. Hopefully, she'll be able to stop in time. <sup>9</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ by the examiner's reaction, I don't think she's going to pass her driving test this time!

[LINK MY PEARSON FOCUS](#)

### **Speculating about people**

Based on ..., I'd say he's/she's/it's ...

Judging by ..., I (don't) think ...

It looks/seems as if/as though ...

He/She/It appears/doesn't appear to be ...

The chances are (that) he's/she's/it's ...

### **Showing certainty**

Clearly, (there's a problem/something is wrong.)

It's obvious/clear (from the expression on his/her face) that ...

He/She/It is definitely/certainly (not) ...

### **Showing uncertainty**

It's hard to be sure (whether/if ...)

It's not easy to say (whether/if ...)


I can't really tell (whether/if ...)

### **Speculating about the situation**

He/She could have just + *past participle* (recent past)

He/She could/might be + *-ing* (present)

He/She could/might be about to + *infinitive* (near future)

 **100** Read the sentences and write a translation of the words in bold. Then listen and repeat.

- 1 George, Charlotte and Louis are William and Kate's **children**.
- 2 Kate is Harry's **sister-in-law**.
- 3 Charlotte is Charles's **granddaughter**.
- 4 George is Charles's **grandson**.
- 5 Charlotte is Harry's **niece**.
- 6 George is Harry's **nephew**.
- 7 Queen Elizabeth II and Prince Philip are George and Charlotte's **great-grandparents**.
- 8 Anne, Andrew and Edward are Charles's **siblings**.
- 9 William is Kate's **husband**.

**Now complete the definitions.**

- 1 Your great-grandparents are your grandparents' .
- 2 Your brother-in-law is your sister's .
- 3 Your niece is your sibling's .
- 4 Your nephew is your sibling's .
- 5 Your aunts and uncles are your parents' .
- 6 Your parents are your grandparents' .

[LINK OXFORD](#)



# VOCABULARY

## 1 Choose the word that is different.

1 beef | chicken | sausages | rice

2 butter | beans | milk | cheese

3 onions | cucumbers | biscuits | potatoes

4 grilled | cup | glass | bowl

5 sweet | bitter | spicy | peel

6 painter | musician | husband | scientist

## 2 Complete the sentences about family members.

1 My mother's sister is my .

2 My brother is my parents' .

3 My brother and sister are my .

4 My brother's son is my .

5 Mrs Brown is Mr Brown's .

6 My dad's mum is my .

7 My sister's husband is my .

8 That couple have got two : a son and a daughter.

## 7 Complete the dialogue with the words below.

order • would • I'd • don't  
I'll • like • looks • what's

- Tom** This is a photo of my brother, Christian.
- Dawn** Wow! He <sup>1</sup>  like you!
- Tom** That's because we're twins!
- Dawn** I <sup>2</sup>  look like my sister.
- Tom** Who do you look like?
- Dawn** I look <sup>3</sup>  my favourite aunt.
- Tom** <sup>4</sup>  she like?
- Dawn** She's very patient and generous.
- Waiter** Excuse me. Are you ready to <sup>5</sup> ?
- Tom** Yes, <sup>6</sup>  have the salad, please.
- Dawn** And <sup>7</sup>  like a ham sandwich.
- Waiter** <sup>8</sup>  you like something to drink?
- Dawn** Just some water.

Completa le frasi con il **simple present** o il **present continuous** dei verbi tra parentesi.

- Sandy usually goes (go) on holiday in the UK, but this year she is flying (fly) to Italy!
- I attend (attend) the fourth year of secondary school in Italy, but this term I go (go) to school in the USA.
- Toby often reads (read) books on the beach but now he reads (read) on the train.
- Scott usually works out (work out) on Mondays, but today he plays (play) basketball.
- Julia often walks (walk) to work, but today she takes (take) the bus.
- Sammy rarely goes (go) to visit hot countries, but this year his sister got (get) married in Tobago, so he goes (go) there.
- Sarah and Luke have (have) dinner with friends every Saturday, but this evening they go (go) to a Bruce Springsteen concert.
- Marta commutes (commute) every day from Cambridge to London, but today she drives (drive) to Brighton.
- I mainly choose (choose) science fiction to read, but at the moment I read (read) a great book called *Hadrian's Memoirs*.





simple present	orari e calendari prestabiliti	The tournament <b>begins</b> on the 3 <sup>rd</sup> June. <i>Il torneo inizia / inizierà il 3 giugno.</i>
	subordinate ipotetiche e temporali	If / When he <b>apologizes</b> , I'll forgive him. <i>Se / Quando lui si scuserà, io lo perdonerò.</i>
present continuous	azioni programmate da chi le compie	We're <b>meeting</b> our boss next Monday. <i>Incontreremo il nostro capo lunedì prossimo.</i>
	azioni non programmate (solo con i verbi <b>come, go, leave</b> )	I'm not sure yet, but I'm <b>leaving</b> for China next month. <i>Non sono ancora sicura, ma partirò per la Cina il mese prossimo.</i>
be going to + forma base	intenzioni	I'm <b>going to paint</b> my house, but not this year. <i>Ho intenzione di dipingere la mia casa, ma non quest'anno.</i>
	eventi imminenti	It's the last lap! The race <b>is going to end</b> . <i>È l'ultimo giro! La corsa sta per finire.</i>
	deduzioni o previsioni basate su dati certi (frasi oggettive)	Look at that girl! She's <b>going to fall</b> into the river! <i>Guarda quella ragazza! Sta per cadere / Cadrà nel fiume!</i>
simple future	previsioni basate su idee personali (frasi soggettive) o previsioni meteo	She <b>will learn</b> a lot of things at the Summer Camp! <i>Imparerà un sacco di cose al campo estivo!</i> It <b>will pour with rain</b> along the coast. <i>Pioverà abbondantemente lungo la costa.</i>
	supposizioni introdotte da un verbo di opinione	I think he <b>will have fun</b> on holidays. <i>Credo che si diventerà in vacanza.</i>
	azioni inevitabili	Christmas day <b>will be</b> on Sunday next year! <i>Natale sarà di domenica il prossimo anno!</i>
	promesse, rifiuti, accordi	I don't like Jake! I <b>won't go out</b> with him again! <i>Non mi piace Jake! Non uscirò di nuovo con lui!</i>
	richieste e offerte gentili	<b>Will you have</b> some tea or some coffee? <i>Vuoi / Prendi del tè o del caffè?</i>
	azioni decise sul momento ("detto-fatto")	I'm hungry today! I'll <b>have</b> some pasta and some meat! <i>Ho fame oggi! Prendo / Prenderò della pasta e della carne!</i>
	nelle frasi principali seguite o precedute da una subordinata ipotetica o temporale	Angela <b>will be</b> happy when you arrive. <i>Angela sarà felice quando tu arriverai.</i> If you don't tell anybody, I'll <b>tell</b> you a secret! <i>Se non lo dici a nessuno, ti rivelerò un segreto!</i>

Completa le frasi con il **simple future**, il **present continuous** o la forma corretta di **be going to** dei verbi tra parentesi. Usa le forme contratte dove possibile.

0. A I want to buy a car. B What car **are you going to buy**? (you / buy)
10. A It's very late! B OK, **I'll drive** you to school! (I / drive)
1. I think ..... beach volley at the weekend. (we / play)
2. A I'm very hungry. B ..... some sandwiches? (you / have)
3. We're excited. .... to a rock concert tonight! (we / go)
4. Milena is really busy and ..... till late tonight. (she / probably / work)
5. .... to an English university, but she still doesn't know which one. (Sophia / apply)
6. .... an important film producer tomorrow at 10 a.m. (Simona / meet)
7. I'm sure ..... my point of view on this matter. (they / understand)
8. A When ..... (your friends / leave) for the fencing camp? B They don't know yet.

Completa le frasi con il *simple future*, il *present continuous* o la forma corretta di *be going to* dei verbi tra parentesi. Usa le forme contratte dove possibile.

0. A: I want to buy a car.

B: What car are you going to buy? (you / buy)

00. A: It's very late!

B: OK, I'll drive you to school! (I / drive)

1. I think we'll play beach volley at the weekend. ( we / play)

2. A: I'm very hungry.

B: Will you have some sandwiches? ( you / have)

3. We're excited. We're going to a rock concert tonight! ( we / go)

4. Milena is really busy and she'll probably work till late tonight. ( she / probably / work)

5. Sophia is going to apply to an English university, but she still doesn't know which one. ( Sophia / apply)

6. Simona is meeting an important film producer tomorrow at 10 a.m. ( Simona / meet)

7. I'm sure they'll understand my point of view on this matter. ( they / understand)

8. A: When are your friends leaving ( your friends / leave) for the fencing camp?

B: They don't know yet.

## I verbi per esprimere sembrare

<b>feel</b>	sembrare al tatto (percezione sensoriale)	<b>Have you ever touched jelly? It feels slimy!</b> <i>Hai mai toccato la gelatina? Sembra viscida!</i>
<b>look</b>	sembrare alla vista (percezione sensoriale)	<b>They are laughing. They look happy.</b> <i>Stanno ridendo. Sembrano felici.</i>
<b>seem</b>	sembrare / apparire (+ agg. / <b>to</b> + inf. / <b>that</b> + sogg. + verbo) (impressione generale, sensazioni emotive)	<b>She is 40, but she seems much younger.</b> <i>Ha 40 anni, ma sembra molto più giovane.</i> <b>He seems tired / to be tired. / It seems that he is tired.</b> <i>Sembra stanco / essere stanco / che sia stanco.</i>
<b>sound</b>	<b>1.</b> sembrare all'udito (percezione sensoriale)	<b>Her voice sounds just like Nina Simone's.</b> <i>La sua voce sembra proprio quella di Nina Simone.</i>
	<b>2.</b> sembrare / apparire (colloquiale)	<b>The plan sounded quite effective.</b> <i>Il piano sembrava abbastanza efficace.</i>
<b>taste</b>	sembrare al gusto (percezione sensoriale)	<b>Come on, try it! It tastes good!</b> <i>Dai, assaggialo! Sembra buono / Ha un buon sapore!</i>

**HE** Look, sound, feel e taste possono essere tutti seguiti da *like* per indicare somiglianza.

**This flower looks like a small globe.**

**This fabric is very soft. It feels like silk.**

*Questo fiore sembra un piccolo globo.*

*Questo tessuto è molto morbido. Sembra seta.*

Grammar In Progress - p. 110, es. 29

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