

b In each group of nouns (a–d), there is one that does not go with the phrasal verb on the left. Cross out the incorrect one.

- She turned on a) the radio b) her computer c) the light d) ~~the bathtub~~.
- 1 I turned down a) the candles b) the volume c) the TV d) the stereo.
- 2 He came across a) some pictures b) a new word c) the weather d) an interesting websites.
- 3 She looked up a) the phone number b) the meaning c) the dictionary d) an old friend.
- 4 I got over a) my fear of heights b) my cold c) the operation d) my dinner.

c Put the words in the correct order to make sentences.

1 reactions / out / Jack / planning / carry / research / is / to / chemical / on

2 for / president / decided / the / to / office / stand / again / has

3 the / looking / I / is / words / dictionary / think / fun / up / in

4 the / him / wrap / salesman / it / helped / up

5 put / hat / I / on / it / took / the / and

d Rewrite the sentences with a pronoun as the object.

I turned down the radio.

I turned it down. _____

1 She got over her terrible sickness.

2 We ran into our old friends last week.

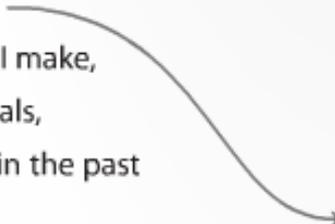
3 He tried out the computer before buying it.

4 I looked up the phrasal verb in the dictionary.

5 She takes after her parents.

3 Grammar

a Match the beginnings of the sentences on the left with the endings on the right.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 Wherever you lead, | a) can be forgotten now. |
| 2 Whatever mistakes I make, | b) I think of my holiday in Venice. |
| 3 Whenever I see canals, | c) says how friendly he is. |
| 4 Whatever was said in the past | d) I will follow. |
| 5 Whoever I speak to | e) my mother always forgives me. |
- 

b Rewrite each sentence, with an appropriate *wh-ever* word.

It doesn't matter what you think about it, I don't agree with you.

Whatever you think about it, I don't agree with you. _____

1 It doesn't matter who told you that, they were wrong!

2 Every time I go shopping, I forget to buy something.

3 It doesn't matter who you know, you won't get this job.

4 It doesn't matter where you look, you won't find it.

3 Word builder: phrasal verb meanings

a Match the phrasal verbs in the sentences with the definitions on the right.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 The plane took off on time. | a) raise children |
| 2 He took off his jacket. | b) begin a trip / journey / course of action |
| 3 They were brought up in Italy. | c) take responsibility for |
| 4 She brought up the issue of safety. | d) find by chance |
| 5 They set out the plans clearly. | e) buy (a company) |
| 6 We set out for New York in the morning. | f) mention a topic |
| 7 She took over the project. | g) seem to be |
| 8 Bloomingdale's has been taken over. | h) explain / give details |
| 9 They came across some old coins. | i) leave the ground |
| 10 He came across as very competent. | j) remove |

1 Word builder: words about science

a Look at these words and phrases about modern biology and climate change. Complete the table.

protein	global warming	cell	DNA	greenhouse gases	gene
nuclear	energy	coal and gas	genome	chemical code	

Modern biology	Climate change
protein	global warming

1 Grammar

a Look back at the article *A Mystery Uncovered* on page 61 of your Student's Book. Look at how the following connectors are used and match them with the correct meaning. Be careful: there are two connectors for one of the meanings!

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 however | a) to indicate sequence |
| 2 eventually | b) to add a similar idea |
| 3 moreover | c) to give an opposing idea |
| 4 so | d) to talk about cause and effect |
| 5 while | |

b Rewrite the sentences using *although* or *however*.

Although many people have tried to explain the mystery of Iram, no-one really knows the truth.

Many people have tried to explain the mystery of Iram. However, no-one really knows the truth.

- 1 Although the human race has reached the moon, we seem unable to prevent wars.

- 2 Many people in the West are worried about their diet. However, obesity is an increasing problem.

- 3 Governments are trying to limit carbon emissions. However, the world's climate continues to get warmer.

- 4 Although we have made huge technological progress, many of the world's people are still hungry.

b Join the two sentences in each pair, using *while*, *when*, or *after*.

He developed an interest in business. He was still growing up.

He developed an interest in business while he was still growing up.

- 1 He had established the family business. He opened the first branch in Makkah.

- 2 He was becoming successful in business. He developed an interest in philanthropy.

- 3 He gave support to orphans. He had made enough money.

1 Grammar

a Circle the correct future form: *will* or present simple.

The plane leaves / *will leave* at 7.00 pm.

- 1 The Chicago Bears *win* / *will win* the Super Bowl this year.
- 2 Georgia *has* / *will have* a French class on Saturday.
- 3 Don't worry. The meeting *is* / *will be* a great success.
- 4 Do you think Mary *passes* / *will pass* the exam?
- 5 The next course *starts* / *will start* on May 14th so you should sign up now.

b Circle the correct form of the verb: *will*, future continuous, or future perfect.

In June I'll *be* / *have been* in this job for a year.

- 1 This is Kevin – you'll *have worked* / *be working* with him in accounting.
- 2 Just imagine, in a few months I'll *live* / *be living* in Dubai!
- 3 By the time I'm 70 I *will have retired* / *will be retiring*.
- 4 I feel confident you'll *get* / *be getting* the job.
- 5 Come by at 8.00 pm, we'll *have eaten* / *be eating* by then and we can leave right away.

1 Word builder: changes

Complete the interview with the words in the box.

communicate	internet	impact	gather
influences	consider	research	available

Journalist: What would you (1) _____ to be the most important invention in the 20th century?

Inventor: That's difficult to say. But I guess the invention of the computer was one of the greatest (2) _____ on the way we live and work, in at least two ways. First is the speed with which we can now (3) _____ without the need, really, to leave our home or office. The second is the way this technology has made information (4) _____ to almost anyone.

Journalist: Yes, you're right. Before the development of IT it was much harder for people to (5) _____ information, unless they had the relevant books or went to a library.

Inventor: Exactly. The 20th century brought information into the home through the (6) _____. This has made life incredibly easier for everyone, from school children doing their homework to professionals conducting (7) _____. Computer technology really had an (8) _____ on all our lives.

1 Reading and writing

a Match the words with similar meaning.

- | | |
|---------------|------------------------------|
| 1 to create | a) idea |
| 2 to exhibit | b) smart |
| 3 intelligent | c) to make |
| 4 notion | d) to show |
| 5 to exceed | e) speed |
| 6 rapidity | f) to go past / be more than |

1 Reading

a Match the words and definitions. One example has been done for you.

- | | |
|---------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1 to promote | a) to take care of |
| 2 to benefit | b) to say that something will happen |
| 3 to protect | c) to keep away from |
| 4 to predict | d) to show |
| 5 to indicate | e) to receive an advantage from |
| 6 to avoid | f) to encourage |

2 Grammar

a Complete the interview with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.

Reporter: Professor Sanchez, tell me what (1) _____ (*happen*) in 30 years?

Dr Sanchez: In 30 years, we (2) _____ (*land*) on Mars and we
(3) _____ (*build*) colonies there.

Reporter: What about in medicine? (4) _____ we _____ (*find*) a cure for cancer?

Dr Sanchez: I believe so, but we (5) _____ (*discover*) more dangerous diseases.

Reporter: (6) _____ we _____ (*invent*) time travel?

Dr Sanchez: I don't think so.

1 Grammar

a Correct the errors in these sentences.

- 1 When I'm 60, I'll be retire in Dammam.

- 2 I will being a good Muslim and obeying Allah.

- 3 By the end of next year, I'll travel to Makkah for Hajj.

- 4 Sarah will getting her degree as soon as possible.

- 5 My mother will cook dinner by the time I get home.

- 6 The painters will be painting the house first thing tomorrow morning.

2 Grammar

a Join the sentences using *but, however, so, or therefore*.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1 He was hungry <u>so</u> _____ | a) she couldn't write it so well. |
| 2 He didn't have a job _____ | b) he had a sandwich. |
| 3 It was a cold day _____ | c) she wore a coat. |
| 4 The children were tired _____ | d) she ordered cauliflower soup. |
| 5 Jill hated vegetables _____ | e) they wouldn't go to bed. |
| 6 Amani spoke English well _____ | f) he went to the employment agency. |

b Rewrite the sentences to express the same meaning, using *so* or *because*.

- | | |
|--|--|
| It was hot so he took off his sweater. | <u>He took off his sweater because it was hot.</u> |
| 1 The child cried because the toy broke. | _____ |
| 2 The boys were bored so they played football. | _____ |
| 3 I came here because I wanted to see you. | _____ |
| 4 Joe went to the market because he needed vegetables. | _____ |
| 5 They were tired so they went home. | _____ |

1 Word builder: people

a Match the names and approximate ages.

- | | |
|--------------|---|
| 1 a baby | a) a child who is starting to walk or a child between 2 and 3 years |
| 2 a child | b) only male siblings |
| 3 a grown up | c) a female adult |
| 4 siblings | d) a very young child who can't walk or talk yet |
| 5 fathers | e) more than one father |
| 6 a teenager | f) a very young child |
| 7 a toddler | g) aged between 13 and 19 years |
| 8 brothers | h) brothers and sisters |
| 9 a woman | i) aged up to 14 years |
| 10 a youth | j) an adult |
| 11 an infant | k) a young person, usually a boy or young man |
| 12 parents | l) father and mother |

c Write about what will / won't be happening in Sami's life next week. Use the words in the box and your own ideas.

-work very hard- attend a meeting for a local charity	pray at the Masjid take care of the clients	go for coffee with my friends go to the garage for a service
---	--	---

His secretary - he'll be working very hard.

1 His boss - _____

2 His car - _____

3 His best friend - _____

4 His nephew - _____

5 His uncle - _____

c Max and Neil are twins. They look the same but they are very different in personality. Compare Max to Neil using *would have* and the words in brackets.

Max arrived early. (Neil / late)

Neil *would have arrived late*.

1 Max brought a box of sweets for the family. (Neil / nothing)

2 Max didn't eat a lot. (Neil / eat more)

3 Max made very interesting conversation. (Neil / say very little)

4 Max left soon after dinner. (Neil / stay late)

5 Max sent my parents a nice 'thank you' card. (Neil / send an email.)

d Match the sentences that go together.

1 I left my bag at work.

a) You should've had a cup of hot chocolate before you went to bed.

2 I didn't have enough money.

b) I would have gone with you.

3 I couldn't sleep last night.

c) Somebody could have stolen it.

4 I ate all the cake.

d) You could have left a piece for me.

5 I didn't want to go on my own.

e) I would have lent you some.

6 My car ran out of petrol.

f) You should have filled up before you left.

1 Grammar

a Circle the correct modals.

1 James is never late. He *can have had* / *must have had* an accident.

2 Maybe Harriet took it. She *may have needed* / *can't have needed* it.

3 They said they'd been to London, but they're back already. They *couldn't have been* / *might have been* there long.

4 Bob went back to work the next day. He *may have been* / *can't have been* very ill.

5 Mr. Lawrence hasn't called. I wonder if he *might have lost* / *must have lost* the phone number.

6 Look, there's Jenny's book. She *might have forgotten* / *must have forgotten* it.

c Complete the sentences with *must*, *might*, *could* or *couldn't* using the information in the text in exercise 2a.

I'm sure she ate the cake.

She must have eaten the cake.

1 Perhaps she had a headache.

2 I'm sure she didn't see you.

3 Maybe they left early.

4 I'm certain the bag was blue.

5 Perhaps he was angry.

6 I'm positive I gave it to him.

7 Maybe they had an accident.

8 I'm sure he didn't phone me.

b Rewrite the sentence using *I wish* + the past perfect.

I failed my test.

I wish I hadn't failed my test.

3 The teacher was late.

1 I didn't call you.

4 The cake burned.

2 My brother lost his job.

5 I didn't have breakfast.

1 Grammar

a Write a sentence with *should(n't) have*.

I left my umbrella at home. It's raining now.

I shouldn't have left my umbrella at home.

1 John wore his new shoes to the park. It was very muddy.

He _____

2 We went to Rome in winter. It was very cold.

3 Mariam spent all her money. She can't come to the shopping centre.

4 George pushed Teddy. Teddy fell over.

5 I ran for the bus. I hurt my leg.

b Steven stayed in on Saturday. Write five sentences using *could have*.

'It was a real pity you didn't come. We had a great time.'

I could have gone with them.

'The restaurant was wonderful, with a lot of vegetarian choices.'

1 _____

'We ate Caesar salad. And there were fantastic desserts too.'

2 _____

'After dinner we went for a walk in the shopping centre and bought some books.'

3 _____

'After that we met George for coffee.'

4 _____

1 Grammar

a Match the phrases that go together.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| 1 If we had left earlier, | a) if she'd studied a little bit more. |
| 2 If it hadn't rained last night, | b) I could have bought the dress. |
| 3 I'd have given you the information | c) we'd have caught the plane. |
| 4 If you'd given me the money, | d) I'd have made a sandwich for you. |
| 5 She'd have passed the exam | e) we'd have eaten outside. |
| 6 If I'd known you were hungry, | f) if you'd asked me. |

b Complete the paragraph with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.

What a difficult day I've had! If I (1) _____ (*know*) what was going to happen, I (2) _____ (*stay*) at home. I decided to visit my parents. It was a beautiful morning and I decided to take the back roads. And that was where my car broke down. If I (3) _____ (*go*) on the motorway, someone (4) _____ (*stop and help*) me. And, of course, if I (5) _____ (*not forget*) my mobile phone I (6) _____ (*call*) for help. I waited for hours before someone came along – and I never did get to see my parents!

c Make third conditional sentences using the information in brackets.

- If I'd got up earlier, (I / not / miss / the bus) I wouldn't have missed the bus.
- 1 If you'd come to work that day, you (see / the director / get angry) _____
- 2 If he (work / harder / be / promoted) _____
- 3 If they (arrive / on time), we (meet / them) _____
- 4 We (go / horse riding) yesterday if it (not / rain) _____
- 5 I (finish / my project) on time if my computer (not / break down) _____

1 Word builder: word families

Circle the word that is different from the others in the group.

walk / stroll / stay / climb

- 1 jacket / socks / whistle / trousers
- 2 darker / colder / heavy / higher
- 3 mobile phone / whistle / alarm / first aid kit
- 4 tourist / doctor / traveller / walker
- 5 dark / fog / rain / wind

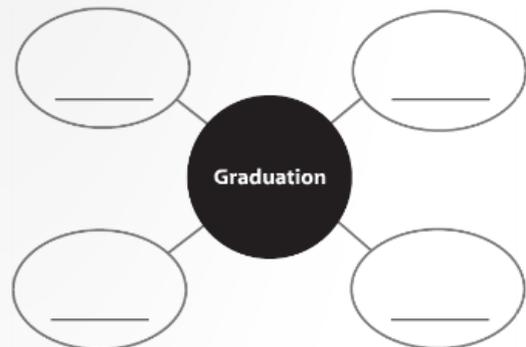
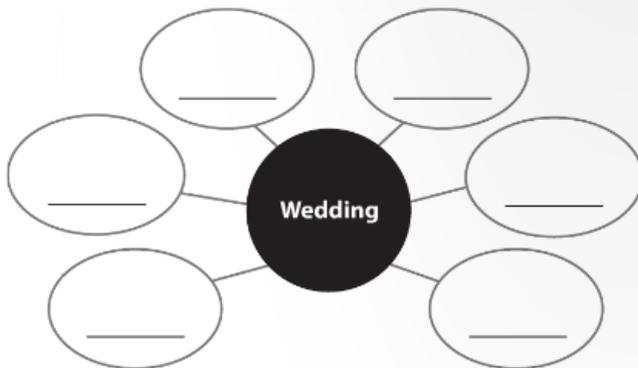
b Complete the sentences with *have to*, *need to*, *don't have to*, or *don't need to*.

- 1 I have to to work early today – we have a meeting.
- 1 Language students _____ travel to the country where the language is spoken, but it can be useful.
- 2 You _____ bring an umbrella, I can lend you one.
- 3 Most people _____ eat twice a day.
- 4 Mmm. It's nice, but I think you _____ add some sugar.
- 5 Children _____ attend school – it's the law.

1 Word builder: weddings and graduations

Complete the spidergram with the words in the box.

ceremony	bride	engagement
graduate	reception	degree
groom	flowers	university



2 Grammar

a Complete the paragraph with a preposition from the box and put the verbs in brackets in the correct form.

after	before	since	while
-------	--------	-------	-------

- (1) _____ (*leave*) school today, I had a nice surprise. (2) _____ (*go*) home, and (3) _____ (*walk*) along the street, I met my cousin. I hadn't seen him for ages, so we had a long chat. (4) _____ (*say*) goodbye to him, I continued on my way home. My dad was worried about me because I was late.

c Match the feelings in the box with the pictures.

nervous	happy	terrified
dizzy	relaxed	excited



A



B



C



D



E



F

nervous

d Recall the story of the parachutist. Complete the sentences with the words from exercise 1c.

I felt a bit nervous when I signed the form that said I accept that I might die.

- 1 Barry and I were so _____ about going parachuting.
- 2 I felt apprehensive, not _____, when I jumped out of the plane.
- 3 I was so _____ when my main parachute opened.
- 4 I felt really _____ looking down at the beautiful view below.
- 5 After landing safely, I felt _____ when I tried to stand up.

1 Grammar

a Tick (✓) the correct sentence.

- a) You have to wear a hat. (✓)
b) You have wear a hat.
- 1 a) She doesn't need to come.
b) She needn't to come.
- 2 a) He hasn't to study tonight.
b) He doesn't have to study tonight.
- 3 a) They can't smoke in here – it's a non-smoking area.
b) They don't have to smoke in here – it's a non-smoking area.
- 4 a) Marisa doesn't need to study – she's so smart.
b) Marisa can't study – she's so smart.
- 5 a) We need leave now.
b) We need to leave now.

d Complete the paragraph with the words in the box.

all any both either neither none

I have two sisters and three brothers. (1) _____ of my sisters are in university and (2) _____ of my brothers are in high school. (3) _____ of my sisters speaks Spanish. They studied French. (4) _____ of my brothers speak French because they teach Spanish at their high school. I live in New York and my sisters study in Boston. I don't see (5) _____ of them very often. I don't see (6) _____ of my brothers often, except during the holidays.

1 Word builder: sports

a Match the sports with the photographs.

- 1 parachuting
- 2 ice skating
- 3 bungee jumping
- 4 bowling
- 5 whitewater rafting
- 6 bicycle riding
- 7 surfing



2 Grammar

Put the words in the correct order to form sentences.

1 shoes / pair / tennis / a / white / of

2 yellow / red / and / a / shirt

3 gold / small / a / pair / earrings / of

4 horrible / cotton / dress / blue / a

5 plastic / black / a / jacket

6 skirt / suede / beautiful / blue / a

2 Grammar

a Complete the tables with the words in the boxes.

any	a lot of	all	a little	a few
much	many	no	some	most

Countable nouns	Uncountable nouns	Either

all of	both	none	neither
--------	------	------	---------

Zero	Two	More than two

b Tick (✓) the correct sentence.

a) A lot my friends are Spanish.

b) A lot of my friends are Spanish. ✓

1 a) How many people are coming?

b) How much people are coming?

2 a) I saw a few lorries in the street.

b) I saw a little lorries in the street.

3 a) The most of the students enjoy the class.

b) Most of the students enjoy the class.

4 a) There's a lot of food in the refrigerator.

b) There's much food in the refrigerator.

5 a) Both of my parents are Saudi Arabian.

b) All of my parents are Saudi Arabian.

c Complete the sentence with an appropriate quantifier.

Are you rich? No, but I have a little money.

1 Which one do you like, the red or the blue? _____ of them! I prefer green.

2 How many of the shops did you visit? _____ of them. I feel exhausted.

3 Can you answer _____ questions about washing powder? It will only take a minute.

4 Theo had _____ money in the bank and bought a new car.

1 Word builder: urban landscape

Match the words with the correct examples.
One example has been done for you.

- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| 1 roads | a) skyscraper, block of flats, shopping centre |
| 2 buildings | b) street vendor, street cleaner, traffic warden |
| 3 leisure | c) traffic lights, no parking, speed restrictions |
| 4 city people | d) pizzeria, coffee shop, restaurant |
| 5 signs and signals | e) museum, gym |
| 6 eating places | f) street, avenue, lane |
- Note: An arrow points from '1 roads' to 'f) street, avenue, lane'.*

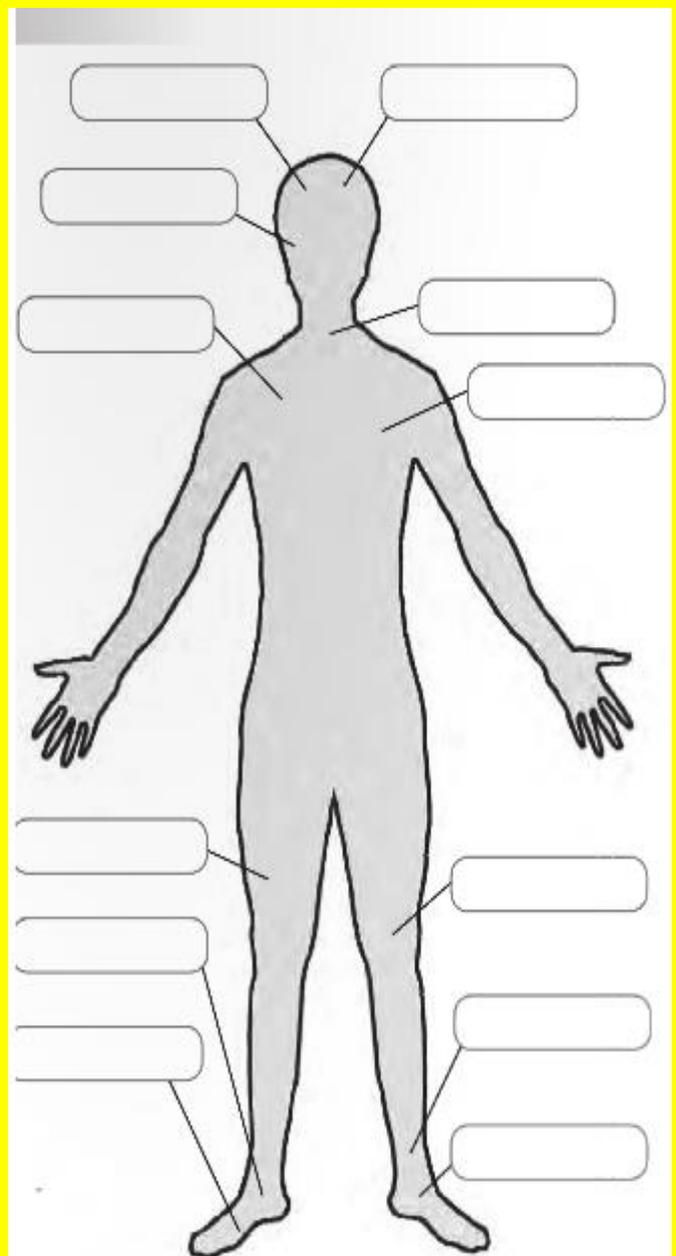
1 Word builder: clothing

a Match the articles of clothing in the box to the appropriate area of the body.

baseball cap	jeans	boots
shirt	trainers	tie
sweater	hat	sandals
socks	trousers	sunglasses

c Match the material with the item it is commonly used to make. One example has been done for you.

- | | |
|-----------|-------------------|
| 1 leather | a) blouse, scarf |
| 2 wool | b) shoes, jacket |
| 3 gold | c) sweater, socks |
| 4 cotton | d) shirt, skirt |
| 5 suede | e) watch, ring |
| 6 silk | f) boots, bag |
- Note: An arrow points from '2 wool' to 'b) shoes, jacket'.*



b Divide the items into the correct place to buy them – pharmacy or computer shop.

Pharmacy	Computer shop
razor blades	