



РАЗВИТИЕ ГРАММАТИЧЕСКИХ НАВЫКОВ

Vocabulary Focus on meaning

1 Match words 1–12 with words in the box which mean the opposite.

lose before start sad always best large
same enter love heavy nothing alone

Tip! Sometimes the question word which has the opposite to a word in the text.

Example: winlose.....

1 worst

2 everything

3 small

4 leave

5 after

6 finish

7 light

8 happy

9 different

10 hate

11 never

12 together

Read about Ethan. Are sentences 1–6 Right, Wrong or Doesn't say?

Right (the information is the same) – write **A**.

Wrong (the information is different) – write **B**.

Doesn't say (the information isn't in the text) – write **C**.

Tip! If you
write
correctly

Ethan lives on a large farm in the USA with lots of other families. Ethan and his friends study together. Their parents teach them. Sometimes they go outside for lessons. They have a timetable, but they can also ask their parents to teach them about things which they are interested in.

Example: The farm Ethan lives on is big.

- | | | |
|---|---|----------------------|
| 1 | The farm belongs to Ethan's parents. | A |
| 2 | Ethan's parents grow vegetables on the farm. | |
| 3 | Ethan has his lessons alone. | |
| 4 | Ethan's parents studied to be teachers. | |
| 5 | Ethan and his friends always have lessons inside. | |
| 6 | Ethan's favourite subject on the timetable is maths. | |
| 7 | Sometimes Ethan and his friends choose what to learn about. | |

Questions 21–27

Read the article about a boy called Ethan.

Are sentences **21–27** 'Right' **(A)** or 'Wrong' **(B)**?

If there is not enough information to answer 'Right' **(A)** or 'Wrong' **(B)** choose 'Doesn't say' **(C)**.

For questions **21–27**, mark **A**, **B** or **C** on your answer sheet.

Learning at home

Fourteen-year-old Ethan Cosgrove lives on a very large farm in West Virginia, USA. Because the farm is so large, several families work on it together. Each family has its own small house on the farm, and in total there are ten children and teenagers, including Ethan. None of them has ever been to school. Instead, they have lessons at home, or at the home of a neighbour.

Lessons are taught by the students' parents. Students who are the same age learn together, so Ethan doesn't study with his little sister. Some of the subjects that they study are the same as the ones



in normal schools, but they also go outside to learn. For a science class they might go into the woods, and for maths they may visit a local business. Another difference is that students can ask the teachers for lessons on subjects that they are interested in.

There is a timetable, but if the students are enjoying a lesson, and the teacher thinks they are learning, they don't have to stop when the timetable says. Ethan says, 'Studying at home makes us grow up because we often study alone. It's not like a normal school, because adults don't do everything for us'.

- 0 The farm is too big for one family.
A Right B Wrong C Doesn't say
-

- 21 The families who work on the farm live together in the same house.
A Right B Wrong C Doesn't say
- 22 The teachers are members of the students' families.
A Right B Wrong C Doesn't say
- 23 Students of all ages study together in one group.
A Right B Wrong C Doesn't say
- 24 The students spend more time outside than inside.
A Right B Wrong C Doesn't say
- 25 Sometimes Ethan and his friends choose what they want to study.
A Right B Wrong C Doesn't say
- 26 A teacher can make a lesson longer if the students like what they are doing.
A Right B Wrong C Doesn't say
- 27 Ethan wants to go to university when he's older.
A Right B Wrong C Doesn't say

Grammar Form of tenses

- 1 Cross out the two wrong words in each sentence.

*Example: I **was** / **am** / **were** born in Spain.*

Tip!

In Part 5, you often choose the correct form of a verb. Read the sentences and choose the correct form.

- 1 Have you *see* / *saw* / *seen* my photograph in the newspaper this week?
- 2 My younger sister *love* / *loves* / *loved* drawing when she was little.
- 3 My grandfather has lots of different fruit trees *grow* / *grows* / *growing* in his garden.
- 4 My cartoon *was* / *am* / *been* published in the school newspaper yesterday!
- 5 I like lots of different sports, but *swim* / *swims* / *swimming* is my favourite.
- 6 About eight million people *live* / *lives* / *living* in my city.

Grammar Prepositions

2 Correct the mistakes. Write the correct preposition.

Tip

- 1 Charles M. Schulz was born in November 26th, 1922.....
- 2 Schulz's mother wa
- 3 Schulz spent a lot o
- 4 Schulz started draw
- 5 Soon, Schulz's cart
- 6 In the time Schulz

Grammar Adverbs

3 Complete the sentences with words from the box.

yet even before soon quite well just

Example: How soon can you get here? We need to leave in an hour!

- 1 Everyone came to my party - Mikael!
- 2 Haven't you finished that book? It's only short!
- 3 We take photographs in our art classes, as as drawing pictures.
- 4 I've spoken to my mum. She says she can give us a lift.
- 5 Peter is tall, isn't he!
- 6 I've never seen that picture Where did you find it?

Read the article about a famous artist who drew cartoons.

Choose the best word (**A**, **B** or **C**) for each space.

For questions 28–35, mark **A**, **B** or **C** on your answer sheet.

Charles M. Schulz

Charles M. Schulz was born in the USA (0) 26th November, 1922. His father was German and his mother was from Norway. When Charles was a child, he liked (28) Sunday mornings with his father. Together, they read the cartoons in all the newspapers. Charles started drawing cartoons (29) his dog, Spike. He found he (30) do this really well. When Charles was 14, a national newspaper printed (31) of those cartoons. Charles was so happy about this (32) he decided to be an artist.



When Charles was nearly 30, a cartoon of his called 'Peanuts' started to be printed in seven US newspapers. The cartoon, (33) included a dog called Snoopy, became very famous. (34) the time Charles stopped working, in 1999, the Peanuts cartoon was in 2,600 newspapers (35) the world.

Example:

0 A in B on C at

28 A spending B spend C spent

29 A from B to C of

30 A need B shall C could

31 A one B other C everything

32 A than B as C that

33 A who B where C which

34 A For B By C In

35 A around B along C among

Read the descriptions of animals and birds. Complete the words.

Example: This is long and doesn't have any legs.

snake

1 This is an animal which people can ride, or use to carry things.

h _ _ _ _

2 These are small, they have six legs and many of them can fly.

i _ _ _ _ _ _

3 You probably shouldn't get too close to this very big animal.

b _ _ _

4 Children often have these small animals as pets.

r _ _ _ _ _

5 This is a bird which can swim and fly and often lives on lakes.

d _ _ _

6 A lot of people eat the eggs from this bird.

c _ _ _ _ _

Questions 41–50

Complete the email to a friend who lives in a different city.

Write ONE word for each space.

For questions 41–50, write the words on your answer sheet.

Example:

0	am
---	----

From: Meg
To: Sam

Hi Sam,

Thanks for your last email. I **(0)** really pleased you can come and stay with **(41)** this summer. Try and come in July **(42)** you can.

(43) gets very hot here in August!

I can't wait **(44)** show you all the famous buildings in my city. But, as well as sightseeing, **(45)** are lots of other things we can do too. **(46)** example, a fantastic sports centre opened **(47)** my home last month. It **(48)** got a pool, a gym and two basketball courts. It's not expensive, so we'll probably go there a lot. Don't **(49)** to bring your swimming costume! You'll also need a pair **(50)** trainers.

See you in the summer!

Meg

 13 Questions 6–10

You will hear George telling his cousin about the first week of his school holidays.

What did George like best about each day?

For questions 6–10, write a letter **A–H** next to each day.

You will hear the conversation twice.

0 Monday

Answer:

DAYS

BEST THINGS

6 Tuesday

A going to the cinema

7 Wednesday

B going on a boat ride

8 Thursday

C going shopping

9 Friday

D learning a watersport

10 Saturday

E meeting a friend

F visiting a farm

G walking on the beach

H working on a computer



1 Match words 1–9 with words from the box.

price competition guest coach mobile
photo door woods bike class

Tip! In Part 1, the same thing matches the first part of the sentence.

Example: *bicycle* bike

1 entrance

2 forest

3 lesson

4 bus

5 race

6 cost

7 phone

8 picture

9 visitor

Which notice (A-H) says this (1-5)?

For questions 1-5, mark the correct letter A-H on your answer sheet.

Example:

0 You can't cycle here at the moment.

Answer:

0

A

B

C

D

E

F

G

H

1 Those who enjoy cycling can try this activity.

2 Adults cannot do this activity.

3 You must never use your bike here.

4 You can choose what time you go and listen to this.

5 You should not bring pet animals here.

A

Talk - 'Forest Animals'
Every two hours
Children must be with an adult



B

Keep your bike safe!
Leave it here, at the
Bike Park



C

Park Zoo

Please do not give food
to any of our animals.

D

No cycling

in this area of the park

E

After-school football course
(for 11-15s only)
Tuesdays at 4 p.m.



F

Entrance to the woods
Please stay on the paths
No dogs



G

BIKE RACES

on Sunday

Adults 10 a.m.

Ages 11-16 2 p.m.



H

CYCLE PATH CLOSED
for two months.



2 Match the first part of each conversation with one of the answers.

Example: *Is your bike still broken?*

1 Do you think your sister would like to come?

2 Can I borrow your sunglasses?

3 I saw you and your mum at the shops.

4 Where does your brother work?

5 Have you finished your homework?

6 I'm not sure where to get the bus.

a Yes, they're in the drawer.

b We were getting some milk.

c At the theatre. He loves it.

d *My brother fixed it for me.*

e I gave it to the teacher yesterday.

f It stops right outside your house!

g I'll ask her later.

Tip! Ch
ma
thi

3 Complete the conversations. Read the sentences before and after the space and choose a reply A–G from the box.

- A Good idea! B Maybe my sister. C It's too busy there.
D Not yet. E Don't worry. F I'm busy then.
G I'd rather go home.

Example: Shall we go on Monday?

1 Let's meet at the station.

2 Why don't we go into town?

3 We could have lunch there too.

4 Shall I ask Mum to take you home?

5 Have you been to the new shopping centre?

6 Shall we invite anyone else?

.....F.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Tip!

Make sure you read the words that go before and after the gap. This will help you choose the correct answer.

Tip!

The speakers in Part 3b often make suggestions. Think of the different ways you can respond to a suggestion.

Let's go later in the week.

The café is better.

Shall we take the bus?

It's less expensive.

I don't want to bother her.

Shall we go there?

She likes shopping.

Questions 16–20

Complete the conversation between two friends about a bike.

What does Paolo say to Freddie?

For questions 16–20, mark the correct letter **A–H** on your answer sheet.

Example:

Freddie: Hello Paolo. Did you enjoy your birthday?

Paolo: 0 **F**

Answer:

0	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Freddie: You wanted a new bike, didn't you?

Paolo: **16**

Freddie: Fantastic! Have you been out on it yet?

Paolo: **17**

Freddie: My brother helped me repair it. We should go out together.

Paolo: **18**

Freddie: I'm busy today. But maybe this Saturday?

Paolo: **19**

Freddie: Me too! Do you want to meet in the park?

Paolo: **20**

Freddie: Outside the café. See you there at about two o'clock.

A A bit, but I'd like to go for a longer ride. Is your bike still broken?

B My brother went there on Saturday.

C Fine. Where's a good place?

D Yes, I'll bring some money.

E OK, that's probably better. I'm free after lunch.

F Yes, it was fun. I got some great presents.

G That's right – and my parents got it for me!

H Great idea! How about this afternoon?