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1 Work with a partner. Take turns to introduce yourselves. Ask questions to find out more about each other.
Hi. My name's Marco.
Nice to meet you. I'm Nicole. So, how long
have you been learning English, Marco?
2 Discuss the questions with your partner.
1 Can you remember your first day at school, university or work? How did you feel? Who did you talk to?
2 What things do you usually notice about people the first time you meet them?
3 Have your first impressions of someone ever been wrong? How?

3 Look at the title of the article. With your partner, discuss what it might say about the topics in the box. Read the article to check your ideas.
clothes body language fillers phones asking questions

4 Read the article again. Which do you think are the best three tips? Why?

5 Look at the underlined collocations with make in the article. Match them to the definitions.
1 to cause someone to react in a certain way
2 to try hard to do something
3 to give people positive ideas about you
4 to use something for a purpose
5 to ensure that something is done or happens
6 to be sensible or a good idea

## FIRST IMPRESSIONS

Did you know that you have less than 30 seconds to make a good impression on someone when you first meet them? Here are some tips for two situations where you meet new people.

## Professional situations

- Think about how you are dressed. If you look smart, you will feel confident and people will take you more seriously.
- Make sure you are on time. It's a very bad idea to be late for a first meeting!
- It makes sense to think about your body language. Even if you're very nervous, try to stand up straight and make eye contact.
- Think carefully about what you say. If you use a lot of filler words, like um, er, or like, you will seem less knowledgeable. If you need time to think, try to pause instead.
- Put your phone away. Looking at your phone can be seen as rude and is especially bad in a job interview. And make sure it won't ring or buzz during an important meeting.


## Social situations

- To be interesting, be interested. Make an effort to ask a new person questions, and react with interest to what they say.
- Be careful not to ask too many questions, though. Yes, most people like to talk about themselves, but don't make them feel like they are in an interview.
- For a successful conversation, make use of the information you get in the first questions to reveal something about yourself.

6 Complete the tips for making a good first impression with collocations from exercise 5 .
1 Make an effort to impress on a first date by wearing expensive designer clothes.
2 If you are too quiet and shy you will ward
3 It to prepare and practise a presentation carefully before an interview.
4 Listening is really important on a first date ... you don't just talk about yourself.
5 If you don't ................... someone, they will never like you.
6 $\cdots$ jokes and humour to help other people relax.

7 Work with a partner. Do you agree or disagree with the tips in exercise 6? Why?

8001 Listen to Anna when she meets someone for the first time. What mistake does she make? How could she make a better impression?

9 Look at Anna's questions (a-h). Answer 1-5.
a What do you do?
b Do you like your job?
c How long have you been a teacher?
d What do you like best about teaching?
e Are you interested in football?
f Who introduced you to football?
g Which team do you support?
h What kind of players are they looking for?
1 Underline the main verbs and circle auxiliaries.
What do you do?
2 Which questions don't have an auxiliary? Why?
3 What kind of word follows how?
4 Which two questions are yes/no questions?
5 Which question ends with a preposition?


10 Complete the rules in the grammar box with the words in the box.

> main verb a question word who an auxiliary verb be

## GRAMMAR: Question forms

DPAGE 114
We often use question words, such as what, ${ }^{1}$ $\qquad$ which, where, how: Which team do you support? Yes/no questions don't use ${ }^{2}$. : Do you like your job?
Most questions in English need an auxiliary verb and a ${ }^{3}$ $\qquad$ : Which team do you support?
We don't need an auxiliary when we form a question with
$\qquad$ : Are you interested in football?
When the question word is the subject of the question, we don't use ${ }^{5}$. $\qquad$ These are subject questions. Who introduced you to football? Who didt introduce you to footbatt?

## 11 Correct the mistakes in the questions.

1 Why you like running so much?
2 How many chocolates you ate yesterday?
3 What did happen last week?
4 Do you be nervous about your job interview?
12002 Write questions for the answers. Then listen and check. What extra information do you hear?
1 Where $\qquad$ ? I live in London.
2 Do $\qquad$ ? Yes. I have one brother.
3 What sports $\qquad$ ? I really like running.
4 Who $\qquad$ the book you're reading at the moment? I think Dan Brown wrote it.
5 What $\qquad$ last weekend? I visited some friends in Oxford.
6 $\qquad$ looking forward to the weekend? Yes - I am! I'm going to a party in Soho.

13 Use the questions in exercise 12 to speak to as many people in your class as possible. Show interest and add information about yourself.


1 Work with a partner. Discuss the questions.
1 Would you prefer to live with other people or on your own? Why?
2 Do young people in your country often share houses or flats? Why? / Why not?
3 What kinds of behaviour cause the biggest problems when people live together?

## 2 Read the article. Which type of housemate

 would ...1 cry when they find there is no milk in the fridge?
2 play loud music in their bedroom at 2 a.m.?
3 leave a wet towel on the floor after showering?
4 write a timetable for all the jobs in the house?

3 Match the underlined adjectives in the article to the definitions.
1 correct in every way
2 extremely angry
3 loud
4 untidy
5 horrible to look at or smell
6 very strange or foolish
7 always making good decisions
8 always telling other people what to do
9 having feelings which often change suddenly

## FOUR KINDS OF HOUSEMATES

## Do you have to share a house or flat with other people? Read about four typical kinds of house mates.

## THE SLOB

They never do the washing up - their dirty plates are absolutely
 disgusting.
They're untidy and messy - don't go into their room unless you have to! They only work when it's absolutely necessary, and the rest of the time they play computer games, order takeaways and watch TV.

## THE PARTY ANIMAL

They go out all the time and come back in the middle of the night. You always know when they're home because they're so noisy. They often forget their keys and wake you up to get in! They love their crazy lifestyle, but it often means they run out of money and ask to borrow some!

THE CONTROL FREAK They're really sensible and they make sure everyone pays their rent and bills on time. But they're also very
 bossy - they like to give people jobs to do around the house and they complain when people haven't done them. They expect the house to look perfect at all times.

## THE DRAMA QUEEN/KING

They can be very difficult to live with because they're moody sometimes they're happy, but sometimes they're really angry! If they're in a bad mood, try not to do anything to upset them even using their favourite coffee mug could make them absolutely furious.


4 Look at the table. We use some adjectives with very but others with absolutely. Which do you think are 'extreme adjectives'? Why?

| very | absolutely |
| :--- | :--- |
| noisy, messy, sensible, <br> bossy, moody | perfect, furious, <br> disgusting, crazy |

5 Complete the sentences with very or absolutely and an adjective from exercise 4.
1 I walked into his bedroom. There were dirty clothes everywhere. The smell was
$\qquad$
2 I'm not really friends with Eva any more. She's - she's always telling other people what to do!
3 I was $\qquad$ when I found out that my brother had broken my phone.
4 Dave always studies hard, his bedroom is really tidy, and he's careful with his money. He's

5 She puts on a lot of make-up every day - she likes to look $\qquad$ before she leaves the house.

6 Work in small groups. Discuss the questions.
1 Which of the four housemates in the article do you think is the worst? Why?
2 Which kind of housemate are you most like? In what ways?
3 Who do you live with at the moment? What habits do they have (good and bad)?

7 .003 Listen to Becky and Adam talking about their housemates. What kind of housemate is Dana? What about Joe? What solution does Becky suggest at the end?

8 Listen again and answer the questions.
1 What does Dana not tidy away?
2 What does she use a lot of?
3 Why is her hair a problem?
4 What is Joe making at the moment?
5 What does he use an egg timer for?
6 Why is Adam looking for a new house-share?


9004 Complete the sentences from the audio with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Then listen and check. What tense is each sentence?
1 She $\qquad$ the washing up and she dirty plates and mugs everywhere. (never do, leave)
2 Joe $\qquad$ at her about it. (always shout)
3 $\qquad$ for a new house-share. (look)
4 I $\qquad$ my house at the moment, too. (hate)

10 Complete the rules a-d in the grammar box with Present Simple or Present Continuous. Then match the sentences in exercise 9 to the rules.

## GRAMMAR: Present Simple and Continuous >PAGE 114

We use the ${ }^{1} \quad$ to talk about routines and habits.
We use the ${ }^{2}$ $\qquad$ to talk about things that are happening now or around now.
We use the ${ }^{3}$ with state verbs (verbs about feelings or thoughts).
We use the ${ }^{4} \quad \square \quad$ with always to talk about annoying habits.

11 Choose the correct verb forms to complete the sentences.
1 Why do you wear / are you wearing a T-shirt and no coat? It's freezing!
2 I hate / am hating my dad at the moment. He's so moody - he is always shout / shouting at me.
3 My cat loves / is loving going into the garden. She always is watching / watches birds and she is running / runs around everywhere.
4 My brother is lazy. He doesn't do / isn't doing any jobs around the house.
5 Why do you get up / are you getting up so early every day? You don't start work until 10!
6 I try / 'm trying to stop eating so much sugar this month - it's harder than I thought it would be.

## 12 Work with a partner. Discuss the questions.

1 What is your routine on a work or school day?
2 What projects or personal goals (at school, work
 In the week I get up at ...


1 Work with a partner. Discuss the questions.
1 How many siblings (brothers and sisters) have you got? What do you like about them? What do you usually do together?
2 Are family sizes getting bigger or smaller in your country? Why?
3 In 1970, the UK birthrate was 2.4 children per woman. It's now 1.87. Is this a good or bad thing? Why?

2 Look at the pictures and read the quotes. How many children were there in Debbie's family? How many were there in Steve's?

3 Work in two groups. Group A: read about Debbie. Group B: read about Steve. Answer the questions about your text.

## Debbie

1 What were the good things Debbie mentions about growing up in a large family?
2 What does she say about the bathroom, food, clothes and school?
3 Why does she think coming from a large family made her less confident?
4 Would she like to be an only child? How many children did she have? Why? Work with your partner.

## Steve

1 What advantages does Steve mention about being an only child?
2 What difficulties did he have on holidays and at school?
3 How has his childhood shaped his personality? How has it shaped his career?
4 Would Steve like to come from a large family?
4 Work with a partner from the other group. Tell each other about what you read.

5 Look at the underlined verbs in the text. Which prepositions come after them?
1 play .....................
2 learn $\qquad$
3 queue $\qquad$
4 laugh $\qquad$
5 spend time $\qquad$
6 fight
7 deal
$\qquad$

8 compete

## An only child or

## one of many?

## DEBBIE SMITH, 52

 youngest of ten children, so it was a really big family. $\boldsymbol{y}$,

STEVE GIBSON, 40
GGI was an only child, so I got a lot of attention from my parents. ${ }^{7}$,


6 Use the collocations from exercise 5 in the correct tense to complete the sentences.
1 My son his little sister a lot - they love hide and seek the most.
2 I hate my older brother. We always each other.
3 My older siblings are always $\qquad$ me when I say something silly.
4 We have three bathrooms, so luckily we don't need to $\qquad$ the shower in the morning.

# Is it better to be the one and only focus of your parents' attention? Or is it better to have brothers and sisters to fight with and play with? We asked two people who had very different childhoods how they feel about family size. 

What were the pros and cons of the size of your family? It was a lot of fun and there was always someone to play with! And it was exciting for me to always be around older kids - l learnt a lot from them.

But the downsides were that it was always really noisy and busy. We lived in a three-bedroom house so we had no space or privacy, and we always had to queue for the bathroom. And we didn't get much attention from our parents. Mealtimes were a problem, too - I had to eat quickly to make sure my siblings didn't take my share and we didn't have a lot of snacks, so I often felt a bit hungry. I also had to wear a lot of my sisters' old clothes! We just didn't have much money!

I had some problems at school because I was the youngest of ten. The teachers just knew me as 'the

## What were the pros and cons of the size of your family?

My parents spent a lot of time with me and I didn't have to share toys, food, money, etc. My family was quite poor, but there was just enough money for me to go to university. With more children, I don't think that would have been possible.

The downsides were that I spent a lot of time alone. If my parents were busy, I had to play on my own. It was really hard when we were on holiday. I saw other kids making new friends easily, but they were together with a brother or sister - it was much harder for me on my own.

I also think it made school more difficult sometimes. Because I spent so much time with just adults, I found a lot of my classmates really annoying. And I wasn't used to defending myself - I had no one to fight with at home - so I found conflicts at school hard to deal with.


#### Abstract

youngest Smith kid' rather than Debbie, and I think I was unfairly judged sometimes. How did the size of your family affect your life? Strangely, I don't have loads of friends - my siblings are my friends. And I was teased and laughed at a lot at home, and I think that made me less confident. But being from a large family also made me want to go to university - I couldn't wait to leave home to get some space and to be an individual. Luckily, university was free at that time! Would you like to be an only child instead? No way - I cannot imagine my life without my siblings, even though they annoy me sometimes. But for me, two children is enough! I saw how my mum's life was so limited because of all the children she had.


## How did the size of your family affect your life?

 I'm happy being on my own and I'm pretty confident because I'm used to talking to new people. I also have a lot of self-belief and I think this is because I didn't have to compete with anyone as a kid. But this also means I expect to get what I want and I can be quite selfish and demanding.It also affected my career. I'm a teacher and you need a university degree to do that. With siblings, that wouldn't have been possible for me because of the cost.
Would you tike to have a large family instead?
Possibly, because kids in large families have always got play mates. But I think it's also really hectic and loud, and money is limited and that would affect opportunities ... so actually, my answer is probably 'no'.


5 My sister is really clever and I feel that I have to her and get better grades if I can.
6 I like to $\qquad$ my grandpa and talk to him about his childhood. I. $\qquad$ him all the time, especially about gardening - he knows such a lot!
7 I had a lot of problems to $\qquad$ when I was a child. My parents split up and we had no money.

7 Work in small groups. Discuss the questions.
1 Which childhood do you think was better, Debbie's or Steve's? Why?
2 What do you think about the size of your family? Is it too big, too small or just right? Why?
3 Which of the following opinions do you agree with? Why?

## 'It's not a good idea to

 have a big family it's bad for the environment.''It's not a good idea to have an only child. Children need brothers and sisters.'

## Speaking

1 Work with a partner. Look at the photos. Would you prefer to live in A on your own or in B with lots of other people? Why?

2.006 Listen to two friends, Neil and Jenny, talking about living with lots of other people. Are the sentences True or False? Correct the false ones.

1 Neil thinks that living on your own is a great idea.
2 Jenny thinks that there are problems with living with other people.
3 Neil thinks that when lots of people live together, don't use as much energy per person.
4 Neil doesn't believe that people argue when they live together.
5 Jenny really enjoys living on her own and thinks it's the best option for young adults.
6 Jenny changes her mind at the end of the conversation.

3.006 Complete the phrases in the Key Language box with the words in the box. Listen again and check.

```
agree eoncerned disagree guess mean
point really right sure saying way see
```


## KEY LANGUAGE Giving and responding to opinions

```
As far as I'm.....concerned ...., living together ...
I'm not so ........................about that, Neil.
I know what you
    problems ...?
    I.....................
    environment.
    I'm not sure I understand what you're
```



```
    You're ...)
    From my ...\cdots
    In what .....................
    I ..._
    I totally ...*)
    OK, well let's
        ...)
```

4 Work with a partner. Match the phrases in the Key Language box to the categories below.
Can you add any more phrases?
a giving an opinion $\qquad$ 1
b asking for more information or clarification
c agreeing completely $\qquad$
d agreeing partly
e disagreeing
f ending the discussion
5 . 007 Listen to the phrases in the Key Language box again. What do you notice about the intonation? Practise saying them with a partner.

## YOUR TURN

6 Work with a partner. Student A turn to page 124. Student B turn to page 126.

7 Look at the statements below. Think about your own opinion - do you agree or disagree? Work in groups of four and have two discussions. Use phrases from the Key Language box.

People who live alone for too
long become selfish.

Old people should live with their families.

## Writing

1 Look at the advert. Would you like to live in this community? Why? / Why not?


## Cherry Tree Farm Community

We are a community of families living together on a
beautiful farm in Devon, in the west of England.
We all work on the farm. Come and volunteer with us for a week's holiday. If you like it, come and live here!

2 Rita stayed on the farm for a week. Use the symbols to help you correct the underlined mistakes in her email.

$$
\begin{gathered}
s p=\text { spelling } \quad w w=\text { wrong word } \\
\text { wo = word order } g r=\text { grammar } t=\text { tense } \\
p=\text { punctuation } \uparrow=\text { missing word }
\end{gathered}
$$



3 Work with a partner. Complete the Key Language box with bold phrases from the email.

## KEY LANGUAGE News and suggestions

Giving surprising news You'll never believe it, but ...
$\qquad$
Talking about experiences
The best part is/was ...
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

4 Write sentences to give news or make suggestions. Use phrases from the Key Language box and add more information where possible.
Give surprising news
1 got a new job: Guess what? I've got a new job in finance!
2 saw an old friend:
Talk about a party
3 good or amazing things:
4 bad things:
5 strange things: $\qquad$

## Make suggestions

6 share a flat:
7 volunteer for a charity: $\qquad$

## YOUR TURN

5 Think about a holiday you had. Imagine you are there now and write an email to a friend.

- Say what is surprising or interesting about it.
- Talk about good and bad experiences.
- Make suggestions.

6 Swap your email with a partner. Use the symbols in exercise 2 to mark any mistakes you think your partner has made.

7 Swap back and correct any mistakes your partner highlighted. Then discuss these questions.
1 Did you find the symbols for showing and correcting mistakes useful?
2 Which mistakes are easy to find? Which are difficult?

