

# English

**Student Book**



**as a second foreign language**



# Azərbaycan Respublikasının Dövlət Himni

*Musiqisi Üzeyir Hacıbəylinin,  
sözləri Əhməd Cavadındır.*

Azərbaycan! Azərbaycan!  
Ey qəhrəman övladın şanlı Vətəni!  
Səndən ötrü can verməyə cümlə hazırız!  
Səndən ötrü qan tökməyə cümlə qadiriz!  
Üçrəngli bayrağınla məsud yaşa!

Minlərlə can qurban oldu,  
Sinən hər bə meydan oldu!  
Hüququndan keçən əsgər,  
Hərə bir qəhrəman oldu!

Sən olasan gülüstan,  
Sənə hər an can qurban!  
Sənə min bir məhəbbət  
Sinəmdə tutmuş məkan!

Namusunu hifz etməyə,  
Bayrağını yüksəltməyə  
Cümlə gənclər müştəqdir!  
Şanlı Vətən! Şanlı Vətən!  
Azərbaycan! Azərbaycan!





**HEYDAR ALIYEV**

**THE NATIONAL LEADER OF THE AZERBAIJANI NATION**



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Gunay Gurbanova

# English

## Student Book

as a second foreign language for the 8<sup>th</sup> grades  
of general secondary schools

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We thank you for the cooperation.



ŞƏRQ-QƏRB

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# 1 LESSON

# Summer Holiday

- 1 Look, listen and say.  
Pay attention to the use of the words/phrases.



1. **whale watching** – an activity of watching whales in the sea or ocean

*Whale watching* is a new form of tourism. A lot of people now take trips to see whales and other ocean and see animals in their natural conditions.



2. **wildlife** – animals and plants in their natural conditions

Garayazi State Reserve is a home to a great variety of *wildlife*. People should be very careful with the animals and plants in the area of Garayazi.



3. **locals** – people living in a particular area

First Vice-President Mehriban Aliyeva visited Lahij. She talked to the *locals* and spent time with them.



4. **to do one's best** – to try very hard

*I did my best* to win and become a champion, but the player from Nigeria was stronger than me.



5. **numb** – (of a part of a body) cannot feel anything

It was very cold outside. My fingers were *numb*. I couldn't move them.



6. **to spot** – to see something

Yesterday I *spotted* my neighbour's cat in my garden. He was very afraid. I took him back to my neighbour.



7. **a tourist attraction** – a place that people visit on their holidays

Inner city is the biggest *tourist attraction* of Baku.



8. **a landscape** – a large area of land that is beautiful to look at

Sheki is famous for its natural beauty. It has a very beautiful *landscape*.

**2 Complete the sentences with the words/phrases from Task 1. You may need to change verb forms.**

0. **Do your best!** I am sure you can get what you want.
1. My dad ★★ a big snake under the tree.
2. The Maiden Tower is a famous ★★.
3. I slept on my arm and now I cannot move it. It is ★★.
4. The ★★ in this area don't like tourists much.
5. ★★ was the most interesting activity we did during our holiday. The animal was very big and beautiful.
6. Look at this beautiful lake. The ★★ of this area is amazing.
7. The Red Book of Azerbaijan is a book about the ★★ of Azerbaijan.



**3 Listen and match the speakers to the things they are talking about. One option is extra.**



*Speaker 1*

a. wildlife in an area

*Speaker 2*

b. locals in a city

*Speaker 3*

c. the landscape of an area

*Speaker 4*

d. tourist attractions

e. whale watching

**4 Answer the questions.**

What is the best tourist attraction in your city/town?

What kind of landscapes do you like?

Would you like to take a whale watching trip? Why or Why not?

When was the last time you did your best to achieve something?

**1 Discuss the questions with a partner.**

- Which season is the best time to travel? Why?
- Can you live in a very cold place all year round? Why or why not?

**2 Read the texts and match them to the pictures. Choose two pictures for each text. There are 2 extra pictures.**

**A.**

My last summer holiday was wonderful. My uncle lives in Nova Scotia, Canada together with his family. We saw them last in 2017. This summer we decided to visit them. We had a great time there. Nova Scotia is famous for its natural beauty. We visited a lot of tourist attractions there. Nova Scotia is a perfect place for outdoor activities. We tried some of them like fishing, hiking, surfing, whale watching and, of course, we visited Scotia's famous white sandy beaches. All my cousins and my sister found the water warm enough to swim but not me. For me, the water was too cold to swim in. I tried to enter the water three times, but each time my feet felt numb. I put on my clothes and decided never to try swimming there again. I liked whale watching most. It was amazing. We were close enough to take wonderful pictures. Now I look at those pictures and I want to go there again.

*Jennifer, New Zealand*

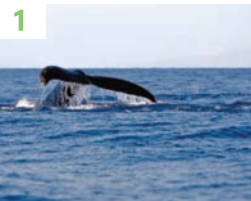
**B.**

My brother likes travelling very much. He visited a lot of interesting places all over the world. This summer we travelled together. We went to the Arctic island of Svalbard. It is a place full of wildlife and breathtaking landscape. Svalbard has the longest days in summer. We had a fun time in Svalbard and tried different activities. We visited the coal mine, had a boat trip and saw a lot of animals. Can you imagine I saw polar bears? They were amazing. At the end of the day, I was sad because I forgot to take photos of them.

We wanted to see whales as well. The guide and captain of our tour tried their best to spot whales, but they couldn't spot any.

Everything was perfect in Svalbard. The only problem was falling asleep at night. It was too light to fall asleep. It was easy for locals to fall asleep, but tourists had problems with sleepless nights. I liked my trip very much. At the same time, I was happy that it finished. I wanted a good sleep in darkness and also, I missed my summer clothes. In Svalbard, even in summer you wear a warm jacket, a hat and mittens.

*Harry, Austria*



- 3 Read the texts again. Choose a or b to complete the sentences.  
**a. Jennifer**                      **b. Harry**

1. ★★★ couldn't see the animal he/she wanted to see.
2. ★★★ couldn't do an activity because of cold weather.
3. ★★★ couldn't do an activity because of the sun.
4. ★★★ couldn't have his/her usual clothes because of the weather.
5. ★★★ could take pictures of the animal he/she saw.

- 4 Read the sentences and answer the question. Choose a, b or c.

Which words cannot be synonyms to the underlined words?

1. Nova Scotia is a perfect place for outdoor activities.  
**a. right**                      **b. ideal**                      **c. uncomfortable**
2. It is a place full of wildlife and breathhtaking landscape.  
**a. very bad**                      **b. very beautiful**                      **c. very surprising**



#### GRAMMAR TARGET

**too** + adjective/adverb

The water was **too cold**. I didn't swim.  
 She swam **too fast**. I couldn't reach her.

**too** + adjective/adverb + **to do something**  
 (has negative meaning)

The water was **too cold to swim**.  
 He works **too slowly** to finish first.

**Too** means more than enough or less than necessary.

**Remember!**

**too** + **many/much** + **noun** + **(to do something)**

You have **too many places to visit** on your list. You cannot visit all of them in 3 days.  
 There are **too many people** in this room. Let's talk outside.

adjective/adverb + **enough**

Why don't you swim? The water is **warm enough**.  
 He writes **fast enough**. He can finish it on time.

adjective + **enough** + **to do something**

The water was **warm enough to swim**.  
 He works **fast enough** to finish all the tasks on time.

**Enough** means as much as you need.  
 Note: In negative sentences, **enough** means less than necessary.  
 The water wasn't **warm enough to swim**. (You needed warmer water to swim.)

**Remember!**

**enough** + **noun** + **(to do something)**

I don't have **enough money**. I cannot buy this dress.  
 I have **enough money to buy** this dress.

- 5 Read the texts on Page 8 and find other examples with **too** and **enough**.

① Complete the sentences with **too** or **enough**.

0. I am too tired to help you.
1. I have ★★★ time to help you.
2. There are ★★★ many places to visit in this city.  
We cannot visit all of them in just three days.
3. She is brave ★★★ to do bungee jumping.
4. There is ★★★ much noise in the city centre.
5. You drive ★★★ slowly. I am afraid we won't catch the train.

② Complete the sentences using the key words.

too

enough

0. I don't have ★★★ you. (time/enough/join)  
I don't have enough time to join you.
1. You are ★★★ a car. (young/drive/too)
2. The tea is ★★★. (too/drink/hot)
3. This room is ★★★ a birthday party with the whole class. (big/have/enough)
4. I couldn't get to the top of the Maiden Tower. There were ★★★ there. (too/people/many)
5. There are ★★★ football. (children/enough/play)
6. She is eating ★★★ these days. (too/fast food/much)

③ Combine two sentences into one.

0. She is not old. She can't travel alone. (**enough**)  
She isn't old enough to travel alone.
1. The boy cannot carry the suitcase. It is very heavy. (**too**)
2. I cannot finish the project. I don't have time. (**enough**)
3. There are many people in the restaurant. We cannot get a table. (**too**)
4. I can buy the red dress. I have money. (**enough**)
5. She cannot finish the task. She works very slowly. (**too**)
6. I could swim. The water was warm. (**enough**)

④ Listen to the part of the conversation between Kate and Araz and answer the question. Choose a, b or c.



How did Kate travel to Sweden?

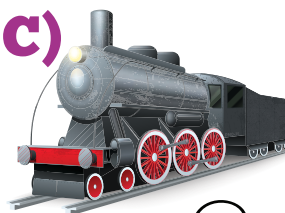
A)



B)



C)





**5 Listen to the conversation again. Are the sentences True or False?**



TRACK 3

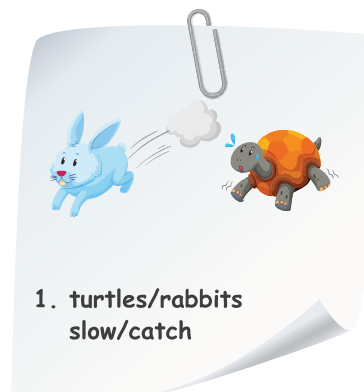
1. Kate went to Sweden with her aunts.
2. Kate enjoyed spending time with her cousins.
3. Kate slept during her journey.
4. Kate and her cousins travelled to some nearby cities by train.
5. Kate liked the Vasa Museum best.

**6 Make sentences about the pictures using the key words. Use **too** and **enough**.**

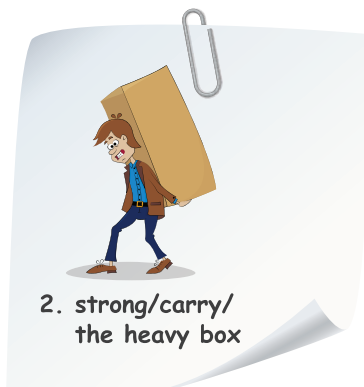
0. Giraffes are tall enough to reach the leaves of trees.



0. giraffes/tall/reach/  
the leaves of trees



1. turtles/rabbits  
slow/catch



2. strong/carry/  
the heavy box



3. tired/the  
project/finish

**7 Discuss the questions with a partner.**

- Do you get enough exercise? Why? Why not?
- Do you have enough time to do your homework after school?
- Are there enough interesting places to visit in your neighbourhood?
- Do you like places with too many people? Why? Why not?

**8 Follow the instructions.**

- A. Write 3 questions to ask your partner about his/her summer holiday. Use **too** and **enough**.
- B. Take turns to ask and answer the questions.

# 2 LESSON

## Young Inventors

- 1 Look, listen and say.  
Pay attention to the use of the words.



1. **to invent** – to design a new thing. People will see or hear about this thing for the first time.

I would like to *invent* something one day.



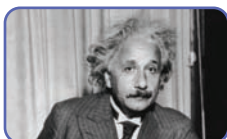
2. **to research** – to collect information about something

We *researched* on the Internet to see who invented the phone.



3. **useful** – helpful, good for something

I think a computer is a *useful* thing.



4. **a scientist** – a person who makes new things and researches how things work

Albert Einstein was a great *scientist*.



5. **to wonder** – to think about something because it is interesting to know

I *wonder* who invented the TV for the first time.



6. **to suggest** – to say an idea or a plan

I *suggested* playing in the park after school.



7. **to prove** – to show that something is true

This document *proved* that he was a real inventor.



8. **curious** – interested in learning about something

She was so *curious* about life on other planets.

*Invent (verb) – He invented the first phone.  
Invention (noun) – His invention became very famous.  
Inventor (noun) – He is the inventor of the first phone.*

**2 Complete the sentences with the words from Task 1.  
You may need to change verb forms.**

0. My doctor suggested eating less and exercising more.
1. My little sister is so ★★★. She wants to try everything.
2. We could not ★★★ what James did. No one saw him in the room.
3. My sister wants to become a ★★★. She loves doing experiments.
4. My mum thinks the washing machine is the most ★★★ invention.
5. People always ★★★ about the life in space.
6. I would like to ★★★ ancient buildings in Baku. Where can I find the information?
7. Do you know who ★★★ the computer?

**3 Listen and match the people to the inventions they are talking about. There is one extra invention.**



TRACK 5



1. Peter



2. Simon



3. Sarah



4. Carly



a. a plaster



b. an umbrella



c. a paperclip



d. a thermometer



e. a pencil case

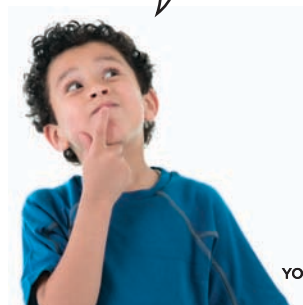
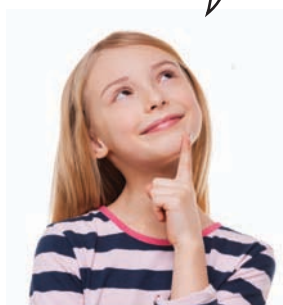
**4 A. Use the words in Task 1 to write five questions.**

**B. Walk around and talk. Ask your classmates to find answers to your questions.**

What do you suggest doing after ... ?

Where can I research ... ?

How can you prove ... ?



**1 Look around your classroom and discuss the questions with a partner.**

- What inventions do you see around your classroom?
- How helpful/useful are they?



*fur earmuffs*

**2 Read the text and answer the question. Choose a, b, c or d.**

What is the text mainly about?

- a) Two different alphabets
- b) Two different inventions
- c) Two elderly inventors
- d) Two unhappy inventors

*blind people – people who cannot see*

*a patent – a document which proves that an invention is yours*

Louis Braille was three years old when something bad happened to his eyes. He could not see after that. Everything was as black as a dark night for him. Louis became very sad and as quiet as a mouse. He was not as happy as other children at his age. His parents didn't know how to help him. Doctors and scientists couldn't find a solution to help blind people. He was a smart child and wanted to study. Louis tried hard. He did his best and one day invented a special system. Every letter had its own codes. He could touch the dots, understand the letters and read the words. Louis became an inventor of Braille code for blind people at the age of 15. He first presented his work in 1924. Today, people all around the world use the Braille alphabet to read and write.

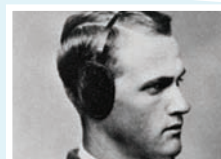


*Louis Braille*



It was 1873 and Chester Greenwood was only 15 years old. He was a curious child and wanted to try everything. He was not as quiet as his brothers and sisters. He asked a lot of questions to learn.

One day, he went ice skating. It was very cold and his ears were as cold as ice. They were numb. He used his scarf, but it didn't help much. So, he decided to find a better solution. Chester made a special thing to put on his ears and asked his grandmother for help. He needed something as soft as fur. His grandmother suggested putting bear fur on it. Chester liked this suggestion. He used his new invention on cold winter days and his ears were as warm as a cup of hot tea. He made the first pair of earmuffs and proved that children could also find solutions to problems. He got a patent for this invention at the age of 19.



*Chester Greenwood*



**3 Read the text again. Are the sentences True or False?**

1. Louis became a happy child after the age of 3.
2. His parents solved his problem with reading.
3. His invention was useful for blind people.
4. Chester didn't like learning new things.
5. He wanted to keep his ears warm in winter.
6. Chester found a solution to his problem.

**4 Find the noun forms of the following verbs in the text and write your own sentences with both verb and noun forms.**

to invent - an ...

to suggest - a ...

to solve - a ...



**GRAMMAR TARGET**

We use **as...as** to show that two things are the same. If we want to say that two things are not the same, we use **not as...as**.

**as + adjective + as**

Louis became **as quiet as a mouse**.

His ears were **as cold as ice**.

He was **not as happy as other children**.

**5 Find other examples with as ... as and not as ... as in Task 2.**



① Use **as ... as** or **not as ... as** to complete the sentences.

0. This task is **not as hard as** the one before. (not / hard)
1. Bananas are ★★★★★ apples. (delicious)
2. We are ★★★★★ your friends. (busy)
3. May is ★★★★★ August. (not/hot)
4. Mike is ★★★★★ his brother. (lazy)
5. This shop is ★★★★★ the other one. (not/expensive)
6. This invention is ★★★★★ the other ones. (useful)

② Look at the pictures and compare them. Use **as ... as** or **not as ... as**.

0. The boy is **not as brave as** a lion.

0. The boy



brave



a lion

1. Teymur

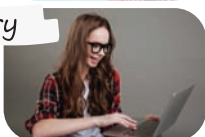


hungry



a wolf

2. Mary



busy



a bee

3. Kevin



quiet



a mouse

4. Chocolate



sweet



honey

5. This car



expensive



a plane

③ Rewrite the sentences using **as ... as** or **not as ... as**.

0. My sister is 25. Leyla is 32.  
My sister is **not as old as** Leyla.
1. My pen is new. Farida's pen is also new.
2. I think cartoons are more boring than films.
3. A washing machine and a dishwasher are useful.
4. Andrew is lazy. Carly is also lazy.
5. This car is expensive. My car is expensive, too.
6. I think Geography is more interesting than History.

**4 Listen to Lia talking about the invention of popsicles. Are the sentences True or False?**



TRACK 6

1. Frank Epperson wondered how a frozen drink tasted.
2. One night, he kept a glass of drink in a fridge.
3. At first, Frank had a different name for popsicles.



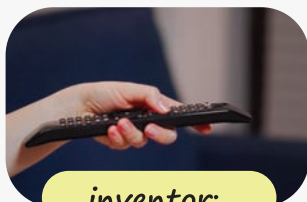
**5 Find and correct six mistakes.**

Is it possible for everyone to become an inventor one day? A lot of inventors saw a problem and tried to solve it. At the beginning, it wasn't easy as they thought. They often talked to their parents, friends or teachers about their ideas. So, don't be scared to ask someone for help. Work hard and do your best! Don't stop when you make a mistake. Try again and again. You can do it!



**6 A. Do research into the inventions in the pictures. Find the inventors' names.**

1. the remote control



inventor: ...

2. the scooter



inventor: ...

3. the dishwasher



inventor: ...

4. the skateboard



inventor: ...

5. the fridge



inventor: ...

6. the playstation



inventor: ...

**B. Choose two inventions from Task 6 A and complete Venn diagram. What is the same and/or different about them?**

Use **as ... as** or **not as ... as** to talk about your work with your partner.



# REVIEW 1 (LESSONS 1-2)

## 1 Listen to the talk. Are the sentences True or False?



1. Ryan sold Halloween candies with other children.
2. Ryan bought different dog treats for his dog.
3. Ryan prepared his own recipe for dog treats.
4. Ryan couldn't earn any money from his business before the show *Tank Shark*.
5. Barbara Corcoran agreed to give Ryan \$2,500.



## 2 Complete the sentences with **too** or **enough**.

1. This invention is good ★★★ to get a patent.
2. There were ★★★ many people on the street during the festival.
3. I cannot research into this topic because I don't have ★★★ time.
4. This box is ★★★ heavy to carry.
5. She is clever ★★★ to give good advice.

## 3 Combine two sentences into one. Use **as...as**.

1. The red popsicle is delicious. The green popsicle is delicious as well.
2. Paperclips aren't very useful. Pencil cases are useful.
3. The washing machine is a great invention. The dishwasher is also a great invention.
4. Sheki's landscape is very beautiful. Gabala's landscape is very beautiful, too.
5. Inner City is a famous tourist attraction. Gobustan is also a famous tourist attraction.

## 4 Combine two sentences into one.

0. *She is not old. She can't travel alone. (enough)*  
She isn't old enough to travel alone.
1. He is very young. He cannot ride that bike. **(too)**
2. She has time. She can finish her project. **(enough)**
3. This place is noisy. I cannot study here. **(too)**
4. This team isn't fast. They cannot finish first. **(enough)**
5. He was very tired. He didn't come to the birthday party. **(too)**

# REVIEW 1 (LESSONS 1-2)

## 5 Choose the best answer to complete the sentences.

1. This city is very small, but there are a lot of ★★ ★.  
a) tourist attractions                      b) inventions                      c) landscape
2. Alice ★★ ★ to get a patent for her new invention.  
a) proved that                      b) did her best                      c) suggested
3. Kevin is ★★ ★ a mouse.  
a) more quiet                      b) quiet than                      c) as quiet as
4. Do you know about the ★★ ★ of the dishwasher?  
a) invent                      b) inventor                      c) inventing
5. Lilly is a very ★★ ★ child. She always asks questions to learn new things.  
a) useful                      b) curious                      c) right
6. Mountainous villages in Azerbaijan have ★★ ★ landscape.  
a) breathtaking                      b) numb                      c) useful
7. I ★★ ★ who invented the bike.  
a) spot                      b) suggest                      c) wonder
8. I ★★ ★ into the topic a lot, but I couldn't find an answer to my question.  
a) suggested                      b) invented                      c) researched
9. I cannot enter this restaurant. There are ★★ ★ people there.  
a) too                      b) too many                      c) too much
10. The ★★ ★ in this area are very kind. They helped us a lot.  
a) landscapes                      b) locals                      c) tourist attractions
11. Kamran is taller than Nariman. Nariman is ★★ ★ Kamran.  
a) as tall as                      b) not as tall as                      c) taller than
12. Louis Braille's code is for ★★ ★.  
a) locals                      b) inventors                      c) blind people

3  
LESSON

## Hobbies Around the World

- 1 Look, listen and say.  
Pay attention to the use of the words.



1. **a collection** – a group of objects in one place  
There is a *collection* of Azerbaijani carpets at the museum this week.



2. **snowboarding** – the sport of moving over snow on a snowboard  
*Snowboarding* is a popular sport at the Winter Olympics.



3. **skydiving** – a sport in which a person jumps from an airplane and falls for as long as possible before opening a parachute  
He goes *skydiving* in his free time.



4. **incredible** – very difficult to believe  
The news was *incredible*. She couldn't believe her ears.



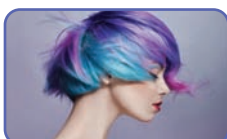
5. **an exhibition** – showing collection of things to people  
In this *exhibition*, you can see more than twenty old cars. People drove them more than one hundred years ago.



6. **to carve** – to make something by cutting into wood or stone  
He *carved* his name on a piece of wood and gave it to his friend.



7. **to shape** – to give a form to something  
The gardener *shaped* the trees in different forms.



8. **unusual** – not usual, you do not see or hear it very often  
Her hair colour is *unusual*. When she walks in the street, everybody looks at her hair.



**2 Complete the sentences with the words/phrases from Task 1. You may need to change the verb forms.**

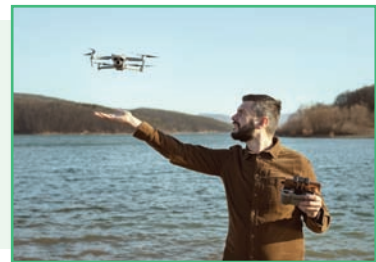
0. We shaped the dough into small balls and made small bread.
1. My friend has a ★★ of magnets from different countries.
2. It never snows in their country. It was ★★ to see snow there last week!
3. I visited a very interesting ★★ last week. I saw beautiful paintings there.
4. I don't like cold weather at all. I am sure I will never take up ★★.
5. He took a piece of wood and tried to ★★ his name on it.
6. I cannot believe he did it. It's ★★!
7. I am afraid of heights, so I will never go ★★.

**3 Listen to the talk. Are the sentences True or False?**



TRACK 9

1. Mike is 18 years old.
2. He started his hobby a year ago.
3. He took more than 130 photos.
4. Mike gets a lot of negative comments.
5. He entered a drone racing competition two years ago.



**4 Ask and answer the questions.**

What is your hobby?

How often do you practise your hobby?

Do you recommend your hobby to others? Why or why not?

What is unusual about your hobby?

Would you like to take up snowboarding or skydiving?

When was the last time you visited an exhibition? What exhibition was it?

Do you have any collections? If yes, what collection is it?

**1 Discuss the questions with a partner.**

- Was life more interesting in the past or is it more interesting now?
- What hobbies do you think people had in the past?

*extreme sports – exciting, dangerous sports*

**2 Read the conversation and answer the question. Choose a, b or c.**

What is the conversation mainly about?

- a. Toby's first hobby
- b. Grandpa's favourite hobby
- c. Hobbies in the present and past

**Grandpa:** Hey, Toby. What are you reading about?

**Toby:** I am reading about extreme sports, grandpa. I want to try skydiving or snowboarding one day.

**Grandpa:** Skydiving or snowboarding? Are they sports? How do you do them?

**Toby:** Yes, they are sports- extreme sports! Skydiving is parachuting. People jump from an airplane and show some tricks in the sky. Then they open their parachutes. Snowboarding is a winter sport. People ride down from a snowy hill.

**Grandpa:** Sounds incredible! We didn't have any dangerous hobbies. My brother Ted used to carve beautiful pictures on wood. My sister Kate used to collect coins from different countries. They loved it because it was fun. My friend Paul used to shape trees. They looked different and beautiful!

**Toby:** How about you, grandpa? Did you use to collect anything?

**Grandpa:** No, I didn't, Toby. I didn't use to collect things in my childhood. I used to read a lot about planes and spaceships, but I don't read much now. I wanted to become a pilot and used to dream about it.

**Toby:** This is great, grandpa! We can try skydiving together!

**Grandpa:** Thanks, Toby! Sounds cool but dangerous for my age!



3 Read the conversation again and answer the questions.

1. What is Toby interested in?
2. How did grandpa's brother and sister have fun?
3. What hobby did grandpa have?
4. What did grandpa dream about?
5. Do you think grandpa will go skydiving with Toby? Why or why not?

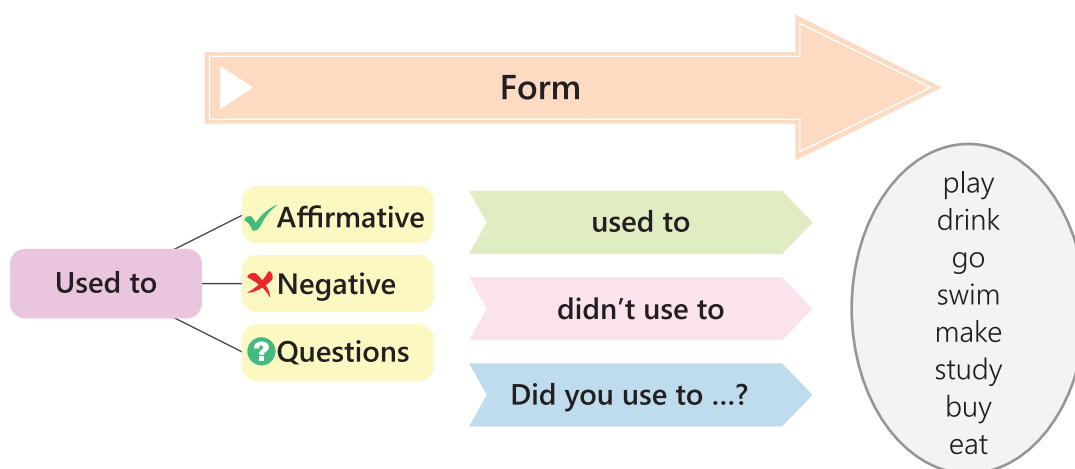


GRAMMAR TARGET

Used to + infinitive

This structure shows only the past habit.

This action is no longer happening now.

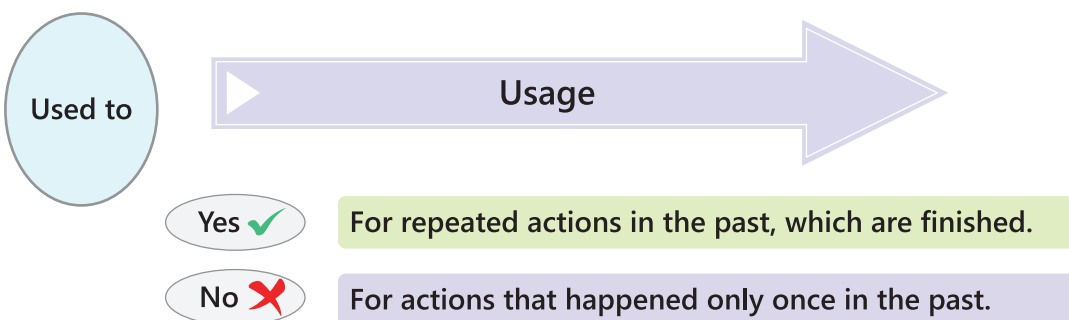


Examples:

My friend Paul used to shape trees.

Did you use to collect anything?

I didn't use to collect things in my childhood.



4 Find the sentences with **used to** in the conversation on Page 22.

1 Make sentences with **used to**.

0. I / play tennis I **used to play tennis**.
1. Julie and Susan / have long brown hair
2. Uncle Bradley / learn Spanish in grade 3
3. He / carve on wood every weekend
4. My mum / love chocolate, but now she hates it
5. I / ride my bicycle to school
6. Families / have dinner together



2 Choose the correct option.

0. We use to / **used to** go to the beach every summer.
1. It **used to** / **uses to** rain a lot in spring.
2. Susan didn't **used to** / **use to** drink milk in her childhood.
3. What **did** / **do** you use to wear at school?
4. People **used to** / **use to** travel on horses before.
5. Who **did** / **are** you use to play with at school?
6. I **don't used** / **didn't use** to cook, but now I cook at home.

3 Look at the signs in brackets and make negative sentences or questions with **used to**.

0. You / travel by train (?)      *Did you use to travel by train?*  
     You / travel by train (-)      *You didn't use to travel by train.*
1. We / swim in the sea (-)
2. Jane / collect coins in her childhood (?)
3. Mike and Ted / read books after school (?)
4. Children / play video games (-)
5. I / carve on wood (-)
6. Your grandpa / shape trees (?)

4 Listen to Amy and complete the sentence. Choose a, b or c.



She does **NOT** talk about ★★★.

- a. her grandpa's hobby
- b. her hobby
- c. the hobby she wants to take up

**5 Listen again and complete the sentences.**



TRACK 10

1. Both Amy and her grandpa enjoy spending time in ★★★.
2. Her grandpa is ★★★ years old.
3. Years ago, he loved spending time ★★★.
4. He had ★★★ trees and plants in his garden.
5. Amy didn't often see him in the ★★★.
6. She can't spend much time in the garden because she is working in ★★★.

**6 Find and correct six mistakes.**



During my childhood, I don't use to get bored on rainy days. I use to get very excited! When it stopped raining, I used to doing paper boats with my cousins. We used to put our paper boats on rainwater near the gate and they used to go. It was fun!



My cousin used to show his collect of coins to us. We used to count them. It was incredible to see money from different countries. We also used to draw pictures and make an exhibition of our work for our parents. My childhood was really fun!

**7 Think of the elderly people you know.  
Write what they used to do when they were young.**



# 4

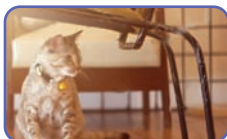
## LESSON

# Real Heroes

- 1 Look, listen and say.  
Pay attention to the use of the words.



1. **to rescue** – to save someone or something from danger  
The policeman *rescued* a little girl from the fire.



2. **to notice** – to see and understand that something is there or happening  
I *noticed* a kitten under the chair.



3. **grateful** – wanting to thank a person for something good he/she did for you  
Mrs Brown was *grateful* to us because we carried all the new books to the library.



4. **forever** – for all future time, for always  
Kate is a loyal friend. She is my friend *forever*.



5. **a teenager** – a young person between 13 and 19 years old  
This TV show is for *teenagers*.



6. **to stare** – to look at somebody/something for a long time  
When I told him the news, he *stared* at me and said nothing.



7. **to treat** – to act toward a person in some specified way  
They *treated* me like their own child.



8. **patient** – able to wait for a long time without becoming angry  
It was difficult for Sam to be *patient*. He wanted to see what was inside the box.



**2 Complete the sentences with the words from Task 1.**

0. Did you **notice** the small puppy under the stairs?
1. Everyone should ★★★★★ animals nicely.
2. No problem, I am ★★★★★! I will wait for you here.
3. My uncle was a ★★★★★ twelve years ago.
4. I love looking at the clouds. I can ★★★★★ at them for hours!
5. I like the house, but I don't want to live there ★★★★★.
6. We are ★★★★★ to our teachers and parents for everything.
7. Please help! Who can ★★★★★ my cat?

**3 Listen to the talk. Are the sentences True or False?**



TRACK 12

*rescuer – a person who saves someone from danger*

1. This story happened in 2000.
2. A teenage boy was alone on the boat.
3. The boy fell into the sea.
4. The people called the dolphins for help.
5. The boy's father rescued his son.



**4 Complete the sentences with your own ideas.**

1. Patient people ★★★★★.

2. I am grateful to ★★★★★.

3. Teenagers love ★★★★★.

4. I can stare at ★★★★★ for hours.

5. Rescuers are ★★★★★.

6. I treat my classmates ★★★★★.

7. I think I am patient/not patient because ★★★★★.



**1 Discuss the questions with a partner.**

- What do you know about dogs?
- What kind of pets are they?
- Would you like to have a dog? Why or why not?



**2 Read the true story about the dog named Hachiko and answer the question.**

- Do you think Hachiko was a loyal friend? Why or why not?

*Akita – a special type of Japanese dogs*

Eizaburo Ueno was a professor at Tokyo University in Japan. He wanted to have a lovely Akita puppy for a long time. One day, he was teaching his class when one of his students came in with a surprise. He found a puppy for his teacher and called him Hachiko.

Hachiko and his new owner became best friends soon. Eizaburo loved his dog and treated him like his son.

Hachiko grew older. Every morning he walked to the Shibuya train station with his owner. Hachiko was watching Professor Eizaburo while he was waiting for a train to his work. Every afternoon, he went to the train station to meet the professor and they walked back home together happily.

On May 21, 1925 Hachiko was sitting near the exit at the Shibuya train station and waiting for his best friend and owner Eizaburo. When the train arrived at the station, he stared at the train, but he didn't see his owner. Eizaburo was sick and died at work on that day.

For ten years, every morning and afternoon Hachiko went to the Shibuya train station. People were getting on and off the train while the dog was waiting for his friend. Hachiko was so patient! He waited there for hours, but his best friend and owner never came back. Hachiko's story was in the Japanese newspaper in 1932. After that, Hachiko became famous all around Japan. People started calling him "*Chuken-Hachiko*", which means "*Hachiko – the loyal dog*".

People from all around the world heard Hachiko's story and they started visiting the Shibuya train station. While Hachiko was waiting for his friend, they were watching him. He touched the hearts of the Japanese people and soon became their hero. In 1934, they placed a statue of Hachiko in front of the Shibuya train station.

Hachiko died on the street near Shibuya train station on March 8, 1935. Japanese people always remember Hachiko and there are a lot of statues of Hachiko around the country.



**Hachiko's statue**

### 3 Read the text again. Are the sentences True or False?

1. Professor Eizaburo Ueno bought his dog in Japan.
2. Hachiko and Eizaburo became best friends.
3. Professor Eizaburo used to walk to his work with Hachiko.
4. The dog waited for his owner for ten years.
5. Eizaburo didn't come back because he moved to another country.
6. Japanese people love Hachiko and never forget him.



#### GRAMMAR TARGET

##### Past Progressive

was/were + verb + ing

##### We use Past Progressive to describe

- an action that was interrupted by another action.

He **was teaching** his class **when** one of his students came in with a surprise.

- parallel actions happening in the past.

While Hachiko **was waiting** for his friend, people **were watching** him.

- an action that was in progress at a specific time.

On May 21, 1925 Hachiko **was sitting** near the exit at Shibuya train station.

##### NOTE:

We use only **when** to present a shorter action.

**When** he arrived at the station, the dog was waiting for him.

\*\*\*

We use both **when** and **while** to present a longer action.

**While** the dog was waiting at the station, people were looking at it.

**When** the dog was waiting at the station, people were looking at it.

We can use **when** and **while** at the beginning or in the middle of the sentence.

Put a comma if you use **when** and **while** at the beginning of the sentence.

Don't put a comma if you use **when** and **while** in the middle of the sentence.

**When** he arrived at the station, the dog was waiting for him.

The dog was waiting for him **when** he arrived at the station.

### 4 Read the text again and find other examples with Past Progressive.

**1 Complete the sentences with was or were.**

- The dog was playing with the kittens when we saw them.
- Sarah ★★★★★ reading her book at 3 o'clock yesterday.
- Nick and his dad ★★★★★ driving to the beach at this time last Friday.
- The students ★★★★★ writing a letter to their old classmate.
- The sun ★★★★★ shining in the sky.
- My brother and I ★★★★★ waiting at the door while our mum ★★★★★ doing the shopping.
- It ★★★★★ raining while we ★★★★★ playing football.

**2 Choose the correct form of the verb.**

- I had / was having a birthday party at 7 o'clock yesterday evening.
- I slept / was sleeping when a loud noise woke / was waking me up.
- They didn't go / weren't going out because it snowed / was snowing.
- We played / were playing volleyball when the rain started / was starting.
- Susan noticed / was noticing a little puppy while she ran / was running in the park.
- They had / were having dinner when the doorbell rang / was ringing.
- Tom read / was reading a book when his mother called / was calling him.

**3 Complete the sentences with the Past Progressive forms of the verbs in brackets.**

- The babies were crying loudly when I saw them. (cry)
- Martina and her sister ★★★★★ when we saw them. (swim)
- My dog ★★★★★ in the park happily. (run)
- Leyli ★★★★★ her brother with his homework when their parents called them. (help)
- It ★★★★★ while my cousins ★★★★★ football outside. (rain, play)
- Laura ★★★★★ a book while Amy ★★★★★ the new words. (read, write)
- Lisa ★★★★★ some vegetables while her brother ★★★★★ some fruit. (cut, wash)

**4 Listen to Susie and complete the sentences.**



- Susie was on holiday with ★★★★★.
- They stopped at a restaurant to have ★★★★★.
- People in the restaurant were wearing clothes from ★★★★★.
- When they went into the restaurant, they saw that there was no ★★★★★.



- 5 James and his cousins had a picnic yesterday. Look at their photos and make sentences about them. What were they doing at different times?



1. at 4 o'clock



2. at 4.30



3. at 4.50



4. at 5 o'clock

- 6 Find and correct six mistakes.

It was a busy morning. The sun shining and everyone was hurrying to work. Michael was walk to college when he noticed something. A young puppy were sitting in the street and staring at him. He looked very sick and hungry. Michael found him some food and water, but he couldn't take him home because his family didn't want to have any pets. So, he asked his friends for help. He was posting a message on social media with a map of the dog's location and asked everyone to share it. Geri saw the message whiles she was reading the news. She got the dog, was taking it to the vet and started taking care of him. Soon the dog became healthy and started living happily in his new home.



- 7 Write what you, your friends or your family were doing at this time yesterday.



# REVIEW 2 (LESSONS 3-4)

## 1 Read the text and choose 2 pictures that can be about the text.

My elder brother Elias took up snowboarding when he was 12 years old. He snowboarded almost all year-round because we lived near Zermatt. In Zermatt, you can snowboard in summer as well. He is a professional snowboarder now.

He sometimes took me with him, but I was very afraid to try snowboarding. At first, I wanted to take it up. Later, I saw how a teenager had an accident. He was snowboarding down when another snowboarder was talking with his friend. He couldn't change his direction or stop and they all started falling down. At that time, 12 people were learning how to rescue people. They helped those snowboarders. Unfortunately, one snowboarder broke his leg. After that, I never wanted to try snowboarding.

When the rescuers were helping the snowboarders, I was looking at them very carefully. This gave me ideas about my hobby. After that, I started to rescue animals because they were helpless. It started as a hobby, but now I am an animal rescuer. We rescue animals from dangerous situations. They are always grateful to you. You can see this in their eyes.

*Kelly Noah, Switzerland*



## 2 Read the text again. Are the sentences True or False?

1. Elias went snowboarding in all seasons.
2. Zermatt is open to snowboarders in hot seasons as well.
3. Elias taught Kelly to snowboard.
4. Kelly saw how his brother fell.
5. The rescuers were in the training.
6. Kelly also wanted to rescue people.
7. Now she is working as an animal rescuer.

## 3 Complete the sentences with the right verbs in the box. There is one extra verb.

noticed

treated

rescued

shaped

stared

collected

1. They ★★★ their pets like their children.
2. He ★★★ at them angrily and then left the room.
3. They did their best and at the end, ★★★ the deer.
4. She ★★★ the vegetables in different forms and the children ate all with great pleasure.
5. I ★★★ the signature on the collection. It was my grandfather's coin collection.

## REVIEW 2 (LESSONS 3-4)

**4** Look at the signs in brackets and make sentences with *used to*.

1. I / swim / in my childhood (+)
2. They / do sports / at school (?)
3. My sister/ fly drones (-)
4. My cousins / carve wood (+)
5. You / collect coins (?)

**5** Complete the sentences with the Past Progressive forms of the verbs in brackets.

1. They ★★★★★ (dance) when we entered the room.
2. Kate ★★★★★ (shape) the trees in her yard when she noticed a snake under the tree.
3. We ★★★★★ (fly) our drones when an old man shouted at us.
4. John cut his finger when he ★★★★★ (carve).
5. I ★★★★★ (collect) colourful stones on the beach when I saw a very big colourful fish.

**6** Look at the pictures and describe what people were doing. Use the Past Progressive forms of the verbs in brackets.



(water)

0. She was watering the flowers in her room.



1. (carve)



2. (skydive)



3. (collect)

# 5

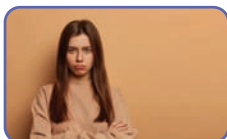
## LESSON

# Choose to be Kind

- 1 Look, listen and say.  
Pay attention to the use of the words.



1. **empathy** – understanding and sharing other people’s feelings  
I felt *empathy* for my grandpa. He lost his parents when he was 3.



2. **miserable** – unhappy, sad  
He felt *miserable* because nobody wanted to help him.



3. **to offer** – to ask someone if he or she would like to have something  
Megan *offered* to help us, but we didn’t agree.



4. **to ask sb for permission** – to ask someone to let you do something  
Ask your parents *for permission* and join our team.



5. **helpless** – being in need of help, weak  
People were *helpless* during the war. They didn’t know what to do.



6. **to apologise** – to tell someone that you are sorry about something  
She came to *apologise*, but there was no one at home.



7. **to struggle** – to have difficulty doing something  
Jake *struggled* to ask for help.



8. **embarrassed** – feeling shy  
He looked a little *embarrassed*.



2 Complete the sentences with the words from Task 1.  
You may need to change the verb forms.

0. People should always feel empathy for each other.
1. James hurt his leg and ★★★ to play football.
2. I usually feel ★★★ when they ask me to sing on the stage.
3. They lost their homes and felt ★★★.
4. Wait for me here. I need to ask my teacher for ★★★.
5. The kitten was hungry and looked ★★★.
6. We ★★★ to teach chess to the younger children.
7. This is your mistake. You should ★★★!

3 Listen to Jack. Are the sentences True or False?



TRACK 15

*homeless people – people who do not have a home*

1. The weather was warm.
2. A man and a little girl were sitting on the ground.
3. They were wearing thin clothes.
4. Jack and his family collected clothes from their friends.
5. They left more than 12 boxes of clothes in the park.



4 Walk around and talk to your classmates.

1. felt empathy for someone.

3. felt embarrassed.

5. felt helpless.

Find  
someone  
who ...

2. apologised for his/her  
mistake.

4. struggled to do something.

6. offered his/her help to  
someone.

**1 Read the quote and discuss the questions with a partner.**

*"When you are kind to others, it not only changes you, it changes the world."*

*Harold Kushner*



- Do you agree with the quote? Why or why not?
- How can kindness change you?

*kindness – a kind act*

**2 Read the forum posts and answer the question.**

What do these three people have in common?



**emin** @emin · 20 Jul

I was walking down the street when I saw an old woman. She was carrying heavy bags. She was struggling to walk and looked tired. She wasn't asking anyone for help. I noticed that people were looking at her, but they weren't offering any help. They didn't show empathy. I decided to help. While I was walking to her, I fell in the middle of the street. I was embarrassed and started apologising. But the old woman smiled and said, "Don't worry, dear. You tried to help me and that's more important."

153

120

305



**natally** @natally · 14 Dec

I was walking outside in the rain. People were hurrying to work. Suddenly, I noticed a small kitten in a corner between two cafes. It was thin and didn't look healthy. I felt sad. The owners of the cafes were standing in front of their cafes and eating something. They weren't giving the kitten any food or water. The kitten was staring at me. I came closer and touched it. It wasn't moving. It looked miserable and helpless. I felt bad for the kitten because it was really cold outside. So, I decided to take it home. I asked my parents for permission and they agreed. Whenever I think about it, I become happy because I helped the poor kitten.

189

128

200





**martina** @martina · 19 Jun

I was on winter holiday. I was walking on the snow in front of my house. The trees were full of snow. I noticed a bird on a tree. I could tell something was going wrong because it didn't fly away when it saw me. The bird wasn't moving. I took it in my hands and tried to warm it up. It looked helpless. I put it under my warm coat. The bird started to move and it flew away. I was happy that I saved a life.

203

142

126



### 3 Complete the sentences according to the forum posts.

1. Emin decided to help the old lady because ★★★★★.
2. Emin was embarrassed because ★★★★★.
3. Nataly felt sad because ★★★★★.
4. Nataly asked her parents for permission to ★★★★★.
5. Something was wrong with the bird because ★★★★★.
6. Martina felt happy because ★★★★★.

### 4 Find the opposites of the following words in Task 2.

light

fat

sick

warm

empty

right



### GRAMMAR TARGET

#### Past Progressive Negative

**was/were** + **not** + verb + **ing**

**was** + **not** = **wasn't**

**were** + **not** = **weren't**

She **wasn't asking** anyone for help.

The shop owners **weren't giving** the kitten any food or water.

### 5 Find other examples of sentences in the Past Progressive negative in Task 2.

**1 Complete the sentences with wasn't or weren't.**

0. The cat wasn't feeding the kittens.
1. Leyla ★★★ swimming at 3 o'clock yesterday.
2. Pamela and her friend ★★★ riding their horses at this time last Sunday.
3. The children ★★★ playing football outside.
4. The sun ★★★ shining in the sky.
5. My sister ★★★ sleeping when you came in.
6. It ★★★ raining while we were playing in the park.

**2 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb in brackets.**

0. The babies ★★★ when I saw them. (not / to cry)  
The babies weren't crying when I saw them.
1. Bella and her brother ★★★ when we came in. (not / to study)
2. My cat ★★★ in the park. She was sleeping under the chair. (not / to run)
3. People ★★★ the homeless family when they needed it. (not / to help)
4. It ★★★ while my friends were playing football outside. (not / to rain)
5. Daniella was reading a book. She ★★★ the new words. (not / to write)
6. Leo ★★★ any vegetables while his brother was asking for help. (not / to cut)

**3 Complete the sentences with your ideas.**

0. When you came, I wasn't watching TV.
1. While you were playing, ★★★.
2. When I came home, ★★★.
3. While he was playing basketball, ★★★.
4. When you left the market, ★★★.
5. While the sun was shining, ★★★.
6. While she was drinking her tea, ★★★.

**4 Listen to Stephanie and choose the correct option.**




On their first day in the hotel, when Stephanie looked out of the window, ...

- a) the sun was shining and the animals weren't eating grass.
- b) the sun wasn't shining and the animals weren't sleeping.
- c) the sun wasn't shining and the animals didn't look the same.

**5** Look at Si-woo's last week timetable and say what he was or wasn't doing at that time last week.

	Monday 10:00	Tuesday 12:00	Wednesday 3:00	Thursday 5:00	Friday 7:00
<b>Activities</b>					
chess	✓		✗		✓
horse riding		✓		✓	
cooking	✗				
tennis					✗
dinner		✗	✓		



**6** Find and correct six mistakes.

When I came to my new school, I was really shy. I was'nt talking to anyone. I wanted make a friend, but I felt worried. I struggled to talk to my classmates. Once, one of my classmates want to play with me. She wanted to be my friend and I was answering 'yes'. All my classmates was looking at us. They also offered to play with them! I felt happy because of their kindness.



**7** Write what you were doing and weren't doing at this time yesterday.



## 6

## LESSON

## Travel Stories

- 1 Look, listen and say.  
Pay attention to the use of the words.



1. **a storyteller** – a person who tells stories  
My grandmother is a very good *storyteller*.



2. **speechless** – unable to speak because you are angry, shocked, or surprised  
I was *speechless* with the beauty of the nature.



3. **to turn into** – to change from one thing to another  
They *turned* that old room into a library.



4. **recent** – happening or beginning not long ago  
I usually watch that show every week, but I missed the most *recent* episode.



5. **memorable** – easy to remember, hard to forget  
The Victory Day is the most *memorable* day for all Azerbaijani people.



6. **experience** – the process of doing and seeing things, skill or knowledge that you get by doing something  
It was our first *experience* on a ship.



7. **an adventure** – an exciting or very unusual experience  
We will never forget our *adventure* in the jungle.



8. **to explore** – to travel to learn about something  
After a long sleep, we decided to *explore* the city.



**2 Complete the sentences with the words from Task 1.**

0. I am new in my robotics class. I need to learn and get experience to build a robot.
1. Our trip to Shusha mountains was a great ★★ ★!
2. I decided to go out and ★★ ★ the town.
3. Childhood is the most ★★ ★ time of our life.
4. Water can ★★ ★ ice in a fridge.
5. Jane was ★★ ★ with surprise and could not move for 5 minutes.
6. My grandma was sad because of the ★★ ★ problems.
7. The children listened to the ★★ ★ with open eyes.

**3 Listen to Eva talking about her last travel adventure.  
Complete the sentences.**



TRACK 18

1. When Eva and ★★ ★ were driving, they saw some cows.
2. They were speechless when they saw ★★ ★ behind a cow.
3. The cow stopped the car because it wanted to ★★ ★.



**4 Think about your last trip and use the words in Task 1 to talk about it.**



**1 Read the quote and discuss the questions with a partner.**

*"Travelling – it leaves  
you speechless then  
turns you into a  
storyteller."*

*Ibn Battuta*



*incredible – hard to believe*

- Do you agree with the quote? Why or why not?
- How can travelling turn someone into a storyteller?

**2 Read the interview and answer the question.**

What experiences did Farid have in his recent travels?

**Interviewer:** Hi, Farid! Can you tell us about your recent travels?

**Farid:** Absolutely! I just came back from a three-month trip around Southeast Asia. It was amazing!

**Interviewer:** That sounds incredible. What did you do there?

**Farid:** Oh, I did a lot! But one of my favourite experiences was hiking in the mountains of Vietnam. I hiked through rice fields and small villages, and the nature was just beautiful.

**Interviewer:** How long did you stay in Vietnam? Did you change your plan?

**Farid:** I met my old friend there. We were planning to stay there for about three weeks. We loved the nature and people and decided to stay for one more week. We had a great time exploring Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City. They were really interesting.

**Interviewer:** What was going on in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City when you were there? Did you have any memorable experiences during your trip?

**Farid:** Definitely. One evening in Hanoi, we met street singers and danced with them for two hours. It was so much fun! We also met a lot of great people.

**Interviewer:** What country did you visit after Vietnam?

**Farid:** Well, we visited Cambodia and lived with a local family there.

**Interviewer:** Did you like living with them?

**Farid:** Yes, I did. They cooked traditional meals, showed us around the village, and even gave a few cooking lessons. I really enjoyed the cooking lessons by the locals in Cambodia.

**Interviewer:** Wow, that's incredible. What kind of problems did you have during your trip?

**Farid:** Once, we missed a bus and slept at a train station for the night. It wasn't the most comfortable experience, but it was a funny story to tell later.

**Interviewer:** Sounds like you had a great adventure. Thanks for sharing it with us!



**3 Read the interview again. Are the sentences True, False or Not Given?**

1. Farid travelled around Southeast Asia for more than two months.
2. He didn't have enough time to explore the mountains of Vietnam.
3. Farid stayed in a hotel in Cambodia.
4. He loved his experience of making the local food in Cambodia.

**4 Read the definitions and find the words in Task 2.**

a long walk in nature

very surprising and makes  
you feel excited

a journey or excursion,  
especially for pleasure

people who live in that place



**GRAMMAR TARGET**

**Past Progressive Questions**

When

Why

Who

Where

How

Question word + was/were + subject + verb+ing

Who was she travelling with?

Where were you staying during the trip?

Why was Farid dancing in the street?

How was he teaching the tourists?

What were they doing at the bus stop at that time?

Note: When what and who are the subject or part of the subject, the structure is:

Question word + was/were + verb+ing

Who was helping her?

What was happening there at 2 o'clock last night?

**5 Read the interview on Page 42 again and find examples of Wh questions in Past Progressive.**

### 1 Make questions in Past Progressive.

0. When / the children / play football / at 10 o'clock/ yesterday  
**When were the children playing football at 10 o'clock yesterday?**
1. What / / Lala / do / at 3 o'clock yesterday
  2. Why / the dog / bark / last night/ at 3 o'clock
  3. How / Megan / travel/ at that time
  4. What / Pamela and her friend / do / at this time last Sunday
  5. Who / cry / last night/ at 2 o'clock
  6. Where / you / stay / in Poland/ at that time

### 2 Ask questions to the underlined words.

0. The cat was feeding the kittens.  
**What was the cat doing?**
1. Sam was working in the garden.
  2. The children were playing football outside.
  3. The sun was shining in the sky.
  4. My sister was sleeping when you came in.
  5. Fred was travelling by car.
  6. My cousin was playing in the park when it started to rain.

### 3 Put the words in the correct order to form questions.

0. were / When / to / you / move / planning?  
**When were you planning to move?**
1. Canada / you / How / in / travelling / were?
  2. you / playing /with / was / tennis / Who?
  3. long / were / stay / planning / How / to / there / you?
  4. market / doing / was / in / What / the / Jim?
  5. reading / was / 3 / Sabina / o'clock / What / at?
  6. was / this / When / happening /story?

### 4 Listen to Yusif and choose what he would like to ask his friend about.



1. Farid's trip

2. How they were travelling

3. The car they bought

4. The hotel they were staying in

5. The activities they were doing there

6. When they went to America





A group of children were having a picnic at this time last week.

- 5 Look at their photos and ask as many questions as you can to learn about their picnic.



- 6 Read the story and correct six mistakes.

It was late in the evening and I was walk in the park and eating some fruit. What fruit were I eating? I don't remember! Suddenly, I heard some sounds behind the trees. Who was making these sounds? What was happening? I got curious and and decided to go and see.

I couldn't believe my eyes when I looked behind the trees. I was shocked and speechly! My heart was beating fast and I wasn't moving. A panda was eating something there! Finally, I turned, ran and didn't looked back. I was also laugh a lot on my way back to the hotel! It was a memorable excercise for me!



- 7 Write questions to interview your classmates about their recent travel adventures.

What

Where

Who

When

How

How long

# REVIEW 3 (LESSONS 5-6)

## 1 Listen to Kate and complete the sentences.



1. Kate found Leo ★★ years ago.
2. It was ★★ outside.
3. Leo looked ★★.
4. Kate decided to take it ★★.
5. Leo became better after ★★.
6. Leo's favourite toy is a ★★.



## 2 Ella and her family were travelling at this time last year. Look at their photos and make sentences.



0. Ella and her family / wear summer clothes  
Ella and her family weren't wearing summer clothes.



1. Ella's father / take their photos



2. Ella / look at her mother



3. They / have fun



4. They / cross the road



5. Her father/ take a video



## REVIEW 3 (LESSONS 5-6)

**3 Choose the correct options to complete the gaps.**

I had a **1) memorable/embarrassed** experience when I was in Italy. I went to **2) explore/struggle** a new city and stopped at a restaurant. When I was walking in, I fell. I felt so **3) recent/embarrassed**. I got up and **4) experienced/apologised** to the people in the restaurant. One of them **5) experienced/offered** me a seat. I didn't feel well, but I decided to stay and enjoy a meal. The food was very delicious. It turned my **6) empathy/miserable** experience into a great one. I left the restaurant with positive feelings. I was so excited to learn more about the city.

**4** Ask questions to the underlined words.

0. He was talking to **his mother** when the bell rang.  
Who was he talking to when the bell rang?
1. The storyteller was **telling an interesting story** when Bob called me.
2. The kids were playing **in the garden** when it began to rain.
3. My brother was **playing the guitar** when I came home.
4. While Raul was working in his room, his friends **were swimming in the pool**.
5. **Karim** was walking in the park when it started to snow.
6. John and his friends were travelling **by car**.

**5** Look at the picture. Imagine that you know all the people in the picture. Name them and write what each of them was doing/wasn't doing at 5 o'clock yesterday.



7  
LESSON

## Celebrations

- 1 Look, listen and say.  
Pay attention to the use of the words.



1. **a musician** – a person who plays a musical instrument or writes music  
Mozart was a talented *musician*.



2. **to participate** – to take part in something  
People from different countries *participated* in the project.



3. **to entertain** – to make someone have fun  
The storyteller *entertained* us with his stories and jokes.



4. **to take place** – to happen  
The film festival usually *takes place* in April.



5. **to organise** – to make preparations for something  
My uncle and cousins helped me *organise* a surprise party for my parents.



6. **to perform** – to entertain people by dancing, singing, acting, or playing music  
My friends *performed* my favourite songs on my birthday.



7. **an event** – an important thing that happens  
Formula 1 was one of the biggest *events* in Azerbaijan.



8. **a guest** – a person that you invited to an event  
We invited more than 30 *guests* to dinner.

**2 Complete the sentences with the words from Task 1.  
You may need to change some word forms.**

0. A group of young actors entertained us at the party.
1. A lot of ★★ from other countries visited Baku during Formula 1.
2. What is the most important ★★ in your country?
3. The parents will ★★ in the closing ceremony.
4. Which musicians will ★★ in the concert tomorrow?
5. We thanked everyone who ★★ the party for us.
6. The ★★ were happy to perform at the festival.
7. The party ★★ in a beautiful concert hall near our house.

**3 Listen to Ayan talking about the celebrations she saw in different countries. Complete the sentences.**



TRACK 22



1. In India, people decorated ★★ during Diwali celebrations.



2. In Brazil, people were in ★★ costumes during Carnival.



3. The Japanese people ★★ under cherry trees during Sakura festival.

**4 Use the words in Task 1 to talk about the recent celebration you participated in.**

**1 Look at the picture and discuss the questions with a partner.**

- What do you know about this flower?
- What does this flower mean to you?



*liberate* – to help someone or something to be free

*performers* – people who perform

*anniversary* – a day when we celebrate something important that happened on that day years before

**2 Read the text and answer the question. Choose a, b or c.**

What is the text mainly about?

- a) Events on Jidir Duzu
- b) A festival in Shusha
- c) Shusha

The Khari Bulbul Music Festival is one of the most important celebrations for Azerbaijani people. This music festival used to take place in Shusha every year before 1992. The first festival took place in 1989 to celebrate the 100th anniversary of the Azerbaijani singer Seyid Shushinski.

After 29 years, the Azerbaijani army liberated Shusha on November 8 in 2020 and the Heydar Aliyev Foundation organised the biggest music festival of the country again on May 12 in 2021. The festival took place on Jidir Duzu plain of the country's cultural capital Shusha. Talented musicians and performers from ten different countries came together for this great event.

President Ilham Aliyev and his family participated in this event. The president spoke at the opening of the festival and welcomed all the performers in the ancient Azerbaijani land - Shusha. Before the concert started, the people watched a video clip showing the national leader of the Azerbaijani people Heydar Aliyev and remembered his words: "Shusha is a symbol of our culture and history. Shusha is dear to everyone. We cannot live without it." Most of the Azerbaijani people were crying while they were watching the video.

The young mugham singer Kanan Bayramli started the concert. Everyone felt excited and happy while he was performing *Bayati Shiraz* mugham on Jidir Duzu plain.

The performers were singing and dancing when the rain started. They didn't stop and everyone enjoyed the Azerbaijani music. The musicians entertained the guests and everyone was happy to attend this event. The Khari Bulbul Music Festival ended with the song *Azerbaijan* by all the performers.

After the concert, President Ilham Aliyev and First Lady Mehriban Aliyeva met with the performers who were participating in the festival.





3 Read the text again and answer the questions.

1. When did the first Khari Bulbul Festival happen?
2. How many countries sent their musicians and performers to the festival?
3. Who participated in the celebration?
4. What happened when it started raining?
5. Who sang the song *Azerbaijan*?

4 Find the synonyms of the following words in the text in Task 2.

happened

prepared

finished

attended



GRAMMAR TARGET

Past Simple

a complete action or event which happened at an exact time in the past

*The first festival **took place** in 1989.*

a complete past action not connected to the present

Mikayil Mushfig **wrote** a lot of poems.  
(*He is dead; he won't write any more*)

Past Progressive

a past action which was in progress when another action interrupted it

*The performers **were singing** when the rain started.*

two or more actions which were happening at the same time in the past

Most of the people **were crying** while they **were watching** the video.

5 Find other examples of Past Simple and Past Progressive in Task 2.

- 1 Yesterday, Raul was celebrating his 15th birthday. Look at the photo and tell what guests were doing at 2 o'clock.



0. Raul was eating snacks.

- 2 Choose the correct option to complete the sentences.

0. The baby **cried** / **was crying** when I saw him.
1. I **met** / **was meeting** Jane while I was visiting London.
2. We **became** / **were becoming** good friends with Kevin when we were travelling together.
3. Megan and Carly were playing tennis when the rain **started** / **was starting**.
4. I **ate** / **was eating** my lunch while you **took** / **were taking** photos.
5. Susie **watched** / **was watching** a film when she **heard** / **was hearing** the noise.
6. The children **ran** / **were running** in the park when Simon **hurt** / **was hurting** his leg.

- 3 Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.

0. What ★★ (you/do) when I ★★ (call) you last night?  
What were you doing when I called you last night?
1. When you ★★ (come) to the party, we ★★ (dance).
2. They ★★ (have dinner) when the accident ★★ (happen).
3. When the teacher ★★ (walk) into the room, everyone ★★ (work).
4. I ★★ (listen) to the radio when I ★★ (hear) this great song.
5. While I ★★ (dance), I ★★ (fall) and ★★ (break) my arm.
6. When you ★★ (see) me yesterday, I ★★ (not / go) to school. I ★★ (go) to the hospital.

- 4 Listen to Steven talking about his trip to Italy and answer the questions.



TRACK 23

1. When did Steven and his family go to Italy?
2. What were people wearing?
3. What did people start throwing at one another?
4. How did Steven and his family feel?
5. What were people celebrating?





- 5 Look at the pictures of Nelly and her family celebrating the New Year holiday last year. Her baby brother Ben was sleeping. What was happening while he was sleeping?



0. Nelly's grandparents were giving them presents while Ben was sleeping.



1.



2.



3.

- 6 Find and correct six mistakes.

It happen a long time ago. Then I was only five years old. It was my mum's birthday and she was at work. My dad and I decided to bake a cake for her. While my dad was putting everything into the bowl, I was mix them with my hands. My dad was intertaining me with his jokes. It was a lot of fun! When the cake is ready, we decorated it with strawberries. It looked amazing! When my mum come, we surprised her with our cake. She was very happy. While we eating the cake, we noticed something funny. Instead of sugar my dad put salt into the cake! It was a memorable celebration for us!



- 7 Write a short true story about yourself using the Past Simple and Past Progressive tense forms. The questions will help you plan your story.

Where were you?

Who was there with you?

What happened?

What were you doing when it happened?

How did you solve the problem?

## 8

## LESSON

## Art

- 1 Look, listen and say.  
Pay attention to the use of the words.



1. **art** – the making of objects, images, music, etc. that are beautiful or that express feelings

The tourists went to a lecture on Azerbaijani *art*.



2. **a mystery** – something that you are not able to understand, explain, or get information about

It's a *mystery* why they decided to keep paintings for years.



3. **charity** – an organisation to which you give money so that it can help people who are poor or ill

The famous artist gave a lot of money to *charity*.



4. **an image** – a picture or idea of something in your mind

I have an *image* of my future house in my mind.



5. **to donate** – to give something such as money or goods to an organisation, especially to a school, hospital or charity

The elderly man decided to *donate* all his money to hospitals.



6. **unique** – very special, unusual

Each person's fingerprints are *unique*.



7. **to promise** – to tell someone that you will definitely do something

Helen *promised* to take her son to the museum on weekends.



8. **to exhibit** – to put something interesting in a museum or another public place for people to go and look at it

The young artist is planning to *exhibit* his works in Baku.

**2 Complete the sentences with the words/phrases from Task 1.**  
**You may need to change the verb forms.**

0. The mystery of the missing key surprised everyone.
1. She wanted to help the poor, so she gave all her money to ★★★.
2. His ★★★ in the mirror looked really tired.
3. I decided to ★★★ my old clothes to the homeless.
4. Every snowflake is ★★★ in its own way.
5. He ★★★ to bring me some souvenirs from his trip.
6. The ★★★ museum will show Picasso's works next month.
7. The great artist is going to ★★★ a collection of his paintings.

**3 Listen and match the speakers to the sentences.**  
**One sentence is extra.**



*Speaker 1*

a. This person got a unique present.

*Speaker 2*

b. This person donated all his /her money to charity.

*Speaker 3*

c. This person learned about a mystery.

*Speaker 4*

d. This person promised to study harder.

e. This person visited an art museum.

**4 Answer the questions.**

*Do you have anything that is unique? What is it? When did you get it?*

*What do you think of people who donate all their money to charity? Do you know anyone who did it?*

*Do you like watching films and TV programs about mysteries? Why or why not?*

*When did you last promise someone to do something? Did you keep your promise?*

## 1 Walk around and talk to your classmates.

1. can draw pictures well.

2. likes drawing nature.

3. can draw portraits.

Find  
someone  
who ...

4. enjoys visiting exhibitions.

5. can name three  
Azerbaijani artists.

6. visited an art gallery  
last month.

## 2 Read the interview with Lee Hadwin and answer the question.

What makes him unique?

**Interviewer:** Hi, Lee. Thank you for joining us today.  
Can you tell us about yourself and your art?

**Lee Hadwin:** Hi. Well, I am a Sleep artist. I create pieces of art while I am sleeping.

**Interviewer:** That's very interesting. Can you explain how that works?

**Lee Hadwin:** It's a mystery, really. I draw pictures in my sleep. I can't draw when I am not sleeping.

**Interviewer:** Could you always create art in your sleep?

**Lee Hadwin:** I began drawing in my sleep when I was four years old. I couldn't draw anything when I wasn't sleeping and that was very strange. In my childhood, I often tried to draw a painting in the daytime, but I wasn't able to draw anything nice.

**Interviewer:** Do you have any control over what you create in your sleep?

**Lee Hadwin:** I think about an image before I go to bed. In the morning, when I wake up, I see that I drew that image while I was sleeping. It is like someone else did it. When I am not sleeping, I can draw really badly.

**Interviewer:** Could you please tell us about some of your most memorable drawings?

**Lee Hadwin:** One of my most famous pieces is a portrait of Marilyn Monroe. I also have some drawings of beautiful women. I sold all of them for charity. I donated all the money to homeless people.

**Interviewer:** That's incredible. Do you have any exhibitions that we should know about?

**Lee Hadwin:** Yes. Now I am working on new pieces of art and I hope to exhibit them soon. I promise it will be something unique. Hopefully, I will be able to create something interesting.

**Interviewer:** I am sure you will do that. Thank you so much for joining us today, Lee.

**Lee Hadwin:** Thank you. It was a pleasure.



**3 Answer the questions according to the text.**

1. When did he first start drawing in his sleep?
2. How can he control what he draws?
3. Which of his drawings are the most popular?
4. What did he do with the money after he sold some of his drawings?
5. What are his plans for the future?



**GRAMMAR TARGET**

<b>Can</b>		<b>Could</b>
Present	Meaning	Past
I <b>can</b> draw really badly.	<b>Ability</b>	I <b>couldn't</b> draw anything when I wasn't sleeping
Informal <b>Can</b> you tell us about yourself and your art?	<b>Request</b>	Formal <b>Could</b> you please tell us about some of your most memorable drawings?

<b>Be able to</b>	
<b>Be able to</b> has the same meaning as <b>can</b> , but you can use it in <b>Present</b> , <b>Past</b> or <b>Future</b> .	
<b>Present</b>	He <b>is able to</b> draw unique paintings.
<b>Past</b>	I <b>wasn't able to</b> draw anything nice.
<b>Future</b>	I <b>will be able to</b> visit more places.

**4 Read the interview in Task 2 again and find the examples of **can**, **could** and **be able to**.**



**1 Choose the correct option.**

0. When he was 6 years old, he couldn't / will not be able to / can't speak well.
1. **Could you** / **Can you** / **Will you be able to** visit the museum last night?
2. Do you think you **will be able to** / **could** / **were able to** finish the project by Monday?  
I know you're very busy.
3. I **can't** / **won't be able to** / **couldn't** spend another moment in the concert.  
It was too noisy.
4. **Can you** / **Were you able to** / **Couldn't you** show me the way to the gallery?  
I want to see the new collection.
5. **Could you** / **Can you** / **Will you be able to** play the piano well when you were a child?
6. I'm afraid I **can** / **could** / **can't** join the meeting. I'm on business in Italy.

**2 Complete the sentences with can, could, or the correct form of be able to.**

0. I am good at Maths. I will be able to win the Olympiad.
1. Spiders ★★★ climb up the walls.
2. When I was young, I ★★★ jump up high.
3. I hope I ★★★ speak English very well in the future.
4. I am left-handed. I ★★★ write with my left hand only.
5. I am going to travel to Paris next month. I ★★★ meet my new friends there.
6. ★★★ you please help us solve the mystery?

**3 Listen to the talk about Mozart and choose the correct options.**



TRACK 26

1. Mozart was born in **1756** / **1765**.
2. He could play the piano at the age of **3** / **4**.
3. He began to compose music when he was **5** / **6** years old.
4. He gave concerts **only in his country** / **in many countries**.
5. He died when he was **30** / **35** years old.





**4** Use the key words to make up conversations. Use **can**, **could** and **be able to**.

0. Please / help

afraid / no time

Could you please help me?  
I am afraid I don't have enough time.

1. come to the party tomorrow

sorry / no time

2. donate some money to charity next month

hope / donate

3. draw my portrait

OK

4. Please / show the way to the museum

afraid / don't know

5. visit grandparents tomorrow

of course

**5** Act out the situation.



**Student A:** You are a famous artist / musician. Answer Student B's questions. Use **can**, **could** and **be able to**.



**Student B:** You are an interviewer. Interview Student A. Ask questions using **can**, **could** and **be able to**.

## REVIEW 4 (LESSONS 7-8)

### 1 Read the text about a young artist. Are the sentences True, False or Not Given?

Kamran is a young artist and he has a unique talent for creating beautiful works of art. He often participates in different events and exhibitions. Last week, he participated in a special event at the Modern Art Museum. It was one of the biggest exhibitions of the year. As a guest artist, he was excited to share his talent with a lot of people. The participants of the event asked him different questions about his paintings and he answered their questions with great pleasure.

The event was very interesting. The young artist was excited to be a part of it. A TV reporter asked him questions about his works and future plans. Kamran said that he was planning to exhibit his works abroad. At the end of the event, he donated the money he got from one of his most expensive works to charity.



1. One can rarely see Kamran in events and exhibitions.
2. Last year's biggest exhibition was at the Modern Art Museum as well.
3. Kamran didn't enjoy participating in the exhibition at the Modern Art Museum.
4. Kamran is planning to have exhibitions in other countries.
5. Kamran gave some money to help people in need.

### 2 Complete the text with the Past Simple or Past Progressive forms of the verbs in brackets.

Last year, I 1) ★★★★★ (go) to the Elephant Festival in Thailand. It 2) ★★★★★ (be) an unusual experience for me. When I arrived, I 3) ★★★★★ (see) lots of people. They 4) ★★★★★ (dance) in the streets. The festival 5) ★★★★★ (take place) in the city centre. I 6) ★★★★★ (see) some very big elephants. They 7) ★★★★★ (wear) colourful costumes. It was fantastic! While I 8) ★★★★★ (watch) the elephants, I suddenly 9) ★★★★★ (hear) some loud music. About ten dancers 10) ★★★★★ (perform) a traditional dance in front of the elephants. In the evening, there 11) ★★★★★ (be) a final show. The music was louder than ever! I danced and sang with everyone else. It was an unusual experience that I will never forget.



## REVIEW 4 (LESSONS 7-8)

**3 Choose the correct options.**

1. When my grandfather was young, he **will be able to/could** run very fast.
2. He hopes he **will be able to/could** perform successfully in the event.
3. **Were you able to/Could you please** turn off the TV? I can't do my homework.
4. I am going to travel to Italy next week. I hope I **was able/will be able** to meet my teacher there.
5. **Can/Couldn't** you please help me with this task?

**4 Choose the best answer to complete the sentences.**

- The event took ★★★ in Shusha.  
a) place                                  b) time                                  c) part
- Can you read this for me? I ★★★ see well without my glasses.  
a) can't                                  b) can                                  c) could
- After climbing for 6 hours, we ★★★ reach the top of the mountain.  
a) be able to                                  b) were able to                                  c) can
- When Bob was a child, he ★★★ stand on his head.  
a) can't                                  b) will be able to                                  c) could
- Everyone ★★★ attentively while the musician ★★★ mugham.  
a) was listening, sings                                  b) listened, sang                                  c) was listening, was singing
- My family decided to ★★★ some money to homeless people.  
a) organise                                  b) charity                                  c) donate
- It is ★★★ why she decided to leave the job she loved so much.  
a) an image                                  b) a mystery                                  c) an experience
- People from all over the world wanted to ★★★ in the festival.  
a) organise                                  b) participate                                  c) exhibit
- Each dog's nose print is ★★★.  
a) unique                                  b) talented                                  c) famous
- When I walked into the room, the baby ★★★.  
a) was sleeping                                  b) sleeping                                  c) sleeps
- While Omar was playing football with his friends, Yusif ★★★ his homework .  
a) is doing                                  b) does                                  c) was doing
- I saw a strange man. He ★★★ old jeans and a T-shirt.  
a) was wearing                                  b) wore                                  c) wearing

9  
LESSON

## Help the Earth!

- 1 Look, listen and say.  
Pay attention to the use of the words.



1. **to reduce** – to use less  
You should *reduce* the water usage at home.



2. **to reuse** – to use again in a different way  
Don't throw the plastic box away. You can *reuse* it as a pencil case.



3. **to recycle** – to use something again to make new things  
Recycling factories *recycle* plastic and glass bottles into new ones.



4. **environment** – natural world around us  
People need to take care of the *environment*.



5. **to waste** – to use too much in a wrong way  
Don't *waste* water. It isn't easy to find clean water in some countries.



6. **natural resources** – useful things in nature that people use  
Oil is the main *natural resource* in our country.



7. **to pollute** – to make water, air or land dirty and dangerous to use or live in  
Waste from factories *pollutes* rivers and seas.



8. **trash** – things that are no longer useful  
Keep your city clean! Don't throw *trash* into the streets!

**2 Complete the sentences with the words from Task 1.**  
**You may need to change the word forms.**

0. Say "No" to plastic bags to reduce their use.
1. Who can help me clean the ★★★ here?
2. All the plastic we use ★★★ the rivers and seas.
3. Water is the most useful ★★★. Everyone needs it.
4. Let's clean the beach on Sunday and take care of the ★★★.
5. You can write on the other side of the paper. Don't ★★★ it!
6. I can ★★★ jeans by making a new bag from them.
7. We collect our old copybooks at school because we want to ★★★ them.

**3 Listen to Jane and complete the sentences.**



1. Jane went to the forest with ★★★.
2. They saw ★★★ in the forest.
3. Jane wanted her mother to take it to ★★★.
4. Jane shared this story at ★★★.



**4 Answer the questions.**

1. How do people pollute the environment?

2. What natural resources are there in your country?

3. How do people waste water?

4. What happens to trash in your country?

5. What do you do to save the environment?

**1 Discuss the questions with a partner.**

- Who do we share our planet with?
- What are the main problems on the Earth now?

**2 Read the social media post and the comments. Answer the question.**

What problems are mentioned in the text?

The Earth is our only home and it is in danger. We create a lot of trash and pollute the environment. Trash is everywhere - in seas, oceans and on land. We buy everything in plastic bags. All the plastic goes to oceans and seas. Animals eat them and die. Gases from factories pollute the air and people become sick. We also waste the natural resources of our beautiful planet. People in many countries cannot find clean water. Today, they are looking for ways to save our planet. To keep the environment clean, we need to reduce, reuse and recycle. These three Rs can help us!

The best way to reduce is to use fewer resources. We can try to use less plastic or less water.

The best way to reuse is to find a new use for something we don't need. For example, we can plant flowers in old plastic bottles.

The best way to recycle is to make new products from waste materials. We can send our old copybooks to a recycling factory to make new ones.

Let's reduce, reuse and recycle to save our only home!



**marianne** • @marianne • 25 Nov

We must do something now to save our planet Earth!

13

66

42



**connell** • @connell • 15 Sep

We don't have to wait for someone else to start making changes. It's time for all of us to join projects to save our planet!

44

35

53



**alice** • @alice • 22 Dec

We have to reduce waste. It's the only way to save our beautiful planet for future generations!

35

22

55



**katelyn** • @katelyn • 3 Jun

We don't have to be experts on climate science to make a difference! Simple actions like recycling and using public transport can save the Earth!

25

55

50



**jonah** • @jonah • 13 Jul

We must come together to save the planet! Let's start by reducing plastic use and planting trees.

41

11

48





**3 Complete the sentences according to the text.**

1. All the plastic ends in ★★★.
2. Air is not clean because ★★★.
3. People can ★★★, ★★★, and ★★★ to help the planet.
4. The best example to reduce is ★★★.
5. The best example to reuse is ★★★.
6. The best example to recycle is ★★★.

**4 Read the definitions and find the words in the comments in Task 2.**

1. carefully planned work - ★★★
2. a group of people born and living during the same time - ★★★
3. people who know a lot about the subject - ★★★
4. transport for everyone - ★★★



**GRAMMAR TARGET**

must	have to/ has to	don't have to / doesn't have to
is used when the speaker decides what is necessary to do. I <b>must</b> buy some sweets. (I say so. I decide what to do.)	is used when the necessity comes from outside the speaker, or when others decide for the speaker what is necessary to do. We <b>have to</b> wear school uniforms. (The rules say so.)	You can do something, but you don't need to do it. Today is a holiday. You <b>don't have to</b> go to school.
We <b>must do</b> something now to save our planet Earth!	My parents <b>have to be</b> at work early in the morning.	We <b>don't have to wait</b> .

**NOTE:** For obligation in the past, we use **had to**.

**5 Read the comments in Task 2 and find other examples with **must**, **have to**, and **don't have to**.**

### 1 Choose the correct option.

0. It's raining now. We **have to** / **don't have to** play inside today.
1. I **have to** / **don't have to** finish my homework on Friday. The teacher will check it on Monday.
2. We **have to** / **don't have to** close the doors at 5 o'clock. No one can go out after that.
3. Mrs Green **has to** / **doesn't have to** come to work on Saturday. The school is closed.
4. The students **have to** / **don't have to** wear uniforms during summer holidays.
5. We **must be** / **don't have to be** careful while we are walking in the street.
6. Kevin's brother **has to** / **doesn't have to** join us. We have enough players in the team.

### 2 Complete the sentences with **must**, **have to/has to**, or **don't have to/doesn't have to**.

0. You **must take** your passport with you when you travel.
1. I ★★★ be careful during the exams.
2. My mother ★★★ get up early. She doesn't work.
3. We ★★★ clean the room after the party. I don't want my mum to be angry.
4. My uncle is a doctor. He ★★★ wear a uniform at work.
5. You ★★★ reuse or recycle the plastic water bottles.
6. People ★★★ cut trees to make paper. They ★★★ recycle!

### 3 Decide which of these you **must**, **have to**, or **don't have to** do.

Turn off the light when you leave a room

Do your homework

Go to school on Mondays

Go to school on Sundays

Drive more cars

Wear a uniform

Reuse your old clothes

Recycle paper

### 4 Listen to a talk and complete the sentences.



1. We celebrate Earth day on ★★★.

2. People in ★★★ countries celebrate this day.

3. On Earth Day, people think about what they can do to ★★★.

4. People in Azerbaijan usually ★★★ on Earth Day.



- 5** Look at the problems in the pictures and talk about their solutions.  
How can you help?



- 6** Find and correct six mistakes.

Greta Thunberg is an environmental activist. She was born in Stockholm, Sweden, in 2003. When she was eight, she start learning about environmental problems. She became sad because people didn't do anything to solved them.

In August 2018, Greta decided to take action. Instead of going to school, she asked all children in her school to take action with her. She said, "We must doing something now! We don't has to wait!" They all sat down outside the Swedish parliament. She wanted the politicians to notise them and think environmental problems.



- 7** Discuss the question with a partner.

Why is it important to celebrate Earth Day?

# 10

## LESSON

# People in our Life

- 1 Look, listen and say.  
Pay attention to the use of the words.



1. **honest** – Honest people tell the truth and they don't cheat or do bad things to people.  
He is an *honest* man. Everyone trusts him in this village.



2. **to tell lies** – to say or write something that is not true  
I don't trust him. He often *tells lies*.



3. **generous** – ready to give money, help people and be kind to them  
She is very *generous* — she often buys things for other people and helps them solve their problems.



4. **moody** – (of a person) often sad, or changing from being happy to sad, often for no clear reason  
He is very aggressive and *moody* today because he didn't sleep well yesterday.



5. **cheerful** – happy and positive  
You can always see a smile on her face. She is a *cheerful* person.



6. **to calm** – to stop people feeling angry, sad or nervous  
The boy was crying and I didn't know how to *calm* him.



7. **reliable** – You can trust reliable people.  
She can take care of the children. She's very *reliable*.



8. **confident** – Confident people believe in their own abilities, so they don't feel nervous or afraid.  
You know all these things. You just need to be *confident* and show them that you can do this.

**2 Complete the sentences with the words/phrases from Task 1. You may need to change the verb forms.**

0. He can be very happy sometimes, but at other times he can be very moody.
1. He paid for our coffee yesterday. He was very ★★★★★.
2. His performance was just great. He looked very ★★★★★.
3. You can trust her. She is very ★★★★★.
4. She is very angry. I tried but couldn't ★★★★★ her.
5. Don't believe him. He always ★★★★★.
6. Their teacher is always ★★★★★ and it makes her class happy and positive.
7. Do you like my dress? Please be ★★★★★!

**3 Listen to 4 people talking about someone and answer the question. There is one extra option.**



TRACK 31

What are those people like?

*Speaker 1*

a. confident

*Speaker 2*

b. cheerful

*Speaker 3*

c. reliable

*Speaker 4*

d. moody

e. not honest

**4 Discuss the questions with a partner.**

- What can calm an angry person?
- What makes an honest friend?
- How can we be reliable?
- Is it good to have a cheerful teacher? Why or why not?
- What are the disadvantages of having a moody classmate?

**5 Think about your best friend. What is he/she like? Tell your partner about him/her.**





**1 Walk around and talk to your classmates.**



*A serious person is quiet, thinks carefully about things and does not laugh a lot.*

**2 Read the paragraphs about important people in Hanifa's life and answer the questions. Choose A, B or C.**



Ali is my best friend. He is very honest. If you have honest friends, you are a lucky person. I am one of those lucky people. When I need a true opinion, I always ask him. I am sure that he never tells lies. He is also very patient. When I get angry, he tries to calm me. He doesn't get angry easily. I am very happy to have Ali as a friend.

**1. What isn't true about Ali according to the text?**

- A. Ali tells the truth.
- B. Ali makes Hanifa angry.
- C. Ali helps Hanifa stop being angry.



Zumrud is the most generous person. If someone needs help, she is always ready to give a helping hand. She often helps elderly people in her neighbourhood. She is also generous with her money. She enjoys buying presents for people. She says when people feel happy, she also gets happy. Everyone in the class has at least one present from her. But she doesn't like getting presents.

**2. What doesn't Zumrud do?**

- A. She can spend her money on other people easily.
- B. She makes people happy with her presents.
- C. She gets presents from elderly people.



Karim is a moody person. When he is cheerful, he is funny and tells very interesting jokes. All our classmates want to spend time with him when he feels happy and positive. But he gets very sad from time to time. When he is sad, he becomes very serious and doesn't want to talk to anyone. Luckily, he doesn't stay in this mood for long.

### 3. What describes Karim best?

- A. Karim's mood can change his character.
- B. Karim always feels happy around his friends.
- C. Karim doesn't like talking much.



Mirana is my favourite cousin. I love her because she is a very reliable person. I can trust her with all my secrets. People call her "a secret keeper". When I tell her about something, she listens to me very carefully. She gives me advice if I need it. She is also a very confident person. She believes in her abilities and at the same time, she knows her weak sides. It helps her work on them and become successful. There are a lot of things I can learn from her.

### 4. What is true about Mirana according to the text?

- A. Mirana teaches Hanifa the secrets of success.
- B. Mirana tells all her secrets to Hanifa.
- C. Mirana knows what she is not good at.



## GRAMMAR TARGET

### Zero Conditional

We use **Zero Conditional** to talk about facts and things which are generally true.

Example: *If you don't water plants, they die.* (fact)

*When I need a true opinion, I always ask him.* (This is the truth about my life.)

If-clause	Main clause
If/When + Present Simple <i>When I buy presents for people,</i>	Present simple <i>I feel happy.</i>

**Note:** Main clause can come at the beginning or after the *If-clause*.

**Pay attention to the punctuation.**

*If I need help, she is always ready to give a helping hand.*

*She is always ready to give a helping hand if I need help.*

③ Read the paragraphs in Task 2 again and find examples of Zero Conditional.

## 1 Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.

- When she gets (get) presents, it makes (make) her very happy.
- If I ★★★★★ (be) angry, my dog ★★★★★ (try) to calm me.
- Karim always ★★★★★ (help) his friends if they ★★★★★ (need) a helping hand.
- If she ★★★★★ (see) a crying child, she ★★★★★ (do) her best to calm the child.
- She ★★★★★ (feel) sad when she ★★★★★ (not/see) her friends for many days.
- When my friends ★★★★★ (be) sad, I ★★★★★ (tell) them funny jokes.

## 2 Look at the photos and make up sentences using the key words.

0.

not/water/  
plants

die

If you don't water plants,  
they die.



1.

put/water/  
fridge

turn into/ice

★★★★

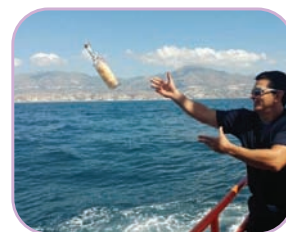


2.

become/  
dirty/sea

pollute

★★★★



3.

mix/red  
and green

get/brown

★★★★



**3 Complete the sentences with your own words.**

1. If you are a patient person, ★★★.
2. When you have reliable friends, ★★★.
3. If people are honest, ★★★.
4. You are a lucky person if ★★★.
5. When you are a moody person, ★★★.
6. If you are confident, ★★★.

**4 Listen to 3 students answering their friends' questions.  
Answer the question below. Choose A, B or C.**



TRACK 32

**What are the questions?**

1. **A.** What do you do when you are tired?  
**B.** What do you eat when you are outside?  
**C.** What do you do when you are sleepy?
2. **A.** What do you do when the weather is fine?  
**B.** What do you do when you are bored?  
**C.** What do you do when you are hungry?
3. **A.** What do you do when you are angry at a friend?  
**B.** What do you do when your friends say bad words to you?  
**C.** What do you do when your friend is angry at you?

**5 Listen to the full conversation and complete the sentences.**



TRACK 33

1.  
If I am low on 1) ★★★, I become very 2) ★★★.  
If I am 3) ★★★, I drink water and walk in the 4) ★★★.
2.  
If the weather is fine, I 5) ★★★ my best friend and we 6) ★★★.  
If I still 7) ★★★, then I 8) ★★★ some interesting dishes.
3.  
I am a 9) ★★★ person.  
If people are 10) ★★★, they can use 11) ★★★.

**6 Complete the questions with your own words.  
Then discuss the questions with a partner.**

1. What do you do if your friend ★★★?
2. How do you feel when your classmates ★★★?
3. What do you do if you are ★★★?

# REVIEW 5 (LESSONS 9-10)

1 Listen to Esah and choose the correct options to complete the sentences.



1. Esah lives in **Indonesia/Malaysia**.
2. People use **24,500/25,500** tons of plastic daily in Esah's country.
3. Some countries like China and the Philippines throw **no/most** plastic to the oceans.
4. Esah and her **cousins/friends** want to stop plastic use in their country.
5. The children are planning to talk to their **neighbours/relatives** about the danger of plastic.
6. Esah wants people to use **cloth/paper** bags.



2 Match the words to their definitions.

1. honest	a) happy and positive
2. generous	b) feeling sure of your abilities
3. moody	c) having belief in one's abilities and decisions
4. cheerful	d) ready to give or share with others
5. reliable	e) often sad, or changing from being happy to sad, often for no clear reason
6. confident	f) speaking and acting truthfully

3 Complete the sentences with the words from the box. Use each word only once.

waste	recycle	tell a lie
trash	environment	calm

1. It is important to reduce waste to save the ★★★.
2. ★★★ items like paper and plastic to reduce the amount of trash.
3. Don't ★★★ resources like water or electricity.
4. Throwing ★★★ onto the ground is not good for those around you.
5. Take a moment to ★★★ your mind.
6. It's never okay to ★★★. It's important to be honest with your friends.



## REVIEW 5 (LESSONS 9-10)

### 4 Choose the best answer to complete the sentences.

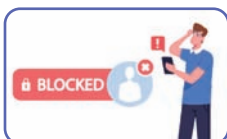
1. You ★★★ apologise. It isn't necessary.  
a) have to                                      b) must don't                                      c) don't have to
2. Visitors to the zoo ★★★ feed the animals. It isn't safe for animals.  
a) must                                      b) don't have to                                      c) mustn't
3. I ★★★ late. It's the most important meeting of the year.  
a) mustn't be                                      b) don't have to be                                      c) can be
4. Students ★★★ come to the meeting. The meeting is for teachers only.  
a) don't have to                                      b) must                                      c) have to
5. If you ★★★ a glass on the floor, it ★★★.  
a) drop, breaks                                      b) are dropping, breaks                                      c) drop, is breaking
6. If babies ★★★ hungry, they ★★★.  
a) be, cry                                      b) are, cry                                      c) are, crying
7. Plants ★★★ if they ★★★ enough water.  
a) are dying, are getting                                      b) die, get                                      c) die, don't get
8. He always ★★★ his umbrella when it ★★★.  
a) takes, rains                                      b) is taking, is raining                                      c) is taking, rains
9. My friend was crying. I couldn't ★★★ her.  
a) tell a lie                                      b) promise                                      c) calm
10. Leyli was ★★★ and proved that she could do it!  
a) confident                                      b) unhappy                                      c) moody
11. Waste ★★★ factories pollutes rivers and oceans.  
a) of                                      b) on                                      c) from
12. We never throw plastic bottles. We ★★★ them.  
a) recycle                                      b) pollute                                      c) waste

# 11

## LESSON

# Modern Technology

- 1 Look, listen and say.  
Pay attention to the use of the words.



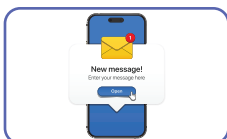
1. **to block** – on social media, to stop someone so that they cannot write to you or see your posts or comments  
I *block* people who write bad things on my photos.



2. **an ad (advertisement)** – a picture, short film, song, etc. to inform people about a product or service  
I saw an *ad* for the new restaurant. It is very beautiful.



3. **to make a comment** – to say or write what you think about something  
Some people like *making bad comments* about people's photos. It is not nice.



4. **to appear** – If something appears on your screen, you see it on your screen.  
When the message *appeared* on the screen, he started to laugh.



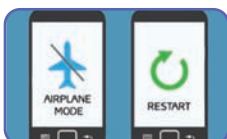
5. **to download** – to move information to your computer/phone from the Internet  
You can *download* social media apps for free.



6. **to post** – to share something such as a message, picture or video on a website or using social media  
I like *posting* animal photos on my social media account.



7. **to update** – to make something more modern  
You need to *update* this program. The version on your computer is an old one.



8. **to restart** – to start something again  
You have to *restart* your phone at least once a week. It helps the phone work better.

**2 Complete the sentences with the words/phrases from Task 1. You may need to change word forms.**

0. This app has a virus. Don't download it.
1. You have to ★★★ Windows 10 to 11.
2. Sometimes my computer stops working. If it doesn't work, I ★★★ it.
3. She is very active on social media. Every day she ★★★ new photos.
4. My brother taught me how to ★★★ email addresses on the Gmail app.
5. There are a lot of ★★★ for unhealthy food on TV.
6. I never ★★★ on the posts of famous people.
7. My Whatsapp messages don't ★★★ on the screen. I see them when I open the app.

**3 Match the halves.**





0. make a comment <u>D</u>	A. apps/programs/computers
1. update	B. profile photos/apps
2. restart	C. numbers/social media accounts
3. post	<del>D. about photos/videos</del>
4. appear	E. on the screen
5. block	F. photos/videos/messages

**4 Listen to the talk and complete the sentences.**



TRACK 36

*rude – doing something that can hurt others' feelings*  
*reply – to say, write or do something as an answer*

<p>Kanan wrote rude comments on Asmar's photo 1) ★★★. He wrote, "You are not a 2) ★★★ friend. Why did your parents buy you a 3) ★★★?" Asmar is a very 4) ★★★ person and she didn't reply to his comments. But her 5) ★★★ did. Some of them 6) ★★★ Kanan. In her last comment, Asmar wrote, "Kanan is a good friend, but he cannot 7) ★★★." After that comment, Asmar 8) ★★★ her post.</p>	    <b>49 likes</b> <b>Asmar</b> <a href="#">View all 102 comments</a>
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**5 Discuss the questions with a partner.**

- When should we block someone's number/ account?
- What do you do when someone writes bad comments on your photos?
- Do you like ads on social media? Why or why not?
- Do you like posting your own photos on your social media account? Why or why not?

**1 Discuss the questions with a partner.**

- What do you do when you have a problem with your computer/mobile phone?
- Is it good to ask about your problems in the forums? Why or why not?

**2 Read the forum posts and answers. Match the statements (1-7) to the forum posts and answers (A-D). You can use one letter more than once. There is one extra statement that you don't need.**

## Questions

What do you want to know?

[Questions](#)

[Topics](#)

[Experts](#)

A.



**Murad Mammadov · 14 Dec, 2019 · Azerbaijan, Baku**

There are a lot of ads on the YouTube app. When I watch videos, ads make me angry. I don't know what to do. Can anyone help me?

[Comment](#) · [Delete](#)

**1 Answer**



**Sona Aslanova · 15 Dec, 2019 · Azerbaijan, Baku**

If you block ads, they won't appear on the screen of your mobile phone or computer.

B.



**Omar Aliyev · 20 Jul, 2020 · Azerbaijan, Baku**

I downloaded a video app on my computer yesterday. I want to use it, but it doesn't work. What should I do to solve this problem?

[Comment](#) · [Delete](#)

**1 Answer**



**David Simpson · 20 Jul, 2020 · Scotland, Edinburgh**

First, just restart your computer. If it doesn't work, update your computer.

C.



**Jane Wall · 19 Jun, 2020 · The USA, Washington**

When I post videos, my friends can watch them, but they cannot write comments on them. Do I make a mistake when I share them?

[Comment](#) · [Delete](#)

**1 Answer**



**Andrew Wiest · 19 Jun, 2020 · New Zealand, Wellington**

If you turn on commenting, your friends will be able to make comments.

D.



Ayan Alizada · 31 Jan, 2021 · Azerbaijan, Baku

I bought a new mobile phone yesterday. I want to use social media and write comments on my friends' posts. How can I do that?

Comment · Delete

1 Answer



Robert Anderson · 31 Jan, 2021 · South Africa, Pretoria

First download the app and then create an account.

1. This person wants to see people's comments.
2. This person needs to make the functions of his/her computer more modern.
3. This person needs to change the settings for his/her posts.
4. This person wants to watch the videos without pauses.
5. This person needs to start his/her computer again.
6. This person has a new mobile phone.
7. This person wants to download an app.



### GRAMMAR TARGET

#### First Conditional

We use **First Conditional** to talk about things which are possible to happen in the future.

**Example:** *If you don't restart your computer, the program won't work.*

If-clause	Main clause
If + <b>Present Simple</b> If you <b>block</b> ads,  If you don't want to see ads,	<b>1. Future simple</b> they <b>won't</b> appear on your screen. <b>2. Imperative</b> <b>block</b> them.  <b>Note:</b> will not = <b>won't</b>

**Note:** Main clause can come at the beginning or after the **If-clause**.

**Pay attention to the punctuation.**

*If I need help, I'll call you.*

*I'll call you if I need help.*

- 3 Read the forum posts and answers in Task 2 again and find the examples of First Conditional.



### 1 Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.

0. If she **downloads** (download) the new version, it will work (work).
1. If you **★★★★** (make) a bad comment, I **★★★★** (block) you.
2. If the app **★★★★** (not/work), **★★★★** (update) it.
3. I **★★★★** (join) you if he **★★★★** (help) me with this powerpoint presentation.
4. **★★★★**(block) ads if you **★★★★** (not/want) to see them.
5. If Selin **★★★★** (post) the photo of her dog, all her friends **★★★★** (make) comments.

### 2 Match the halves.

0. If you don't like a friend's post, E

1. If your new phone doesn't take good photos,

2. If your best friend asks,

3. If your photo gets fewer 'likes',

4. If people make rude comments on a friend's post,

5. If your classmate reads messages on your screen,

A. will you share your password to Instagram?

B. will you ask him/her not to do it?

C. will you change it?

D. will you delete it?

E. will you put a 'like'?

F. will you reply to them?

### 3 Match the halves of the sentences. Write them as one sentence using **if**.

0. If he has time, he will help you update your computer.

0. he has time e

1. she is a good friend

2. you are lucky

3. you are free in summer

4. they are late

5. we won't have a picnic

a) you can learn a new hobby

b) she won't tell your secret to others

c) they'll miss the train

d) your friend never tells lies

~~e) he will help you update your computer.~~

f) the weather is rainy

### 4 Listen to the recording. Are the sentences True or False?



TRACK 37

1. Josh wants to go on a camping trip with his parents.
2. Hana knows a good website for camping holiday ideas.
3. Josh likes the idea of camping with friends.
4. Hana suggests having a holiday as a class.
5. Hana thinks some students won't join them.

**5** A. Look at the ads for summer holiday ideas on the website [www.FunSummerForTeens.com](http://www.FunSummerForTeens.com) and answer the questions.

- What can you learn in each camp?
- What might be difficult for you in each camp?
- Which holiday is the best for you? Why?
- If you can choose the date, what date will you choose for each camp?
- Who can go there with you?

1.

**10 days on the mountain**

- Fun Outdoor Activities
- Healthy Food
- Music Lessons



2.

**Learn to do extreme activities in our camp**

- Parachuting
- Surfing



3.

**Forest Tech Camp**

- Learn Programming
- Play Fun Outdoor Games
- Cook Your Own Food



**B. Look at your answers and write sentences in First Conditional.**

*Example:*

If I go to '10 days on the mountain' camp, I will learn to play the guitar.

If I choose 'Extreme activities' camp, I will take my sister with me.

If I want to spend my summer in 'Forest Tech Camp', I will create my own website.

# 12

## LESSON

# Important Skills for Teens

- 1 Look, listen and say.  
Pay attention to the use of the words.



1. **to complain** – to say that something is wrong or not good  
She always *complains* about her problems.



2. **domestic duties** – tasks such as cleaning, dusting, taking care of children, cooking, etc.  
All family members have to do *domestic duties*.



3. **to iron** – to make clothes flat and smooth using an iron  
My grandmother taught me how to *iron* my shirt.



4. **to vacuum** – to use a vacuum cleaner to collect dust, dirt, etc.  
It is very easy to *vacuum* the floor with modern vacuum cleaners.



5. **time management** – the practice of using your time effectively  
*Time management* skills can help students spend their time effectively and be more successful.



6. **to make a decision** – When you make a decision, you choose what to do.  
Sometimes it is very difficult to *make a decision*. You don't know what is good or bad for you.



7. **to deal with** – to do something about a thing that causes a problem or difficult situation  
Yoga helps *deal with* stress.



8. **to be proud of** – to feel happy about your or other people's achievements  
I *am proud of* my best friend. He is a champion.

**2 Complete the sentences with the words/phrases from Task 1.**  
**You may need to change word forms.**

0. Time management skills are very important if you have busy days.
1. My elder brother always helps me ★★★ when I don't know what to do.
  2. He is a very weak person. He cannot ★★★ simple problems.
  3. My sister set a world record. I ★★★ her.
  4. Why do you always ★★★ about problems? Just learn to solve them.
  5. I burnt my hand when I was ★★★ my T-shirt.
  6. Can you ★★★ the floor please? It is very dirty.
  7. She is doing all ★★★ alone. That is not fair. All family members should help her.

**3 Listen to 4 speakers and complete the sentences.**  
**Choose a, b or c.**



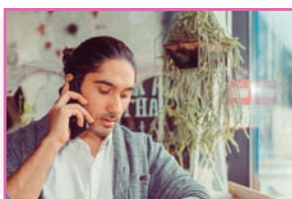
TRACK 39



1. This person ★★★.
- a) complaining about her problems
  - b) proud of a family member
  - c) trying to solve her sister's problem



2. If this person ★★★, his neighbour complains about it.
- a) comes home late
  - b) vacuums at night
  - c) irons the clothes



3. This person ★★★.
- a) can do all important tasks during the day
  - b) doesn't have good time management skills
  - c) knows how to solve his problem



4. This person ★★★.
- a) complains about her family member
  - b) burnt her favourite dress
  - c) cannot iron clothes well

**4 Discuss the questions with a partner.**

- Is it important for students to do housework? Why or why not?
- How can time management skills help students?
- Do you get help when you need to make an important decision? Why or why not?
- Is it good to be proud of your abilities? Why or why not?

## 1 Walk around and talk to your classmates.

1. doesn't know what to order when he/she is at the restaurant.

3. cannot control his/her emotions when he/she is happy.

5. doesn't like saying sorry.

Find  
someone  
who ...

2. doesn't have enough time for his/her hobbies.

4. doesn't do any housework.

6. is never proud of his/her abilities.

## 2 The people below want to learn a new skill. There are descriptions of 6 different skills. Decide which skill (A-F) would be the most suitable for the following people (1-4).



1. I live with my sister. She works at the shop. She is very busy every day. She complains about doing all the housework. I think she is right. I need to learn to do some simple housework.



2. I am very busy every day. I cannot take any courses or learn new skills. When I go to bed, I ask myself – "What did you do today?" The answer is the same every day – "Not much".



3. When I am sad, I can be rude to people I love. I can become angry as well. Sometimes I cry a lot. I cannot control myself. I always make bad decisions when I am sad.



4. When I go shopping, I always ask my friends to help me. I cannot choose clothes for myself. If I need to choose something, I always get help from others.

### A. Time Management Skills

Time management helps you find the time for your hobbies. If you learn how to spend your time effectively, you will know which things are important and which things can wait.

### B. Domestic Skills

It is very important to keep your home clean. You can start with easy and safe tasks, for example, making your bed or drying the dishes. First, you can get help for ironing your clothes or vacuuming the floor. After some time, you will learn to do these things by yourself.



### C. Social Skills

All people make mistakes. But if your mistake hurts people's feelings, you need to apologise. If you have the right social skills, you will have fewer problems with people. Also, if you have problems with people, you will learn how to deal with those problems..

### D. Emotion Control Skills

If you learn to manage your emotions, you will solve your problems yourself and make right decisions. If you can control your emotions, you will be comfortable with good and bad feelings and find ways to deal with them.

### E. Self-Love

When people are proud of you, it is a very nice feeling. But are you proud of yourself as well? Some people think it is bad to be proud of yourself. But it is not. It is very important to love ourselves. When you are proud of yourself, you also show love to yourself and it makes you happy.

### F. Decision-Making Skills

Are you afraid of making bad choices? Do you ask people to help you to decide? If your answer to the questions is 'yes', you cannot make decisions by yourself. Decision-making skills will help you decide what is good for you.



#### GRAMMAR TARGET

#### Reflexive pronouns

Reflexive pronouns end in **-self** or **-selves**. They refer back to the subject forms of personal pronouns.

*We need to love **ourselves**.*

	Subject pronouns	Reflexive pronouns
Singular	I You He She It	myself yourself himself herself itself
Plural	We You They	ourselves yourselves themselves

Can **you** iron your clothes **yourself**?

My **brothers** can dress **themselves**.

### ③ Find the examples of reflexive pronouns in Task 2.

### 1 Complete the sentences with right reflexive pronouns.

0. They prepared the project themselves.
1. My two-year-old brother can dress ★★ ★.
2. I can solve my problems ★★ ★.
3. She baked a delicious cake for ★★ ★.
4. My sister feeds her cat ★★ ★.
5. Students need to keep ★★ ★ clean all the time.
6. We have to take care of ★★ ★.

### 2 Correct mistakes in each sentence.

0. We learned to play the guitar ~~themselves~~ <sup>ourselves</sup>.
1. He hurt herself while he was riding a bike.
2. They need to be proud of theyselves.
3. You are old enough to wash youself.
4. I can take care of myselfes.
5. She can deal with her problems itself.

*by myself – without help from people*

### 3 Listen to the conversations and decide if the sentences are True or False.



#### Conversation 1

1. Emin teaches Nata to ride a bike.
2. Emin is Nata's brother.
3. Nata doesn't like getting help from people when she learns new skills.



#### Conversation 2

1. Kelly liked the cookies.
2. Ulvu bought cookies from a bakery.
3. Ulvu and Kelly's sister live by themselves.



**4** Look at the pictures and make up sentences using the key words and reflexive pronouns.

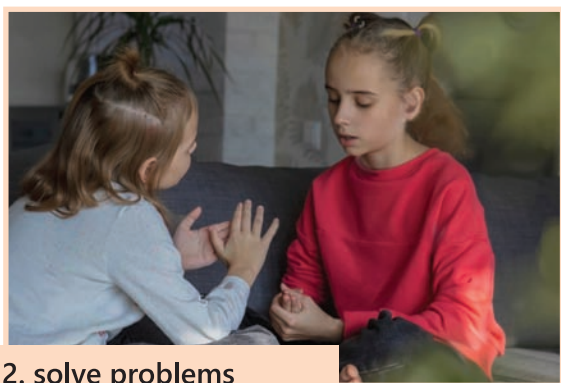


old / enough/ have a bath

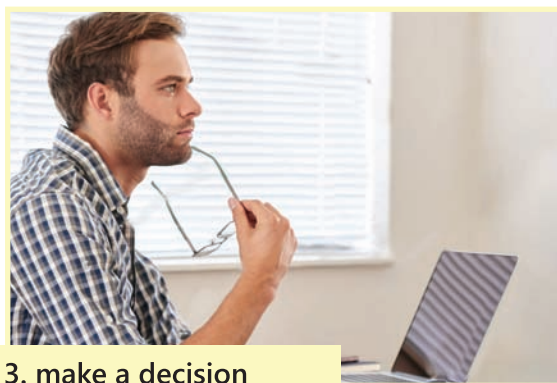
0. The baby isn't old enough to have a bath himself.



1. iron



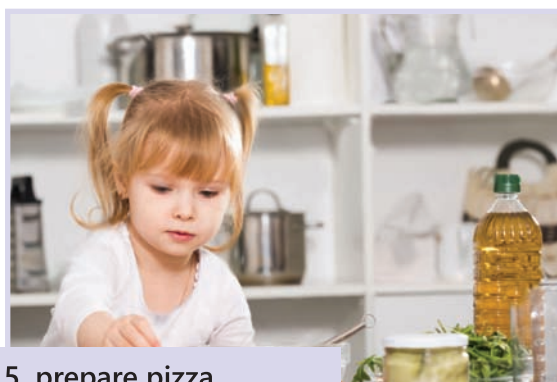
2. solve problems



3. make a decision



4. be proud



5. prepare pizza

**5** Discuss the questions with a partner.

- What can you cook by yourself?
- What skills can people learn by themselves?
- At what age should children learn to cook for themselves?

# REVIEW 6 (LESSONS 11-12)

**1** Read the text. Which of the highlighted letters (A- C) indicate where the sentences best fit? One sentence is extra.

1. She likes spending time alone.
2. Instead, she organises her daily schedule.
3. This helps her not feel tired all the time.
4. She is proud of herself for being able to balance her work and personal life effectively.

My twin sister Lala always manages her time very well. She never complains about being too busy or having no time for herself. (A) When she has a lot of work to do, she deals with it by breaking it down into smaller parts. She also sets realistic deadlines for each task and makes sure to finish them on time. (B) She always has a lot to do, but she always manages to find time for the things that are important to her. (C) In short, my sister is a great example of how managing your time well can help you be more productive.



**2** Read the text and decide which answer below (a, b or c) best fits each gap.

My grandfather is 76 years old. Last Sunday, he used the Internet for the first time. He was nervous, but he made a 1) ★★★ to try it. He bought a new computer for himself and asked me not to help him. He wanted to learn how to work on the Internet by himself. First, he 2) ★★★ deal with understanding how to turn the computer on and 3) ★★★ a browser. After he got an Internet browser, he was surprised to 4) ★★★ that there was endless information on the Internet. My grandfather found it hard to understand the computer language. He opened a social media 5) ★★★ but couldn't post or comment. "What's a tweet?" he started to complain.

It was really hard, but my granddad could learn a lot by 6) ★★★ during one week. He wanted to update his computer, but I said it was too early. His first 7) ★★★ with the Internet wasn't easy, but it was eye-opening.



1.	a. experience	b. decision	c. advertisement
2.	a. didn't have to	b. had to	c. must
3.	a. organise	b. create	c. download
4.	a. learn	b. teach	c. tell
5.	a. password	b. account	c. website
6.	a. himself	b. themselves	c. ourselves
7.	a. comment	b. post	c. experience

## REVIEW 6 (LESSONS 11-12)

### 3 Choose the best answer to complete the sentences.

1. If your sister goes to London next week, she ★★★ a good time.  
a) had                                      b) has                                      c) will have
2. You ★★★ a high grade on your next test if you don't study.  
a) won't get                                      b) will get                                      c) don't get
3. If you don't go to the party next week, I ★★★ very upset.  
a) get                                      b) got will                                      c) will get
4. Elmira, did you take the photo by ★★★?  
a) yourself                                      b) herself                                      c) yourselves
5. Don't worry about the plants. I'll water them ★★★.  
a) themself                                      b) themselves                                      c) myself
6. I saw ★★★ for the new shopping centre. The place is very big.  
a) an advertisement                                      b) a screen                                      c) a decision
7. I can't ★★★ these problems anymore. I am really tired.  
a) promise                                      b) complain                                      c) deal with
8. When the message ★★★ on his screen, he started to call me.  
a) posted                                      b) blocked                                      c) appeared
9. Don't use the old version of this program. You need to ★★★ it.  
a) update                                      b) comment                                      c) restart
10. Don't be ★★★ to your classmates. Always be polite both online and in real life.  
a) rude                                      b) lucky                                      c) polite
11. I am very proud ★★★ my teacher. Her lessons are always interesting.  
a) from                                      b) of                                      c) on
12. Did you do this test by ★★★ or did anyone help you?  
a) yourselves                                      b) them                                      c) myself



# AUDIO SCRIPTS

## Track 1

1. whale watching
2. wildlife
3. locals
4. to do one's best
5. numb
6. to spot
7. a tourist attraction
8. a landscape

## Track 2

**Speaker 1.** I couldn't believe my eyes. They were very beautiful. One of them swam just near our boat.

**Speaker 2.** On one side, you can see green trees and on the other side, a soft white sandy beach. The view is just great.

**Speaker 3.** We need to have a list of places to visit. The city is full of interesting places, but we have just two days. Let's choose the nearest ones.

**Speaker 4.** This area is very rich with all sorts of plants. The animals that eat plants can find food easily.

## Track 3

**Araz:** Kate, how did you spend your summer holiday?

**Kate:** It was great, Araz. I visited my aunts in Sweden. I have 5 cousins there. We had a lot of fun together.

**Araz:** Great! Did you go there by train?

**Kate:** No, it is too far to go by train. We flew there.

**Araz:** How long was your flight?

**Kate:** 6 hours.

**Araz:** Oh, long enough. Didn't you get tired?

**Kate:** The flight was at night, so I could fall asleep.

**Araz:** Did you like Sweden?

**Kate:** Yes, I did. It is a very beautiful country. My cousins hired a big car and we travelled

to some nearby cities. We had enough time to travel to 7 cities. My cousins took me to the best tourist attractions.

**Araz:** What did you like most about them?

**Kate:** There were enough interesting places to fall in love, but my favourite was Vasa Museum. It was very interesting. Let me show you the pictures I took there.

## Track 4

1. to invent
2. to research
3. useful
4. a scientist
5. to wonder
6. to suggest
7. to prove
8. curious

## Track 5

**Speaker 1.** Hi, I am Peter. I want to tell you about an amazing invention. I think everyone has it at home. It helps you know what your temperature is.

**Speaker 2.** Hi, I am Simon. Some people think this invention is not useful, but I think it helps teachers at school. They can put students' work together with this.

**Speaker 3.** Hi, I am Sarah. I think it's the most useful invention for us. We use it a lot in autumn and spring. It keeps us dry on wet days.

**Speaker 4.** Hi, I am Carly. This is the best invention for me! I can keep my things together in it. For example, it was hard to find an eraser in my bag before. Now my life is easier.

## Track 6

I love popsicles! They are my favourite snack! An eleven-year-old boy from California invented it. In 1905, Frank Epperson worked

in a park. He sold drinks there. Frank wanted to taste a frozen drink. One cold night, he left a glass of drink with a wooden stick in it outside. The drink froze. The next morning he tasted and loved it. He took it to the school and his classmates liked the taste. Frank called his invention "ep-sicles", but his friends liked the name "popsicles" more. He agreed. Thanks for my favourite snack, Frank Epperson!

## Track 7

From early childhood Ryan loved the business world. He was different from other children. He wanted to earn money. When he was a small child, he started to sell Halloween candies on the bus and earned his first money.

One day, Ryan and his family decided to have a dog. It was a bit difficult for them at the beginning. They bought different dog treats. But the dog didn't like any. So, Ryan decided to prepare delicious dog treats for his new friend. He researched a lot and finally started to make the treat. The dog liked the treat very much. Later, Ryan gave this treat to other dogs on the street and they also liked it.

Soon, Ryan started his business of selling dog treats. He could earn \$800 at the beginning. One day, Ryan appeared on the show Tank Shark. He was the youngest in the show. But it didn't stop him. He agreed with Barbara Corcoran and got \$25,000 in exchange for 25% of his business.

After the show, Ryan became very famous and he started to earn more. At school, students called him "the Shark Tank kid".

## Track 8

1. a collection
2. snowboarding

3. skydiving
4. incredible
5. an exhibition
6. to carve
7. to shape
8. unusual

## Track 9

Hi! I am Mike. I am 18 years old. I think drone flying is an unusual hobby. I started it two years ago. I use my drone to take photos and videos. Now I have a collection of 540 photos and 130 videos. I share the photos and videos on my blog. My followers like them a lot and I get a lot of positive comments. I also visit exhibitions of drones in other countries. There is a drone racing competition in my city this summer. I am planning to enter that competition next year.

## Track 10

I am Amy. I like spending time in nature. My grandpa also likes it a lot. He is 85 years old now and he can't walk much. Until some years ago, his hobby was gardening. He enjoyed spending a lot of time outside. In his garden, he used to grow unusual trees and plants. He didn't use to spend much time in the house. We didn't use to see him in the house very often.

Now I am taking care of my grandpa's garden. I don't spend as much time as he did because I am working in a hospital.

## Track 11

1. to rescue
2. to notice
3. grateful
4. forever
5. a teenager
6. to stare

- 7. to treat
- 8. patient

## Track 12

I will never forget my trip to Italy in 2000. I was on a boat on the Adriatic Sea. There were tourists from different countries, too. A teenage boy with his father sat in front of me. The captain stopped the boat after 35 minutes in the middle of the sea. It was warm and the view was beautiful! We all stood up to look around. The teenager wanted to look at the fish and went closer to the water. Guess what? He fell into the water! We were all shocked and didn't know what to do! Suddenly, we saw two big dolphins in the sea. The dolphins noticed the boy in the sea and swam to help! One of them lifted the boy and threw him into the boat! That was incredible! The dolphin rescued the boy! His father was very grateful to his son's rescuer! I will remember this story forever!

## Track 13

Last month, I was on holiday in Ireland with my parents. Once, we were driving in a small village. We stopped at a restaurant because it was time for lunch. It was a large old building. We looked through the window and there were a lot of people in the restaurant. They were eating, drinking and talking. A musician was playing the violin. The place looked lovely, but there was something strange about the people. They were wearing hats, jackets and dresses from the past. We didn't understand anything. We were very hungry, so we opened the door and went in. Everything was different there. The people were wearing normal clothes. The musician wasn't there and the music was on the radio. It was really strange!

## Track 14

- 1. empathy
- 2. miserable
- 3. to offer
- 4. to ask sb for permission
- 5. helpless
- 6. to apologise
- 7. to struggle
- 8. embarrassed

## Track 15

Once, I was walking outside with my mum and sister. It was freezing cold. Suddenly, I noticed a man and a little girl sitting on a stone in the park. They looked miserable and hungry. The girl was wearing a thin jacket and her father was wearing a shirt in the middle of the autumn. I looked at my warm clothes and felt embarrassed. I had everything, but these people didn't. They were homeless, hungry and helpless. That day, we came back home and decided to help homeless people in our city. We collected clothes from our neighbours. My sister had a great plan. She asked my parents to put boxes with the clothes in the park for homeless people. We wrote on the boxes: "Please take what you need!". Everyone helped us. We put more than 12 boxes full of clothes for homeless people. That day was the happiest day of our life.

## Track 16

I was looking around when we were in the car. Our hotel was in a beautiful village near a forest. The sun was shining and the birds were singing. I could see animals in the forest. The white and black horses were eating grass and the rabbits were jumping near them. Something strange happened on our first day in the hotel. It was dark when I woke up. I called my parents, but nobody answered. My room looked different. I looked out of the

window and I was shocked. I saw the same animals, but they were different. Some big rabbits were eating the grass and little horses were jumping around. What was happening?

## Track 17

1. a storyteller
2. speechless
3. turn into
4. recent
5. memorable
6. experience
7. adventure
8. to explore

## Track 18

I was having a holiday with my friend. We were driving along the roads of the Scottish Highlands, looking at the beautiful nature around us. We saw some cows. They were eating grass on the side of the road. Suddenly, one of them jumped into the road and stopped in front of us. We stopped the car and waited. The cow didn't want to move. My friend got out of the car to do something about it. Guess what? He saw a little kitten behind the cow. The kitten's leg was broken and he could not move. The cow stopped us to save the kitten. We were shocked! It was the most memorable moment of our trip.

## Track 19

We are planning a trip to America with my parents this summer. I need to talk to my friend Farid about this. He was in America at this time two years ago. I should ask him about his trip. Were they travelling by car or train when they were in America? I don't know the name of their hotel. I need to ask about the hotel. I also need to ask him about interesting activities they were doing there. I should make a list of all my questions before we meet.

## Track 20

I found Leo 2 years ago. It was winter and the weather was cold. I was going home. Suddenly, I saw a kitten at the corner of the street. It looked so helpless. I felt very bad and took it home. Leo was very weak. I looked after Leo and it got well after a month. Now it is very healthy. People in my family love Leo. It has many toys – a teddy bear, a toy fish and balls, but Leo loves playing with its colourful ball most of all. I am happy to have Leo.

## Track 21

1. a musician
2. to participate
3. to entertain
4. to take place
5. to organise
6. to perform
7. an event
8. a guest

## Track 22

1. Once, I visited India during the festival of Diwali. I was walking around and seeing how people decorated their homes with colourful lights. All the streets looked amazing! Indian people were celebrating all night.
2. In Brazil, Carnival was the biggest celebration of the year. People were wearing bright costumes and dancing for days. While we were walking in the streets, I saw musicians and heard the sound of the loud music. Everything was so colourful!
3. In Japan, I went to the Sakura festival during spring time. The streets were full of cherry trees with beautiful flowers in them. People were having picnics under the trees. The festival was a celebration of the return of spring and the new beginnings it brings. All of these celebrations were special to me.

# AUDIO SCRIPTS

I am so happy to experience these different cultures and their traditions.

## Track 23

Guess what happened to us when we visited Italy last winter. We were walking in the city of Turin. We saw a lot of people in the street. They were wearing beautiful masks and dancing. Suddenly, they started throwing soft, juicy oranges at each other. First, we didn't understand what was happening. We were shocked and scared. I wanted to run back to the hotel. Then my dad called his Italian friend and learned about this event. Italians call it the Orange Carnival and usually celebrate it in February. Finally, we relaxed and enjoyed this fun event.

## Track 24

1. art
2. a mystery
3. charity
4. an image
5. to donate
6. unique
7. to promise
8. to exhibit

## Track 25

**Speaker 1.** I feel so happy. Now I know that the lives of many people will change. I am sure they need it more than I do.

**Speaker 2.** I said it to you, and I will do it. I will have better grades.

**Speaker 3.** I don't believe my eyes. This is so unusual. I am sure I am the only person who has something like it. Thank you very much. I will keep it forever.

**Speaker 4.** That was amazing. I saw the works of great artists.

## Track 26

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart is a famous Austrian composer. He was born in 1756 in Salzburg, Austria. He learned to play the piano when he was 3 years old. He also learned to play the violin and a year later the organ. He started composing music at the age of 5. His father took him to many European cities and Mozart gave concerts in Germany, France, England and Switzerland. People loved listening to his music and were excited to see young and talented Mozart. He was the author of many songs. Unfortunately, Mozart lived a very short life. He died in 1791, at the age of 35. People all over the world love his music and enjoy listening to it.

## Track 27

1. to reduce
2. to reuse
3. to recycle
4. environment
5. to waste
6. natural resources
7. to pollute
8. trash

## Track 28

On Sunday morning, I was in the forest with my cousins. We wanted to walk and play volleyball there. It was a lovely day. While we were walking, we saw some trash around. David found a lot of plastic bottles and bags. Why did people pollute the environment? Max was really sad and decided to do something. He brought trash bags and we collected all the plastic. I asked my mum to take all the plastic bottles to the recycling factory. She helped us with this. I was happy and talked about our action at school. Max asked everyone to take care of the environment.



## Track 29

Earth Day is always on April 22nd. People celebrate it in almost 200 countries all around the world. Every year, it is a big holiday in many places. During Earth Day, we think about what we can do to save the Earth. People in Azerbaijan also celebrate this day. They usually plant trees. We should all take care of the Earth because it is our home.

## Track 30

1. honest
2. to tell lies
3. generous
4. moody
5. cheerful
6. to calm
7. reliable
8. confident

## Track 31

**Speaker 1.** She can work with children. We can trust her in this class. Let's give her a chance.

**Speaker 2.** I cannot work with her. From the first day, she started with lies. I cannot believe her.

**Speaker 3.** I think he can get this job. He is so sure of his abilities.

**Speaker 4.** It will be fun to work with this boss. He is always in a positive mood.

## Track 32

**Speaker 1.** If I am low on energy, I become very silent. I don't talk to anybody. If I am at home, I sleep a bit. But if I am outside, I drink water and walk in the open air. It helps me a lot. Some people eat fast food when they feel tired. But I think it is not healthy and it makes you more tired.

**Speaker 2.** If the weather is fine, I call my best friend and we go out. But when the weather isn't good, I try reading some books. If I still feel bored, then I cook some interesting dishes. Cooking is always interesting for me.

**Speaker 3.** I am a patient person. I don't often get angry at people. But if I do, I try not to talk to anyone. If people are angry, they can use bad words. So, when I am angry, I just prefer being alone for a while.

## Track 33

### Conversation 1

- What do you do when you are tired?
- If I am low on energy, I become very silent. I don't talk to anybody. If I am at home, I sleep a bit. But if I am outside, I try to drink water and walk in the open air. It helps me a lot. Some people eat fast food when they feel tired. But I think it is not healthy and it makes you more tired.

### Conversation 2

- What do you do when you are bored?
- If the weather is fine, I call my best friend and we go out. But when the weather isn't good, I try reading some books. If I still feel bored, then I cook some interesting dishes. Cooking is always interesting for me.

### Conversation 3

- What do you do when you are angry at a friend?
- I am a patient person. I don't often get angry at people. But if I do, I try not to talk to anyone. If people are angry, they can use bad words. So, when I am angry, I just prefer being alone for a while.

## Track 34

Hi! I am Esah. I was born in Malaysia, but my family is from Indonesia. We live in

# AUDIO SCRIPTS

Indonesia. People use a lot of plastic in my country – 24,500 tons of plastic every day! This makes the water of the sea very dirty and kills sea animals. The Philippines, China, Vietnam, Bangladesh and Indonesia pollute the oceans with plastic more than the other countries. I feel sad to see my country on this list. I talked to my friends about this problem. We made posters and took photos in the landfill full of plastic. I want to inform more people about all these. We are also planning to talk to our neighbours. They use a lot of plastic bags every day. I want to ask them to use cloth bags and help the planet.

## Track 35

1. to block
2. an ad
3. to make a comment
4. to appear
5. to download
6. to post
7. to update
8. to restart

## Track 36

**Seymur:** What happened to Kanan? Why isn't he talking to anyone?

**Halima:** Kanan made bad comments on Asmar's photo yesterday.

**Seymur:** Oh, really? What did he write?

**Halima:** "You are not a reliable friend. Why did your parents buy you a pet?"

**Seymur:** That's very rude. Did Asmar reply to his comment?

**Halima:** No, she didn't. She is a very patient person. But our classmates replied to Kanan's comment.

**Seymur:** What did they write?

**Halima:** There were a lot of comments. I didn't read them all. Some classmates

blocked Kanan's account.

**Seymur:** Asmar was very sad and she made a last comment and turned the commenting off.

**Halima:** What was her last comment?

**Seymur:** "Please, don't block Kanan, he is a good friend. He just cannot make good jokes."

**Halima:** Can you show me Asmar's post?

**Seymur:** I am afraid I can't. She deleted the post a few hours ago.

## Track 37

**Hana:** What are your plans for your summer holiday?

**Josh:** I don't know. I am looking at the ads on the website. If I can find a good student camp, I will talk to my parents.

**Hana:** Is there a good website for summer holiday camp ideas?

**Josh:** Yes, there is. I like [www.FunSummerForTeens.com](http://www.FunSummerForTeens.com)

**Hana:** If I have time, I will also surf the site.

**Josh:** Look, here is an ad about a summer camp in the forest near the lake.

**Hana:** Oh, that sounds fun! Look at those interesting photos! If you choose this camp, I'll join you as well.

**Josh:** Great! With friends, the camp will be more interesting.

**Hana:** Let's tell our classmates. If they also want to join, we will talk to our parents.

**Josh:** No, let's first tell Mrs Florence. If she agrees, our classmates will agree as well.

**Hana:** Oh, I am so excited. If things go well, we will have fun in the forest as a class.

**Josh:** Of course, if we all go, it will be fun. But will they agree if they cannot take their mobile phones, tablets or computers with them? Look, here they write - "No electronic devices!"

**Hana:** Hmm. That's bad. If Kate and Parko know that, they won't join. They cannot live

without their mobile phones.

## Track 38

1. to complain
2. domestic duties
3. to iron
4. to vacuum
5. time management
6. to make a decision
7. to deal with
8. to be proud of

## Track 39

**Speaker 1.** My sister is just great. All her grades are good. She is also very good at drawing. If she has a problem, she never complains about it. She tries to solve it.

**Speaker 2.** I don't have time to clean my room. I come home very late. When I clean the floor at night, my neighbour complains about the noise. I can only iron clothes and dust the room at that time.

**Speaker 3.** I don't do many things during the day, but I always feel busy. I never find time to do important tasks. How can I solve this problem?

**Speaker 4.** I burnt my arm yesterday while I was ironing. My mom always complains about it. I can never do it well. Once I burnt my mom's dress. I apologised, but she still was very sad. It was her favourite dress.

## Track 40

### Conversation 1

**Emin:** What are you doing?

**Nata:** I'm trying to learn how to ride a bike.

**Emin:** Well, be careful. Don't hurt yourself.

**Nata:** I won't. I'm taking it slow.

**Emin:** Why don't you get help from your brother?

**Nata:** I want to learn it myself. I like learning things by myself.

### Conversation 2

**Kelly:** These cookies are so delicious. From

which bakery did you buy them?

**Ulvu:** I prepared them myself.

**Kelly:** Great! You are very good at it.

**Ulvu:** Well, when you live by yourself, you have to learn to cook for yourself.

**Kelly:** You are right. My sister wasn't good at cooking. But when she started to live by herself, she learned to cook.

# GRAMMAR BANK

## Lesson 1



### GRAMMAR TARGET

**too + adjective/adverb**

The water was **too cold**. I didn't swim.  
She swam **too fast**. I couldn't reach her.

**too + adjective/adverb + to do something**  
(has negative meaning)

The water was **too cold** **to swim**.  
He works **too slowly** **to finish** first.

*Too* means more than enough or less than necessary.

**Remember!**

**too + many/much + noun + (to do something)**

You have **too many places** **to visit** on your list. You cannot visit all of them in 3 days.

There are **too many people** in this room. Let's talk outside.

**adjective/adverb + enough**

Why don't you swim? The water is **warm enough**.

He writes **fast enough**. He can finish it on time.

**adjective + enough + to do something**

The water was **warm enough** **to swim**.  
He works **fast enough** **to finish** all the tasks on time.

*Enough* means as much as you need.

Note: In negative sentences, **enough** means less than necessary.  
The water wasn't **warm enough** **to swim**.  
(You needed warmer water to swim.)

**Remember!**

**enough + noun + (to do something)**

I don't have **enough money**. I cannot buy this dress.

I have **enough money** **to buy** this dress.

## Lesson 2



### GRAMMAR TARGET

We use **as...as** to show that two things are the same. If we want to say that two things are not the same, we use **not as...as**.

**as + adjective + as**

Louis became **as quiet as a mouse**.

His ears were **as cold as ice**.

He was **not as happy as other children**.

## Lesson 3



### GRAMMAR TARGET

#### Used to + infinitive

This structure **shows only the past habit**.

This action is **no longer happening now**.

Examples:

My friend Paul **used to shape** trees.

**Did you use to collect** anything?

I **didn't use to collect** things in my childhood.

## Lesson 4



### GRAMMAR TARGET

#### Past Progressive

**was/were + verb + ing**

We use Past Progressive to describe

- an action that was interrupted by another action.

He **was teaching** his class **when** one of his students came in with a surprise.

- parallel actions happening in the past.

While Hachiko **was waiting** for his friend, people **were watching** him.

- an action that was in progress at a specific time.

On May 21, 1925 Hachiko **was sitting** near the exit at Shibuya train station.

#### NOTE:

We use only **when** to present a shorter action.

**When** he arrived at the station, the dog was waiting for him.

\*\*\*

We use both **when** and **while** to present a longer action.

**While** the dog was waiting at the station, people were looking at it.

**When** the dog was waiting at the station, people were looking at it.

We can use **when** and **while** at the beginning or in the middle of the sentence.

Put a comma if you use **when** and **while** at the beginning of the sentence.

Don't put a comma if you use **when** and **while** in the middle of the sentence.

**When** he arrived at the station, the dog was waiting for him.

The dog was waiting for him **when** he arrived at the station.

## Lesson 5



### GRAMMAR TARGET

#### Past Progressive Negative

was/were + not + verb + ing

was + not = wasn't

were + not = weren't

She **wasn't asking** anyone for help.

The shop owners **weren't giving** him any food or water.

## Lesson 6



### GRAMMAR TARGET

#### Past Progressive Questions

When

Why

Who

Where

How

Question word + was/were + subject + verb+ing

Who **was she travelling** with?

Where **were you staying** during the trip?

Why **was Farid dancing** in the street?

How **was he teaching** the tourists?

What **were they doing** at the bus stop at that time?

Note: When **what** and **who** are the subject or part of the subject, the structure is:

Question word + was/were + verb+ing

Who **was helping** her?

What **was happening** there at 2 o'clock last night?



## Lesson 7



### GRAMMAR TARGET

Past Simple	Past Progressive
a complete action or event which happened at an exact time in the past	a past action which was in progress when another action interrupted it
<i>The first festival <b>took place</b> in 1989.</i>	<i>The performers <b>were singing</b> when the rain started.</i>
a complete past action not connected to the present	two or more actions which were happening at the same time in the past
<i>Mikayil Mushfig <b>wrote</b> a lot of poems. (He is dead; he won't write any more)</i>	<i>Most of the people <b>were crying</b> while they <b>were watching</b> the video.</i>

## Lesson 8



### GRAMMAR TARGET

Can		Could	
Present	Meaning	Past	
I <b>can</b> draw really badly.	<b>Ability</b>	I <b>couldn't</b> draw anything when I wasn't sleeping	
Informal <b>Can</b> you tell us about yourself and your art?	<b>Request</b>	Formal <b>Could</b> you please tell us about some of your most memorable drawings?	
<b>Be able to</b>			
<i><b>Be able to</b></i> has the same meaning as <b>can</b> , but you can use it in <b>Present</b> , <b>Past</b> or <b>Future</b> .			
<b>Present</b>	He <b>is able to</b> draw unique paintings.		
<b>Past</b>	I <b>wasn't able to</b> draw anything nice.		
<b>Future</b>	I <b>will be able to</b> visit more places.		

# GRAMMAR BANK

## Lesson 9



### GRAMMAR TARGET

must	have to/ has to	don't have to / doesn't have to
is used when the speaker decides what is necessary to do. I <b>must</b> buy some sweets. (I say so. I decide what to do.)	is used when the necessity comes from outside the speaker, or when others decide for the speaker what is necessary to do. We <b>have to</b> wear school uniforms. (The rules say so.)	You can do something, but you don't need to do it. Today is a holiday. You <b>don't have to</b> go to school.
We <b>must do</b> something now to save our planet Earth!	My parents <b>have to be</b> at work early in the morning.	We <b>don't have to wait</b> .

**NOTE:** For obligation in the past, we use **had to**.

## Lesson 10



### GRAMMAR TARGET

#### Zero Conditional

We use **Zero Conditional** to talk about facts and things which are generally true.

Example: *If you don't water plants, they die.* (fact)

*When I need a true opinion, I always ask him.* (This is the truth about my life.)

If-clause	Main clause
If/When + Present Simple <i>When I buy presents for people,</i>	Present simple <i>I feel happy.</i>

**Note:** Main clause can come at the beginning or after the *If-clause*.

Pay attention to the punctuation.

*If I need help, she is always ready to give a helping hand.*

*She is always ready to give a helping hand if I need help.*

## Lesson 11



### GRAMMAR TARGET

#### First Conditional

We use **First Conditional** to talk about things which are possible to happen in the future.

**Example:** *If you don't restart your computer, the program won't work.*

If-clause	Main clause
<p>If + <b>Present Simple</b></p> <p>If you <b>block</b> ads,</p> <p>If you don't want to see ads,</p>	<p><b>1. Future simple</b> they <b>won't</b> appear on your screen.</p> <p><b>2. Imperative</b> <b>block</b> them.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> will not = <b>won't</b></p>

**Note:** Main clause can come at the beginning or after the If-clause.

**Pay attention to the punctuation.**

*If I need help, I'll call you.*

*I'll call you if I need help.*

## Lesson 12



### GRAMMAR TARGET

#### Reflexive pronouns

Reflexive pronouns end in **-self** or **-selves**. They refer back to the subject forms of personal pronouns.

*We need to love **ourselves**.*

	Subject pronouns	Reflexive pronouns
Singular	<p>I</p> <p>You</p> <p>He</p> <p>She</p> <p>It</p>	<p>myself</p> <p>yourself</p> <p>himself</p> <p>herself</p> <p>itself</p>
Plural	<p>We</p> <p>You</p> <p>They</p>	<p>ourselves</p> <p>yourselves</p> <p>themselves</p>

Can **you** iron your clothes **yourself**?

My **brothers** can dress **themselves**.

# WORDLIST

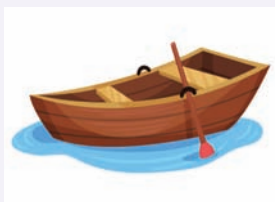
## Lesson 1

landscape (n) /'lənd,ʃeɪp/  
tourist attraction (n) /'tʊr.ɪst ə'træk.ʃən/  
amazing (adj) /ə'meɪzɪŋ/  
breathtaking (adj) /'breθ.teɪ.kɪŋ/  
darkness (n) /'dɑ:k.nəs/

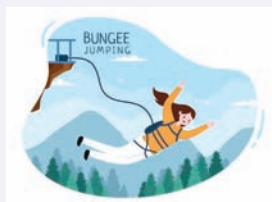
guide (n) /gaɪd/  
locals (n) /'ləʊ.kəlz/  
natural (adj) /'nætʃ.ərə.əl/  
nearby (adv) /'nɪə.baɪ/  
neighbourhood (n) /'nei.bər.hʊd/

numb (adj) /nʌm/  
to do one's best /tə ,du ,wʌnz 'best/  
to fall asleep /tə ,fɔ:l ə'sli:p/  
spot (v) /'spɒt/  
wildlife (n) /'waɪld.laɪf/  
wonderful (adj) /'wʌn.də.fəl/

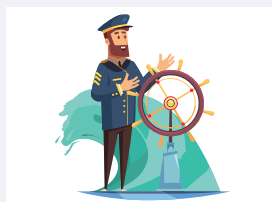
a large area of land that is beautiful to look at  
a place that people visit on their holidays  
very surprising  
very beautiful, or surprising  
the quality of being without light, or a situation  
in which there is little or no light  
a person who shows the way to others  
people living in a particular area  
as found in nature  
not far away in distance, time, or degree  
the area of a town that is around someone's  
home, or the people who live in this area  
(of a part of a body) cannot feel anything  
to try very hard  
to begin sleeping  
to see something  
animals and plants in their natural conditions  
very good



boat (n) /bəʊt/



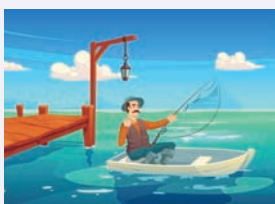
bungee jumping (n)  
/'bʌŋ.dʒi ,dʒʌm.pɪŋ/



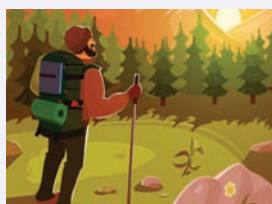
captain (n) /'kæp.tɪn/



coal mine (n)  
/kəʊl 'maɪn/



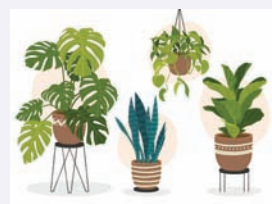
fishing (n) /'fɪʃ.ɪŋ/



hiking (n) /'haɪ.kɪŋ/



mitten (n) /'mɪt.ən/



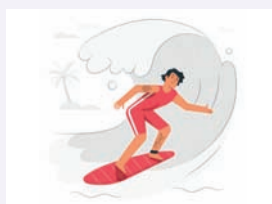
plants (n) /plænts/



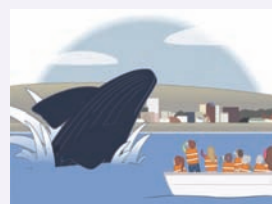
sandy beach (n)  
/'sæŋ.di ,bi:tʃ/



suitcase (n)  
/'su:t.keɪs/



surfing (n) /'sɜ:.fɪŋ/



whale watching (n)  
/weɪl 'wɒtʃ.ɪŋ/

## Lesson 2

blind people /blaɪnd 'piː.pəl/  
brave (adj) /breɪv/  
curious (adj) /'kjʊə.ri.əs/  
dry (adj) /draɪ/

invent (v) /ɪn'vent/

inventor (n) /ɪn'ven.tə/  
patent (n) /'peɪ.tənt/  
prove (v) /pruːv/  
research (v) /rɪ'sɜːtʃ/  
scientist (n) /'saɪ.ə.n.tɪst/  
sell (v) /sel/  
snack (n) /snæk/  
solution (n) sə'ljuː.ʃən/  
space (n) /speɪs/  
suggest (v) /sə'dʒest/  
taste (v) /teɪst/  
touch (v) /tʌtʃ/

useful (adj) /'juː.s.fəl/  
wet (adj) /wet/  
wonder (v) /'wʌn.də/

people who cannot see  
showing no fear of difficult things  
interested in learning about something  
used to describe something that has no water in, on, or around it  
to design a new thing. People will see or hear about this thing for the first time.  
a person who invented a new thing  
a document that proves that an invention is yours  
to show that something is true  
to collect information about something  
a person who makes new things and researches how things work  
to give something to someone else in return for money  
a small amount of food that people eat between meals  
the answer to a problem  
the area beyond the atmosphere (= air) of the earth  
to say an idea or a plan  
to put food or drink in your mouth to find out what flavour it has  
to put your hand or another part of your body onto something or someone  
helpful, good for something  
used to describe something that has water in, on, or around it  
to think about something because it is interesting to know



earmuffs (n)  
/'ɪə.mʌfs/



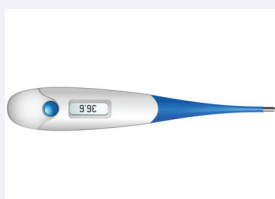
ice skating (n)  
/'aɪs.skeɪ.tɪŋ/



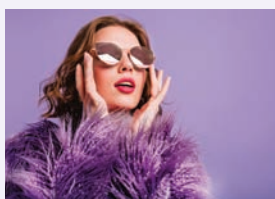
frozen (adj)  
/'frəʊ.zən/



paper clip (n)  
/'peɪ.pə.klɪp/



thermometer (n)  
/θə'mɒm.i.tə/



fur (n) /fɜː/



scarf (n) /skɑːf/



wooden stick  
/'wʊd.ən.stɪk/

# WORDLIST

## Lesson 3

carve (v) /kɑ:v/  
collection (n) /kə'lek.ʃən/  
competition (n) /,kɒm.pə'tɪʃ.ən/

dangerous (adj) /'deɪn.dʒərəs/  
dream (v) /dri:m/  
exhibition (n) /,ek.sɪ'bɪʃ.ən/  
extreme sports /ɪk'stri:m spɔ:ts/  
height (n) /haɪt/  
incredible (adj) /ɪn'kred.ə.bəl/  
nature (n) /'neɪ.tʃər/

practise (v) /'præk.tɪs/

shape (v) /ʃeɪp/  
to take something up (phr.v)  
/ tə'teɪk sʌm.θɪŋ ʌp /  
trick (n) /trɪk/

unusual (adj) /ʌn'ju:zʊ.əl/

to make something by cutting into wood or stone  
a group of objects in one place  
In competitions, people try to win prize by being the best, the fastest, etc.

a dangerous animal, thing or activity can harm you  
to imagine something you would like to happen  
a show of art or other interesting things to people  
exciting, dangerous sports  
the distance from ground or from the floor  
very difficult to believe  
all the animals, plants, seas, mountains, etc. in the physical world

to do or play something regularly or repeatedly in order to become very good at it  
to give a form to something  
to start doing an activity

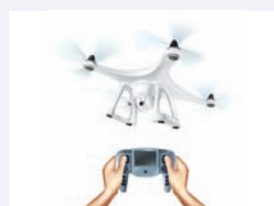
a way of entertaining people by doing something that looks like magic  
not usual, you do not see or hear it very often



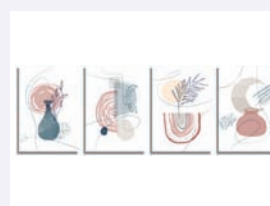
coin (n) /kɔɪn/



dough (n) /dəʊ/



drone (n) /drəʊn/



paintings (n)  
/'peɪn.tɪŋz/



parachuting (n)  
/'pær.əʃu:tɪŋ/



sky (n) /skaɪ/



skydiving (n)  
/'skaɪ.daɪ.vɪŋ/



snowboarding (n)  
/'snəʊ.bɔ:ɪ.dɪŋ/



## Lesson 4

forever (adv) /fə're.və/

grateful (adj) /'greɪt.fəl/

hurry (v) /'hʌr.i/

lift (v) /lɪft/

loudly (adv) /'laʊd.li/

notice (v) /'nəʊ.tɪs/

patient (adj) /'peɪ.ʃənt/

remember (v) /rɪ'mem.bə/

rescue (v) /'res.kju:/

rescuer (n) /'res.kju:.ə/

sick (adj) /sɪk/

stare (v) /steə/

strange (adj) /streɪndʒ/

teenager (n) /'ti:n.eɪ.dʒə/

throw (v) /θrəʊ/

treat (v) /tri:t/

view (n) /vju:/

warm (adj) /wɔ:m/

for all future time, for always

wanting to thank a person for something good he/she did for you

to move or do things more quickly than normal

to move something to a higher position

making a lot of noise

to see and understand that something is there or happening

able to wait for a long time without becoming angry

to have an image in your mind of a person, a place, or something that happened or was said in the past

to save someone or something from danger

a person who saves someone from danger

not healthy

to look at somebody/something for a long time

unusual, or difficult to understand

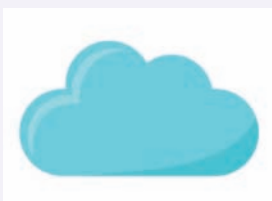
a person aged between 13 and 19 years old

to send something through air with force

to act in some way

what you can see from a particular place

not hot



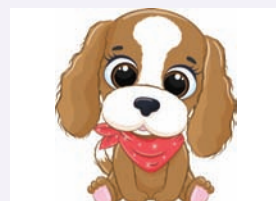
cloud (n) /klaʊd/



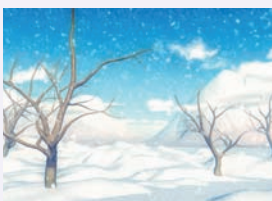
doorbell (n) /'dɔ:.bel/



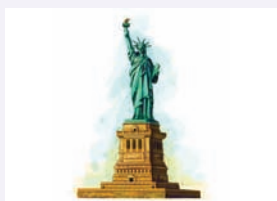
location (n)  
/ləʊ'keɪ.ʃən/



puppy (n) /'pʌp.i/



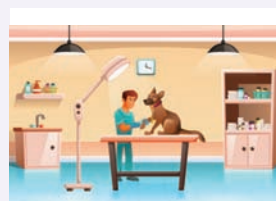
snow (v) /snəʊ/



statue (n) /'stætʃ.u:/



vegetables (n)  
/'vedʒ.tə.bə'lz/



vet (n) /vet/

# WORDLIST

## Lesson 5

apologise (v) /ə'pɒl.ə.dʒaɪz/  
embarrassed (adj) /ɪm'bær.əst/  
empathy (n) /'em.pə.θi/  
heavy (adj) /'hev.i/  
helpless (adj) /'help.ləs/  
homeless people /'həʊm.ləs 'pi:..pəl/  
kind (adj) /kaɪnd/  
lose (v) /lu:z/  
miserable (adj) /'mɪz.ərə.bəl/  
offer (v) /'ɒf.ə/

permission (n) /pə'mɪʃ.ən/

struggle (v) /'strʌg.əl/  
to ask sb for permission  
/tə'a:sk 'sʌm.bə.di fə pə'mɪʃ.ən /

to tell someone that you are sorry about something  
feeling shy

understanding and sharing other people's feelings

Heavy objects weigh a lot.

being in need of help, weak

people who do not have a home

helpful and thinking about other people's feelings

to stop having something

unhappy, sad

to ask someone if he or she would like to have  
something or would like you to do something for them

When you have permission to do something, you can  
do it.

to have difficulty doing something

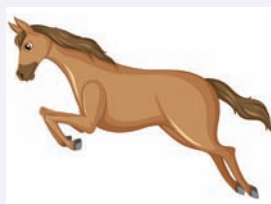
to ask someone to let you do something



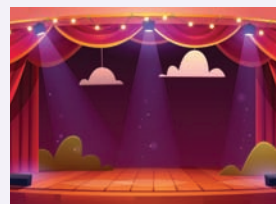
coat (n) /kəʊt/



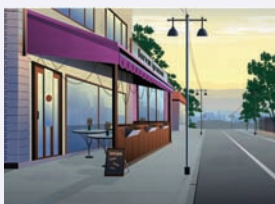
forest (n) /'fɒr.ɪst/



horse (n) /hɔ:s/



stage (n) /steɪdʒ/



corner (n) /'kɔ:..nə/



grass (n) /grɑ:s/



rabbit (n) /'ræb.ɪt/



stone (n) /stəʊn/

## Lesson 6

adventure (n) /əd'ven.tʃə/  
experience (n) /ɪk'spiə.ri.əns/

explore (v) /ɪk'splɔːr/  
feed (v) /fiːd/  
memorable (adj) /'mem.ə.rə.bəl/  
recent (adj) /'riː.sənt/  
robotics (n) /rəʊ'bɒt.iks/  
share (v) /ʃeə/  
speechless (adj) /'spiːtʃ.ləs/

storyteller (n) /'stoː.ri.tel.ə/  
turn into / tə tɜːn ɪn.tuː /

an exciting or very unusual experience  
the process of doing and seeing things, skill or knowledge that you get by doing something  
to travel to learn about something  
to give food to a person or animal  
easy to remember, hard to forget  
happening or beginning not long ago  
the science of making and using robots  
to divide food, money, etc. and give part of it to people  
unable to speak because you are angry, shocked, or surprised  
a person who tells stories  
to change from one thing to another



cow (n) /kaʊ/



jungle (n) /'dʒʌŋ.gəl/



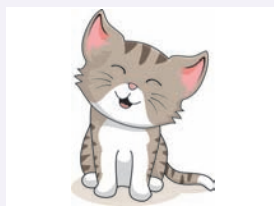
rice fields (n)  
/raɪs'fiːldz/



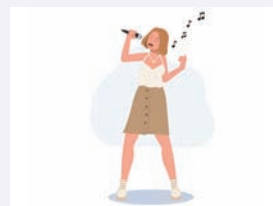
to be broken  
/tə bi'brəʊ.kən/



fruit (n) /fru:t/



kitten (n) /'kɪt.ən/



singer (n) /'sɪŋ.ə/

# WORDLIST

## Lesson 7

anniversary (n) /ˌæn.ɪˈvɜː.səri/

celebration (n) /ˌsel.əˈbreɪ.ʃən/

culture (n) /ˈkʌl.tʃər/

decorate (v) /ˈdek.ə.reɪt/

entertain (v) /en.təˈteɪn/

event (n) /ɪˈvent/

festival (n) /ˈfes.tɪ.vəl/

fun (n) /fʌn/

guest (n) /gest/

liberate (v) /ˈlɪb.ə.reɪt/

musician (n) /mjuːˈzɪʃ.ən/

organise (v) /ˈɔː.gən.aɪz/

participate (v) /pɑːˈtɪs.ɪ.pert/

perform (v) /pəˈfɔːm/

performers (n) /pəˈfɔː.məz/

take place (v) /teɪk pleɪs/

to be scared /tə bi skeəd/

tradition (n) /trəˈdɪʃ.ən/

a day when we celebrate something important that happened on that day years before

a special event when you celebrate something

the way of life, beliefs of a group of people at a particular period

to add something to an object or a place to make it more beautiful

to make someone have fun

anything that happens, especially something important or unusual

a special day or events

pleasure, enjoyment

a person that you invited to an event

to help someone or something to be free

a person who plays a musical instrument or writes music

to make preparations for something

to take part in something

to entertain people by dancing, singing, acting, or playing music

people who perform

to happen

to be afraid

a belief, principle or the way of acting of people within a group



bowl (n) /bɔʊl/



juicy (adj) /ˈdʒuː.si/



soft (adj) /sɒft/



cherry tree (n)  
/ˈtʃer.i tri:/



orange (n) /ˈɒr.ɪndʒ/



strawberry (n)  
/ˈstrɔː.bəri/



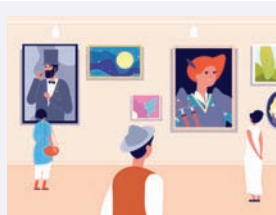
colourful lights (n)  
/ˈkʌl.ə.fəl laɪts/



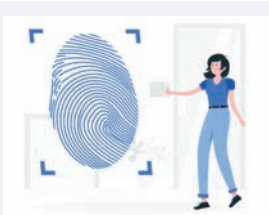
salt (n) /sɒlt/

## Lesson 8

art (n) /ɑ:t/	the making of objects, images, music, etc. that are beautiful or that express feelings
artwork (n) /'ɑ:t.wɜ:k/	an object made by an artist, especially a picture or a statue
author (n) /'ɔ:θə/	the writer of a book, song, play, etc.
charity (n) /'tʃær.ə.ti/	an organisation to which you give money so that it can help people who are poor or ill
compose (v) /kəm'pəʊz/	to write music
composer (n) /kəm'pəʊ.zə/	a person who writes music
daytime (n) /'deɪ.taɪm/	the period of a day between the time when the sun rises and the time it goes down
donate (v) /dəʊ'neɪt/	to give something such as money or goods to an organisation, especially to a school, hospital or charity
exhibit (v) /ɪg'zɪb.ɪt/	to put something interesting in a museum or another public place for people to go and look at it
image (n) /'ɪm.ɪdʒ/	a picture or idea of something in your mind
left-handed (adj) /,left'hænd.dɪd/	(of a person) using their left hand to write and do most things
mystery (n) /'mɪs.tər.i/	something that you are not able to understand, explain, or get information about
promise (v) /'prɒm.ɪs/	to tell someone that you will definitely do something
unique (adj) /ju:'ni:k/	very special, unusual, or good



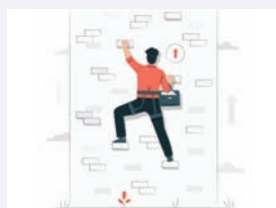
art gallery (n)  
/'ɑ:t ,gæl.ər.i/



fingerprints (n)  
/'fɪŋ.gə.prɪnts/



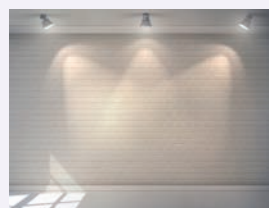
mirror (n) /'mɪr.ə/



climb (v) /klaɪm/



key (n) /ki:/



wall (n) /wɔ:l/

# WORDLIST

## Lesson 9

climate science (n) /'klaɪ.mət 'saɪ.əns/  
die (v) /daɪ/  
environment (n) /ɪn'vaɪ.rən.mənt/  
future generation (n) /'fjuː.tʃə ,dʒen.ə'reɪ.ʃən/

natural resources (n) /,nætʃ.ərəl rɪ'zɔː.sɪz/  
politician (n) /,pɒl.ɪ'tɪʃ.ən/

pollute (v) /pə'luːt/

recycle (v) /,rɪ:'saɪ.kəl/  
reduce (v) /rɪ'dʒuːs/  
reuse (v) /,ri:'juːz/  
waste (v) /weɪst/

the study of general weather conditions  
to stop being alive

natural world around us

Future generations are the generations of people to come in the future.

useful things in nature that people use  
a person who is active in politics, especially as a job

to make water, air, or land dirty and dangerous  
to use or live in

to use something again to make new things  
to use less

to use again in a different way  
to use too much in a wrong way



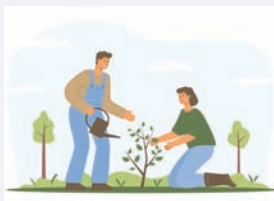
ocean (n) /'əʊ.ʃən/



plastic bottle (n)  
/'plæs.tɪk 'bɒt.əl/



uniform (n)  
/'juː.nɪ.fɔːm/



plant trees  
/plɑːnt triːz/



trash (n) /træʃ/



## Lesson 10

advice (n) /əd'vaɪs/

calm (v) /kɑ:m/

cheerful (adj) /'tʃɪə.fəl/

confident (adj) /'kɒn.fɪ.dənt/

disadvantage (n)

/dɪs.əd'vɑ:n.tɪdʒ/

generous (adj) /'dʒen.ə.rəs/

honest (adj) /'ɒn.ɪst/

joke (n) /dʒəʊk/

keep a secret /ki:p ə 'si:.krət/

lucky (adj) /'lʌk.i/

moody (adj) /'mu:.di/

reliable (adj) /rɪ'laɪ.ə.bəl/

serious (adj) /'sɪə.ri.əs/

silent (adj) /'saɪ.lənt/

successful (adj) /sək'ses.fəl/

tell lies /tel laɪz/

to be low on something

/tə bi ləʊ ɒn sʌm.θɪŋ/

truth (n) /tru:θ/

When people give you advice, they tell you what you should do or how you should act in a particular situation.

to stop people feeling angry, sad or nervous

happy and positive

Confident people believe in their own abilities, so they don't feel nervous or afraid.

negative side of something

ready to give money, help to people and be kind to them

Honest people tell the truth and they don't cheat or do bad things to people.

a funny story or trick

not to tell anyone a secret that you know

having good things happen to you by chance

(of a person) often sad, or changing from being happy to sad, often for no clear reason

You can trust reliable people.

A serious person is quiet, thinks carefully about things, and does not laugh a lot.

not speaking or making noise

Successful people achieve great results.

to say or write something that is not true

nearly finished

the quality of being true



dirty (adj) /'dɜ:.ti/



elderly people (n)  
/'el.dəl.i 'pi:.pəl/



ice (n) /aɪs/

# WORDLIST

## Lesson 11

ad (n) /æd/

app (n) /æp/

appear (v) /ə'piə/

block (v) /blɒk/

create (v) /kri'eɪt/

download (v) /ˌdaʊn'ləʊd/

make a comment

/meɪk ə'kɒm.ənt/

modern (adj) /'mɒd.ən/

post (v) /pəʊst/

reply (v) /rɪ'plaɪ/

restart (v) /ˌri:'stɑ:t/

rude (adj) /ru:d/

update (v) /ʌp'deɪt/

version (n) /'vɜːʃən/

a picture, short film, song, etc. to inform people about a product or service

a computer program that is designed for a particular purpose

If something appears on your screen, you see it on your screen.

to stop something from happening; on social media, to stop someone so that they cannot write to you or see your posts or comments; If you block emails, text messages, phone calls, etc. you don't get them.

to make something new

to move information to your computer/phone from the internet

to say or write what you think about something

of the present or recent times

to share something such as a message, picture or video on a website or using social media

to say, write, or do something as an answer

to start something again

doing something that can hurt others' feelings

to make something more modern

a particular form of something that is different from other forms of the same thing



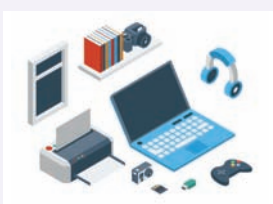
camp (n) /kæmp/



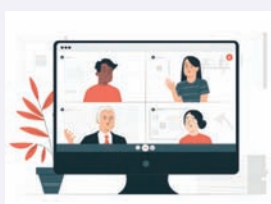
lake (n) /leɪk/



turn off (phr.v) /tɜːn ɒf/



electronic device  
/ˌel.ek'trɒn.ɪk dɪ'vaɪs/



screen (n) /skriːn/



turn on (phr.v)  
/tɜːn ɒn/

## Lesson 12

bakery (n) /'beɪ.kəri/

busy (adj) /'bɪz.i/

by myself /baɪ maɪ'self/

complain (v) /kəm'pleɪn/

control (v) /kən'trəʊl/

deal with (phr.v) /di:l wɪð/

delicious (adj) /dɪ'lɪʃ.əs/

domestic duties

/də'mes.tɪk 'dʒu:.tɪz/

emotion (n) /ɪ'məʊ.ʃən/

fair (adj) /feə/

iron (v) /aɪən/

make a decision

/meɪk ə dɪ'sɪʒ.ən/

manage (v) /'mæn.ɪdʒ/

safe (adj) /seɪf/

time management

/taɪm ,mæn.ɪdʒ.mənt/

to be proud of /tə bi praʊd ɒf/

vacuum (v) /'væk.ju:m/

weak (adj) /wi:k/

In bakeries people prepare cakes and bread and sell them.

In a busy period, you have a lot of things to do.

without help from people

to say that something is wrong or not good

to deal with a problem or situation successfully and stop it becoming worse

to do something about a thing that causes a problem or difficult situation

having a pleasant taste or smell

tasks such as cleaning, dusting, taking care of children, cooking, etc

a strong feeling

If something is fair, it is right thing to do.

to make clothes flat and smooth using an iron

When you make a decision, you choose what to do.

to be successful in doing something, especially something difficult

not in danger

the practice of using your time effectively

feeling happy about your or other people's achievements

to use a vacuum cleaner to collect dust, dirt, etc.

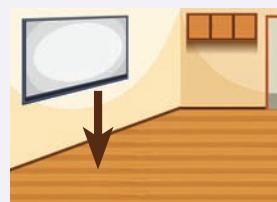
not strong



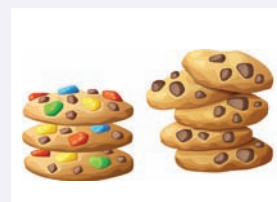
burn (v) /bɜ:n/



dress (n) /dres/



floor (n) /flo:ʔ/



cookies (n) /'kʊk.iz/



dry the dishes  
/draɪ ðə dɪʃɪz/



vacuum cleaner (v)  
/'væk.ju:m ,kli:.nə/



drawing (n) /'drɔ:ɪŋ/

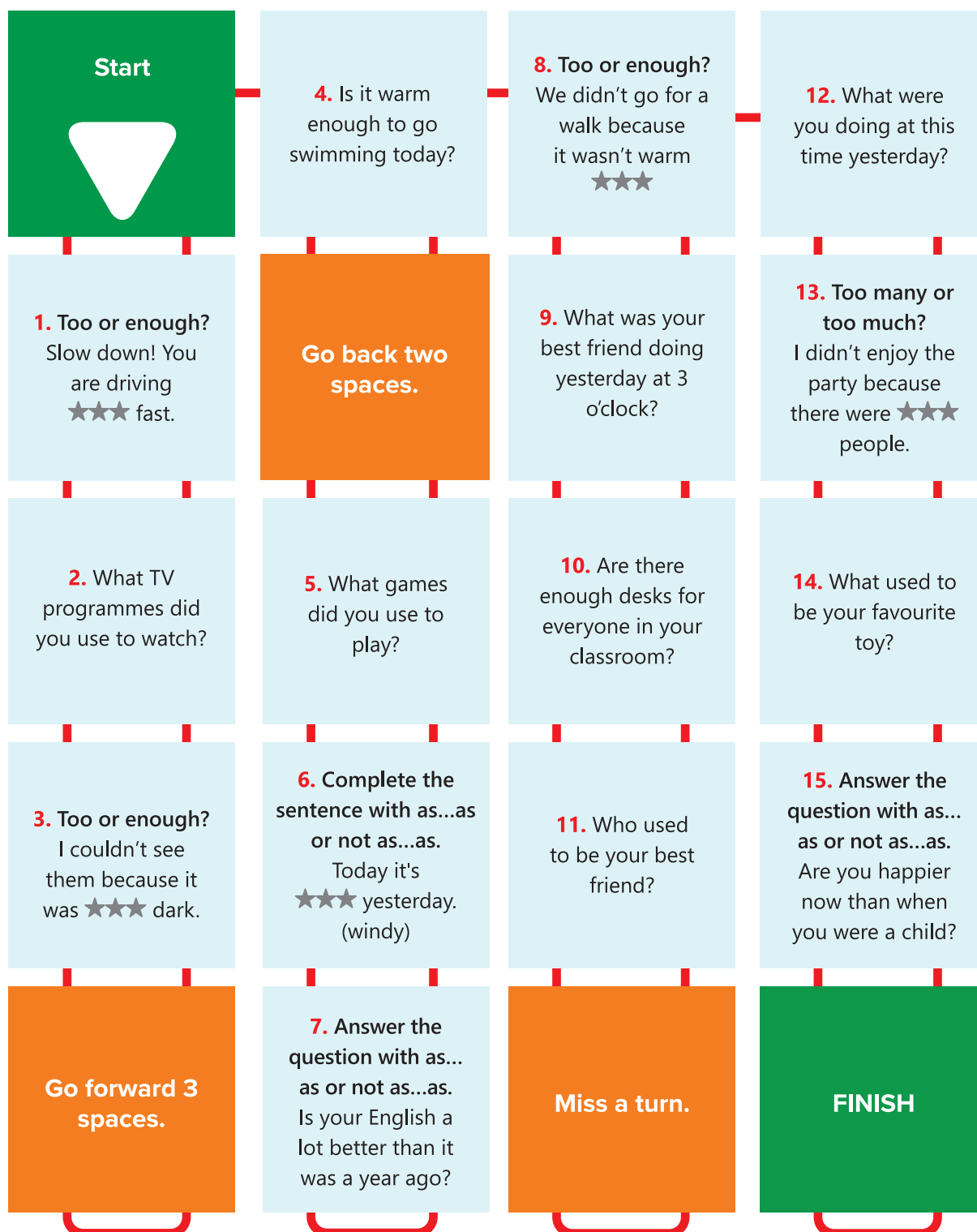


dust (v) /dʌst/

# BOARD GAMES

## Units 1-4


Take turns to throw the dice, make your move and complete the sentences or ask questions.



# BOARD GAMES

## Units 5-8

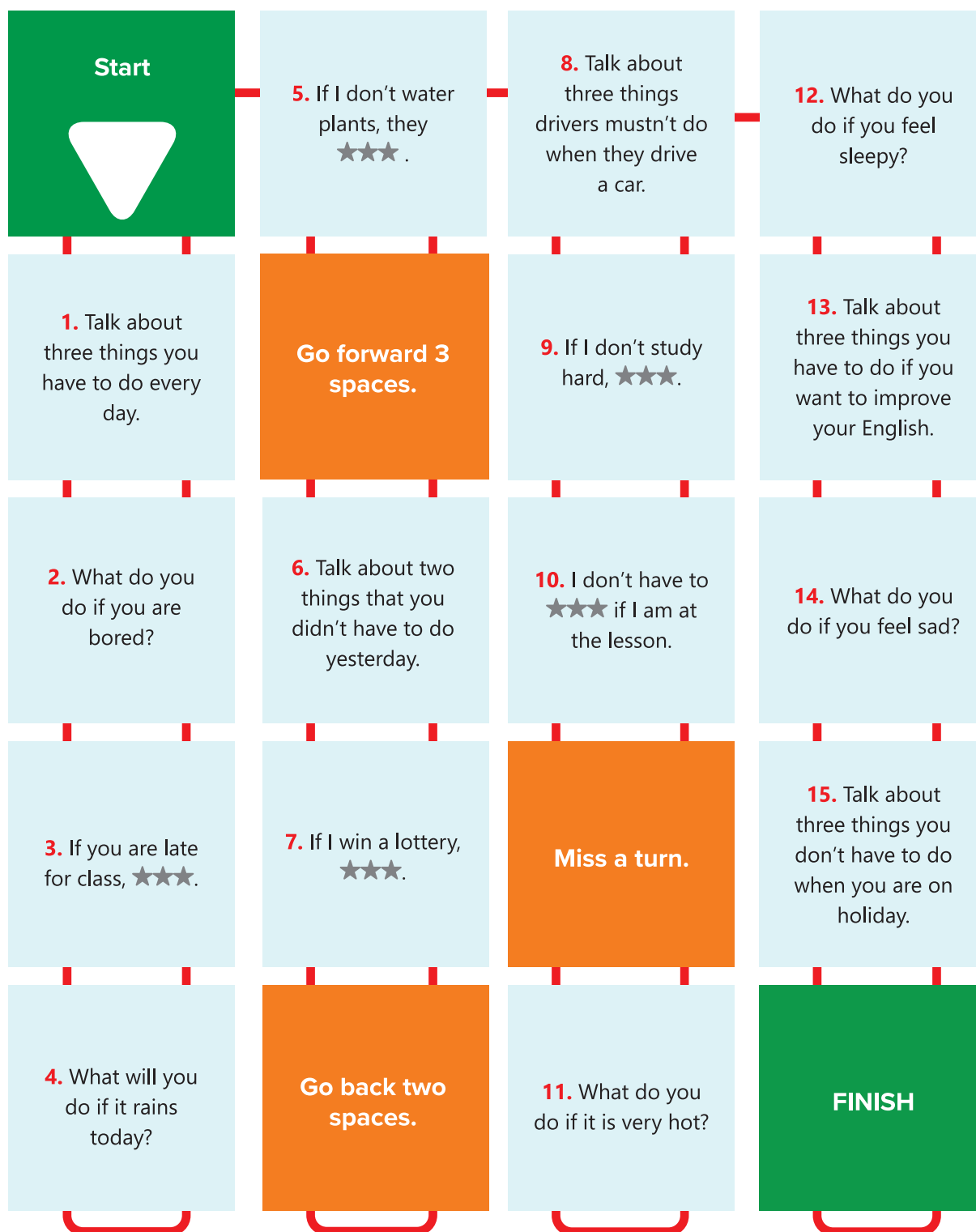
Take turns to throw the dice, make your move and complete the sentences or ask questions.

<b>Start</b> 	4. What were you doing 5 minutes before this lesson started?	8. Musa ★★★ football while Ayan ★★★ her homework.	12. When did you last go to the cinema? What did you watch?
1. We ★★★ picnic when it started to rain.	<b>Go forward 3 spaces.</b>	9. What were you doing the last time you got a phone call?	13. When I called my friend, he ★★★ a video game.
2. What were you doing at 7 o'clock yesterday evening?	5. When Bob was 3 years old, he could draw, but he ★★★ video games.	<b>Go back two spaces.</b>	14. What was the last book you read? Did you enjoy it?
<b>Miss a turn.</b>	6. I can sing, but I ★★★ play tennis.	10. What were you doing during the last football World Cup final?	15. Ask your partner to help you with your homework. Use could.
3. Will you be able to pass all the exams successfully this year?	7. What could you do when you were four years old?	11. I hope I ★★★ to speak English fluently in the future.	<b>FINISH</b>

# BOARD GAMES

## Units 9-12

Take turns to throw the dice, make your move and complete the sentences or ask questions.





# IRREGULAR VERBS

Infinitive		Past simple	
be	/bi:/	was/were	/wəz/ /wɜ:/
become	/bɪ'kʌm/	became	/bɪ'keɪm/
begin	/bɪ'gɪn/	began	/bɪ'gæn/
break	/breɪk/	broke	/brəʊk/
bring	/brɪŋ/	brought	/brɔ:t/
build	/bɪld/	built	/bɪlt/
buy	/baɪ/	bought	/bɔ:t/
catch	/kæʃ/	caught	/kɔ:t/
choose	/tʃu:z/	chose	/tʃəʊz/
come	/kʌm/	came	/keɪm/
cost	/kɒst/	cost	/kɒst/
cut	/kʌt/	cut	/kʌt/
do	/du:/	did	/dɪd/
draw	/drɔ:/	drew	/dru:/
drink	/drɪŋk/	drank	/dræŋk/
drive	/draɪv/	drove	/drəʊv/
eat	/i:t/	ate	/et/
fall	/fɔ:l/	fell	/fel/
feel	/fi:l/	felt	/felt/
fight	/faɪt/	fought	/fɔ:t/
find	/faɪnd/	found	/faʊnd/
fly	/flaɪ/	flew	/flu:/
forget	/fə'get/	forgot	/fə'gɒt/
get	/get/	got	/gɒt/
give	/gɪv/	gave	/geɪv/
go	/gəʊ/	went	/went/
grow	/grəʊ/	grew	/gru:/
have	/hæv/	had	/hæd/
hear	/hɪə/	heard	/hɜ:d/
hide	/haɪd/	hid	/hɪd/
hurt	/hɜ:t/	hurt	/hɜ:t/
keep	/ki:p/	kept	/kept/
know	/nəʊ/	knew	/nju:/
learn	/lɜ:n/	learnt/learned	/lɜ:nt//lɜ:nd/

# IRREGULAR VERBS

Infinitive		Past simple	
leave	/li:v/	left	/left/
let	/let/	let	/let/
lose	/lu:z/	lost	/lɒst/
make	/meɪk/	made	/meɪd/
meet	/mi:t/	met	/met/
pay	/peɪ/	paid	/peɪd/
put	/pʊt/	put	/pʊt/
read	/ri:d/	read	/red/
ride	/raɪd/	rode	/rəʊd/
ring	/rɪŋ/	rang	/ræŋ/
run	/rʌn/	ran	/ræn/
say	/seɪ/	said	/sed/
see	/si:/	saw	/sɔ:/
sell	/sel/	sold	/səʊld/
send	/send/	sent	/sent/
sing	/sɪŋ/	sang	/sæŋ/
sit	/sɪt/	sat	/sæt/
sleep	/sli:p/	slept	/slept/
speak	/spi:k/	spoke	/spəʊk/
spend	/spend/	spent	/spent/
stand	/stænd/	stood	/stʊd/
swim	/swɪm/	swam	/swæm/
take	/teɪk/	took	/tʊk/
teach	/ti:tʃ/	taught	/tɔ:t/
tell	/tel/	told	/təʊld/
think	/θɪŋk/	thought	/θɔ:t/
throw	/θrəʊ/	threw	/θru:/
understand	/ˌʌndə'stænd/	understood	/ˌʌndə'stʊd/
wake	/weɪk/	woke	/wəʊk/
wear	/weə/	wore	/wɔ:/
win	/wɪn/	won	/wʌn/
write	/raɪt/	wrote	/rəʊt/

## Buraxılış məlumatı

### İNGİLİS DİLİ 8

Ümumi təhsil müəssisələrinin 8-ci sinifləri üçün  
İngilis dili (ikinci xarici dil) fənni üzrə

### DƏRSLİK

#### Tərtibçi heyət:

Müəlliflər: **Könül Heydərova**  
**Sevinc Məmmədova**  
**Günay Qurbanova**

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Texniki direktor	<b>Allahverdi Kərimov</b>
Nəşriyyat direktoru	<b>Sevil İsmayılova</b>

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Azərbaycan Respublikası Elm və Təhsil Nazirliyinin qrif nömrəsi: 2023-069

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**Sizə təhsildə uğurlar arzulayırıq!**

