

Talk a Lot

Answers

Notes:

Discussion Questions:

Students have to supply their own answers to these questions. For more information see page 13.

Information Exchanges:

For more information see pages 14 and 116.

Vocabulary Tests:

The English words are provided on the vocabulary test sheets (pages 74-83). The teacher or the students have to provide the words in their first language. For more information see page 5.

Verb Forms Practice:

The answers for these pages are the same as for the sentence blocks (see below).

End of Course Examination:

The answers to the End of Course Examination are provided on the examination paper (pages 102-105). For more information see page 6.

Sentence Blocks:

Note: the last two lines of each sentence block will vary. Below there are examples given for each sentence block, but students should think of their own way to get the negative forms in the last line.

Crime:

1. (Present Simple) My sister's boyfriend is in prison for arson. / Who is in prison for arson? / My sister's boyfriend is. / Is your sister's boyfriend in prison for arson? / Yes, he is. / Is your sister's teacher in prison for arson? / No, he isn't. My sister's teacher isn't in prison for arson.
2. (Present Continuous) Lola and Susan are picking up litter outside the hospital, as part of their community service. / What are Lola and Susan picking up outside the hospital, as part of their community service? / Litter. / Are Lola and Susan picking up litter outside the hospital, as part of their community service? / Yes, they are. / Are Lola and Susan picking up leaves outside the hospital, as part of their community service? / No, they're not. Lola and Susan are not picking up leaves outside the hospital, as part of their community service.
3. (Past Simple) Jack was a witness at the trial of his brother Billy last month. / When was Jack a witness at the trial of his brother Billy? / Last month. / Was Jack a witness at the trial of his brother Billy last month? / Yes, he was. / Was Jack a witness at the trial of his brother Billy last Tuesday? / No, he wasn't. Jack wasn't a witness at the trial of his brother Billy last Tuesday.
4. (Past Continuous) Molly's friends were shoplifting at the newsagent's after school. / Whose friends were shoplifting at the newsagent's after school? / Molly's friends were. / Were Molly's friends shoplifting at the newsagent's after school? / Yes, they were. / Were Alison's friends shoplifting at the newsagent's after school? / No, they weren't. Alison's friends weren't shoplifting at the newsagent's after school.
5. (Present Perfect) PC Lincoln has arrested Jane five times for various petty crimes. / How many times has PC Lincoln arrested Jane for various petty crimes? / Five times. / Has PC Lincoln arrested Jane five times for various petty crimes? / Yes, he has. / Has PC Lincoln arrested Jane twice for various petty crimes? / No, he hasn't. PC Lincoln hasn't arrested Jane twice for various petty crimes.
6. (Modal Verbs) We have to do something soon about the problem of anti-social behaviour. / What do we have to do soon about the problem of anti-social behaviour? / Something. / Do we have to do something soon about the problem of anti-social behaviour? / Yes, we do. / Do we have to have a more relaxed attitude towards the problem of

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anti-social behaviour? / No, we don't. We don't have to have a more relaxed attitude towards the problem of anti-social behaviour.

7. (Future Forms) I'm going to get a burglar alarm next week, because I'm really scared of criminals breaking into my home. / Why are you going to get a burglar alarm next week? / Because I'm really scared of criminals breaking into my home. / Are you going to get a burglar alarm next week, because you're really scared of criminals breaking into your home? / Yes, I am. / Are you going to get a burglar alarm next week, because you like the noise that they make? / No, I'm not. I'm not going to get a burglar alarm next week, because I like the noise that they make.

8. (First Conditional) If we find the defendant guilty, he will go to prison for at least ten years. / Where will the defendant go for at least ten years, if we find him guilty? / To prison. / Will the defendant go to prison for at least ten years, if we find him guilty? / Yes, he will. / Will the defendant go to a holiday resort for at least ten years, if we find him guilty? / No, he won't. The defendant won't go to a holiday resort for at least ten years, if we find him guilty.

Sport:

1. (Present Simple) Mick plays rugby for the Doncaster Falcons every Saturday. / When does Mick play rugby for the Doncaster Falcons? / Every Saturday. / Does Mick play rugby for the Doncaster Falcons every Saturday? / Yes, he does. / Does Mick play rugby for the Doncaster Falcons every Sunday? / No, he doesn't. Mick doesn't play rugby for the Doncaster Falcons every Sunday.

2. (Present Continuous) Charlotte is playing basketball with her friends Jules and Mandy. / Who is Charlotte playing basketball with? / With her friends Jules and Mandy. / Is Charlotte playing basketball with her friends Jules and Mandy? / Yes, she is. / Is Charlotte playing basketball with her cousins Leona and Lenny? / No, she isn't. Charlotte isn't playing basketball with her cousins Leona and Lenny.

3. (Past Simple) We queued at the stadium for about two and a half hours this morning to get our new season tickets. / Where did you queue for about two and a half hours this morning to get your new season tickets? / At the stadium. / Did you queue at the stadium for about two and a half hours this morning to get your new season tickets? / Yes, we did. / Did you queue at the town hall for about two and a half hours this morning to get your new season tickets? / No, we didn't. We didn't queue at the town hall for about two and a half hours this morning to get our new season tickets.

4. (Past Continuous) Jason was running faster than usual because he wanted to beat his personal best. / Why was Jason running faster than usual? / Because he wanted to beat his personal best. / Was Jason running faster than usual because he wanted to beat his personal best? / Yes, he was. / Was Jason running faster than usual because he wanted to get home to watch *Neighbours*? / No, he wasn't. Jason wasn't running faster than usual because he wanted to get home to watch *Neighbours*.

5. (Present Perfect) Our team has reached the semi-finals of the women's amateur volleyball championship six times. / How many times has your team reached the semi-finals of the women's amateur volleyball championship? / Six times. / Has your team reached the semi-finals of the women's amateur volleyball championship six times? / Yes, it has. / Has your team reached the semi-finals of the women's amateur volleyball championship eight times? / No, it hasn't. Our team hasn't reached the semi-finals of the women's amateur volleyball championship eight times.

6. (Modal Verbs) You should put chalk on your cue fairly often during a game of snooker or pool. / What should I put on my cue fairly often during a game of snooker or pool? / Chalk. / Should I put chalk on my cue fairly often during a game of snooker or pool? / Yes, you should. / Should I put jam on my cue fairly often during a game of snooker or pool? / No, you shouldn't. You shouldn't put jam on your cue fairly often during a game of snooker or pool.

7. (Future Forms) I'm going to cancel your subscription to Sky Sports, because you hardly ever watch it! / Why are you going to cancel my subscription to Sky Sports? / Because you hardly ever watch it! / Are you going to cancel my subscription to Sky Sports, because I hardly ever watch it? / Yes, I am. / Are you going to cancel my subscription to Sky Sports, because it costs too much? / No, I'm not. I'm not going to cancel your subscription to Sky Sports, because it costs too much.

8. (First Conditional) If it rains heavily they will cancel the motor racing. / What will they cancel if it rains heavily? / The motor racing. / Will they cancel the motor racing if it rains heavily? / Yes, they will. / Will they cancel the indoor bowls if it rains heavily? / No, they won't. They won't cancel the indoor bowls if it rains heavily.

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Music:

1. (Present Simple) Alex's brother loves listening to rock music on the way to work. / When does Alex's brother love listening to rock music? / On the way to work. / Does Alex's brother love listening to rock music on the way to work? / Yes, he does. / Does Alex's brother love listening to rock music at work? / No, he doesn't. Alex's brother doesn't love listening to rock music at work.
2. (Present Continuous) Marion is singing a song that was written by George Gershwin. / What is Marion singing? / A song that was written by George Gershwin. / Is Marion singing a song that was written by George Gershwin? / Yes, she is. / Is Marion singing a song that was written by Cole Porter? / No, she isn't. Marion isn't singing a song that was written by Cole Porter.
3. (Past Simple) We saw a great jazz concert at the Palace Theatre last night. / Where did you see a great jazz concert last night? / At the Palace Theatre. / Did you see a great jazz concert at the Palace Theatre last night? / Yes, we did. / Did you see a great jazz concert at the Roxy last night? / No, we didn't. We didn't see a great jazz concert at the Roxy last night.
4. (Past Continuous) The audience were getting angry because the band were over an hour late. / Why were the audience getting angry? / Because the band were over an hour late. / Were the audience getting angry because the band were over an hour late? / Yes, they were. / Were the audience getting angry because the drinks were too expensive? / No, they weren't. The audience weren't getting angry because the drinks were too expensive.
5. (Present Perfect) Two of the strings on my acoustic guitar have just broken. / How many strings on your acoustic guitar have just broken? / Two of them. / Have two of the strings on your acoustic guitar just broken? / Yes, they have. / Have three of the strings on your acoustic guitar just broken? / No, they haven't. Three of the strings on my acoustic guitar haven't just broken.
6. (Modal Verbs) Joanne can play the saxophone really well. / Who can play the saxophone really well? / Joanne can. / Can Joanne play the saxophone really well? / Yes, she can. / Can Ruth play the saxophone really well? / No, she can't. Ruth can't play the saxophone really well.
7. (Future Forms) This track will take four minutes to download because you have a slow broadband connection. / Why will this track take four minutes to download? / Because you have a slow broadband connection. / Will this track take four minutes to download because I have a slow broadband connection? / Yes, it will. / Will this track take four minutes to download because it's a large file? / No, it won't. This track won't take four minutes to download because it's a large file.
8. (First Conditional) If you're a fan of R & B you will probably also love soul music. / What will I probably also love if I'm a fan of R & B? / Soul music. / Will I probably also love soul music if I'm a fan of R & B? / Yes, you will. / Will I probably also love classical music if I'm a fan of R & B? / No, you won't. You won't probably also love classical music if you're a fan of R & B.

Weather:

1. (Present Simple) I feel great when the sun shines. / When do you feel great? / When the sun shines. / Do you feel great when the sun shines? / Yes, I do. / Do you feel great when it's raining? / No, I don't. I don't feel great when it's raining.
2. (Present Continuous) David is clearing the ice from his car windscreen. / What is David clearing from his car windscreen? / Ice. / Is David clearing the ice from his car windscreen? / Yes, he is. / Is David clearing some leaves from his car windscreen? / No, he isn't. David isn't clearing some leaves from his car windscreen.
3. (Past Simple) Cathy forgot to take her umbrella with her to work this morning. / Who forgot to take their umbrella with them to work this morning? / Cathy did. / Did Cathy forget to take her umbrella with her to work this morning? / Yes, she did. / Did Dorothy forget to take her umbrella with her to work this morning? / No, she didn't. Dorothy didn't forget to take her umbrella with her to work this morning.
4. (Past Continuous) On the TV weather forecast last night they were predicting sleet and snow for next weekend. / What were they predicting for next weekend on the TV weather forecast last night? / Sleet and snow. / Were they predicting sleet and snow for next weekend on the TV weather forecast last night? / Yes, they were. / Were they predicting warm, sunny weather for next weekend on the TV weather forecast last night? / No, they weren't. They weren't predicting warm, sunny weather for next weekend on the TV weather forecast last night.

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5. (Present Perfect) The kids have got a bit of a tan by lying on the beach all morning. / How have the kids got a bit of a tan? / By lying on the beach all morning. / Have the kids got a bit of a tan by lying on the beach all morning? / Yes, they have. / Have the kids got a bit of a tan by going to a tanning salon? / No, they haven't. The kids haven't got a bit of a tan by going to a tanning salon.

6. (Modal Verbs) You need to go to the garage because your fog lamps are broken. / Why do I need to go to the garage? / Because your fog lamps are broken. / Do I need to go to the garage because my fog lamps are broken? / Yes, you do. / Do I need to go to the garage because my accelerator is broken? / No, you don't. You don't need to go to the garage because your accelerator is broken.

7. (Future Forms) They're going to build a massive wind farm on the fields behind my uncle's farm. / Where are they going to build a massive wind farm? / On the fields behind my uncle's farm. / Are they going to build a massive wind farm on the fields behind your uncle's farm? / Yes, they are. / Are they going to build a massive wind farm on the fields in front of your uncle's farm? / No, they aren't. They aren't going to build a massive wind farm on the fields in front of my uncle's farm.

8. (First Conditional) If it stops raining in a minute we can go out for a walk. / What can we do if it stops raining in a minute? / Go out for a walk. / Can we go out for a walk if it stops raining in a minute? / Yes, we can. / Can we use our umbrellas if it stops raining in a minute? / No, we can't. We can't use our umbrellas if it stops raining in a minute.

Animals:

1. (Present Simple) Peter thinks that gorillas are the most dangerous animals in the world. / Who thinks that gorillas are the most dangerous animals in the world? / Peter does. / Does Peter think that gorillas are the most dangerous animals in the world? / Yes, he does. / Do Claire and Barbara think that gorillas are the most dangerous animals in the world? / No, they don't. Claire and Barbara don't think that gorillas are the most dangerous animals in the world.

2. (Present Continuous) The spider is spinning a web so that it can catch and eat flies. / Why is the spider spinning a web? / So that it can catch and eat flies. / Is the spider spinning a web so that it can catch and eat flies? / Yes, it is. / Is the spider spinning a web because it's bored? / No, it isn't. The spider isn't spinning a web because it's bored.

3. (Past Simple) When I went to Australia I saw some wild kangaroos. / When did you see some wild kangaroos? / When I went to Australia. / Did you see some wild kangaroos when you went to Australia? / Yes, I did. / Did you see some wild kangaroos when you went to Norway? / No, I didn't. I didn't see any wild kangaroos when I went to Norway.

4. (Past Continuous) Jean was riding her horse in the field for half an hour this morning. / What was Jean doing in the field for half an hour this morning? / Riding her horse. / Was Jean riding her horse in the field for half an hour this morning? / Yes, she was. / Was Jean painting a picture in the field for half an hour this morning? / No, she wasn't. Jean wasn't painting a picture in the field for half an hour this morning.

5. (Present Perfect) We've got three cats, two dogs, and a goldfish called Oscar. / How many pets have you got? / Three cats, two dogs, and a goldfish called Oscar. / Have you got three cats, two dogs, and a goldfish called Oscar? / Yes, we have. / Have you got five cats, four dogs, and two goldfish called Bonnie and Clyde? / No, we haven't. We haven't got five cats, four dogs, and two goldfish called Bonnie and Clyde.

6. (Modal Verbs) The bears at the zoo must be fed at least five times a day. / Which animals at the zoo must be fed at least five times a day? / The bears must. / Must the bears at the zoo be fed at least five times a day? / Yes, they must. / Must the camels at the zoo be fed at least five times a day? / No, they mustn't. The camels at the zoo mustn't be fed at least five times a day.

7. (Future Forms) Carol is taking her puppy Goldie for a walk to the fountain after tea. / Where is Carol taking her puppy Goldie for a walk after tea? / To the fountain. / Is Carol taking her puppy Goldie for a walk to the fountain after tea? / Yes, she is. / Is Carol taking her puppy Goldie for a walk to the pub after tea? / No, she isn't. Carol isn't taking her puppy Goldie for a walk to the pub after tea.

8. (First Conditional) If you don't move out of the way, you'll get stung by that wasp. / What will happen if I don't move out of the way? / You'll get stung by that wasp. / Will I get stung by that wasp, if I don't move out of the way? / Yes, you will. / Will I be safe from that wasp, if I don't move out of the way? / No, you won't. You won't be safe from that wasp, if you don't move out of the way.

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Cars:

1. (Present Simple) Your car is illegally parked in a no parking zone. / Where is my car illegally parked? / In a no parking zone. / Is my car illegally parked in a no parking zone? / Yes, it is. / Is my car illegally parked in a private garage? / No, it isn't. Your car isn't illegally parked in a private garage.
2. (Present Continuous) Sam is sticking to the speed limit because he's already got six points on his licence. / Why is Sam sticking to the speed limit? / Because he's already got six points on his licence. / Is Sam sticking to the speed limit because he's already got six points on his licence? / Yes, he is. / Is Sam sticking to the speed limit because he's a very careful driver? / No, he isn't. Sam isn't sticking to the speed limit because he's a very careful driver.
3. (Past Simple) My best friend Laura bought a new Mazda CX-7 last weekend. / Who bought a new Mazda CX-7 last weekend? / My best friend Laura did. / Did your best friend Laura buy a new Mazda CX-7 last weekend? / Yes, she did. / Did your mum and dad buy a new Mazda CX-7 last weekend? / No, they didn't. My mum and dad didn't buy a new Mazda CX-7 last weekend.
4. (Past Continuous) I was wondering whether I could borrow the car for a few hours tomorrow night. / What were you wondering? / Whether I could borrow the car for a few hours tomorrow night. / Were you wondering whether you could borrow the car for a few hours tomorrow night? / Yes, I was. / Were you wondering whether you could have a party tomorrow night? / No, I wasn't. I wasn't wondering whether I could have a party tomorrow night.
5. (Present Perfect) Penny has had her blue VW Golf since before her husband died. / How long has Penny had her blue VW Golf? / Since before her husband died. / Has Penny had her blue VW Golf since before her husband died? / Yes, she has. / Has Penny had her blue VW Golf for 20 years? / No, she hasn't. Penny hasn't had her blue VW Golf for 20 years.
6. (Modal Verbs) You should look in your mirrors before indicating. / What should I do before indicating? / Look in your mirrors. / Should I look in my mirrors before indicating? / Yes, you should. / Should I speed up before indicating? / No, you shouldn't. You shouldn't speed up before indicating.
7. (Future Forms) After a few more lessons you will be able to take your driving test. / When will I be able to take my driving test? / After a few more lessons. / Will I be able to take my driving test after a few more lessons? / Yes, you will. / Will I be able to take my driving test on Friday? / No, you won't. You won't be able to take your driving test on Friday.
8. (First Conditional) If you break down, wait with your vehicle by the side of the road. / What should I do if I break down? / Wait with your vehicle by the side of the road. / Should I wait with my vehicle by the side of the road, if I break down? / Yes, you should. / Should I start walking to my mum's house, if I break down? / No, you shouldn't. You shouldn't start walking to your mum's house, if you break down.

The Human Body:

1. (Present Simple) I brush my teeth twice a day. / How often do you brush your teeth? / Twice a day. / Do you brush your teeth twice a day? / Yes, I do. / Do you brush your teeth once a day? / No, I don't. I don't brush my teeth once a day.
2. (Present Continuous) Terry is showing his friends the stitches in his shoulder. / What is Terry showing his friends? / The stitches in his shoulder. / Is Terry showing his friends the stitches in his shoulder? / Yes, he is. / Is Terry showing his friends his holiday photos? / No, he isn't. Terry isn't showing his friends his holiday photos.
3. (Past Simple) Last year Robert was the tallest child in Mr. Brown's class. / Who was the tallest child in Mr. Brown's class last year? / Robert was. / Was Robert the tallest child in Mr. Brown's class last year? / Yes, he was. / Was Mike the tallest child in Mr. Brown's class last year? / No, he wasn't. Mike wasn't the tallest child in Mr. Brown's class last year.
4. (Past Continuous) Our legs were aching because we'd just run over ten miles. / Why were your legs aching? / Because we'd just run over ten miles. / Were your legs aching because you'd just run over ten miles? / Yes, they were. / Were your legs aching because you'd just been running on a treadmill? / No, they weren't. Our legs weren't aching because we'd just been running on a treadmill.
5. (Present Perfect) Veronica's had her nose pierced at that new salon on the corner of Maitland Street. / Where has Veronica had her nose pierced? / At that new salon on the corner of Maitland Street. / Has Veronica had her nose pierced at that new salon on the corner of Maitland Street? / Yes, she has. / Has Veronica had her nose pierced

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at the hairdresser's on Reginald Street? / No, she hasn't. Veronica hasn't had her nose pierced at the hairdresser's on Reginald Street.

6. (Modal Verbs) Carrie has to inject herself with insulin three times a day because she's got diabetes. / Why does Carrie have to inject herself with insulin three times a day? / Because she's got diabetes. / Does Carrie have to inject herself with insulin three times a day because she's got diabetes? / Yes, she does. / Does Carrie have to inject herself with insulin three times a day because she suffers from asthma? / No, she doesn't. Carrie doesn't have to inject herself with insulin three times a day because she suffers from asthma.

7. (Future Forms) Tracey is planning to have a facelift in August. / When is Tracey planning to have a facelift? / In August. / Is Tracey planning to have a facelift in August? / Yes, she is. / Is Tracey planning to have a facelift in October? / No, she isn't. Tracey isn't planning to have a facelift in October.

8. (First Conditional) If you don't wear sun cream your skin will get burned. / What will happen if I don't wear sun cream? / Your skin will get burned. / Will my skin get burned if I don't wear sun cream? / Yes, it will. / Will my skin be protected if I don't wear sun cream? / No, it won't. Your skin won't be protected if you don't wear sun cream.

Colours and Numbers:

1. (Present Simple) There are five green apples left in the fruit bowl. / How many green apples are there left in the fruit bowl? / Five. / Are there five green apples left in the fruit bowl? / Yes, there are. / Are there six green apples left in the fruit bowl? / No, there aren't. There aren't six green apples left in the fruit bowl.

2. (Present Continuous) Kim is wearing her new orange jacket because she thinks that it goes with her light green skirt. / Why is Kim wearing her new orange jacket? / Because she thinks that it goes with her light green skirt. / Is Kim wearing her new orange jacket because she thinks that it goes with her light green skirt? / Yes, she is. / Is Kim wearing her new orange jacket because she wants to show off to her friends? / No, she isn't. Kim isn't wearing her new orange jacket because she wants to show off to her friends.

3. (Past Simple) I saw eight kids wearing blue baseball caps on my way to work this morning. / When did you see eight kids wearing blue baseball caps? / On my way to work this morning. / Did you see eight kids wearing blue baseball caps on your way to work this morning? / Yes, I did. / Did you see eight kids wearing blue baseball caps at around 8.30pm last night? / No, I didn't. I didn't see eight kids wearing blue baseball caps at around 8.30pm last night.

4. (Past Continuous) Alan was taking a box of five hundred brown envelopes to the stockroom, when he slipped on a wet floor. / Who was taking a box of five hundred brown envelopes to the stockroom, when they slipped on a wet floor? / Alan was. / Was Alan taking a box of five hundred brown envelopes to the stockroom, when he slipped on a wet floor? / Yes, he was. / Was Jocelyn Whispers taking a box of five hundred brown envelopes to the stockroom, when he slipped on a wet floor? / No, he wasn't. Jocelyn Whispers wasn't taking a box of five hundred brown envelopes to the stockroom, when he slipped on a wet floor.

5. (Present Perfect) Eddie has bought his wife a dozen red roses once a month since Valentine's Day. / How often has Eddie bought his wife a dozen red roses since Valentine's Day? / Once a month. / Has Eddie bought his wife a dozen red roses once a month since Valentine's Day? / Yes, he has. / Has Eddie bought his wife a dozen red roses once a week since Valentine's Day? / No, he hasn't. Eddie hasn't bought his wife a dozen red roses once a week since Valentine's Day.

6. (Modal Verbs) Becky and Jeffrey have to decide between a black Mercedes and a silver Prius. / What do Becky and Jeffrey have to decide between? / A black Mercedes and a silver Prius. / Do Becky and Jeffrey have to decide between a black Mercedes and a silver Prius? / Yes, they do. / Do Becky and Jeffrey have to decide between a red Mini and a green camper van? / No, they don't. Becky and Jeffrey don't have to decide between a red Mini and a green camper van.

7. (Future Forms) We'll order a couple of white limos from Ellis's to take us to the party. / Where will we order a couple of white limos from to take us to the party? / From Ellis's. / Will we order a couple of white limos from Ellis's to take us to the party? / Yes, we will. / Will we order a couple of white limos from Ernie's Cars to take us to the party? / No, we won't. We won't order a couple of white limos from Ernie's Cars to take us to the party.

8. (First Conditional) If fewer than forty people come to the opening night, the whole thing will be a disaster. / What will happen if fewer than forty people come to the opening night? / The whole thing will be a disaster. / Will the whole thing be a disaster if fewer than forty people come to the opening night? / Yes, it will. / Will the whole thing be a great success if fewer than forty people come to the opening night? / No, it won't. The whole thing won't be a great success

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if fewer than forty people come to the opening night.

Life Events:

1. (Present Simple) Ken's wife is terminally ill with cancer. / Whose wife is terminally ill with cancer? / Ken's wife is. / Is Ken's wife terminally ill with cancer? / Yes, she is. / Is John's wife terminally ill with cancer? / No, she isn't. John's wife isn't terminally ill with cancer.

2. (Present Continuous) Lee is having a party to celebrate his fortieth birthday. / Why is Lee having a party? / To celebrate his fortieth birthday. / Is Lee having a party to celebrate his fortieth birthday? / Yes, he is. / Is Lee having a party to celebrate passing his driving test? / No, he isn't. Lee isn't having a party to celebrate passing his driving test.

3. (Past Simple) Lorna graduated from Hull University last July. / When did Lorna graduate from Hull University? / Last July. / Did Lorna graduate from Hull University last July? / Yes, she did. / Did Lorna graduate from Hull University last August? / No, she didn't. Lorna didn't graduate from Hull University last August.

4. (Past Continuous) I was telling your mother at the funeral how much I miss your Uncle Jim. / What were you telling my mother at the funeral? / How much I miss your Uncle Jim. / Were you telling my mother at the funeral how much you miss my Uncle Jim? / Yes, I was. / Were you telling my mother at the funeral about your holiday to Majorca? / No, I wasn't. I wasn't telling your mother at the funeral about my holiday to Majorca.

5. (Present Perfect) Ron and Julie have been married for eight years. / Who has been married for eight years? / Ron and Julie have. / Have Ron and Julie been married for eight years? / Yes, they have. / Have Joe and Cath been married for eight years? / No, they haven't. Joe and Cath haven't been married for eight years.

6. (Modal Verbs) I can see my kids once a month. / How often can you see your kids? / Once a month. / Can you see your kids once a month? / Yes, I can. / Can you see your kids every week? / No, I can't. I can't see my kids every week.

7. (Future Forms) Alice is going to be a bridesmaid at Nicky and Ray's wedding in May. / Where is Alice going to be a bridesmaid in May? / At Nicky and Ray's wedding. / Is Alice going to be a bridesmaid at Nicky and Ray's wedding in May? / Yes, she is. / Is Alice going to be a bridesmaid at Agnes and Ronald's wedding in May? / No, she isn't. Alice isn't going to be a bridesmaid at Agnes and Ronald's wedding in May.

8. (First Conditional) If you help me wash the car, I'll give you some extra pocket money. / What will you give me, if I help you wash the car? / Some extra pocket money. / Will you give me some extra pocket money, if I help you wash the car? / Yes, I will. / Will you give me fifty pounds, if I help you wash the car? / No, I won't. I won't give you fifty pounds, if you help me wash the car.

Nature:

1. (Present Simple) Theresa walks on the beach every day with her dog Domino. / Who walks on the beach every day with their dog Domino? / Theresa does. / Does Theresa walk on the beach every day with her dog Domino? / Yes, she does. / Does Kevin walk on the beach every day with his dog Domino? / No, he doesn't. Kevin doesn't walk on the beach every day with his dog Domino.

2. (Present Continuous) I'm standing in the garden watching the most spectacular sunset. / What are you standing in the garden watching? / The most spectacular sunset. / Are you standing in the garden watching the most spectacular sunset? / Yes, I am. / Are you standing in the garden watching the most spectacular fireworks display? / No, I'm not. I'm not standing in the garden watching the most spectacular fireworks display.

3. (Past Simple) After the storm we saw a rainbow over the field opposite Jessie's farm. / When did you see a rainbow over the field opposite Jessie's farm? / After the storm. / Did you see a rainbow over the field opposite Jessie's farm after the storm? / Yes, we did. / Did you see a rainbow over the field opposite Jessie's farm yesterday evening? / No, we didn't. We didn't see a rainbow over the field opposite Jessie's farm yesterday evening.

4. (Past Continuous) We were cycling through the forest last Saturday when we discovered a trail that led to a beautiful lake. / Where were you cycling last Saturday when you discovered a trail that led to a beautiful lake? / Through the forest. / Were you cycling through the forest last Saturday when you discovered a trail that led to a beautiful lake? / Yes, we were. / Were you cycling across a field last Saturday when you discovered a trail that led to

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a beautiful lake? / No, we weren't. We weren't cycling across a field last Saturday when we discovered a trail that led to a beautiful lake.

5. (Present Perfect) I've always wanted to try rock climbing. / What have you always wanted to try? / Rock climbing. / Have you always wanted to try rock climbing? / Yes, I have. / Have you always wanted to try skydiving? / No, I haven't. I haven't always wanted to try skydiving.

6. (Modal Verbs) You must send me some photos from your trip to the ocean, because I'd love to go there myself. / Why must I send you some photos from my trip to the ocean? / Because I'd love to go there myself. / Must I send you some photos from my trip to the ocean, because you'd love to go there yourself? / Yes, you must. / Must I send you some photos from my trip to the ocean, because you collect photos of the ocean? / No, you mustn't. You mustn't send me some photos from your trip to the ocean, because I collect photos of the ocean.

7. (Future Forms) Michael and his brothers are going to plant some oak trees on the land next to that patch of yellow flowers. / Where are Michael and his brothers going to plant some oak trees? / On the land next to that patch of yellow flowers. / Are Michael and his brothers going to plant some oak trees on the land next to that patch of yellow flowers? / Yes, they are. / Are Michael and his brothers going to plant some oak trees in my back garden? / No, they aren't. Michael and his brothers aren't going to plant some oak trees in your back garden.

8. (First Conditional) I'll be really happy on Tuesday if our Geography exam is cancelled. / How will you be on Tuesday if your Geography exam is cancelled? / Really happy. / Will you be really happy on Tuesday if your Geography exam is cancelled? / Yes, I will. / Will you be really disappointed on Tuesday if your Geography exam is cancelled? / No, I won't. I won't be really disappointed on Tuesday if our Geography exam is cancelled.

Sentence Block Extensions:

There isn't room in this book to print in full all of the 276 sentence blocks from the extensions pages (see pages 30-33). We hope that the answers given above will give you the teacher (or you the student) enough guidance to be able to make the sentence block extensions in this book confidently. For all of the sentence block starting sentences there are at least two different wh- question words that can be used to make sentence blocks. In some cases seven or even nine different sentence blocks can be made from the same starting sentence when using different wh- question words. For example, let's look at the third starting sentence from the "Life Events" unit:

Lorna graduated from Hull University last July.

On the handout the wh- question word that is given is "When", but this starting sentence also works equally well with four other wh- question words: "What", "Where", "Who", and "Which":

What happened to Lorna last July? / She graduated from Hull University.

Where did Lorna graduate from last July? / From Hull University.

Who graduated from Hull University last July? / Lorna did.

Which university did Lorna graduate from last July? / Hull University.

The idea is easy. Change the wh- question word each time and you can make five completely different sentence blocks from the original starting sentence, simply by finding the relevant information for the answer in the starting sentence. Sometimes the same wh- question word can be used more than once to make different sentence blocks, as with this example from the "Colours and Numbers" unit: Eddie has bought his wife a dozen red roses once a month since Valentine's Day.

Who has bought his wife a dozen red roses once a month since Valentine's Day? / Eddie has.

Who has Eddie bought a dozen red roses for once a month since Valentine's Day? / His wife.

If your students are getting to grips with making sentence blocks and are keen to do more than the eight given on the handout each week, ask them to study some of the starting sentences and work out whether or not other wh- question words could be used to form new sentence blocks; or simply give them the sentence block extension pages and let them work on forming all of the possible sentence blocks that exist for each starting sentence.

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Information Exchanges:

Crime – Murder Mystery:

Task: "Ask and answer questions to complete the gaps. In 1884, banker Sir Harold Crompton was poisoned at his London town house. Study the evidence below and expose the murderer."

| | HILARY WILLOUGHBY | PETER WITHERS |
|-----------------------------|---|---|
| Age: | 78 | 49 |
| Occupation: | none | unemployed |
| Hobbies: | hunting, collecting butterflies | gambling, drinking, angling |
| Relationship to Sir Harold: | neighbour | former butler |
| Location at Time of Death: | garden | cellar |
| Possible Motive: | angry about Sir Harold's plans to build near her home | sacked by Sir Harold two weeks ago for being late |
| Other Evidence: | photo in Sir Harold's pocket | fingerprints, footprints |

| | DANIEL CROMPTON | LADY JOSEPHINE CROMPTON |
|-----------------------------|--|---|
| Age: | 19 | 63 |
| Occupation: | trainee chemist | charity work |
| Hobbies: | reading, long walks alone | baking, buying fine jewellery |
| Relationship to Sir Harold: | stepson | wife (42 years) |
| Location at Time of Death: | dining room | kitchen |
| Possible Motive: | believed that he would only inherit £500 | felt trapped in a loveless marriage; was having an affair |
| Other Evidence: | unpaid debts, leather coat | love letter, handkerchief |

Sample Questions and Answers:

| | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| How old is _____? | He/she is _____ years old. |
| What's _____'s occupation? | He/she _____. |
| What are _____'s hobbies? | He/she likes _____. |
| What was _____'s relationship to Sir Harold? | He/she was his _____. |
| Where was _____ at the time of Sir Harold's death? | He/she was in the _____. |
| What was _____'s possible motive for killing Sir Harold? | He/she _____. |
| What other evidence is there to link _____ to the murder? | There is/are _____. |
| Who do you think murdered Sir Harold? Why? | I think it was _____, because... |

Sport – Which Sport is the Easiest to Learn?

Task: "Ask and answer questions to complete the gaps, then decide which sport is the easiest to learn."

| | FOOTBALL | BASEBALL |
|--------------------|--|---|
| Aim: | score goals | hit ball, touch markers, score runs |
| Equipment: | football, feet, goals | baseball, baseball bat, markers |
| Actions: | run, kick, pass, throw, score | run, throw, hit, touch markers |
| Team / Individual: | 11 players (team) | 9 players (team) |
| Duration of Match: | 2 halves of 45 minutes each | 9 innings |
| Locations: | park, pitch, ground, stadium | diamond, field, stadium |
| An Important Rule: | only the goalkeeper should handle the ball during play | pitchers can only take one step backward and one step forward |

| | ICE HOCKEY | TENNIS |
|--------------------|---|--|
| Aim: | score goals | score points, win games and sets |
| Equipment: | puck, stick, protective clothing | tennis ball, tennis racquet, net |
| Actions: | skate, shoot, hit, pass, score | serve, hit, rally, smash, score, win |
| Team / Individual: | 6 players (team) | 2 players (singles), 4 players (doubles) |
| Duration of Match: | 3 x 20 minute periods | best of 3 or 5 sets |
| Locations: | ice rink, stadium | court, club, park |
| An Important Rule: | players must not kick or throw the puck into the goal | players may serve either underhand or overhand |

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Sample Questions and Answers:

What is the aim of _____? To _____.
 What equipment is used in _____? _____.
 What do players have to do in _____? Players have to _____.
 Is _____ a team or an individual sport? It's a/an _____ sport.
 How long do _____ matches last for? They last for _____.
 Where can _____ be played? It can be played _____.
 Tell me an important rule from _____.
 Which sport is the easiest to learn? Why? _____ is the easiest to learn, because...

Music – Which Instrument is the Funkiest?

Task: "Ask and answer questions to complete the gaps, then decide which instrument you would most like to learn."

| | PIANO | DRUM KIT |
|------------------------|---------------------------------|---|
| Type of Instrument: | keyboard | percussion |
| Appearance: | large (grand piano), upright | collection of drums and cymbals |
| Parts: | keys, pedals, strings, hammers | drums, cymbals, sticks, brushes |
| Musician: | pianist | drummer, percussionist |
| Famous Musicians: | Ray Charles, George Gershwin | Ringo Starr, Phil Collins |
| Famous Piece of Music: | Clair de Lune by Claude Debussy | drum solos in many different rock songs |
| First Played: | 1720s | 1890s |

| | VIOLIN | TRUMPET |
|------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|
| Type of Instrument | string | brass |
| Appearance: | hourglass shape, quite small | a brass tube bent into shape |
| Parts: | chin rest, fingerboard, neck, bow | mouthpiece, valves, bell |
| Musician: | violinist | trumpeter, trumpet player |
| Famous Musicians: | Yehudi Menuhin, Nigel Kennedy | Dizzie Gillespie, Louis Armstrong |
| Famous Piece of Music: | Violin Concerto in D major by Beethoven | Trumpet Voluntary by Jeremiah Clarke |
| First Played: | 1500s | 1500 BC |

Sample Questions and Answers:

What type of instrument is the _____? It's a _____ instrument.
 What does the _____ look like? _____.
 What parts does the _____ have? It has _____.
 What is the name of a musician who plays the _____? They're called a _____.
 Name a famous musician who plays or played the _____.
 What is a famous piece of music for the _____?
 When was the _____ first played? It was first played in _____.
 Which instrument would you most like to learn? Why? The _____, because...

Weather – What is the Month?

Task: "Ask and answer questions to complete the gaps in the weather report. What is the month?"

Answer: this table shows typical weather information for different world cities on the same day in **March**.

| | WEATHER | MAX. TEMP. – DAYTIME (°C) |
|-------------------------|---------------|---------------------------|
| Tokyo, Japan | light showers | 12°C |
| Buenos Aires, Argentina | sunny | 24°C |
| Montreal, Canada | light snow | -2°C |
| St. Petersburg, Russia | light rain | 4°C |
| Nairobi, Kenya | heavy showers | 23°C |
| Sydney, Australia | cloudy | 26°C |
| Austin, Texas, USA | sunny | 31°C |
| Cape Town, South Africa | sunny | 24°C |

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| | SEASON | TAKE / WEAR |
|-------------------------|--------------|--------------------|
| Tokyo, Japan | spring | umbrella |
| Buenos Aires, Argentina | autumn | sunglasses |
| Montreal, Canada | winter | hat, scarf, gloves |
| St. Petersburg, Russia | winter | warm jacket |
| Nairobi, Kenya | rainy season | raincoat |
| Sydney, Australia | autumn | shorts and t-shirt |
| Austin, Texas, USA | spring | sunblock |
| Cape Town, South Africa | autumn | water bottle |

Source: <http://www.bbc.co.uk/weather>

Sample Questions and Answers:

What's the weather like in _____? It's _____ in _____.
 What's the maximum daytime temperature in _____? It's _____ degrees Celsius in _____.
 What season is it in _____? It's _____ in _____.
 What should I take to/wear in _____? You should take/wear _____ in _____.
 What is the month? It's _____.

Animals – Pets for Sale:

Task: "Ask and answer questions to complete the gaps. Which animal do you want to buy? Why?"

| | CAT | DOG |
|--------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Name / Age: | Princess / 1 year old | Rollo / 4 years old |
| Breed: | Siamese | mongrel |
| Colour: | white and chocolate brown | brown, black, grey, white, yellow |
| Weight (KG): | 800g | 5 KG |
| Food: | cat food, liver, birds | dog food, chicken, takeaways |
| Strengths: | independent, clean, beautiful | loving, loyal, faithful, protective |
| Weaknesses: | anti-social, unfriendly | stupid, ugly, greedy, dog mess |
| Home: | house, garden, street | your bed, house, garden, street |
| Price: | £120 | £20 |

| | RABBIT | BABY CROCODILE |
|--------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Name / Age: | Snowy / 6 months old | You can name him / 1 month old |
| Breed: | domestic rabbit | saltwater crocodile |
| Colour: | white, pink ears and nose | dark green, yellow eyes |
| Weight (KG): | 400g | 200g |
| Food: | grass, carrots, seeds, nuts | fish, birds, mammals |
| Strengths: | cute, cuddly | killing for food, talking point |
| Weaknesses: | looks nervous, boring | grows to 5 metres long |
| Home: | rabbit hutch in your garden | tank, bath, toilet bowl, swamp |
| Price: | free, you must buy the hutch | free to a good home |

Sample Questions and Answers:

What is the _____ called? It's called _____.
 How old is the _____? It's _____.
 What breed is the _____? It's a _____.
 What colour is the _____? It's _____.
 How heavy is the _____? It's _____.
 What does the _____ eat? It eats _____.
 What are the _____'s strengths? _____.
 What are the _____'s weaknesses? _____.
 Where does the _____ live? It lives in _____.
 How much does the _____ cost? _____.
 Which animal do you want to buy? Why? I want to buy the _____, because...

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Cars – Buying a Used Car:

Task: "Ask and answer questions to complete the gaps. How much would you pay for each car? Why?"

| | USED CAR 1 | USED CAR 2 |
|------------------------|---|-------------------------------|
| Make: | Citroën | Ford |
| Model / Year: | C4 Picasso / 2007 | Escort / 1996 |
| No. Previous Owners: | 1 careful owner (was 2 nd car) | about 8 |
| Colour: | blue | brown and grey |
| Mileage: | 10,594 | 126,001 |
| Transmission / Fuel: | manual / turbo diesel | manual / petrol |
| No. Doors / CD Player: | 5 / yes | 5 / no |
| Work Needed: | none | you could consider a re-spray |

| | USED CAR 3 | USED CAR 4 |
|------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|
| Make: | Honda | Volkswagen |
| Model / Year: | Accord / 2006 | Golf / 1991 |
| No. Previous Owners: | 3 | 2 |
| Colour: | silver | red |
| Mileage: | 38,420 | 187,190 |
| Transmission / Fuel: | automatic / diesel | manual / petrol |
| No. Doors / CD Player: | 5 / yes | 3 / yes |
| Work Needed: | some damage to the front | new gearbox and wheels |

Sample Questions and Answers:

| | |
|---|--|
| What make is Used Car _____? | It's a _____. |
| What model is Used Car _____? | It's a _____. |
| What year is Used Car _____? | _____. |
| How many previous owners has Used Car _____ had? | It's had _____ previous owners. |
| What colour is Used Car _____? | It's _____. |
| How many miles has Used Car _____ done? | It's done _____ miles. |
| What kind of transmission does Used Car _____ have? | _____. |
| What kind of fuel does Used Car _____ use? | _____. |
| How many doors has Used Car _____ got? | It's got _____ doors. |
| Has Used Car _____ got a CD player? | Yes, it has. / No, it hasn't. |
| Does Used Car _____ need any work doing? | Yes, _____ / No, it doesn't. |
| How much would you pay for Used Car _____? Why? | I'd pay _____ for Used Car _____, because... |

Note: the data in this information exchange is based on adverts for real used cars that were published online in 2008. The actual prices were approximately: Used Car 1: £14,250; Used Car 2: £2,195; Used Car 3: £8,995; Used Car 4: £3,100.

The Human Body – Body Swap:

Task: "If you could swap bodies with one of these people for one day, who would you choose? Why?"

| | EMMA | JACK |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Height: | 155cm (5'1") – short | 178cm (5'10") – average height |
| Weight / Build: | 55kg (8 stone 9 lb) / slim | 98kg (15 stone 6 lb) / overweight |
| Age: | 25 | 34 |
| Hair Colour / Length / Style: | brown / short / wavy | blonde / long / pony tail |
| Face / Eyes: | oval, tanned / brown | round / green |
| Best Feature: | white teeth, legs | eyes |
| Worst Feature: | long fingers | scruffy clothes and shoes |
| Health: | good | has asthma and hay fever |
| Personality: | argumentative, ambitious | anxious, hard-working |

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| | LEONARD | CATHY |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Height: | 189cm (6'2") – tall | 181cm (5'11") – quite tall |
| Weight / Build: | 88kg (13 st. 12 lb) / athletic | 83kg (13 stone 1 lb) / plump |
| Age: | 40 | 18 |
| Hair Colour / Length / Style: | black, greying / short / straight | black / shoulder length / permed |
| Face / Eyes: | long / grey (wears glasses) | round / brown |
| Best Feature: | handsome face | smile, hair |
| Worst Feature: | bad teeth and gums | big feet |
| Health: | not bad | excellent |
| Personality: | cheerful, easy-going | outgoing, energetic, tolerant |

Sample Questions and Answers:

| | |
|--|--|
| How tall is _____? | He/she is _____. |
| How much does _____ weigh? | He/she weighs _____. |
| What kind of build is _____? | He/she's _____. |
| How old is _____? | He/she's _____ years old. |
| What colour hair has _____ got? | He/she's got _____ hair. |
| How long is _____'s hair? | It's _____. |
| What style is _____'s hair? | It's _____. |
| What kind of face has _____ got? | He/she's got a _____ face. |
| What colour eyes has _____ got? | He/she's got _____ eyes. |
| Does _____ wear glasses? | Yes, he/she does. / No, he/she doesn't. |
| What is _____'s best feature? | It's his/her _____. |
| What is _____'s worst feature? | It's his/her _____. |
| How is _____'s health? | His/her health is _____. |
| What is _____'s personality like? | He/she is _____. |
| Who would you swap bodies with for one day? Why? | I'd swap bodies with _____ for one day, because... |

Colours and Numbers – Best Sofa Deals:

Task: "Ask and answer questions to complete the gaps. The same sofas are for sale in different stores. Put the items in order of price, from the lowest to the highest. Which store(s) will you go to? Why?"

| | JUST RELAX | WORLD OF SOFAS |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| dark blue leather sofa | £495.99 | £549 £419.95 |
| red and white striped fabric sofa | £499 £299 | £10.38/month x 24 payments |
| brown and grey double sofabed | £679 (free delivery) | £479 (+ £9.95 delivery) |
| small green and orange footstool | £169 | £159 |
| black leather recliner | £1,199 £899 | £18.72/month x 48 payments |
| yellow wicker armchair | £195.99 (free delivery) | £185.95 |
| luxury purple fabric chair | £689 | £855 £570 (OVER 1/3 OFF!) |
| medium-sized pink cushions (x4) | £99 | £99 £49 (HALF PRICE!) |

| | REST EASY | EXOTIC SOFAS |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| dark blue leather sofa | £695.99 (free delivery) | £655.95 £385.95 |
| red and white striped fabric sofa | £499 (+ £14.95 delivery) | £229.95 (free delivery) |
| brown and grey double sofabed | £799 (+ £14.95 delivery) | £479.95 (free delivery) |
| small green and orange footstool | £5.28/month x 36 payments | £169.95 £129.95 |
| black leather recliner | £1,229 | £1,220.95 £1,109.95 |
| yellow wicker armchair | £195.99 | £8.75/month x 24 payments |
| luxury purple fabric chair | £895 (SUPER PRICE!) | £16.35/month x 48 payments |
| medium-sized pink cushions (x4) | £119.99 | £99 (BOGOF* = x8 cushions) |

*BOGOF is an acronym used in stores to show that an item is on promotion. It stands for "Buy One Get One Free".

Sample Questions and Answers:

| | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| How much is the _____ at _____? | It's _____. |
| How much does the _____ cost at _____? | It costs _____. |
| Is there free delivery? | Yes, there is. / No, there isn't. |

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How much does delivery cost? It costs _____.

How much are the monthly payments? _____.

How many monthly payments are there? _____.

In which store does the _____ cost the most/least? In _____.

In which store is the _____ the most expensive/the cheapest? In _____.

Which store has the best promotions/bargains/offers/prices? _____.

Which store(s) will you go to? Why? I will go to _____, because...

Which item(s) would you like to buy? Why? I would like to buy _____, because...

Prices of each item in order (lowest to highest):

| | dark blue leather sofa: | | | red and white striped fabric sofa: | |
|---------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Exotic Sofas | £385.95 | best deal! | Exotic Sofas | £229.95 | best deal! |
| World of Sofas | £419.95 | | World of Sofas | £249.12 | |
| Just Relax | £495.99 | | Just Relax | £299 | |
| Rest Easy | £695.99 | | Rest Easy | £513.95 | |

| | brown and grey double sofabed: | | | small green and orange footstool: | |
|---------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|
| Exotic Sofas | £479.95 | best deal! | Exotic Sofas | £129.95 | best deal! |
| World of Sofas | £488.95 | | World of Sofas | £159 | |
| Just Relax | £679 | | Just Relax | £169 | |
| Rest Easy | £813.95 | | Rest Easy | £190.08 | |

| | black leather recliner: | | | yellow wicker armchair: | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|
| World of Sofas | £898.56 | best deal! | World of Sofas | £185.95 | best deal! |
| Just Relax | £899 | | Just Relax | £195.99 (with free delivery) | |
| Exotic Sofas | £1,109.95 | | Rest Easy | £195.99 | |
| Rest Easy | £1,229 | | Exotic Sofas | £210 | |

| | luxury purple fabric chair: | | | medium-sized pink cushions (x4): | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------|
| World of Sofas | £570 | best deal! | World of Sofas | £49 | best deal! |
| Just Relax | £689 | | Exotic Sofas | £49.50 (for four cushions) | |
| Exotic Sofas | £784.80 | | Just Relax | £99 | |
| Rest Easy | £895 | | Rest Easy | £119.99 | |

Blank grid for working out the prices:

| | dark blue leather sofa: | | | red and white striped fabric sofa: | |
|--|-------------------------|-------------------|--|------------------------------------|-------------------|
| | £ | best deal! | | £ | best deal! |
| | £ | | | £ | |
| | £ | | | £ | |
| | £ | | | £ | |

| | brown and grey double sofabed: | | | small green and orange footstool: | |
|--|--------------------------------|-------------------|--|-----------------------------------|-------------------|
| | £ | best deal! | | £ | best deal! |
| | £ | | | £ | |
| | £ | | | £ | |
| | £ | | | £ | |

| | black leather recliner: | | | yellow wicker armchair: | |
|--|-------------------------|-------------------|--|-------------------------|-------------------|
| | £ | best deal! | | £ | best deal! |
| | £ | | | £ | |
| | £ | | | £ | |
| | £ | | | £ | |

| | luxury purple fabric chair: | | | medium-sized pink cushions (x4): | |
|--|-----------------------------|-------------------|--|----------------------------------|-------------------|
| | £ | best deal! | | £ | best deal! |
| | £ | | | £ | |
| | £ | | | £ | |
| | £ | | | £ | |

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Notes: (i) where prices are shown as monthly payments on the student's handout, the total price above assumes that 0% interest free credit applies for the full term of the payment plan. (ii) Clearly, Exotic Sofas and World of Sofas have the best sofa deals, while the other two stores have more upmarket prices; which proves that it's always well worth "shopping around" for expensive items such as sofas!

Life Events – Famous Lives:

Task: "Ask and answer questions to complete the gaps. Who had the most interesting life? Why?"

| | MARIE CURIE | YOUSSOU N'DOUR |
|----------------------|--|-----------------------------|
| Nationality: | Polish, then French | Senegalese |
| D.O.B. / Birthplace: | 07/11/1867 / Warsaw, Poland | 01/10/1959 / Dakar, Senegal |
| Parents: | Bronisława and Władysław | Ndèye and Eimane |
| Childhood: | mother and sister died | started to perform aged 12 |
| Education: | keen student | preferred music to school |
| Work: | chemist and physicist, radioactivity pioneer | singer and percussionist |
| Married / Date: | Pierre Curie / 1895 | Mamie Camara / 1990 |
| Children: | 2 daughters – Irène and Ève | 4 |
| Died / Cause: | 04/07/1934 / leukaemia | still alive |

| | LEO TOLSTOY | FRIDA KAHLO |
|----------------------|--|-------------------------------|
| Nationality: | Russian | Mexican |
| D.O.B. / Birthplace: | 28/08/1828 / Central Russia | 06/07/1907 / Mexico |
| Parents: | lost his mother aged 2 and father aged 9 | Matilde and Guillermo |
| Childhood: | brought up with 3 brothers and 1 sister | tried boxing and other sports |
| Education: | started but didn't finish university | joined a gang at school |
| Work: | wrote "War & Peace" and "Anna Karenina" | artist |
| Married / Date: | Sofia / 23/09/1862 | Diego Rivera / 1929 |
| Children: | 12 | none |
| Died / Cause: | 20/11/1910 / pneumonia | 13/07/1954 / blood clot |

Sample Questions and Answers:

| | |
|--|---|
| What nationality was/is _____? | He/she was/is _____. |
| When was _____ born? | He/she was born on _____. |
| Where was _____ born? | He/she was born in _____. |
| Tell me about _____'s parents. | His/her parents were called _____. |
| Tell me about _____'s childhood. | He/she _____. |
| Tell me about _____'s education. | He/she _____. |
| What was/is _____'s job? | He/she was/is a/an _____. |
| Who did _____ marry? | He/she married _____. |
| When did _____ get married? | He/she got married on _____. |
| How many children did _____ have?/does _____ have? | He/she had/has _____ children. |
| Is _____ still alive? | Yes, he/she is. / No, he/she isn't. |
| When did _____ die? | He/she died on _____. |
| How did _____ die? | He/she died of _____. |
| Who had/has the most interesting life? Why? | _____ had/has the most interesting life, because... |

Nature – Island Life:

Task: "Ask and answer questions to complete the gaps. Which island would you live on? Why?"

| | SOGGY ISLAND | ARID ISLAND |
|---------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| trees: | willow, poplar | none |
| flowers: | orchids, sunflowers | desert rose |
| climate: | warm and humid | hot and dry |
| animals/fish: | crocodiles, turtles / flounders | hyenas, camels / none |
| plants: | long grass, rice, sugarcane | cacti |
| water: | swamps, rivers, marshes | an oasis |
| birds: | flamingos, seagulls, ducks | crows, vultures |
| landscape: | wet and soggy | desert; flat, rocky, dusty, empty |
| insects: | butterflies, crickets, spiders | flies, cockroaches |

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Talk a Lot

Answers

| | REDWOOD ISLAND | SNOWY ISLAND |
|---------------|----------------------------------|--|
| trees: | redwood, birch, oak | pine, fir |
| flowers: | roses, daisies, violets | Arctic Poppy, lichens |
| climate: | summer: warm; winter: cold | very cold all year round, blizzards |
| animals/fish: | bears, deer, horses / trout | polar bears, wolves, moose, whales / cod |
| plants: | vines, bushes, nettles | tundra: grasses, mosses, etc. |
| water: | waterfalls, rivers, lakes | lakes, icebergs, rivers |
| birds: | owls, woodpeckers | gulls, snow goose, guillemots |
| landscape: | grassy plains, forests | mountains, rocks, snow, ice |
| insects: | lots of mosquitoes, caterpillars | bees, wasps, beetles, flies |

Sample Questions and Answers:

| | |
|--|--|
| What kinds of trees are there on _____ ? | There are _____. |
| What varieties of flowers are there on _____ ? | There are _____. |
| What is the climate like on _____ ? | It's _____. |
| What species of animals are there on _____ ? | There are _____. |
| What species of fish are there on _____ ? | There are _____. |
| What kinds of plants are there on _____ ? | There are _____. |
| Is there water on _____ ? | Yes, there is/are _____. |
| What species of birds are there on _____ ? | There are _____. |
| What sort of landscape does _____ have? | The landscape is _____. / There are _____. |
| What kinds of insects are there on _____ ? | There are _____. |
| Which island would you live on? Why? | I would live on _____, because... |

Discussion Words and Question Sheets:

Crime:

General Questions:

- Answers will vary.
- Answers will vary.
- a) 7 words have 1 syllable: fine, gun, guilt, trial, theft, judge, court. b) 12 words have 2 syllables: appeal, victim, prison, suspect, blackmail, witness, arson, handcuffs, violence, jury, arrest, murder. c) 9 words have 3 syllables: detective, GBH, innocence, criminal, life sentence, punishment, fingerprints, shoplifting, defendant. d) 6 words have 4 syllables: police station, prison sentence, terrorism, burglar alarm, solicitor, drug trafficking. e) 4 words have 5 syllables: suspended sentence, neighbourhood watch scheme, electronic tag, police officer. f) 1 word has 6 syllables: community service. g) 1 word has 7 syllables: antisocial behaviour.
- 2 syllable words: these words have the strong stress on the first syllable: **victim, prison, suspect, blackmail, witness, arson, handcuffs, violence, jury, murder**; these words have the strong stress on the second syllable: **appeal, arrest**. 3 syllable words: these words have the strong stress on the first syllable: **innocence, criminal, life sentence, punishment, fingerprints, shoplifting**; this word has the strong stress on the middle syllable: **defendant**; this word has the strong stress on the third syllable: **GBH**. 4 syllable words: these words have the strong stress on the first syllable: **prison sentence, terrorism, burglar alarm, drug trafficking**; these words have the strong stress on the second syllable: **police station, solicitor**. 5 syllable words: this word has the strong stress on the second syllable: **police officer**; these words have the strong stress on the fourth syllable: **suspended sentence, neighbourhood watch scheme**; this word has the strong stress on the fifth syllable: **electronic tag**. 6 syllable word: this word has the strong stress on the fifth syllable: **community service**. 7 syllable word: this word has the strong stress on the sixth syllable: **antisocial behaviour**.
- Antisocial behaviour, appeal, arrest, arson, blackmail, burglar alarm, community service, court, criminal, defendant, detective, drug trafficking, electronic tag, fine, fingerprints, GBH, guilt, gun, handcuffs, innocence, judge, jury, life sentence, murder, neighbourhood watch scheme, police officer, police station, prison, prison sentence, punishment, shoplifting, solicitor, suspect, suspended sentence, terrorism, theft, trial, victim, violence, witness.
- 3 letters: GBH, gun. 4 letters: fine, jury. 5 letters: arson, court, guilt, judge, theft, trial. 6 letters: appeal, arrest, murder, prison, victim. 7 letters: suspect, witness. 8 letters: criminal, violence. 9 letters: blackmail, defendant,

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Answers

detective, handcuffs, innocence, solicitor, terrorism. 10 letters: punishment. 11 letters: shoplifting. 12 letters: burglar alarm, fingerprints, life sentence. 13 letters: electronic tag, police officer, police station. 14 letters: prison sentence. 15 letters: drug trafficking. 16 letters: community service. 17 letters: suspended sentence. 19 letters: antisocial behaviour. 24 letters: neighbourhood watch scheme.

7. See answer to number 5 above.

8. Answers will vary.

9. There are many possible answers to this question; for example, "gun", "suspect", and "judge" all contain the vowel sound /ʌ/. Use the phonetic chart on page 152 and the phonetic spellings of the vocabulary words on pages 147-151 to help your students put the words into sound groups.

Lesson Questions:

1. a) court. b) theft. c) trial. d) fine. e) gun. f) guilt. g) judge.

2. Answers will vary. Suggested answer (from most serious to least): terrorism, murder, GBH, drug trafficking, arson, blackmail, theft, shoplifting, antisocial behaviour.

3. Answers will vary. Suggested answer (from most serious to least): life sentence, prison sentence, electronic tag, community service, suspended sentence, fine.

4. Detective, appeal, victim, criminal, solicitor, trial, suspect, witness, handcuffs, judge, court, jury, defendant.

5. Electronic tag.

6. Community service.

7. Witness.

8. **Detective** – investigates crimes; **victim** – the crime is committed against this person; **criminal** – commits a crime; **solicitor** – represents the defendant or the state in court; **suspect** – the police think that this person may have committed the crime; **witness** – knows something about the crime and gives evidence in court; **judge** – hears the case in court and sentences or acquits the defendant; **police officer** – collects evidence, and deals with all parties in the case; **jury** – a group of ordinary people who hear the case in court and decide on the verdict; **defendant** – the person who is tried in court.

9. Appeal.

10. Neighbourhood watch scheme.

11. Blackmail.

Sport:

General Questions:

1. Answers will vary.

2. Answers will vary.

3. a) 12 words have 1 syllable: ball, cup, rule, score, game, squash, cue, puck, team, goal, bat, match. b) 15 words have 2 syllables: football, tennis, racquet, final, skiing, boxing, swimming, snooker, hockey, baseball, winner, player, sailing, rugby, cricket. c) 8 words have 3 syllables: badminton, referee, ice hockey, volleyball, Olympics, athletics, stadium, supporter. d) 4 words have 4 syllables: commentator, motor racing, table tennis, championship. e) 1 word has 6 syllables: American football.

4. 2 syllable words: all of the words have the strong stress on the first syllable: **football**, **tennis**, **racquet**, **final**, **skiing**, **boxing**, **swimming**, **snooker**, **hockey**, **baseball**, **winner**, **player**, **sailing**, **rugby**, **cricket**. 3 syllable words: these words have the strong stress on the first syllable: **stadium**, **ice hockey**, **volleyball**, **badminton**; these words have the strong stress on the middle syllable: **Olympics**, **athletics**, **supporter**; this word has the strong stress on the last

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Answers

syllable: **referee**. 4 syllable words: all of the words have the strong stress on the first syllable: **commentator**, **motor racing**, **table tennis**, **championship**. 6 syllable word: this word has the strong stress on the fifth syllable: American **football**.

5. American football, athletics, badminton, ball, baseball, bat, boxing, championship, commentator, cricket, cue, cup, final, football, game, goal, hockey, ice hockey, match, motor racing, Olympics, player, puck, racquet, referee, rugby, rule, sailing, score, skiing, snooker, squash, stadium, supporter, swimming, table tennis, team, tennis, volleyball, winner.

6. 3 letters: bat, cue, cup. 4 letters: ball, game, goal, puck, rule, team. 5 letters: final, match, rugby, score. 6 letters: boxing, hockey, player, skiing, squash, tennis, winner. 7 letters: cricket, racquet, referee, sailing, snooker, stadium. 8 letters: baseball, football, Olympics, swimming. 9 letters: athletics, badminton, ice hockey, supporter. 10 letters: volleyball. 11 letters: commentator, motor racing, table tennis. 12 letters: championship. 16 letters: American football.

7. See answer to number 5 above.

8. Answers will vary.

9. There are many possible answers to this question; for example, “athletics”, “bat”, and “match” all contain the vowel sound /æ/. Use the phonetic chart on page 152 and the phonetic spellings of the vocabulary words on pages 147-151 to help your students put the words into sound groups.

Lesson Questions:

1. a) ball. b) rule. c) game. d) match. e) cue. f) goal. g) bat.

2. Olympics.

3. Answers will vary.

4. Football, American football, hockey, baseball, rugby, cricket.

5. Answers will vary. Suggested answer (from least dangerous to most dangerous): snooker, table tennis, badminton, swimming, volleyball, sailing, tennis, squash, athletics, football, cricket, baseball, hockey, ice hockey, American football, rugby, skiing, boxing, motor racing.

6. Winner. Opposite word: loser.

7. Racquet (e.g. badminton, squash), bat (e.g. cricket, baseball), cue (snooker, pool, billiards), puck (hockey, ice hockey), ball (e.g. football, tennis, cricket).

8. a) skiing, b) athletics, motor racing, c) swimming, sailing, d) ice hockey, e) boxing.

9. Answers will vary. Suggested answer (from easiest to learn to hardest): football, volleyball, squash, table tennis, badminton, tennis, baseball, athletics, snooker, swimming, cricket, hockey, rugby, American football, ice hockey, sailing, boxing, skiing, motor racing.

10. **Commentator** – describes what is happening in the match, on TV or radio; **referee** – ensures that the players in a match behave according to the rules; **winner** – the person who has won a game, match or championship; **player** – a person who takes part in a sport; **supporter** – a person who watches sport, and in particular somebody who follows a particular individual or team enthusiastically.

11. Goal.

12. Rule.

13. Championship.

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Answers

Music:

General Questions:

1. Answers will vary.
2. Answers will vary.
3. a) 12 words have 1 syllable: drum, rock, group, brass, pop, blues, string, folk, wind, jazz, verse, choir. b) 12 words have 2 syllables: oboe, trumpet, guitar, nightclub, pop star, keyboard, singer, organ, ballet, chorus, DJ, hip-hop. c) 15 words have 3 syllables: R & B, orchestra, musical, saxophone, violin, conductor, audience, instrument, stereo, classical, piano, radio, double bass, musician, performer. d) 1 word has 5 syllables: electric guitar.
4. 2 syllable words: these words have the strong stress on the first syllable: **o**boe, **t**rump**e**t, **n**ightclub, **p**op star, **k**eyboard, **s**inger, **o**rgan, **b**allet, **c**horus, **D**J, **h**ip-hop; this word has the strong stress on the second syllable: guitar. 3 syllable words: these words have the strong stress on the first syllable: **o**rchestra, **m**usical, **s**axophone, **a**udience, **i**nstrument, **s**tereo, **c**lassical, **r**adio; these words have the strong stress on the middle syllable: conductor, piano, musician, performer; these words have the strong stress on the last syllable: R & B, violin, double bass. 5 syllable word: this word has the strong stress on the fifth syllable: electric guitar.
5. Audience, ballet, blues, brass, choir, chorus, classical, conductor, DJ, double bass, drum, electric guitar, folk, group, guitar, hip-hop, instrument, jazz, keyboard, musical, musician, nightclub, oboe, orchestra, organ, performer, piano, pop, pop star, radio, R & B, rock, saxophone, singer, stereo, string, trumpet, verse, violin, wind.
6. 2 letters: DJ. 3 letters/characters: pop, R & B. 4 letters: drum, folk, jazz, oboe, rock, wind. 5 letters: blues, brass, choir, group, organ, piano, radio, verse. 6 letters: ballet, chorus, guitar, hip-hop, singer, stereo, string, violin. 7 letters: musical, pop star, trumpet. 8 letters: audience, keyboard, musician. 9 letters: classical, conductor, nightclub, orchestra, performer, saxophone. 10 letters: double bass, instrument. 14 letters: electric guitar.
7. See answer to number 5 above.
8. Answers will vary.
9. There are many possible answers to this question; for example, "wind", "hip-hop", and "violin" all contain the vowel sound /i/. Use the phonetic chart on page 152 and the phonetic spellings of the vocabulary words on pages 147-151 to help your students put the words into sound groups.

Lesson Questions:

1. a) rock. b) pop. c) folk. d) choir. e) blues. f) wind.
2. Answers will vary. The musical instruments are: double bass, drum, electric guitar, guitar, keyboard, oboe, organ, piano, saxophone, trumpet, violin.
3. Answers will vary. The different genres of music are: blues, rock, folk, hip-hop, jazz, pop, R & B, classical.
4. Answers will vary. Suggested answers: **blues**: B.B. King (album: "Lucille"); **rock**: Guns N' Roses (album: "Appetite for Destruction"); **folk**: Bob Dylan (album: "The Times They Are A-Changin'"); **hip-hop**: Kanye West (album: "Graduation"); **jazz**: Billie Holiday (album: "Lady Sings the Blues"); **pop**: Sugababes (album "Taller in More Ways"); **R & B**: Amy Winehouse (album: "Back to Black"); **classical**: Vivaldi (album: "The Four Seasons").
5. Nightclub.
6. Choir.
7. Musical.
8. Conductor.
9. Audience.
10. a) Answers will vary. Suggested answer (from easiest to learn to the most difficult): drum, electric guitar, guitar, double bass, oboe, keyboard, organ, piano, violin, trumpet, saxophone. b) & c) Answers will vary.

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Answers

11. **Orchestra** – a large group of musicians who play mainly classical music together; **group** – a number of people who play musical instruments together, e.g. a *pop group* plays *pop music*; **conductor** – the person who stands in front of an orchestra and directs their performance; **audience** – the person or people who watch a performance; **pop star** – a singer or musician who is famous in the genre of pop music; **singer** – a person who sings, e.g. in front of an audience; **musician** – a person who plays a musical instrument; **choir** – a group of people who sing together, usually church or classical music; **DJ (disc jockey)** – a person who plays music on the radio, or at clubs, or at weddings and functions; **performer** – a person who performs, e.g. in front of an audience.

Weather:

General Questions:

1. Answers will vary.

2. Answers will vary.

3. a) 14 words have 1 syllable: mist, cold, sun, snow, rain, wind, heat, fog, ice, storm, sleet, sledge, cloud, drought. b) 12 words have 2 syllables: dry spell, cyclone, drizzle, suntan, snowman, wind farm, flooding, sunblock, heat wave, hailstones, raincoat, fog lamps. c) 8 words have 3 syllables: umbrella, hurricane, tsunami, forest fire, sunglasses, prediction, winter tyres, temperature. d) 4 words have 4 syllables: thermometer, weather forecast, Wellington boots, windscreen wipers. e) 1 word has 5 syllables: thunder and lightning. f) 1 word has 6 syllables: natural disaster.

4. 2 syllable words: all of the words have the strong stress on the first syllable: **dry** spell, **cyclone**, **drizzle**, **suntan**, **snowman**, **wind** farm, **flooding**, **sunblock**, **heat** wave, **hailstones**, **raincoat**, **fog** lamps. 3 syllable words: these words have the strong stress on the first syllable: **hurricane**, **forest** fire, **sunglasses**, **winter** tyres, **temperature**; these words have the strong stress on the middle syllable: **umbrella**, **tsunami**, **prediction**. 4 syllable words: these words have the strong stress on the first syllable: **weather** forecast, **windscreen** wipers; this word has the strong stress on the second syllable: **thermometer**; this word has the strong stress on the fourth syllable: Wellington **boots**. 5 syllable word: this word has the strong stress on the fourth syllable: thunder and **lightning**. 6 syllable word: this word has the strong stress on the fifth syllable: natural **disaster**.

5. Cloud, cold, cyclone, drizzle, drought, dry-spell, flooding, fog, fog lamps, forest fire, hailstones, heat, heat wave, hurricane, ice, mist, natural disaster, prediction, rain, raincoat, sledge, sleet, snow, snowman, storm, sun, sunblock, sunglasses, suntan, temperature, thermometer, thunder and lightning, tsunami, umbrella, weather forecast, Wellington boots, wind, wind farm, windscreen wipers, winter tyres.

6. 3 letters: fog, ice, sun. 4 letters: cold, heat, mist, rain, snow, wind. 5 letters: cloud, sleet, storm. 6 letters: sledge, suntan. 7 letters: cyclone, drizzle, drought, snowman, tsunami. 8 letters: dry-spell, flooding, fog lamps, heat wave, raincoat, sunblock, umbrella, wind farm. 9 letters: hurricane. 10 letters: forest fire, hailstones, prediction, sunglasses. 11 letters: temperature, thermometer, winter tyres. 15 letters: natural disaster, weather forecast, Wellington boots. 16 letters: windscreen wipers. 19 letters: thunder and lightning.

7. See answer to number 5 above.

8. Answers will vary.

9. There are many possible answers to this question; for example, “snowman”, “cold”, and “cyclone” all contain the vowel sound /əʊ/. Use the phonetic chart on page 152 and the phonetic spellings of the vocabulary words on pages 147-151 to help your students put the words into sound groups.

Lesson Questions:

1. a) mist. b) ice. c) fog. d) storm. e) sun. f) sleet. g) cloud.

2. Answers will vary. Suggested answer: good weather – dry spell, sun, heat, heat wave. Bad weather – mist, cold, cyclone, drizzle, hurricane, snow, rain, flooding, wind, fog, ice, storm, hailstones, sleet, cloud, thunder and lightning, drought.

3. Sunblock, sunglasses. Can you think of anything else that I could wear when the weather is good?

4. Snowman.

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Talk a Lot

Answers

5. Sun.
6. Weather forecast.
7. Wellington boots, raincoat. Can you think of anything else that I could wear in bad weather?
8. Windscreen wipers.
9. Thermometer.
10. Wind farm.
11. a) cyclone, hurricane, tsunami, flooding, forest fire, drought. b) Answers will vary.
12. Winter tyres.

Animals:

General Questions:

1. Answers will vary.
2. Answers will vary.
3. a) 18 words have 1 syllable: bear, cat, sheep, ant, snail, whale, lion, dog, bee, shark, cow, horse, worm, fish, mouse, bird, pig, frog. b) 14 words have 2 syllables: zebra, spider, panda, insect, tiger, lizard, giraffe, tortoise, goldfish, monkey, starfish, rabbit, dolphin, mammal. c) 6 words have 3 syllables: crocodile, kangaroo, elephant, gorilla, octopus, butterfly. d) 1 word has 4 syllables: caterpillar. e) 1 word has 5 syllables: hippopotamus.
4. 2 syllable words: these words have the strong stress on the first syllable: **zebra**, **spider**, **panda**, **insect**, **tiger**, **lizard**, **tortoise**, **goldfish**, **monkey**, **starfish**, **rabbit**, **dolphin**, **mammal**; this word has the strong stress on the second syllable: **giraffe**. 3 syllable words: these words have the strong stress on the first syllable: **crocodile**, **elephant**, **octopus**, **butterfly**; this word has the strong stress on the middle syllable: **gorilla**; this word has the strong stress on the last syllable: **kangaroo**. 4 syllable word: this word has the strong stress on the first syllable: **caterpillar**. 5 syllable word: this word has the strong stress on the third syllable: **hippopotamus**.
5. Ant, bear, bee, bird, butterfly, cat, caterpillar, cow, crocodile, dog, dolphin, elephant, fish, frog, giraffe, goldfish, gorilla, hippopotamus, horse, insect, kangaroo, lion, lizard, mammal, monkey, mouse, octopus, panda, pig, rabbit, shark, sheep, snail, spider, starfish, tiger, tortoise, whale, worm, zebra.
6. 3 letters: ant, bee, cat, cow, dog, pig. 4 letters: bear, bird, fish, frog, lion, worm. 5 letters: horse, mouse, panda, shark, sheep, snail, tiger, whale, zebra. 6 letters: insect, lizard, mammal, monkey, rabbit, spider. 7 letters: dolphin, giraffe, gorilla, octopus. 8 letters: elephant, goldfish, kangaroo, starfish, tortoise. 9 letters: butterfly, crocodile. 11 letters: caterpillar. 12 letters: hippopotamus.
7. See answer to number 5 above.
8. Answers will vary.
9. There are many possible answers to this question; for example, "insect", "elephant", and "zebra" all contain the vowel sound /e/. Use the phonetic chart on page 152 and the phonetic spellings of the vocabulary words on pages 147-151 to help your students put the words into sound groups.

Lesson Questions:

1. a) bird. b) lion. c) cat. d) lizard. e) shark. f) whale. g) bee.
2. Note: some animals belong in more than one category! a) insects: spider, ant, snail, caterpillar, bee, worm, butterfly. b) mammals: zebra, kangaroo, panda, tiger, bear, hippopotamus, giraffe, cat, elephant, sheep, gorilla, whale, lion, monkey, dog, cow, horse, mouse, rabbit, pig. c) reptiles: crocodile, lizard, tortoise. d) sea creatures: whale, octopus, shark, starfish, fish, dolphin. e) pets: spider, cat, tortoise, goldfish, dog, horse, fish, mouse, rabbit, bird, frog.

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Answers

3. a) Answers will vary. b) Answers will vary. Suggested answers: Africa: zebra, hippopotamus, giraffe, elephant, gorilla, lion, monkey. Americas: crocodile. Atlantic Ocean: dolphin. Australia: kangaroo. Canada: bear. China: panda. UK/New Zealand: sheep. India: tiger. Pacific Ocean: whale, octopus, shark. Most places: spider, insect, lizard, cat, tortoise, ant, snail, goldfish, caterpillar, dog, bee, cow, horse, worm, fish, starfish, mouse, butterfly, rabbit, bird, pig, frog, mammal.

4. Answers will vary. Suggested answer (from the smallest to the largest): ant, bee, caterpillar, snail, worm, spider, butterfly, goldfish, fish, starfish, frog, mouse, bird, lizard, rabbit, cat, tortoise, dog, monkey, pig, sheep, crocodile, dolphin, tiger, cow, kangaroo, bear, gorilla, panda, zebra, giraffe, lion, horse, shark, hippopotamus, octopus, elephant, whale.

5. a) crocodile, dolphin, fish, frog, goldfish, octopus, shark, starfish, whale. b) spider. c) bee, bird, butterfly. d) kangaroo, frog.

6. Answers will vary. Suggested answer: a) cow, dog, fish, pig, rabbit, sheep, snail. b) Answers will vary.

7. Answers will vary. Suggested answer (from the most beautiful to the ugliest): bird, horse, butterfly, fish, cat, rabbit, dog, dolphin, lion, whale, panda, sheep, tiger, starfish, bear, kangaroo, elephant, goldfish, caterpillar, bee, giraffe, monkey, zebra, gorilla, cow, mouse, tortoise, octopus, pig, ant, snail, frog, worm, hippopotamus, lizard, shark, spider, crocodile.

8. a) bear, cat, cow, crocodile, dog, elephant, giraffe, gorilla, hippopotamus, horse, kangaroo, lion, lizard, monkey, mouse, panda, pig, rabbit, sheep, tiger, tortoise, zebra. b) octopus, spider. c) caterpillar. d) dolphin, fish, goldfish, shark, snail, starfish, whale, worm.

9. Answers will vary. Suggested answers: useful: cat, dog, goldfish (pets), fish (food), cow, pig, sheep (food, milk, leather, wool, work), horse (work, transport), bee (honey), rabbit (food, pet), tortoise (pet), worm (aerates soil). Not as useful: ant, bear, bird, butterfly, caterpillar, crocodile, dolphin, elephant, frog, giraffe, gorilla, hippopotamus, kangaroo, lion, lizard, monkey, mouse, octopus, panda, shark, snail, spider, starfish, tiger, whale, zebra.

10. Ant, bee.

11. Giraffe.

12. Snail, tortoise.

13. a) cow. b) dog. c) lion, tiger. d) bear, dog. e) sheep. f) bird. g) pig. h) frog. i) bee. j) horse. k) cat.

Cars:

General Questions:

1. Answers will vary.

2. Answers will vary.

3. a) 9 words have 1 syllable: boot, road, fuel, wheel, brake, tyre, clutch, ban, seat. b) 15 words have 2 syllables: engine, windscreen, hazard, pedal, brake light, road rage, seatbelt, driver, L-plate, gear stick, sports car, handbrake, road sign, dashboard, headlights. c) 7 words have 3 syllables: accident, side mirror, licence plate, passenger, Highway Code, battery, steering wheel. d) 7 words have 4 syllables: automatic, parking ticket, zebra crossing, learner driver, Sunday driver, indicator, rear view mirror. e) 1 word has 5 syllables: accelerator. f) 1 word has 8 syllables: breakdown recovery service.

4. 2 syllable words: all of the words have the strong stress on the first syllable: **engine**, **windscreen**, **hazard**, **pedal**, **brake light**, **road rage**, **seatbelt**, **driver**, **L-plate**, **gear stick**, **sports car**, **handbrake**, **road sign**, **dashboard**, **headlights**. 3 syllable words: all of the words have the strong stress on the first syllable: **accident**, **side mirror**, **licence plate**, **passenger**, **Highway Code**, **battery**, **steering wheel**. 4 syllable words: these words have the strong stress on the first syllable: **parking ticket**, **indicator**; these words have the strong stress on the third syllable: **automatic**, **zebra crossing**, **learner driver**, **Sunday driver**, **rear view mirror**. 5 syllable word: this word has the strong stress on the second syllable: **accelerator**. 8 syllable word: this word has the strong stress on the fourth syllable: **breakdown recovery service**.

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Talk a Lot

Answers

5. Accelerator, accident, automatic, ban, battery, boot, brake, brake light, breakdown recovery service, clutch, dashboard, driver, engine, fuel, gear stick, handbrake, hazard, headlights, Highway Code, indicator, learner driver, licence plate, L-plate, parking ticket, passenger, pedal, rear view mirror, road, road rage, road sign, seat, seatbelt, side mirror, sports car, steering wheel, Sunday driver, tyre, wheel, windscreen, zebra crossing.

6. 3 letters: ban. 4 letters: boot, fuel, road, seat, tyre. 5 letters: brake, pedal, wheel. 6 letters: clutch, driver, engine, hazard, L-plate. 7 letters: battery. 8 letters: accident, road rage, road sign, seatbelt. 9 letters: automatic, dashboard, gear stick, handbrake, indicator, passenger, sports car. 10 letters: brake light, headlights, side mirror, windscreen. 11 letters: accelerator, Highway Code. 12 letters: licence plate, Sunday driver. 13 letters: learner driver, parking ticket, steering wheel, zebra crossing. 14 letters: rear view mirror. 24 letters: breakdown recovery service.

7. See answer to number 5 above.

8. Answers will vary.

9. There are many possible answers to this question; for example, “seat”, “sports car”, and “**S**unday driver” all begin with the consonant sound /s/. Use the phonetic chart on page 152 and the phonetic spellings of the vocabulary words on pages 147-151 to help your students put the words into sound groups.

Lesson Questions:

1. a) brake. b) clutch. c) ban. d) driver. e) wheel. f) seat. g) fuel.

2. The parts of a car are: **engine** (powers the car); **boot** (a place to put luggage and shopping); **windscreen** (the driver looks out of this); **accelerator** (press this pedal to go faster); **wheel** (wheels enable the car to move); **pedal** (press these with your foot: brake, clutch, accelerator); **brake** (press this pedal to slow down); **brake light** (light on the back of the car which shows drivers behind you that the car is braking); **seatbelt** (wear this to keep you safe in the event of an accident); **side mirror** (there are two on either side of the car at the front; they enable the driver to see what's happening on the road behind them); **tyre** (rubber cover on a wheel); **licence plate** (small panel on the front and back of the car displaying the licence number of the car); **clutch** (press this pedal when you are changing gear in a car with a manual transmission); **gear stick** (use this lever to change gear); **indicator** (small lights on the front and back of the car, on both sides; they show other drivers when you intend to turn left or right); **battery** (stores power for different functions in the car, e.g. lights, radio, etc.); **seat** (people in the car sit on them); **handbrake** (parking brake); **rear view mirror** (the driver can see what is happening on the road behind them); **steering wheel** (the driver turns this with one or both hands to make the car turn); **dashboard** (the control panel in front of the driver which gives information about the car, e.g. the speedometer on the dashboard shows how fast the car is going); **headlights** (the bright lights on the front of the car).

3. Brake.

4. L-plates (learner plates).

5. **Learner driver** (has driving lessons; has not yet passed their driving test); **passenger** (sits in the car while somebody else drives); **driver** (drives the car); **Sunday driver** (a driver who doesn't drive very often – perhaps only at weekends – which makes them overly cautious on the road).

6. Zebra crossing.

7. Accelerator.

8. Wheel.

9. a) The negative words to do with driving are: hazard, road rage, accident, ban, Sunday driver, breakdown recovery service. b) Answers will vary.

10. Seatbelt.

11. Road sign.

12. Boot.

13. Indicator.

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Talk a Lot

Answers

The Human Body:

General Questions:

1. Answers will vary.
2. Answers will vary.
3. a) 31 words have 1 syllable: head, skin, bone, chest, neck, blood, throat, vein, face, hair, knee, back, hand, leg, eye, toe, heart, nail, nose, tongue, ear, foot, cheek, tooth, wrist, lung, arm, chin, mouth, brain, lip. b) 8 words have 2 syllables: finger, elbow, liver, stomach, kidney, shoulder, muscle, ankle. c) 1 word has 3 syllables: skeleton.
4. 2 syllable words: all of the words have the strong stress on the first syllable: **finger**, **elbow**, **liver**, **stomach**, **kidney**, **shoulder**, **muscle**, **ankle**. 3 syllable word: this word has the strong stress on the first syllable: **skeleton**.
5. Ankle, arm, back, blood, bone, brain, cheek, chest, chin, ear, elbow, eye, face, finger, foot, hair, hand, head, heart, kidney, knee, leg, lip, liver, lung, mouth, muscle, nail, neck, nose, shoulder, skeleton, skin, stomach, throat, toe, tongue, tooth, vein, wrist.
6. 3 letters: arm, ear, eye, leg, lip, toe. 4 letters: back, bone, chin, face, foot, hair, hand, head, knee, lung, nail, neck, nose, skin, vein. 5 letters: ankle, blood, brain, cheek, chest, elbow, heart, liver, mouth, tooth, wrist. 6 letters: finger, kidney, muscle, throat, tongue. 7 letters: stomach. 8 letters: shoulder, skeleton.
7. See answer to number 5 above.
8. Answers will vary.
9. There are many possible answers to this question; for example, “**toe**”, “**throat**”, “**nose**”, and “**bone**” all contain the vowel sound /əʊ/. Use the phonetic chart on page 152 and the phonetic spellings of the vocabulary words on pages 147-151 to help your students put the words into sound groups.

Lesson Questions:

1. a) head. b) wrist. c) eye. d) brain, vein. e) leg. f) face.
2. Answers will vary. Tip: if you print two sets of the discussion word cards you can build a human body that is more symmetrical, i.e. with two eyes, two ears, two arms, two legs, etc.
3. a) ear. b) eye. c) finger, toe, lip, skin. d) lung, mouth, nose, chest. e) mouth, lung, lip, tongue, tooth, chest. f) tooth, mouth. g) leg, knee, ankle, muscle, foot, toe. h) nose. i) lip, mouth, tongue. j) brain. k) tongue. l) finger, nail. m) mouth, tooth, tongue, cheek, muscle.
4. Heart.
5. These body parts come in pairs: elbow, knee, hand, leg, eye, ear, foot, cheek, wrist, lung, arm, kidney, lip, shoulder, ankle.
6. These body parts don't have bones in them: blood, brain, eye, hair, heart, kidney, lip, liver, lung, muscle, nail, skin, stomach, throat, tongue, tooth, vein.
7. Finger.
8. The body organs are: **brain** (for thinking), **heart** (for pumping blood around the body), **kidney** (for taking out the waste products from our blood), **liver** (for cleaning our blood), **lung** (for breathing), **skin** (for ventilation and feeling), **stomach** (for processing food and drink).
9. Skeleton.
10. a) Arm joints: shoulder, elbow, wrist. b) Leg joints: knee, ankle.
11. Stomach.
12. Blood.

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Talk a Lot

Answers

13. Nail.

Colours and Numbers:

General Questions:

1. Answers will vary.

2. Answers will vary.

3. a) 18 words have 1 syllable: nine, blue, red, three, one, eight, twelve, five, pink, ten, grey, two, brown, four, six, white, green, black. b) 19 words have 2 syllables: thirty, thirteen, fourteen, twenty, hundred, purple, ninety, yellow, forty, nineteen, zero, fifty, seven, fifteen, orange, eighteen, sixty, eighty, sixteen. c) 3 words have 3 syllables: seventy, eleven, seventeen.

4. 2 syllable words: these words have the strong stress on the first syllable: **thirty, twenty, hundred, purple, ninety, yellow, forty, zero, fifty, seven, orange, sixty, eighty**; these words have the strong stress on the second syllable: **thirteen, fourteen, nineteen, fifteen, eighteen, sixteen**. 3 syllable words: this word has the strong stress on the first syllable: **seventy**; this word has the strong stress on the second syllable: **eleven**; this word has the strong stress on the last syllable: **seventeen**.

5. Black, blue, brown, eight, eighteen, eighty, eleven, fifteen, fifty, five, forty, four, fourteen, green, grey, hundred, nine, nineteen, ninety, one, orange, pink, purple, red, seven, seventeen, seventy, six, sixteen, sixty, ten, thirteen, thirty, three, twelve, twenty, two, white, yellow, zero.

6. 3 letters: one, red, six, ten, two. 4 letters: blue, five, four, grey, nine, pink, zero. 5 letters: black, brown, eight, fifty, forty, green, seven, sixty, three, white. 6 letters: eighty, eleven, ninety, orange, purple, thirty, twelve, twenty, yellow. 7 letters: fifteen, hundred, seventy, sixteen. 8 letters: eighteen, fourteen, nineteen, thirteen. 9 letters: seventeen.

7. See answer to number 5 above.

8. Answers will vary.

9. There are many possible answers to this question; for example, "ten", "eleven", and "twelve" all contain the vowel sound /e/. Use the phonetic chart on page 152 and the phonetic spellings of the vocabulary words on pages 147-151 to help your students put the words into sound groups.

Lesson Questions:

1. a) red. b) one. c) three. d) yellow. e) pink. f) green. g) white.

2. Answers will vary, for example: a) 19 = nine + ten. b) 65 = forty + twenty + five. c) 193 = hundred + ninety + three. d) 7 = three + four. e) 48 = thirty + eighteen. f) 107 = eighty + twenty + seven. g) 31 = seven + eight + sixteen.

3. Answers will vary. Suggested answers: vibrant colours: yellow, pink, orange, red; boring colours: grey, brown.

4. a) five. b) ten. c) fifteen. d) twenty. e) thirty. f) forty. g) fifty. h) sixty. i) seventy.

5. Green.

6. One.

7. Answers will vary. The colours are: blue, red, purple, yellow, pink, grey, brown, orange, white, green, black.

8. Zero.

9. Orange.

10. a) thirteen (13), fourteen (14), hundred (100), one (1), twelve (12), nineteen (19), ten (10), eleven (11), fifteen (15), seventeen (17), eighteen (18), sixteen (16). b) twenty (20), twelve (12), two (2). c) thirty (30), thirteen (13), three (3). d) fourteen (14), forty (40), four (4). e) five (5), fifty (50), fifteen (15). f) sixty (60), six (6), sixteen (16). g) seventy (70), seven (7), seventeen (17). h) eight (8), eighteen (18), eighty (80). i) nine (9), ninety (90), nineteen (19). j) thirty

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Talk a Lot

Answers

(30), twenty (20), hundred (100), seventy (70), ninety (90), forty (40), ten (10), zero (0), fifty (50), sixty (60), eighty (80).

11. Green.

12. a) two. b) twelve. c) three. d) hundred.

Life Events:

General Questions:

1. Answers will vary.

2. Answers will vary.

3. a) 4 words have 1 syllable: birth, groom, death, bride. b) 18 words have 2 syllables: bridesmaid, stag night, midwife, widow, wedding, affair, mistress, marriage, best man, childhood, labour, coffin, friendship, birthday, divorce, best friend, first kiss, old age. c) 7 words have 3 syllables: menopause, funeral, pregnancy, engagement, employment, teenager, growing pains. d) 6 words have 4 syllables: biography, education, redundancy, graduation, adolescence, separation. e) 4 words have 5 syllables: terminal illness, qualification, custody battle, anniversary. f) 1 word has 6 syllables: further education.

4. 2 syllable words: these words have the strong stress on the first syllable: **bridesmaid**, **stag** night, **midwife**, **widow**, **wedding**, **mistress**, **marriage**, **childhood**, **labour**, **coffin**, **friendship**, **birthday**; these words have the strong stress on the second syllable: **affair**, best **man**, **divorce**, best **friend**, first **kiss**, old **age**. 3 syllable words: these words have the strong stress on the first syllable: **menopause**, **funeral**, **pregnancy**, **teenager**, **growing** pains; these words have the strong stress on the second syllable: **engagement**, **employment**. 4 syllable words: these words have the strong stress on the second syllable: **biography**, **redundancy**; these words have the strong stress on the third syllable: **education**, **graduation**, **adolescence**, **separation**. 5 syllable words: this word has the strong stress on the first syllable: **custody** battle; this word has the strong stress on the third syllable: **anniversary**; these words have the strong stress on the fourth syllable: terminal **illness**, **qualification**. 6 syllable word: this word has the strong stress on the fifth syllable: further **education**.

5. Adolescence, affair, anniversary, best friend, best man, biography, birth, birthday, bride, bridesmaid, childhood, coffin, custody battle, death, divorce, education, employment, engagement, first kiss, friendship, funeral, further education, graduation, groom, growing pains, labour, marriage, menopause, midwife, mistress, old age, pregnancy, qualification, redundancy, separation, stag night, teenager, terminal illness, wedding, widow.

6. 5 letters: birth, bride, death, groom, widow. 6 letters: affair, coffin, labour, old age. 7 letters: best man, divorce, funeral, midwife, wedding. 8 letters: birthday, marriage, mistress, teenager. 9 letters: biography, childhood, education, first kiss, menopause, pregnancy, stag night. 10 letters: best friend, bridesmaid, employment, engagement, friendship, graduation, redundancy, separation. 11 letters: adolescence, anniversary. 12 letters: growing pains. 13 letters: custody battle, qualification. 15 letters: terminal illness. 16 letters: further education.

7. See answer to number 5 above.

8. Answers will vary.

9. There are many possible answers to this question; for example, "bridesmaid", "education", and "separation" all contain the vowel sound /eɪ/. Use the phonetic chart on page 152 and the phonetic spellings of the vocabulary words on pages 147-151 to help your students put the words into sound groups.

Lesson Questions:

1. a) birth. b) groom. c) labour. d) bride. e) marriage.

2. Answers will vary. Suggested answer: **childhood**: best friend, birth, birthday, education, friendship. **Adolescence**: first kiss, further education, growing pains, qualification, teenager. **Adulthood**: affair, anniversary, best man, bride, bridesmaid, custody battle, divorce, employment, engagement, graduation, groom, labour, marriage, menopause, midwife, mistress, pregnancy, redundancy, separation, stag night, wedding. **Old age**: biography, coffin, death, funeral, terminal illness, widow.

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Talk a Lot

Answers

3. The words to do with marriage are: affair, anniversary, best man, bride, bridesmaid, divorce, engagement, groom, marriage, mistress, separation, stag night, wedding, widow.

4. Answers will vary. Suggested answer: **positive words:** anniversary, best friend, best man, biography, birth, birthday, bride, bridesmaid, childhood, education, employment, engagement, first kiss, friendship, further education, graduation, groom, marriage, midwife, pregnancy, qualification, stag night, teenager, wedding. **Negative words:** adolescence, affair, coffin, custody battle, death, divorce, funeral, growing pains, labour, menopause, mistress, old age, redundancy, separation, terminal illness, widow.

5. Further education.

6. Answers will vary. Suggested answer for a) & b): birth, birthday, childhood, friendship, education, adolescence, growing pains, first kiss, further education, graduation, employment, engagement, stag night, wedding, marriage, pregnancy, labour, birth, anniversary, affair, separation, custody battle, divorce, menopause, redundancy, old age, terminal illness, death, funeral.

7. The people are: **best friend** (supports and encourages you); **best man** (supports a man before and during his wedding); **bride** (a woman who gets married); **bridesmaid** (supports a woman before and during her wedding); **groom** (a man who gets married); **midwife** (delivers babies); **mistress** (the woman that a married man has a relationship with); **teenager** (a person aged between 13-19 years old); **widow** (a woman whose husband has died).

8.

| abstract noun: | verb: | past participle: | person noun: | adjective: |
|-------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|----------------|
| adolescence | to be an adolescent | | adolescent | adolescent |
| affair | to have an affair/cheat | | mistress/lover | |
| birth | to be born | born | newborn | birth |
| childhood | to be a child | | child | childish |
| custody battle | to have/be involved in a... | | | |
| death | to die | died | dead body/corpse | dead |
| divorce | to divorce/get divorced | divorced/got div... | divorcee | divorced |
| education | to educate/be educated | educated/been ed.. | educator | educated |
| employment | to employ | employed | employer/employee | employed |
| engagement | to get/be engaged | engaged | engaged couple | engaged |
| friendship | to befriend/make friends with | befriended | friend/best friend | friendly |
| further education | to go on to further education | | student | student |
| graduation | to graduate | graduated | graduate | graduate |
| labour | to experience labour | | | |
| marriage | to marry/get married | married | wife/husband | married |
| menopause | to go through the menopause | | | menopausal |
| old age | to become/grow/be old aged | old aged | old aged pensioner | old aged |
| pregnancy | to get/be pregnant | | | pregnant |
| qualification | to qualify in... | qualified | | qualified |
| redundancy | to be made redundant | | | redundant |
| separation | to separate | separated | | separated |
| terminal illness | to have a terminal illness | | | terminally ill |

9. The words to do with being born are: birth, birthday, labour, midwife, pregnancy.

10. Anniversary, birthday.

11. The words to do with the end of somebody's life are: coffin, death, funeral, old age, terminal illness, widow.

12. Teenager.

Nature:

General Questions:

1. Answers will vary.

2. Answers will vary.

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Answers

3. a) 20 words have 1 syllable: sea, hill, land, fire, cliff, stream, sky, plant, field, sand, lake, spring, beach, coast, crop, air, grass, tree, bush, wave. b) 14 words have 2 syllables: forest, river, winter, season, ocean, flower, valley, sunset, mountain, summer, water, desert, rainbow, autumn. c) 3 words have 3 syllables: countryside, reservoir, waterfall. d) 3 words have 4 syllables: environment, national park, geography.

4. 2 syllable words: all of the words have the strong stress on the first syllable: **forest**, **river**, **winter**, **season**, **ocean**, **flower**, **valley**, **sunset**, **mountain**, **summer**, **water**, **desert**, **rainbow**, **autumn**. 3 syllable words: all of the words have the strong stress on the first syllable: **countryside**, **reservoir**, **waterfall**. 4 syllable words: these words have the strong stress on the second syllable: **environment**, **geography**; this word has the strong stress on the fourth syllable: **national park**.

5. Air, autumn, beach, bush, cliff, coast, countryside, crop, desert, environment, field, fire, flower, forest, geography, grass, hill, lake, land, mountain, national park, ocean, plant, rainbow, reservoir, river, sand, sea, season, sky, spring, stream, summer, sunset, tree, valley, water, waterfall, wave, winter.

6. 3 letters: air, sea, sky. 4 letters: bush, crop, fire, hill, lake, land, sand, tree, wave. 5 letters: beach, cliff, coast, field, grass, ocean, plant, river, water. 6 letters: autumn, desert, flower, forest, season, spring, stream, summer, sunset, valley, winter. 7 letters: rainbow. 8 letters: mountain. 9 letters: geography, reservoir, waterfall. 11 letters: countryside, environment. 12 letters: national park.

7. See answer to number 5 above.

8. Answers will vary.

9. There are many possible answers to this question; for example, "river", "cliff", and "spring" all contain the vowel sound /ɪ/. Use the phonetic chart on page 152 and the phonetic spellings of the vocabulary words on pages 147-151 to help your students put the words into sound groups.

Lesson Questions:

1. a) stream. b) sky. c) fire. d) sea, tree. e) flower, f) air, g) land, sand.

2. Answers may vary. Suggested answer: items that you could find in a park: air, bush, flower, grass, hill, lake, land, plant, rainbow, river, sand, sea, sky, spring (water), stream, sunset, tree, water, waterfall.

3. The seasons are: spring, summer, autumn, winter. b) Answers will vary.

4. Sky.

5. a) and b) The different kinds of water are (from the smallest to the largest): water, spring, wave, waterfall, stream, river, reservoir, lake, coast, sea, ocean.

6. Tree.

7. a) The places are: beach, cliff, coast, countryside, desert, environment, field, forest, hill, lake, land, mountain, national park, ocean, reservoir, river, sea, sky, spring, stream, valley, waterfall. b) Answers will vary.

8. Environment.

9. Desert.

10. Air.

11. Crop; field, land.

12. National park.

13. a) Rainbow. b) When the sun shines on rain. c) The colours in a rainbow are: red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet.

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Answers

Lesson Tests:

Crime:

A) a) fine. b) theft. c) witness. d) jury. e) court. f) arrest.

B) 1. trial. 2. do. 3. guilty. 4. petty.

C) 1. guilt. 2. fine. 3. court. 4. trial. 5. gun. 6. judge. 7. theft.

D) Verb form: future forms. 1. Why. 2. really scared. 3. Are. 4. am. 5. get. 6. not.

E) Verb form: present continuous. 7. picking. 8. Litter. 9. Lola and Susan. 10. Yes. 11. Are. 12. not.

Sport:

A) 1. If it rains heavily the motor racing will be cancelled. 2. Mick plays rugby for the Doncaster Falcons every Saturday.

B) 1. Charlotte **is playing** basketball with her friends Jules and Mandy. 2. You **should put** chalk on your cue fairly often during a game of snooker or pool.

C) The correct stress pattern is a).

D) Verb form: present perfect. 1. How many. 2. times. 3. your team. 4. has. 5. reached. 6. it.

E) Verb form: past continuous. 7. running. 8. Because. 9. Was. 10. Yes. 11. Was. 12. wasn't.

Music:

A) 1. performer. 2. ballet. 3. classical. 4. musician. 5. chorus. 6. rock. 7. audience. 8. conductor. 9. singer. 10. group. 11. musical. 12. folk.

B) 1. b). 2. d). 3. a). 4. c).

C) Answers will vary. Suggested answer: double bass, drum, guitar, keyboard, oboe, piano, trumpet, violin.

D) Verb form: past simple. 1. Where. 2. the. 3. Did. 4. we. 5. the Roxy. 6. No.

E) Verb form: first conditional. 7. will. 8. Soul music. 9. I. 10. Yes. 11. Will. 12. won't.

Weather:

A) i) The content words are shown in black: **On the TV weather forecast last night they were predicting sleet and snow for next weekend.** ii) **If it stops raining in a minute we can go out for a walk.**

B) 1. umbrella. 2. hurricane. 3. drizzle. 4. heat. 5. hailstones. 6. cloud. 7. flooding. 8. sunglasses. 9. tsunami. 10. cyclone. 11. raincoat. 12. drought.

C) The unnecessary words are: 1. near. 2. been. 3. of. 4. has.

D) Verb form: modal verbs. 1. Why. 2. fog lamps. 3. I. 4. Yes. 5. Do. 6. don't.

E) Verb form: present simple. 7. do. 8. When. 9. Do. 10. I. 11. raining. 12. No.

Animals:

A) The stressed syllables are shown in black: a) giraffe (2 syllables). b) monkey (2 syllables). c) octopus (3 syllables). d) hippopotamus (5 syllables). e) kangaroo (3 syllables).

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Answers

B) 1. d) must. 2. c) move, a) stung. 3. b) spinning.

C) 1. b) kangaroo – because all of the other animals are domestic pets. 2. d) starfish – because all of the other animals are insects. 3. a) monkey – because all of the other animals are farm animals. 4. b) zebra – because all of the other animals live in the ocean.

D) Verb form: present simple. 1. thinks. 2. does. 3. Does. 4. does. 5. Do. 6. they.

E) Verb form: present perfect. 7. How many. 8. two. 9. Have. 10. have. 11. got. 12. haven't.

Cars:

A) automatic (4 syllables), wheel (1 syllable), driver (2 syllables), passenger (3 syllables), breakdown recovery service (8 syllables), indicator (4 syllables), headlights (2 syllables), battery (3 syllables), windscreen (2 syllables), learner driver (4 syllables), side mirror (3 syllables).

B) Starting sentences 1 and 2 are incorrect. They should read: 1. Penny has had her blue VW Golf since **before her husband died**. 2. Your **car** is illegally parked in a no parking zone.

C) Answers will vary. Suggested answer: accelerator, brake, clutch, dashboard, engine, gear stick, pedal, seat.

D) Verb form: past continuous. 1. were. 2. Whether. 3. Were. 4. was. 5. you. 6. wasn't.

E) Verb form: first conditional. 7. What. 8. Wait. 9. I. 10. Yes. 11. Should. 12. shouldn't.

The Human Body:

A) 1. c) stomach. 2. d) kidney. 3. e) shoulder. 4. f) muscle. 5. a) skeleton. 6. b) cheek.

B) 1. Our legs were aching because we'd just run over ten miles. 2. I brush my teeth twice a day. 3. Veronica's had her nose pierced at that new salon on the corner of Maitland Street. 4. Terry is showing his friends the stitches in his shoulder.

C) 1. ankle. 2. liver. 3. eye. 4. throat. 5. hand. 6. lung. 7. foot. 8. ear.

D) Verb form: past simple. 1. Who. 2. was. 3. Was. 4. was. 5. Mike. 6. No.

E) Verb form: future forms. 7. is. 8. In. 9. planning. 10. she. 11. Is. 12. isn't.

Colours and Numbers:

A) Black, blue, eight, green, hundred, nine, purple, red, seven, seventy, ten, thirty, twelve, zero.

B) 1. yellow. 2. red. 3. brown. 4. three. 5. white. 6. twenty.

C) 1. Incorrect: bleu; correct: **blue**. 2. Incorrect: fourty; correct: **forty**. 3. Incorrect: wite; correct: **white**. 4. Incorrect: douzen; correct: **dozen**.

D) Verb form: modal verbs. 1. do. 2. A. 3. Do. 4. Yes. 5. decide. 6. don't.

E) Verb form: present continuous. 7. Why. 8. Because. 9. her. 10. is. 11. Is. 12. isn't.

Life Events:

A) 1. marriage. 2. childhood. 3. birth. 4. adolescence. 5. death. 6. divorce. 7. old age.

B) 1. c) Ron and Julie have been married for eight years. 2. a) Lorna graduated from Hull University last July. 3. d) Ken's wife is terminally ill with cancer. 4. b) If you help me wash the car, I'll give you some extra pocket money.

C) The unnecessary words are: 1. the. 2. have.

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Talk a Lot

Answers

D) Verb form: modal verbs. 1. can. 2. Once. 3. Can. 4. can. 5. your. 6. can't.

E) Verb form: present continuous. 7. Why. 8. To. 9. Lee. 10. Yes. 11. having. 12. isn't.

Nature:

A) 1. **ocean**. 2. **sunset**. 3. **flower**. 4. **beach**. 5. **mountain**. 6. **forest**.

B) 1. I'm **standing** in the garden **watching** the most spectacular sunset. 2. I'll **be** really happy on Tuesday if our Geography exam **is cancelled**. 3. Michael and his brothers **are going to plant** some oak trees on the land next to that patch of yellow flowers. 4. Theresa **walks** on the beach every day with her dog Domino.

C) 1. field – because all of the other words are kinds of water. 2. environment – because all of the other words are seasons of the year. 3. beach – because all of the other items grow in the ground. 4. geography – because all of the other words are to do with the seaside.

D) Verb form: present perfect. 1. What. 2. Rock climbing. 3. Have. 4. Yes. 5. wanted. 6. haven't.

E) Verb form: past simple. 7. did. 8. the. 9. you. 10. did. 11. Did. 12. didn't.

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