

Jennifer Gascoigne

60

Activities and Games for Pairwork



photocopiable material

M



LANGUAGE

G Grammar **V** Vocabulary **P/S** Punctuation & Spelling **OI** Oral Interaction **R/S** Reading & Speaking

	SUBJECT & LANGUAGE AREA	ACTIVITY & PAGE NUMBER
A	<i>adverbs</i> Aesop's Fables <i>agreement (so/neither do I etc.)</i> Alfred the Great American English Anagrams <i>antonyms (verbs & adjectives)</i> Appearance <i>articles (a/an/the/-)</i> <i>asking questions</i> <i>auxiliary verbs</i>	G Betting Game 1 21 G The Fox & the Crow 67 G The Hare & the Tortoise 69 G Windows 1 101 G Two British Kings 73 V American English 13 P/S Spelling 63 V Opposites 57 OI Appearance & Clothes 103 G An American Holiday 15 G Two British Kings 73 G Two Famous Toys 75 G Inventions & Discoveries 45 G What's the Question? 83 G York and New York 89 G Mini-dialogues 1 49 G Windows 1 101 G Windows 2 103
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SET 1

Double-page worksheets (A and B): most of the activities are aimed at promoting accuracy. As these are self-checking activities, it is important to remind students before they start that they mustn't look at each other's worksheet until they reach the checking phase. For many of these activities, it is useful to put the students together in same letter groups (A/A/A and B/B/B) or pairs (A/A and B/B) to look through the task and prepare what they are going to say before they work in their A/B pairs (*see Notes on the Activities*). Try to pair or group the weaker students with the stronger ones where possible. This is a particularly useful technique in larger classes where you may not always be able to spend much time with individual students while they are working.

SET 2

Single-page worksheets: some of the activities are designed to promote accuracy and the answers to these can be found in the Teachers' Notes; others are designed to promote oral interaction.

SET 3

Half-page worksheets (A & B): topic-based questions to promote oral interaction. The worksheets can be used several times if you get students to swap roles and change pairs.

Notes on the Activities

* easy ** average *** difficult

AMERICAN ENGLISH

Difficulty *
Activity type acrostic
Time needed 15 mins
Language focus British and American English.

AN AMERICAN HOLIDAY

Difficulty *
Activity type gap-filling
Time needed 20 mins
Language focus articles
Notes Elicit places of touristic interest in the USA before starting, to stimulate students' interest.

ASSOCIATIONS

Difficulty *
Activity type matching
Time needed 20 mins
Language focus vocabulary
Notes Encourage students to use their dictionaries to help them do this activity.

BATTLESHIPS

Difficulty *
Activity type game
Time needed 30 mins
Language focus irregular past forms
Notes Point out that the letters in bold are the first letters of the verbs. This is important for the verbs that read backwards.

BETTING GAME 1

Difficulty **
Activity type game
Time needed 25 mins
Language focus position of adverbs and adverbial phrases
Notes If students think the sentence is correct, they should mark the box in the column under the **✓** and bet the number of points they want to in the column marked BET. The amount they bet will depend on how sure they are that the sentence is correct. If they think the sentence is wrong, they should mark the box in the column under the **✗** and bet in the same way. When they have made their bets, they must check their answers with their partners. If they guessed correctly, they put their bet in the *Gain* column; if not, they put their bet in the *Loss* column. At the end, they total the number of points won and lost, subtract the gains and the losses to get their total – it could be negative!

BETTING GAME 2

Difficulty ***
Activity type game
Time needed 25 mins
Language focus present perfect simple and continuous, active and passive
Notes see **BETTING GAME 1**

CHARLES DARWIN

Difficulty ***
Activity type multiple choice
Time needed 20 mins
Language focus prepositions
Notes Elicit from students what they know about Charles Darwin to prepare them for the activity.

Answers:

A – (P); (A); (S); (A); (G); (A); (L); (O); (G).
B – (A); (G); (A); (T); (A); (P); (I); (N); (O).

COMPOUND NOUNS

Difficulty *
Activity type word square
Time needed 20 mins
Language focus vocabulary
Notes Students must find the second part of all the 20 words. Encourage them to use dictionaries to check their guesses, spellings or meanings of words. Words are only horizontal and vertical.

CONTAINERS

Difficulty *
Activity type gap-filling
Time needed 15 mins
Language focus partitive nouns

CONVERSATIONS

Difficulty **
Activity type jigsaw reading
Time needed 20 mins
Language focus situational language
Notes Remind students they have to say the letter in brackets before they read the sentence so their partners can check it is correct. Get students to swap worksheets when they have finished so they get more practice.

DEFINITIONS

Difficulty **
Activity type crossword puzzle
Time needed 30 mins
Language focus relative pronouns

Notes Give students time in same letter pairs/groups to prepare this activity.

DIPHTHONGS

Difficulty *
Activity type categorizing and selecting
Time needed 20-25 mins
Language focus diphthongs
Notes Pronounce the model words in the table so that the students can relate the phonetic symbol with the sound.

DO & MAKE

Difficulty *
Activity type completing a table
Time needed 15-20 mins
Language focus collocations

ENGINE TROUBLE

Background The Mullah Nasrudin is a popular character in many stories from the Middle East. He is usually depicted as a kind of wise fool and many of the stories are paradoxical or apparently absurd. Sufi Muslims use them as a way of 'opening up' the mind and spirit.

Difficulty ***
Activity type jigsaw reading
Time needed 20 mins
Language focus linking sentences in a logical order/listening
Notes Present any new words. Make sure that students read all the sentences before they begin the activity.

FAMOUS BRITISH PEOPLE

Difficulty *
Activity type crossword
Time needed 20 mins

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE

Difficulty **
Activity type gap-filling
Time needed 25 mins
Language focus text comprehension
Notes Tell your students something about the Crimean War before starting this activity.
Answer: Actions speak louder than words.

INVENTIONS & DISCOVERIES

Difficulty **
Activity type information gap
Time needed 20 mins
Language focus past passive form
Notes Remind students of how to ask

for spelling as they will probably need their partners to spell the names of some of the inventors.

LINKERS

Difficulty **
Activity type making sentences from tables
Time needed 20 mins
Language focus joining sentences
Notes Give students time in same letter pairs/groups to prepare for the A/B pairwork task.

MINI-DIALOGUES 1

Difficulty ***
Activity type reading aloud
Time needed 20 mins
Language focus auxiliary verbs

MINI-DIALOGUES 2

Difficulty **
Activity type reading aloud
Time needed 20 mins
Language focus social expressions
Notes Give students time to look through the phrases before they start.

NUMBERS

Difficulty *
Activity type reading aloud
Time needed 15 mins
Language focus saying big numbers
Notes Read the examples with the class to point out the contrastive stress in the corrections – 'No, it's **9** a.m.'

ODD ONE OUT

Difficulty ***
Activity type multiple choice
Time needed 25 mins
Language focus verb patterns
Notes Make sure your students understand the words 'odd' and 'even'.

OPPOSITES

Difficulty **
Activity type completing a table
Time needed 20 mins
Language focus antonyms

PREFIXES & SUFFIXES

Difficulty **
Activity type completing a table
Time needed 20 mins
Language focus prefixes and suffixes

Notes on the Activities

SOUNDS THE SAME

Difficulty	***
Activity type	completing a table
Time needed	20 mins
Language focus	homophones
Notes	Give students time in same letter pairs/groups to do the activity before they check the answers with their partners.

SPELLING

Difficulty	**
Activity type	spelling and anagrams
Time needed	20 mins
Language focus	spelling
Notes	Give students time in same letter pairs/groups to do the first part of this activity.

ST. GEORGE & ST. PATRICK

Difficulty	**
Activity type	editing
Time needed	20 mins
Language focus	spelling
Notes	This activity could be done on or around the 17th March (St. Patrick's Day) or the 23 rd April (St. George's Day).

THE FOX AND THE CROW

Difficulty	**
Activity type	gap-filling
Time needed	25 mins
Language focus	comprehension of text

THE HARE AND THE TORTOISE

Difficulty	**
Activity type	gap-filling
Time needed	25 mins
Language focus	comprehension of text

THREE CLUES

Difficulty	**
Activity type	game
Time needed	25-35 mins
Language focus	comparative structures
Notes	Write this example on the board before the students start to play so that they know exactly what to do.

A BUS

1. big/a car
2. fast/a train
3. expensive to travel in/a taxi

Explain that the game is to guess the word in capitals at the top of the box from 3 clues. Go through the 3 sentences the students have to make as clues.

It's bigger than a car.

It isn't as fast as a train.

It isn't as expensive to travel in as a taxi. What is it?

When the students have understood, give out the worksheets and allow them to prepare their sentences in same letter pairs/groups. Help out with words they don't know. Then ask them to invent 3 new ones to ask one another.

TWO BRITISH KINGS

Difficulty	**
Activity type	information gap
Time needed	25 mins
Language focus	past tense question forms
Notes	Present any new words. Make sure that students read through both parts before starting the activity. Give students time to prepare their questions orally in same letter pairs/groups.

A's questions

1. When did Alfred become King of Wessex?
2. When did Alfred die?
3. Who gave him shelter?
4. What did the woman ask Alfred to watch?
5. What was Alfred so worried about?
6. What did Alfred pretend to be so that he could get into the Danish camp?
7. What did Alfred do in 878?
8. What did Alfred allow the Danes to keep?
9. What did Alfred start at his court?
10. Where did the famous scholars come from?

B's questions

1. When was Robert the Bruce born?
2. When did Robert die?
3. Why were England and Scotland always at war?
4. Where did Robert hide?
5. How did Robert feel while he was hiding there?
6. What happened to the web and the spider?
7. What lesson did Robert the Bruce learn from the spider?
8. Who was ruling England in 1314?
9. When did Edward III become king?
10. What did the Scots and the English sign in 1328?

TWO FAMOUS TOYS

Difficulty	***
Activity type	information gap
Time needed	25 mins
Language focus	WH-questions in active & passive forms; subject & object questions
Notes	see Two British Kings . Students will need to be familiar with <i>used to</i> .

A's questions

1. How long have people been playing with yo-yos?
2. What were early versions (of the yo-yo) made of?
3. What does 'yo-yo' mean (in the Philippines)?
4. Where did the toy become very popular in the late 1800s?
5. Why were some changes made?
6. When did Donald Duncan market it again (very successfully)?
7. Which 3 American presidents have played with a yo-yo in public?
8. When was a yo-yo taken into space?

B's questions

1. Who used to throw discs for play and sport?
2. How long has playing Frisbee been popular?
3. Who used to throw empty pie tins to each other (in their lunch breaks)?
4. When did Walter Frederick Morrison design a plastic version of the pie tin?
5. How much did it cost?
6. What did Morrison sell to Wham-o in 1957?
7. How many Frisbees have been sold since then?
8. Who started the world Frisbee Disc Championships in 1975?

TWO NASRUDIN STORIES

Difficulty ***
Activity type jumbled sentences
Time needed 20 mins
Language focus linking sentences in a logical order
Notes For information on the character of Nasrudin, see **Engine Trouble**. Present any new words. Students should work together in same letter pairs/groups before checking. When they have finished, ask them to try and tell their partner their story from memory.

VERBS IN COMPANY

Difficulty *
Activity type gap-filling
Time needed 20 mins
Language focus collocations

VOWEL SOUNDS

Difficulty **
Activity type multiple choice
Time needed 25 mins
Language focus vowel sounds
Notes Practise the models with the class to familiarise them with the phonetic symbols. Practise writing the symbols with the students before they do the last part of the worksheet.

WHAT'S THE QUESTION?

Difficulty **
Activity type matching
Time needed 25 mins
Language focus question words
Notes Give students time in same letter pairs/groups to find the questions before they check with their partners.

WORD GROUPS

Difficulty *
Activity type completing a table
Time needed 25 mins
Language focus hyponyms
Notes Make sure students know that they mustn't say the numbers in brackets, which are only for checking their answers.

WORD STRESS

Difficulty **
Activity type matching
Time needed 20 mins
Language focus word stress
Notes Give students time in same letter pairs/groups to prepare the activity before they check their answers.

YORK & NEW YORK

Difficulty **
Activity type information gap
Time needed 25 mins
Language focus question forms in the past (active & passive)
Notes Give students time in same letter pairs/groups to prepare the questions they want to ask.

Z WORDS

Difficulty *
Activity type completing a table
Time needed 15 mins
Language focus vocabulary

EXPERIENCES

Difficulty **
Activity type game
Time needed 20 mins
Language focus present perfect simple

KEEP

Difficulty **
Activity type gap-filling
Time needed 20 mins

Notes on the Activities

Language focus collocations

Answers: 1 – (H); 2 – (A); 3 – (M); 4 – (R); 5 – (N); 6 – (G); 7 – (I); 8 – (M); 9 – (I); 10 – (B).

The city is BIRMINGHAM.

MULTI-WORD VERBS 1

Difficulty ***

Activity type multiple choice

Time needed 20 mins

Language focus phrasal verbs

Answers: 1 – (E); 2 – (R); 3 – (A); 4 – (L); 5 – (A); 6 – (W); 7 – (E); 8 – (D).

1 – (O); 2 – (N); 3 – (E); 4 – (G); 5 – (R); 6 – (O). The States are (1) DELAWARE (2) OREGON.

MULTI-WORD VERBS 2

Difficulty ***

Activity type crossword

Time needed 25 mins

Language focus phrasal verbs

Answers: 3A slow down; 4A put away; 8A broken down; 10A fill in; 13A getting off; 15A turn up; 16A go away; 5D take off; 6D handed in; 7D ring up; 12D stand for; 14D get up.

NATIONALITIES

Difficulty *

Activity type word square

Time needed 25 mins

Language focus vocabulary

Notes Students could make their new word squares on the computer for the others in the class.

Answers: 1. Chinese noodles; 2. Mexican tacos; 3. English marmalade; 4. French champagne; 5. German sausages; 6. Greek yoghurt; 7. Indian curry; 8. Scottish whisky; 9. Italian pasta; 10. Jamaican rum; 11. Japanese sushi; 12. Russian caviare; 13. Spanish paella; 14. Swiss chocolate; 15. Turkish coffee.

QUIZ

Difficulty ***

Activity type quiz

Time needed 25 mins

Language focus 2nd conditional

SUPERSTITIONS

Difficulty **

Activity type gap-filling

Time needed 20 mins

Language focus 1st conditional

Answers: 1 – eat/stay; 2 – is/be; 3 – is/rain;

4 – wear/look; 5 – win/have; 6 – waste/need; 7 – take/achieve; 8 – talk/seem; 9 – be/help; 10 – solve/save.

HISTORY OF THE JUKEBOX

Difficulty ***

Activity type gapped text

Time needed 25 mins

Language focus reading comprehension

Answers: paragraph 1–[1]; paragraph 2–[3]; paragraph 3–[6]; paragraph 4 – [7]; paragraph 5 – [9].

WINDOWS 1

Difficulty **

Activity type game

Time needed 25 mins

Language focus agreement

WINDOWS 2

Difficulty **

Activity type game

Time needed 25 mins

Language focus question tags

Match an American English word from the list on the right with a British English word in the puzzles. You don't have all the American words so you will have to ask your partner for the others like this:

What do Americans say for chemist's shop?

			S				chemist's shop	1
			T				city centre	2
			A				sunglasses	3
			R				rubbish	4
			S				petrol	5
			A				autumn	6
			N				sweets	7
			D				class in school	8
			S				ketchup	9
			T				holiday	10
			R				garden	11
			I				biscuit	12
			P				aubergine	13
			E				bad (person)	14
			S				wardrobe	15

**American
English:**

truck

vacation

trash

fall

biscuit

mean

eggplant

check

candy

pants

gas

cookie

16	lorry				U		
17	trousers				N		
18	crisps				I		
19	film				O		
20	queue				N		
21	jam				J		
22	lift				A		
23	small cake				C		
24	bill (restaurant)				K		

Match an American English word from the list on the right with a British English word in the puzzles. You don't have all the American words so you will have to ask your partner for the others like this:

What do Americans say for rubbish?

			S				chemist's shop	1
			T				city centre	2
			A				sunglasses	3
			R				rubbish	4
			S				petrol	5
			A				autumn	6
			N				sweets	7
			D				class in school	8
			S				ketchup	9
			T				holiday	10
			R				garden	11
			I				biscuit	12
			P				aubergine	13
			E				bad (person)	14
			S				wardrobe	15

American English:

jelly
closet
drugstore
elevator
chips
catsup
shades
movie
yard
downtown
line
grade

16	lorry				U		
17	trousers				N		
18	crisps				I		
19	film				O		
20	queue				N		
21	jam				J		
22	lift				A		
23	small cake				C		
24	bill (restaurant)				K		

Read both parts of this story about an American holiday. Then fill in the gaps in the first part of the story with **THE** or **A/AN** where necessary.

When you are both ready, read the first part of the story aloud to your partner, who will check your answers. Then listen to your partner reading the second part of the story. Correct him/her when necessary.

First part

Last year my family and I went to ___ USA for ___ holiday. We flew from ___ Heathrow Airport and arrived in ___ New York at ___ midnight after ___ six-hour flight. ___ following morning, we booked ___ sightseeing tour of ___ Manhattan Island. We visited ___ Ground Zero, ___ Broadway, ___ Fifth Avenue, ___ Central Park, ___ Metropolitan Museum and ___ Empire State Building. In ___ afternoon, we took ___ boat trip along ___ Hudson River, past ___ Statue of Liberty and down to ___ Verrazano Narrows Bridge. We spent two more days there before heading off for ___ Adirondack Mountains and ___ Mount Macy near ___ Lake Placid. Then we flew to Denver, hired ___ motor-home and drove to ___ Yellowstone National Park, ___ largest national park in ___ States. There we saw lots of ___ hot springs and geysers, including ___ most well-known one called ___ Old Faithful, which erupts regularly about once ___ hour. Unfortunately, we didn't see any of ___ grizzly bears that were mentioned in our guide book, but we did see ___ bison and elk.

Second part

The last place we went to on our American tour was ___ San Francisco which is on **the** west coast of ___ California. **The** climate in San Francisco is perfect – winds coming from **the** Pacific Ocean stop **the** summers from becoming too hot and also **the** winters from being too cold. Our first visit was to ___ Alcatraz! **A** federal maximum security prison from 1934 until 1963, it is now one of **the** most popular tourist attractions of **the** city. Then we went to ___ Fisherman's Wharf to take some photos of **the** cable cars that take ___ people up and down **the** hills. My parents wanted to cycle across **the** Golden Gate Bridge so we found **a** place that hired ___ bikes and set off. We spent our last evening in ___ Chinatown, and that was **the** end of our holiday. We all had **a** really great time and ___ next year I plan to go back with my brother. We want to visit ___ Washington DC, Chicago, which is on **the** third largest of **the** Great Lakes, ___ Lake Michigan, and go trekking in **the** Appalachian Mountains; we'd also like to go to ___ Niagara Falls and **the** Grand Canyon if we have enough time – and enough money!

Tell your partner about your last holiday.

Read both parts of this story about an American holiday. Then fill in the gaps in the second part of the story with **THE** or **A/AN** where necessary.

When you are both ready, listen to your partner reading the first part of the story. Correct him/her when necessary.

Then read your part aloud to your partner, who will check your answers.

First part

Last year my family and I went to **the** USA for **a** holiday. We flew from ____ Heathrow Airport and arrived in ____ New York at ____ midnight after **a** six-hour flight. **The** following morning, we booked **a** sightseeing tour of ____ Manhattan Island. We visited ____ Ground Zero, ____ Broadway, ____ Fifth Avenue, ____ Central Park, **the** Metropolitan Museum and **the** Empire State Building. In **the** afternoon, we took **a** boat trip along **the** Hudson River, past **the** Statue of Liberty and down to **the** Verrazano Narrows Bridge. We spent two more days there before heading off for **the** Adirondack Mountains and ____ Mount Macy near ____ Lake Placid. Then we flew to Denver, hired **a** motor-home and drove to ____ Yellowstone National Park, **the** largest national park in **the** States. There we saw lots of ____ hot springs and geysers, including **the** most well-known one called ____ Old Faithful, which erupts regularly about once **an** hour. Unfortunately, we didn't see any of **the** grizzly bears that were mentioned in our guide book but we did see ____ bison and elk.

Second part

____ last place we went to on our American tour was ____ San Francisco which is on ____ west coast of ____ California. ____ climate in San Francisco is perfect – winds coming from ____ Pacific Ocean stop ____ summers from becoming too hot and also ____ winters from being too cold. Our first visit was to ____ Alcatraz! ____ federal maximum security prison from 1934 until 1963, it is now one of ____ most popular tourist attractions of ____ city. Then we went to ____ Fisherman's Wharf to take some photos of ____ cable cars that take ____ people up and down ____ hills. My parents wanted to cycle across ____ Golden Gate Bridge so we found ____ place that hired ____ bikes and set off. We spent our last evening in ____ Chinatown, and that was ____ end of our holiday. We all had ____ really great time and ____ next year I plan to go back with my brother. We want to visit ____ Washington DC, Chicago, which is on ____ third largest of ____ Great Lakes, ____ Lake Michigan, and go trekking in ____ Appalachian Mountains; we'd also like to go to ____ Niagara Falls and ____ Grand Canyon if we have enough time – and enough money!

Tell your partner about your last holiday.

Choose words from column A that are associated with the words in capitals on the left and write them in the spaces. Then check your answers with your partner. Your partner's answers are in column B.

		A	B
1 AIRPORT	.....	pineapple	<i>passport control</i>
2 ANIMALS	.....	river	<i>monkey</i>
3 BEACH	.....	ankle	<i>sandcastle</i>
4 BODY	.....	bomb	<i>neck</i>
5 BUILDINGS	.....	fog	<i>castle</i>
6 CINEMA	.....	drums	<i>popcorn</i>
7 CLOTHES	.....	trout	<i>skirt</i>
8 COLOURS	.....	departure lounge	<i>beige</i>
9 CONTAINERS	.....	lorry	<i>can</i>
10 COUNTRYSIDE	.....	armchair	<i>field</i>
11 FAMILY	.....	electrician	<i>nephew</i>
12 FISH	.....	lion	<i>salmon</i>
13 FLOWERS	.....	onion	<i>rose</i>
14 FRUIT	.....	butterfly	<i>apricot</i>
15 FURNITURE	.....	film	<i>wardrobe</i>
16 HEALTH	.....	suntan lotion	<i>headache</i>
17 HOTEL	.....	writing paper	<i>reception</i>
18 INSECTS	.....	niece	<i>mosquito</i>
19 JOBS	.....	sore throat	<i>traffic warden</i>
20 KITCHEN	.....	cycling	<i>food mixer</i>
21 MATERIALS	.....	return ticket	<i>stone</i>
22 MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS	.....	trousers	<i>violin</i>
23 SCHOOL	.....	lily	<i>classroom</i>
24 SPORTS	.....	grey	<i>skiing</i>
25 STATIONERY	.....	skyscraper	<i>envelope</i>
26 TRAIN STATION	.....	jar	<i>platform</i>
27 TRANSPORT	.....	homework	<i>van</i>
28 VEGETABLES	.....	dishwasher	<i>cabbage</i>
29 WAR	.....	plastic	<i>missile</i>
30 WEATHER	.....	room key	<i>snow</i>

Choose words from column A that are associated with the words in capitals on the left and write them in the spaces. Then check your answers with your partner. Your partner's answers are in column B.

		A	B
1 AIRPORT	.....	apricot	departure lounge
2 ANIMALS	.....	field	lion
3 BEACH	.....	monkey	suntan lotion
4 BODY	.....	van	ankle
5 BUILDINGS	.....	classroom	skyscraper
6 CINEMA	.....	headache	film
7 CLOTHES	.....	nephew	trousers
8 COLOURS	.....	skirt	grey
9 CONTAINERS	.....	missile	jar
10 COUNTRYSIDE	.....	can	river
11 FAMILY	.....	popcorn	niece
12 FISH	.....	wardrobe	trout
13 FLOWERS	.....	envelope	lily
14 FRUIT	.....	rose	pineapple
15 FURNITURE	.....	violin	armchair
16 HEALTH	.....	reception	sore throat
17 HOTEL	.....	platform	room key
18 INSECTS	.....	salmon	butterfly
19 JOBS	.....	sandcastle	electrician
20 KITCHEN	.....	neck	dishwasher
21 MATERIALS	.....	skiing	plastic
22 MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS	.....	castle	drums
23 SCHOOL	.....	snow	homework
24 SPORTS	.....	beige	cycling
25 STATIONERY	.....	passport control	writing paper
26 TRAIN STATION	.....	food mixer	return ticket
27 TRANSPORT	.....	stone	lorry
28 VEGETABLES	.....	mosquito	onion
29 WAR	.....	cabbage	bomb
30 WEATHER	.....	traffic warden	fog

Take it in turns to give grid references (A6, B9,) to find the 14 irregular past forms. The first letter of the verbs is in **BOLD**. Tell your partner this when he/she gives you the grid reference – for example: (B1) = F in bold. The words can be horizontal, vertical, forwards and backwards. The first one to find all 14 is the winner.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	
1		F	O	R	G	O	T						1
2				C	A	U	G	H	T			F	2
3			R						E		O		3
4			A			T	P	E	K		U		4
5		K	N	E	W				O		N		5
6	W								P		D		6
7	E	V	A	G			S	S					7
8	L				A		T			D			8
9	F			P	U	T		O		R			9
10					E		L		O		10		
11							E			V			11
12	E	R	O	W					E				12
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	
1													1
2													2
3													3
4													4
5													5
6													6
7													7
8													8
9													9
10													10
11													11
12													12
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	

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Take it in turns to give grid references (A6, B9,) to find the 14 irregular past forms. The first letter of the verbs is in **BOLD**. Tell your partner this when he/she gives you the grid reference – for example: (D1) = L in bold. The words can be horizontal, vertical, forwards and backwards. The first one to find all 14 is the winner.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	
1	T	F	E	L									1
2					S	O	L	D		B			2
3	T									R			3
4	L				M	A	D	E		O			4
5	E		B						K		E		5
6	F	E			C	U	T		E		T		6
7			G	N		H					O		7
8			A	O		G		W		R			8
9			N	W		U		E		W			9
10						O	N						10
11	K	N	A	R	D			H	I	T			11
12					K	O	O	T					12
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	
1													1
2													2
3													3
4													4
5													5
6													6
7													7
8													8
9													9
10													10
11													11
12													12
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	

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The underlined parts in *SOME* of these sentences are not in the right place. You can bet between 10 and 50 points that the word order is correct or not.

	✓	✗	BET	Loss	Gain
1. I haven't <u>yet</u> had lunch.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	—	—	—
2. I speak English and some German <u>too</u> .	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	—	—	—
3. I don't play in the basketball team <u>any more</u> . I play volleyball now.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	—	—	—
4. I'm not <u>enough</u> old to have a driving licence.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	—	—	—
5. I feel great because I've <u>just</u> had a long holiday.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	—	—	—
6. I play <u>well</u> the guitar but I can't read music.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	—	—	—
7. I <u>every day</u> check my email.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	—	—	—
8. I don't know <u>enough</u> English words.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	—	—	—
9. I get <u>hardly ever</u> bored.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	—	—	—
10. I get up <u>even</u> at 6.30 when I don't have to go to school.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	—	—	—

Check your answers with your partner and work out how many points you have won or lost.

total losses/gains

TOTAL (gains minus losses)

Your partner's answers. The underlined parts are the corrected versions.

1. I've <u>already been</u> in love twice in my life! 2. I <u>still live</u> in the same place where I was born. 3. I feel so happy today I could sing! 4. I'm too young to remember The Beatles. 5. I live quite near the school where I study English.	6. I try hard to be polite to everybody. 7. I live in the city but I've <u>also got</u> a house in the country. 8. I have <u>only one</u> dream – to get married! 9. I <u>definitely want</u> to earn lots of money. 10. <u>Fortunately</u> , I don't have any exams this year.
----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Are all these sentences true for you and your partner? Discuss them together.

The underlined parts in *SOME* of these sentences are not in the right place. You can bet between 10 and 50 points that the word order is correct or not.

	✓	✗	BET	Loss	Gain
1. I've been <u>already</u> in love twice in my life!	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	—	—	—
2. I live <u>still</u> in the same place where I was born.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	—	—	—
3. I feel <u>so</u> happy today I could sing!	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	—	—	—
4. I'm <u>too</u> young to remember The Beatles.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	—	—	—
5. I live <u>quite</u> near the school where I study English.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	—	—	—
6. I try <u>hard</u> to be polite to everybody.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	—	—	—
7. I live in the city but I've got <u>also</u> a house in the country.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	—	—	—
8. I have one <u>only</u> dream – to get married!	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	—	—	—
9. I want <u>definitely</u> to earn lots of money.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	—	—	—
10. I don't <u>fortunately</u> have any exams this year.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	—	—	—

Check your answers with your partner and work out how many points you have won or lost.

total losses/gains _____

TOTAL (gains minus losses) _____

Your partner's answers. The underlined parts are the corrected versions.

1. I <u>haven't had</u> lunch yet.	6. I <u>play the guitar well</u> but I can't read music.
2. I speak English and some German too.	7. I <u>check my email every day</u> .
3. I don't play in the basketball team any more. I play volleyball now.	8. I don't know enough English words.
4. I'm not <u>old enough</u> to have a driving licence.	9. I <u>hardly ever</u> get bored.
5. I feel great because I've just had a long holiday.	10. I <u>get up at 6.30 even when</u> I don't have to go to school.

Are all these sentences true for you and your partner? Discuss them together.

SOME of these sentences are not grammatically correct. You can bet between 10 and 50 points that the sentence is correct or not.

	✓	✗	BET	Loss	Gain
1. Marisol and Pedro are together for 2 years now.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	—	—	—
2. How many text messages have you sent today?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	—	—	—
3. That shop has closed since the end of last year.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	—	—	—
4. George is hungry because he hasn't had anything to eat all day.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	—	—	—
5. I've been looking after my neighbour's two-year-old son all morning so I was really tired.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	—	—	—
6. I never went to Disneyland but I'd love to go.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	—	—	—
7. Good news! The police have found the missing child!	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	—	—	—
8. When have you last seen Maria?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	—	—	—
9. How long have you been waiting for the bus?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	—	—	—
10. I've been hurting my arm so I won't be able to play tennis tomorrow.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	—	—	—

Check your answers with your partner and work out how many points you have won or lost.

total losses/gains — —

TOTAL (gains minus losses)

Your partner's answers.

1. Correct
2. Have you already seen that film?
3. There you are! I've been looking for you for the last hour!
4. Italy has been a republic since 1946.
5. I haven't seen those jeans before. Are they new?
6. Correct
7. Bad news! The match has been postponed till tomorrow.
8. How much money have you saved this month?
9. Correct
10. Correct

SOME of these sentences are not grammatically correct. You can bet between 10 and 50 points that the sentence is correct or not.

	✓	✗	BET	Loss	Gain
1. My uncle has been to the North Pole.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	—	—	—
2. Have you already see that film?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	—	—	—
3. There you are! I've been looked for you for the last hour!	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	—	—	—
4. Italy is been a republic since 1946.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	—	—	—
5. I didn't see those jeans before. Are they new?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	—	—	—
6. Mary didn't feel well so she's gone home.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	—	—	—
7. Bad news! The match has postponed till tomorrow.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	—	—	—
8. How much money have you been saving this month?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	—	—	—
9. I'm not going to the party because I haven't been invited.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	—	—	—
10. Have you been playing the violin long?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	—	—	—

Check your answers with your partner and work out how many points you have won or lost.

total losses/gains

TOTAL (gains minus losses)

Your partner's answers.

1. Marisol and Pedro have been together for 2 years now.
2. Correct
3. That shop has been closed since the end of last year.
4. Correct
5. I've been looking after my neighbour's two-year-old son all morning so I am really tired.
6. I've never been to Disneyland but I'd love to go.
7. Correct
8. When did you last see Maria?
9. Correct
10. I've hurt my arm so I won't be able to play tennis tomorrow.

Choose the correct prepositions and write the corresponding letters in the boxes. Rearrange the letters to make the name of one of the places Charles Darwin visited on his round-the-world voyage.

<input type="text"/>								
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Answer:

The British naturalist, Charles Darwin, was the first person to suggest that all living things evolve by means of natural selection.

He was born on February 12, 1809 in Shrewsbury, England. He wasn't a very successful student **(B) in (P) at (R) to** school, but when he was a teenager he became interested **(A) in (E) for (U) about** natural sciences and started many collections. He went to Edinburgh University to study medicine but did not do very well so he transferred to Cambridge to study theology. There he met Professor John Henslow, a botanist, who persuaded him to study geology.

After graduating from Cambridge in 1831, the 22-year-old Darwin got a job **(M) at (S) on (W) in** board the English survey ship *HMS Beagle* as an unpaid naturalist on a scientific expedition around the world. Unfortunately, Darwin suffered **(A) from (O) through (U) for** seasickness so he tried to spend as much time as he could **(C) away (G) off (K) down** the ship. Sometimes he travelled overland to meet the ship at another port.

(A) During (E) In (O) Since his long trip, Darwin spent much of his time collecting specimens of insects, animals and plant life. He also observed fossils and the various geological formations he found in the places he visited.

When he got back he began to publish his ideas **(D) around (L) on (M) into** evolution. For 20 years he researched and developed his theory and other natural history projects. Darwin came from a wealthy family and never had to work **(E) about (I) on (O) for** a living. In 1839 he married his first cousin, Emma Wedgwood, and they moved to a small estate, Down House, in Kent. They had ten children but three died **(G) in (N) for (T) before** infancy. Darwin's most famous work, *The Origin of the Species*, was published in 1859. He died on April 19, 1882.

Check your answers with your partner.

Your partner's place is **PATAGONIA**. (A); (G); (A); (T); (A); (P); (I); (N); (O).

Choose the correct prepositions and write the corresponding letters in the boxes. Re-arrange the letters to make the name of one of the places Charles Darwin visited on his round-the-world voyage.

Answer:

The British naturalist, Charles Darwin, was the first person to suggest that all living things evolve **(A) by (E) about (U) through** means of natural selection.

He was born on February 12, 1809 in Shrewsbury, England. He wasn't a very successful student at school, but when he was a teenager he became interested in natural sciences and started many collections. He went **(C) at (G) to (K) in** Edinburgh University to study medicine but did not do very well so he transferred to Cambridge to study theology. There he met Professor John Henslow, a botanist, who persuaded him to study geology.

(A) After (I) Before (O) While graduating from Cambridge in 1831, the 22-year-old Darwin got a job on board the English survey ship *HMS Beagle* as an unpaid naturalist on a scientific expedition **(L) over (N) in (T) around** the world. Unfortunately, Darwin suffered from seasickness so he tried to spend as much time as he could off the ship. Sometimes he travelled overland to meet the ship **(A) at (E) on (O) for** another port.

During his long trip, Darwin spent much of his time collecting specimens of insects, animals and plant life. He also observed fossils and the various geological formations he found **(F) down (P) in (R) to** the places he visited.

When he got back he began to publish his ideas on evolution. **(A) Since (I) For (O) During** 20 years he researched and developed his theory and other natural history projects. Darwin came from a wealthy family and never had to work for a living. In 1839 he married his first cousin, Emma Wedgwood, and they moved **(H) in (N) to (S) into** a small estate, Down House, in Kent. They had ten children but three died in infancy. Darwin's most famous work, *The Origin of the Species*, was published in 1859. He died **(A) in (O) on (U) at** April 19, 1882.

Check your answers with your partner.

Your partner's place is **GALAPAGOS**. **(P); (A); (S); (A); (G); (A); (L); (O); (G)**.



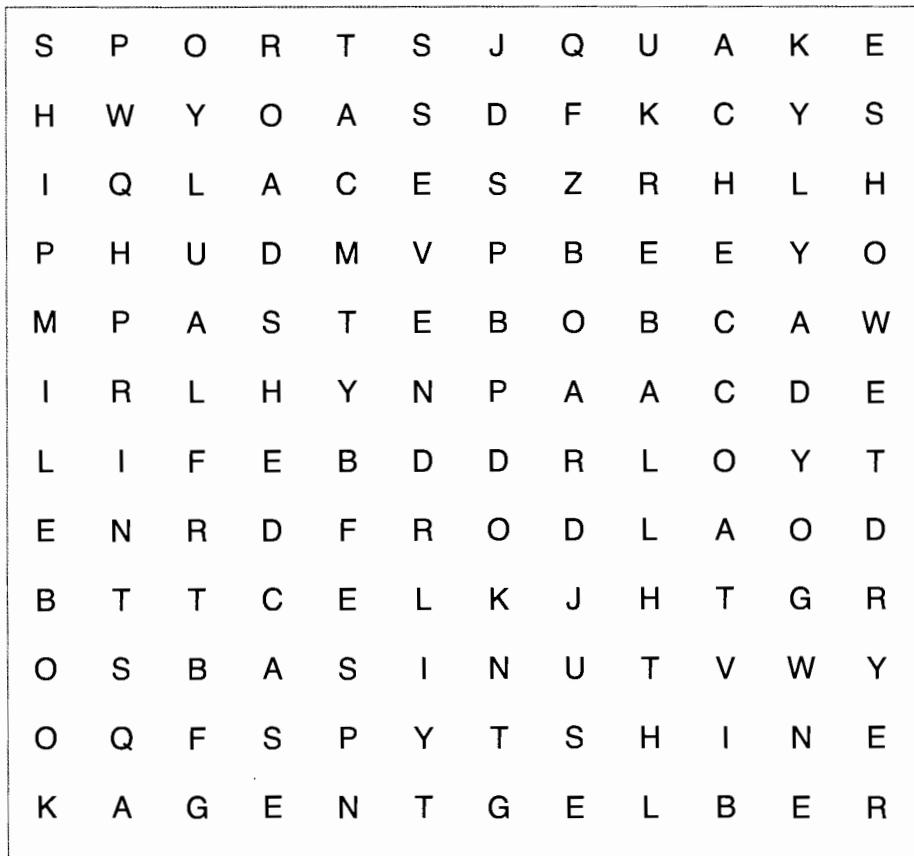
Find the second part (underlined) of these compound nouns in the word square. For 10 of them, you will have to guess what the second part is. Use the clues to help you.

1. basket_____ (game)	11. news_____ (shopkeeper)
2. *chat <u>show</u>	12. rain <u>coat</u>
3. cross_____ (you see them in cities)	13. shoe_____ (found in some shoes)
4. <u>earthquake</u>	14. <u>suitcase</u>
5. foot_____ (you see these in sand)	15. sun_____ (nice warm light)
6. <u>friendship</u>	16. tooth <u>paste</u>
7. guide_____ (useful in a foreign city)	17. wash_____ (found in the bathroom)
8. hair <u>dryer</u>	18. *water <u>sports</u>
9. head_____ (unpleasant pain)	19. week_____ (Saturday and Sunday)
10. <u>keyboard</u>	20. <u>wildlife</u>

*The two words in these compounds are written as separate words.

Check your answers with your partner.

How many can you remember? With your partner, write as many as you can from memory on a piece of paper.



Find the second part (underlined) of these compound nouns in the word square. For 10 of them, you will have to guess what the second part is. Use the clues to help you.

1. basketball	11. newsagent
2. *chat_____ (TV programme)	12. rain_____ (essential in England)
3. crossroads	13. shoelaces
4. earth_____ (natural disaster)	14. suit_____ (useful for travelling)
5. footprints	15. sunshine
6. friend_____ (between 2 friends)	16. tooth_____ (for cleaning teeth)
7. guidebook	17. washbasin
8. hair_____ (electrical appliance)	18. *water_____ (played in the water)
9. headache	19. weekend
10. key_____ (for typing on the pc)	20. wild_____ (animals and plants)

*The two words in these compounds are written as separate words.

Check your answers with your partner.

How many can you remember? With your partner, write as many as you can from memory on a piece of paper.

Fill in the gaps in column A with one of the underlined words in column B.

A	B
a _____ of yoghurt	a <u>packet</u> of biscuits
a _____ of matches	a <u>bowl</u> of fruit
a _____ of sardines	a <u>box</u> of chocolates
a _____ of chewing gum	a <u>tube</u> of glue
a _____ of coke	a <u>carton</u> of orange juice
a _____ of sugar	a <u>bag</u> of potatoes
a _____ of shopping	a <u>bottle</u> of wine
a _____ of toothpaste	a <u>can</u> of beer
a _____ of face cream	a <u>tin</u> of paint
a _____ of perfume	a <u>jar</u> of jam

Check your answers with your partner.

Take it in turns to test each other like this:

Biscuits?

A packet of biscuits.
Fruit?

I can't remember.

A bowl of fruit.
Chocolates?

Fill in the gaps in column B with one of the underlined words in column A.

A	B
a <u>carton</u> of yoghurt	a _____ of biscuits
a <u>box</u> of matches	a _____ of fruit
a <u>tin</u> of sardines	a _____ of chocolates
a <u>packet</u> of chewing gum	a _____ of glue
a <u>can</u> of coke	a _____ of orange juice
a <u>bowl</u> of sugar	a _____ of potatoes
a <u>bag</u> of shopping	a _____ of wine
a <u>tube</u> of toothpaste	a _____ of beer
a <u>jar</u> of face cream	a _____ of paint
a <u>bottle</u> of perfume	a _____ of jam

Check your answers with your partner.

Take it in turns to test each other like this:

Yoghurt?

A carton of yoghurt.
Matches?

I can't remember.

A box of matches.
Sardines?

You have the customer's part of a conversation in a café, but in the wrong order. Your partner has the waitress' part. Read the conversation together. Say the letter in brackets before you read your sentence and your partner will tell you if it is correct. Write the letters in the boxes below. **You start** the conversation.

g i f j h

- (a) Brown, please.
- (b) Oh, in that case I'll have tuna and mayonnaise.
- (c) I'm sorry. I've only got a £10 note.
- (d) Can I have a strawberry milkshake and a chicken sandwich, please?
- (e) Thanks. How much is that?

Now do the same with this conversation between a customer and a shop assistant in a boutique. You are the shop assistant. **You start**.

i f j h g

- (a) Can you show me?
- (b) Over there. Behind that rack of jeans.
- (c) Hi! Can I help you or are you just looking?
- (d) Here's a large. Would you like to try it on?
- (e) OK. What size do you want? They come in small, medium, large and extra large.

Now do the same with this conversation between a student and a clerk in an information office. You are the student. **You start**.

g i h j f

- (a) Next Saturday, in the morning.
- (b) Hello. I'd like some information on trains to Oxford, please.
- (c) What time does it arrive?
- (d) Is it a direct train?
- (e) OK. And to come back?

Change papers with your partner and read the conversations again.

You have the waitress' part of a conversation in a café, but in the wrong order. Your partner has the customer's part. Read the conversation together. Say the letter in brackets before you read your sentence and your partner will tell you if it is correct. Write the letters in the boxes below. **Your partner will start the conversation.**

d b a e c

- (f) There you are.
- (g) Sorry. There aren't any chicken sandwiches left.
- (h) That's OK. Here's your change.
- (i) OK. White bread or brown?
- (j) That's £3.50, please.

Now do the same with this conversation between a customer and a shop assistant in a boutique. You are the customer. **Your partner will start.**

c a e d b

- (f) Sure. That one over there. Next to the yellow one.
- (g) Can I take a medium too? The large might be too big.
- (h) Yes, please. Where are the changing rooms?
- (i) I'd like to see the red T-shirt in the window, please.
- (j) Large.

Now do the same with this conversation between a student and a clerk in an information office. You are the clerk. **Your partner will start.**

b a c d e

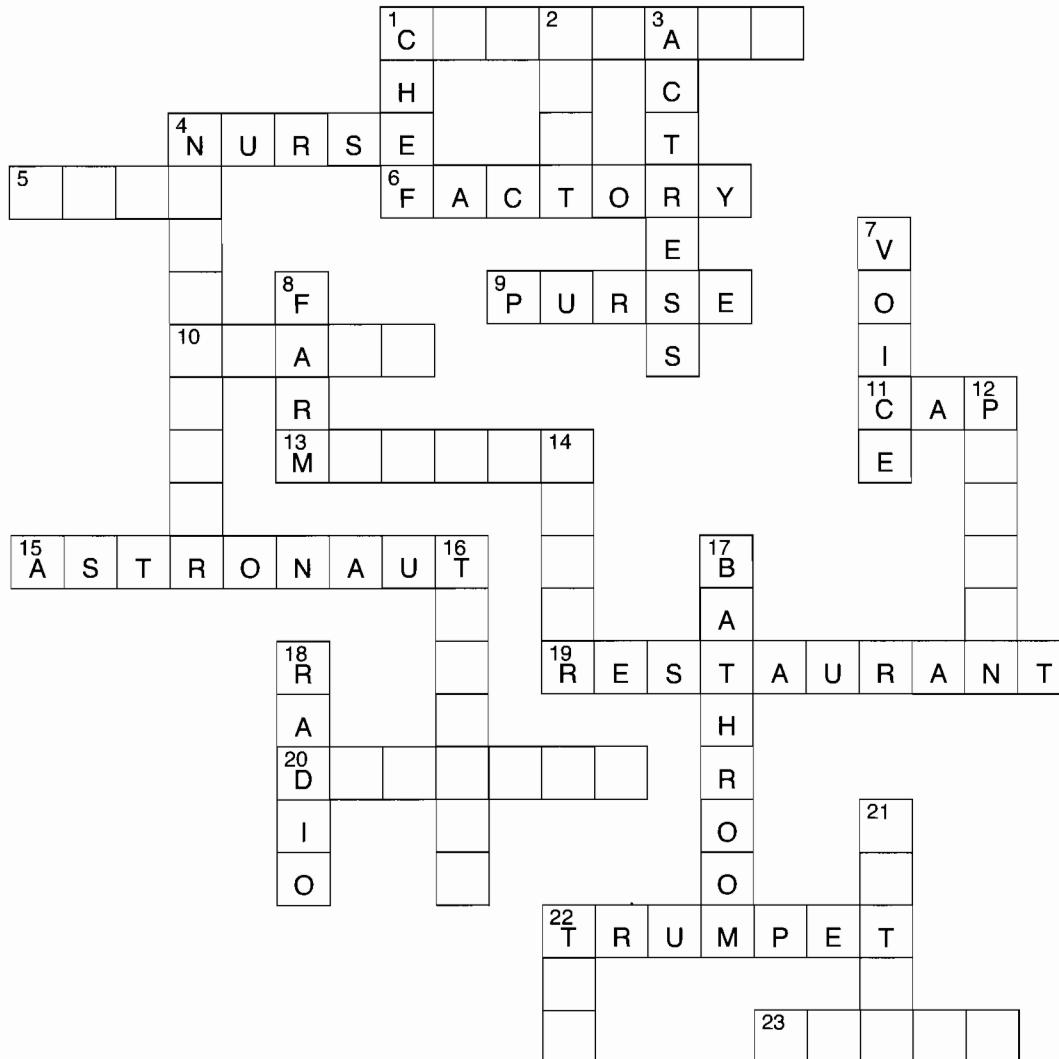
- (f) There's a direct train back to London at 18.20.
- (g) Certainly. When would you like to go?
- (h) No. You'll have to change at Reading.
- (i) Right. Well, there's one at 10.15.
- (j) At 11.45.

Change papers with your partner and read the conversations again.

Before you start, check that you know the meanings of the words in your part of the crossword. Then complete the crossword by taking it in turns to ask each other for the missing words like this:

A: What's 1 across?/ What's 2 down?

B: It's something that / It's a place where / It's a person/someone who

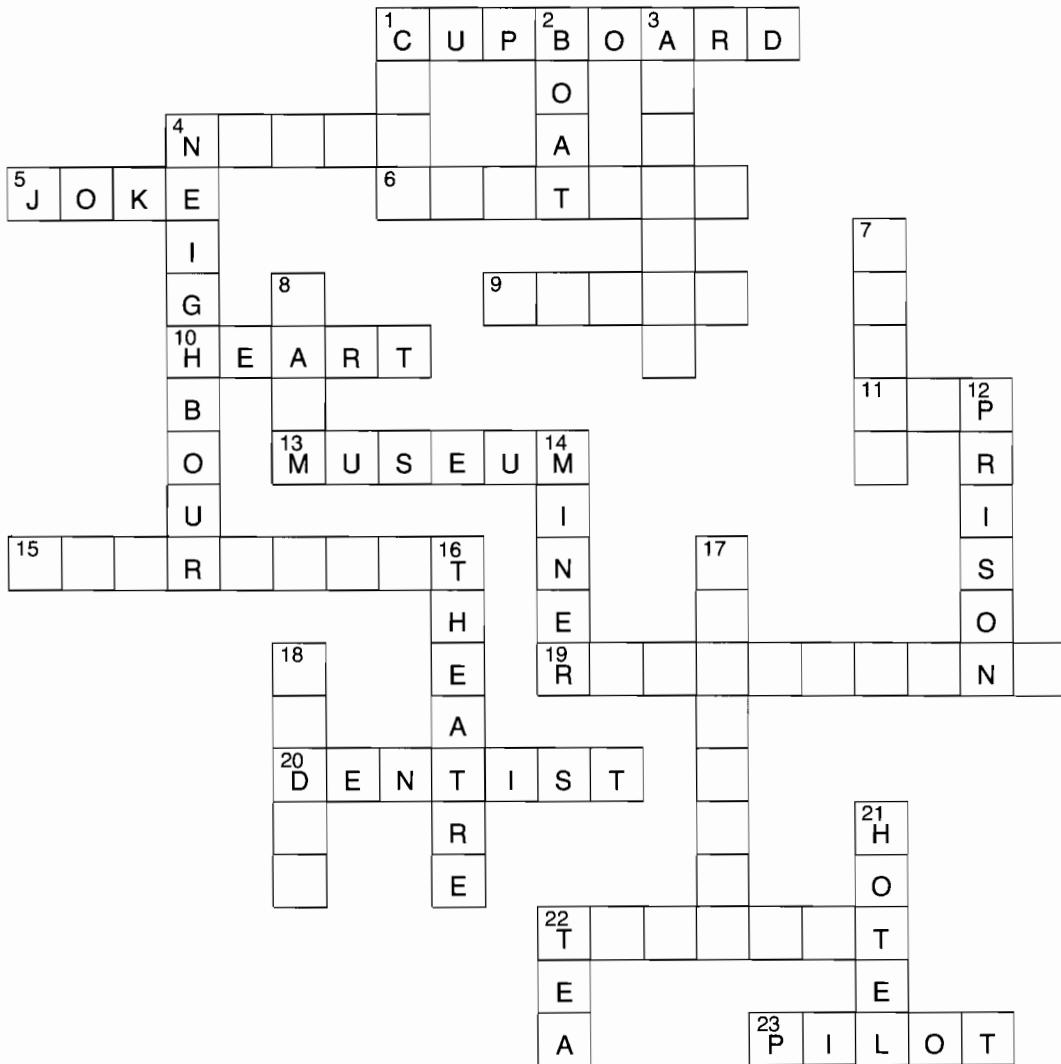


Check your answers with your partner.

Before you start, check that you know the meanings of the words in your part of the crossword. Then complete the crossword by taking it in turns to ask each other for the missing words like this:

A: What's 4 across?/ What's 3 down?

B: It's something that / It's a place where / It's a person/someone who



Check your answers with your partner.

Practise the pronunciation of the diphthongs in the table. Use the models to help you.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
sound	/eɪ/	/əʊ/	/aɪ/	/au/	/ɔɪ/	/ɪə/	/eə/
model	name	no	my	cow	boy	hear	wear

<i>pain</i>	<i>loaf</i>	<i>climb</i>	<i>house</i>	<i>boil</i>	<i>beard</i>	<i>square</i>	
<i>train</i>	<i>snow</i>	<i>right</i>	<i>out</i>	<i>toy</i>	<i>here</i>	<i>they're</i>	
<i>wait</i>	<i>woke</i>	<i>white</i>	<i>town</i>	<i>voice</i>	<i>near</i>	<i>where</i>	

Write these words in the spaces in the table under the correct sound. Check your answers with your partner.

beer	date	join
boat	dear	like
buy	die	loud
care	fair	mouse
chair	found	noise
clear	game	phone
close	grey	point

Say these words to your partner. Use the models in the table to help you with the pronunciation.

1. /kleə/ Clare	4. /skeɪt/ skate	7. /prɪə/ pier
2. /bəʊt/ boat	5. /haɪt/ height	8. /nəʊz/ nose
3. /taʊl/ towel	6. /dʒɔɪn/ join	

Listen to your partner. Underline the word you hear.

1. /drain/ drain; /draʊn/ drown	5. /bɔɪ/ boy; /baʊ/ bow
2. /preɪd/ prayed; /praʊd/ proud	6. /traɪ/ try; /tri/ tray
3. /spaɪd/ spied; /speɪd/ spade	7. /səʊ/ so; /seɪ/ say
4. /riəl/ real; /reɪl/ rail	8. /heə/ hair; /hɪə/ here

Check your answers with your partner.

Practise the pronunciation of the diphthongs in the table. Use the models to help you.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
sound	/eɪ/	/əʊ/	/aɪ/	/au/	/ɔɪ/	/ɪə/
model	name	no	my	cow	boy	hear
	date	boat	buy	found	join	beer
	game	close	die	loud	noise	clear
	grey	phone	like	mouse	point	chair
.....
.....
.....

Write these words in the spaces in the table under the correct sound. Check your answers with your partner.

beard	out	toy
boil	pain	train
climb	right	voice
here	snow	wait
house	square	where
loaf	they're	white
near	town	woke

Listen to your partner. Underline the word you hear.

1. /kleə/ Clare;	/klɪə/ clear	5. /heɪt/ height;	/hæt/ hate
2. /bəʊt/ boat;	/baɪt/ bite	6. /dʒeɪn/ Jane;	/dʒɔɪn/ join
3. /taʊl/ towel;	/tɔɪl/ tail	7. /pɪə/ pier;	/peə/ pair
4. /skeɪt/ skate;	/skaut/ scout	8. /nɔɪz/ noise;	/nəuz/ nose

Check your answers with your partner.

Say these words to your partner. Use the models in the table to help you with the pronunciation.

1. /draʊn/ drown	4. /riəl/ real	7. /səʊ/ so
2. /preɪd/ prayed	5. /bɔɪ/ boy	8. /heə/ hair
3. /speɪd/ spade	6. /traɪ/ try	

Write these words and phrases in the correct box.

a phone call your hair a noise friends some shopping a promise
well in an exam a model aeroplane a crossword puzzle karate

do

your homework the washing up aerobics an exam an exercise

make

a mistake a cake omelettes the bed lunch

Check your answers with your partner.

Ask your partner questions using the expressions.

Do you know anyone who does aerobics?
Have you ever done aerobics?
When was the last time you did an exam?
Do you like doing the washing up?
Who does the washing up at home?
Where do you do your homework?
Do you do your homework as soon as you get home?
Did you do this exercise well?

Are you good at making cakes?
Have you ever made an apple cake?
Who makes lunch in your house at the weekend?
How do you feel when you make a mistake?
Did you make your bed this morning?
Can you make omelettes?
How do you make omelettes?

Write these words and phrases in the correct box.

a mistake your homework the washing up a cake aerobics omelettes
an exam an exercise the bed lunch

do

your hair some shopping well in an exam a crossword puzzle karate

make

a phone call a noise friends a promise a model aeroplane

Check your answers with your partner.

Ask your partner questions using the expressions.

How long does it take you to do your hair in the morning?

How often do you do your hair?

Where does your family do the weekly shopping?

Did you do well in the last English test?

Do you like doing crossword puzzles?

Have you ever wanted to do karate?

Do you know anyone who does karate?

When did you last make a phone call?

How many phone calls have you made today?

Do your neighbours make a lot of noise?

Which machines make the most noise?

Do you make friends easily?

How can people make English-speaking friends?

When you make a promise, do you usually keep it?

Have you ever made a model aeroplane?

You have half the sentences in this Nasrudin story and your partner the other half. Tell the story together. Read through your sentences before you start. Then take it in turns to read out a sentence, saying the letter in brackets first. Your partner will tell you if it is correct. Write the letters in the boxes below.

You start with the first sentence in the story – e.

e – q – – m – – s – – n – – l – – r – – o – – k – – p – – t

(a) 'I only hope they don't have any problems with that last engine.'

(b) 'We can continue our flight on the one engine that is working. Unfortunately, this will mean we will arrive two hours late.'

(c) 'We can continue our flight on the other three engines. However, this will mean that we will arrive fifteen minutes later than scheduled.'

(d) 'We can continue our flight on two engines but it will mean that we will arrive an hour later than scheduled.'

(e) Nasrudin wanted to go to Istanbul to see his sister.

(f) Once again Nasrudin told them to keep calm.

(g) Nasrudin tried to calm them down.

(h) While they were flying over the Alps, the pilot made an announcement.

(i) A little later the pilot spoke to the passengers for a third time.

(j) A little later, the pilot made a second announcement.

Try telling each other the story from memory.

You have half the sentences in this Nasrudin story and your partner the other half. Tell the story together. Read through your sentences before you start. Then take it in turns to read out a sentence, saying the letter in brackets first. Your partner will tell you if it is correct. Write the letters in the boxes below.

Your partner will start with the first sentence in the story. You continue with the second – q.

e – q – h – – c – – g – – j – – d – – f – – i – – b – – a –

(k) 'I am afraid that we are now having problems with the third engine. Please do not worry!'

(l) 'I'm very sorry to tell you that we are having problems with another engine. Please do not worry!'

(m) 'This is your pilot speaking. I'm afraid that we are having problems with one of the engines. Please do not worry!'

(n) 'After all, what difference does fifteen minutes make?' he told them.

(o) He said, 'An hour is nothing. After all, it's better than walking.'

(p) 'Two hours!' Nasrudin exclaimed.

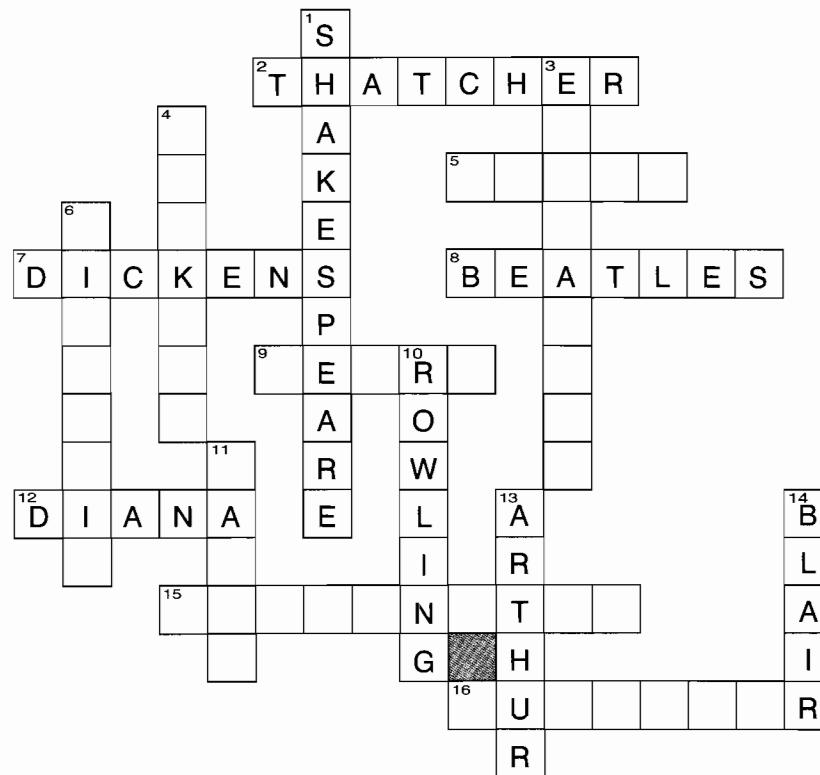
(q) He decided to go by air because it was faster.

(r) This time the men started to complain loudly and some of the women started crying.

(s) When they heard this, the passengers started to panic.

(t) If they do, we could be up here for ever!'

Try telling each other the story from memory.



Write the missing clue references (A = across; D = down) and fill in the missing letters in the crossword puzzle. The number of letters in the name is in brackets.

_____ The first name of a secret agent who liked his martinis shaken not stirred. (5)

8A John, Paul, George and Ringo were members of this group.

_____ King VIII had 6 wives and was the father of 3D. (5)

2A The surname of the first British woman Prime Minister.

_____ This queen ruled the United Kingdom for 64 years. (8)

12A She was a beautiful princess who died in a car crash.

_____ This character was shipwrecked in a land where the people were very small. (8)

13D This king sat at a round table with his knights.

_____ This little girl fell down a rabbit hole and met lots of strange characters. (5)

1D The surname of the dramatist who wrote *Romeo and Juliet* and *Hamlet*.

_____ This famous duke won a big battle at Waterloo against Napoleon. (10)

7A The surname of the creator of *Oliver Twist*.

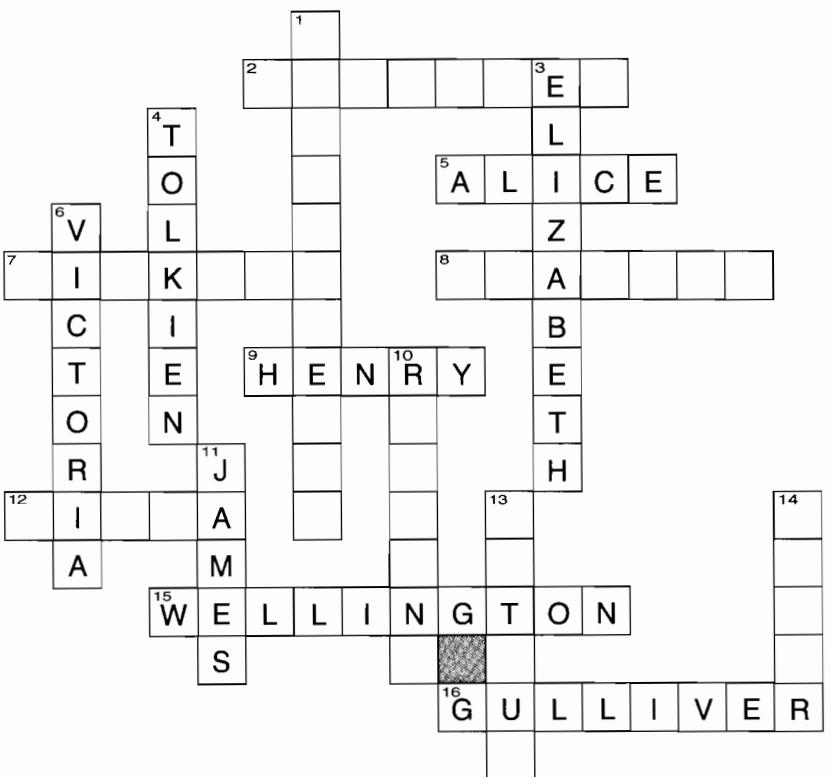
_____ She was queen when 1D was writing plays. (9)

14D The surname of the British Prime Minister on 9/11/01.

_____ The surname of the writer of *The Lord of the Rings*. (7)

10D The surname of the writer who created *Harry Potter*.

Check your answers with your partner.



Write the missing clue references (A = across; D = down) and fill in the missing letters in the crossword puzzle. The number of letters in the name is in brackets.

11D The first name of a secret agent who liked his martinis shaken not stirred.
 ___ John, Paul, George and Ringo were members of this group. (7)

9A King VIII had 6 wives and was the father of 3D.
 ___ The surname of the first British woman Prime Minister. (8)

6D This queen ruled the United Kingdom for 64 years.
 ___ She was a beautiful princess who died in a car crash. (5)

16A This character was shipwrecked in a land where the people were very small.
 ___ This king sat at a round table with his knights. (6)

5A This little girl fell down a rabbit hole and met lots of strange characters.
 ___ The surname of the dramatist who wrote *Romeo and Juliet* and *Hamlet*. (11)

15A This famous duke won a big battle at Waterloo against Napoleon.
 ___ The surname of the creator of *Oliver Twist*. (7)

3D She was queen when 1D was writing plays.
 ___ The surname of the British Prime Minister on 9/11/01. (5)

4D The surname of the writer of *The Lord of the Rings*.
 ___ The surname of the writer who created *Harry Potter*. (7)

Check your answers with your partner.

Read the story about the life of Florence Nightingale. Complete the first part with the words in the box below. Write the corresponding letters in brackets in the numbered squares (1-13) in the table at the bottom of the page to make the first half of an English proverb. Check your answers with your partner, who has the second half, and discover the complete proverb. Then take it in turns to read the story aloud.

(L) now (N) however (A) later (S) her (A) were (E) the (K) to
(S) because (P) like (T) at (C) where (I) didn't (O) soon

Florence Nightingale (1820-1910), British nurse, hospital reformer, and founder of the nursing profession, was born in Florence, Italy on May 12th, 1820. Her parents (1) _____ very wealthy. They owned a big house and land in the county of Derbyshire in England, (2) _____ she grew up. Florence received a classical education (3) _____ home from her father. In those days, girls like Florence (4) _____ have jobs; they were expected to marry as (5) _____ as they could find a suitable husband. (6) _____, Florence didn't want to get married; she wanted to be a nurse. (7) _____ parents were not happy about her decision (8) _____ they thought that nurses were (9) _____ servants – and Florence was a lady, not a servant. But Florence was determined to follow her dream. In 1849 she went abroad to study (10) _____ European hospital system. A year (11) _____, in 1850, she was training in hospitals in Egypt and Germany. Then in 1851, she returned (12) _____ England where she got a job as a superintendent in a hospital for women in London. She was (13) _____ financially independent of her family.

In 1853, the Crimean War started. She had heard that the conditions in the military hospitals there were very bad. So the following year, Florence volunteered to take some nurses to work there. When she arrived, she was horrified at what she saw. Sick and wounded soldiers were lying on the floor without beds; big rats were running around everywhere. She also found very few bandages and there was no soap, towels or washbasins. She immediately started organizing the cleaning of the hospital and planning a schedule for nursing care and diets. Because of her habit of walking around the hospital at night with a lamp, she was known as "the Lady with the Lamp". Thanks to her hard work, many of the sick and wounded men survived.

After the war, Florence founded the Nightingale School and Home for Nurses at St Thomas's Hospital, London. The opening of this school was the beginning of professional education in nursing. Florence died in London on August 13, 1910.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27		
															O	U	D	E	R	T	H	A	N	W	O	R	D	S

Read the story about the life of Florence Nightingale. Complete the second part with the words in the box below. Write the corresponding letters in brackets in the numbered squares (15-27) in the table at the bottom of the page to make the second half of an English proverb. Check your answers with your partner, who has the first half, and discover the complete proverb. Then take it in turns to read the story aloud.

Florence Nightingale (1820-1910), British nurse, hospital reformer, and founder of the nursing profession, was born in Florence, Italy on May 12th, 1820. Her parents were very wealthy. They owned a big house and land in the county of Derbyshire in England, where she grew up. Florence received a classical education at home from her father. In those days, girls like Florence didn't have jobs; they were expected to marry as soon as they could find a suitable husband. However, Florence didn't want to get married; she wanted to be a nurse. Her parents were not happy about her decision because they thought that nurses were like servants – and Florence was a lady, not a servant. But Florence was determined to follow her dream. In 1849 she went abroad to study the European hospital system. A year later, in 1850, she was training in hospitals in Egypt and Germany. Then in 1851, she returned to England where she got a job as a superintendent in a hospital for women in London. She was now financially independent of her family.

(E) some (D) after (R) she (D) very (S) in (A) the (O) as
(T) without (H) no (W) around (R) to (N) and (U) had

In 1853, the Crimean War started. She (15) _____ heard that the conditions in the military hospitals there were (16) _____ bad. So the following year, Florence volunteered to take (17) _____ nurses to work there. When she arrived, (18) _____ was horrified at what she saw. Sick and wounded soldiers were lying on the floor (19) _____ beds; big rats were running around everywhere. She also found very few bandages and there was (20) _____ soap, towels or washbasins. She immediately started organizing the cleaning of (21) _____ hospital and planning a schedule for nursing care (22) _____ diets. Because of her habit of walking (23) _____ the hospital at night with a lamp, she was known (24) _____ "the Lady with the Lamp". Thanks (25) _____ her hard work, many of the sick and wounded men survived. (26) _____ the war, Florence founded the Nightingale School and Home for Nurses at St Thomas's Hospital, London. The opening of this school was the beginning of professional education (27) _____ nursing. Florence died in London on August 13, 1910.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
A	C	T	I	O	N	S	S	P	E	A	K	L	O													

Complete the table by asking your partner for the missing information like this:

What was invented by Felix Hoffman?

Aspirin.

Who was aspirin invented by?

Felix Hoffman.

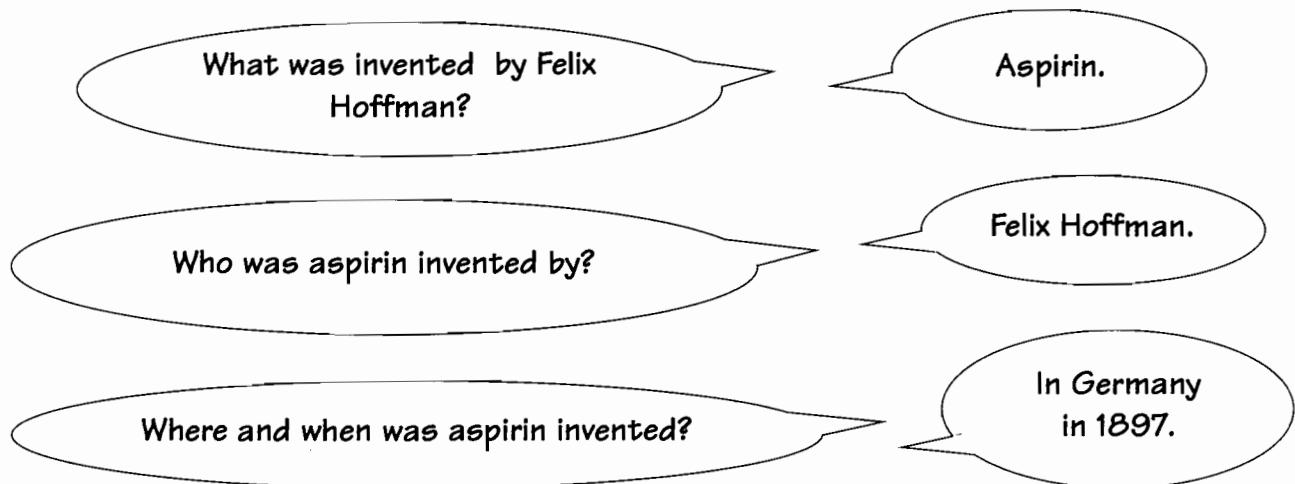
Where and when was aspirin invented?

In Germany
in 1897.

Take it in turns. You start.

		by whom?	where?	when?
1.	Aspirin was invented	Felix Hoffman	Germany	1897
2.	..... were invented	Frank X. MacNamara	the USA	1950
3.	DNA was discovered	James Watson and Francis Crick	England	1953
4.	Dynamite was invented	.....	Sweden	1867
5.	Email was invented	Ray Tomlinson	the USA	1971
6.	Penicillin was discovered	Sir Alexander Fleming	.....	.....
7.	Post-It notes were invented	Spencer Ferguson Silver	the USA	1970
8.	..... were invented	James Russell	the USA	1965
9.	Ring-pull cans were invented	Ernie Fraze	the USA	1965
10.	The battery was invented	.....	Italy	1799
11.	The light bulb was invented	Joseph Swan	England	1860
12.	The mobile phone was invented	Jouko Tattari	.....	.....
13.	The rings around Saturn were discovered	Christian Huygens	The Netherlands	1659
14.	..... was discovered	Nicolaus Copernicus	Warsaw	1543
15.	The telephone was invented	Alexander Graham Bell	.....	.....
16.	The World Wide Web was invented	Tim Berners-Lee	England	1989

Complete the table by asking your partner for the missing information like this:



Take it in turns. Your partner will start.

	by whom?	where?	when?
1. Aspirin was invented	Felix Hoffman	Germany	1897
2. Credit cards were invented	Frank X. MacNamara	the USA	1950
3. was discovered	James Watson and Francis Crick	England	1953
4. Dynamite was invented	Alfred Nobel	Sweden	1867
5. Email was invented	.....	the USA	1971
6. Penicillin was discovered	Sir Alexander Fleming	Scotland	1928
7. Post-It notes were invented	Spencer Ferguson Silver	.....	.....
8. Compact discs were invented	James Russell	the USA	1965
9. were invented	Ernie Fraze	the USA	1965
10. The battery was invented	Alessandro Volta	Italy	1799
11. The light bulb was invented	.....	England	1860
12. The mobile phone was invented	Jouko Tattari	Finland	1973
13. The rings around Saturn were discovered	Christian Huygens	.....	.....
14. The solar system was discovered	Nicolaus Copernicus	Warsaw	1543
15. was invented	Alexander Graham Bell	Scotland	1876
16. The World Wide Web was invented	.....	England	1989

Make 12 good sentences from the tables. Use the phrases only **ONCE**. Take it in turns with your partner to read them aloud. Your partner will check they are correct.

I don't have much free time I got up late this morning	so and but	so did my brother. my sister does. I don't have many hobbies. I missed the bus. neither does my brother. my sister didn't.
I joined the chess club I've stopped eating chocolate	because although to	I don't have much time to play. I love it. it's not good for me. it's a game I like a lot. try to improve my skin. improve my game.

Your partner's answers. Put a cross in the boxes next to the sentences when your partner says them.

<input type="checkbox"/> I go swimming twice a week	because	I need to exercise.
<input type="checkbox"/> I go swimming twice a week	although	I don't like water very much.
<input type="checkbox"/> I go swimming twice a week	to	keep myself fit.
<input type="checkbox"/> I'm going to buy an electric guitar	because	I want to learn to play it.
<input type="checkbox"/> I'm going to buy an electric guitar	although	I already have one.
<input type="checkbox"/> I'm going to buy an electric guitar	to	play in my free time.
<input type="checkbox"/> I love music	so	I often go to concerts.
<input type="checkbox"/> I love music	and	so does my brother.
<input type="checkbox"/> I love music	but	my sister doesn't.
<input type="checkbox"/> I didn't take the bus to school	so	I arrived late.
<input type="checkbox"/> I didn't take the bus to school	and	neither did my brother.
<input type="checkbox"/> I didn't take the bus to school	but	my sister did.

Make 12 good sentences from the tables. Use the phrases only **ONCE**. Take it in turns with your partner to read them aloud. Your partner will check they are correct.

I go swimming twice a week I'm going to buy an electric guitar	because although to	I don't like water very much. I need to exercise. I already have one. play in my free time. keep myself fit. I want to learn to play it.
I love music I didn't take the bus to school	so and but	my sister doesn't. neither did my brother. I often go to concerts. my sister did. so does my brother. I arrived late.

Your partner's answers. Put a cross in the boxes next to the sentences when your partner says them.

<input type="checkbox"/> I don't have much free time	so	I don't have many hobbies.
<input type="checkbox"/> I don't have much free time	and	neither does my brother.
<input type="checkbox"/> I don't have much free time	but	my sister does.
<input type="checkbox"/> I got up late this morning	so	I missed the bus.
<input type="checkbox"/> I got up late this morning	and	so did my brother.
<input type="checkbox"/> I got up late this morning	but	my sister didn't.
<input type="checkbox"/> I joined the chess club	because	it's a game I like a lot.
<input type="checkbox"/> I joined the chess club	although	I don't have much time to play.
<input type="checkbox"/> I joined the chess club	to	improve my game.
<input type="checkbox"/> I've stopped eating chocolate	because	it's not good for me.
<input type="checkbox"/> I've stopped eating chocolate	although	I love it.
<input type="checkbox"/> I've stopped eating chocolate	to	try to improve my skin.

Fill in the missing auxiliary verbs. Use contracted forms when possible.

When you've finished, check each other's answers by reading the mini-dialogues aloud. Then change roles and read them again.

It's my birthday today!

..... it? Many happy returns!

I adore Brad Pitt!

So !!

I was stopped by the police yesterday.

..... you? What for?

I don't think it will be very cold tomorrow.

Neither I. We won't need to take jackets.

The supermarket stays open till 9 today, doesn't it?

Yes, that's right, it Do you need to go?

Have you taken your driving test yet?

No, I haven't. you?

I got a new DVD player.

Have you? Can I come and see it?

I go out last night.

Neither did I. I was too tired.

My parents going to China next week.

Are they? Have they been there before?

I want to go to university.

Don't you? I do. I want to get a degree in law.

I never been to London.

Haven't you? You really must go. I've been three times!

It was a good game, it? Tom played really well.

Yes, he did. So did George.

Fill in the missing auxiliary verbs. Use contracted forms when possible.

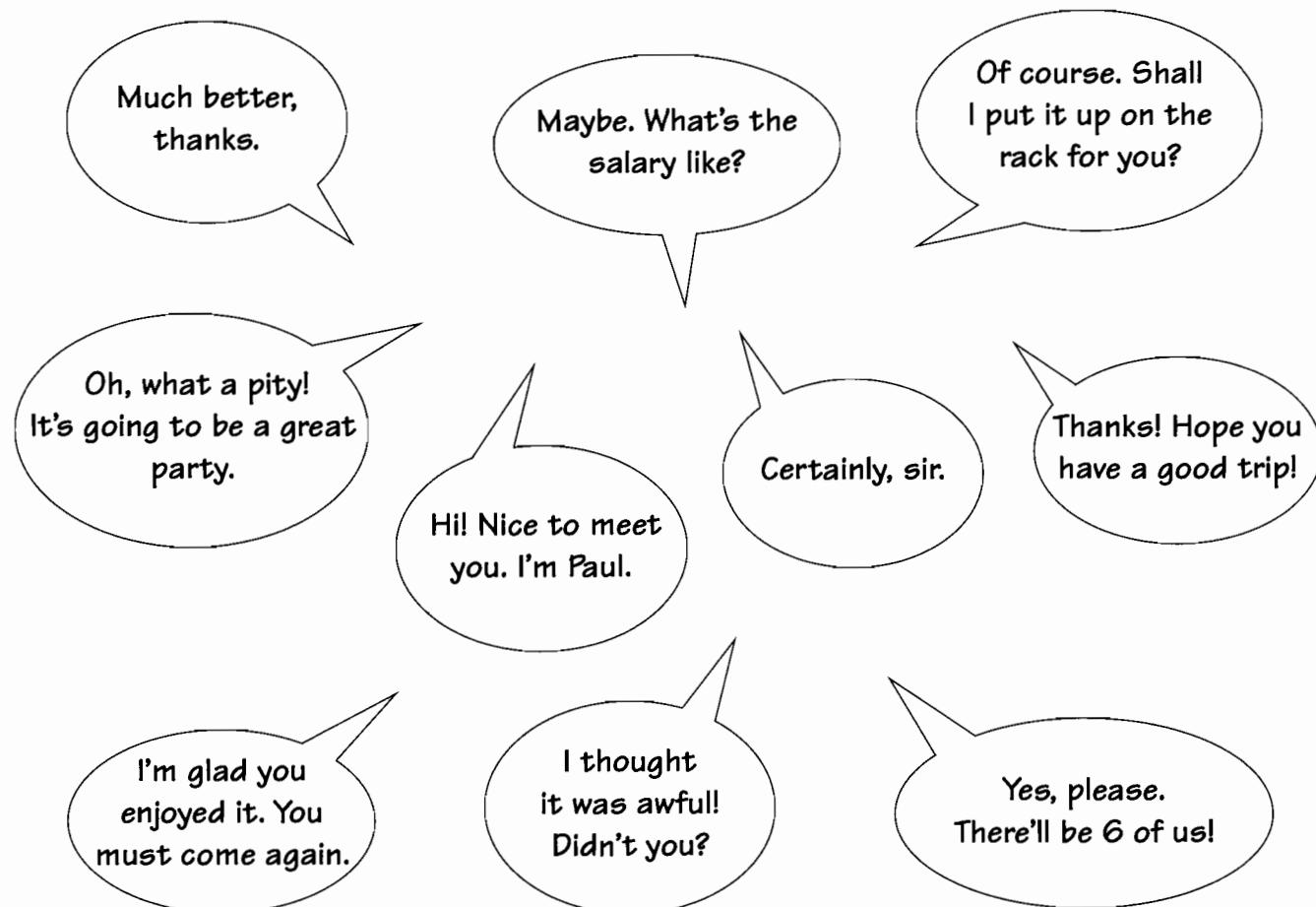
When you've finished, check each other's answers by reading the mini-dialogues aloud. Then change roles and read them again.

<p>It' my birthday today!</p> <p>I adore Brad Pitt.</p> <p>I stopped by the police yesterday.</p> <p>I think it'll be very cold tomorrow.</p> <p>The supermarket stays open till 9 today, it?</p> <p>..... you taken your driving test yet?</p>	<p>Is it? Many happy returns!</p> <p>So do !!</p> <p>Were you? What for?</p> <p>Neither do I. We won't need to take jackets.</p> <p>Yes, that's right, it does. Do you need to go?</p> <p>No, I haven't. Have you?</p>	<p>I've got a new DVD player.</p> <p>I didn't go out last night.</p> <p>My parents are going to China next week.</p> <p>I don't want to go to university.</p> <p>I've never been to London.</p> <p>It was a good game, wasn't? Tom played really well.</p>	<p>..... you?</p> <p>Can I come and see it?</p> <p>Neither I. I was too tired.</p> <p>..... they?</p> <p>Have they been there before?</p> <p>..... you?</p> <p>I I want to get a degree in law.</p> <p>..... you?</p> <p>You really must go. I've been three times!</p> <p>Yes, he did.</p> <p>So George.</p>
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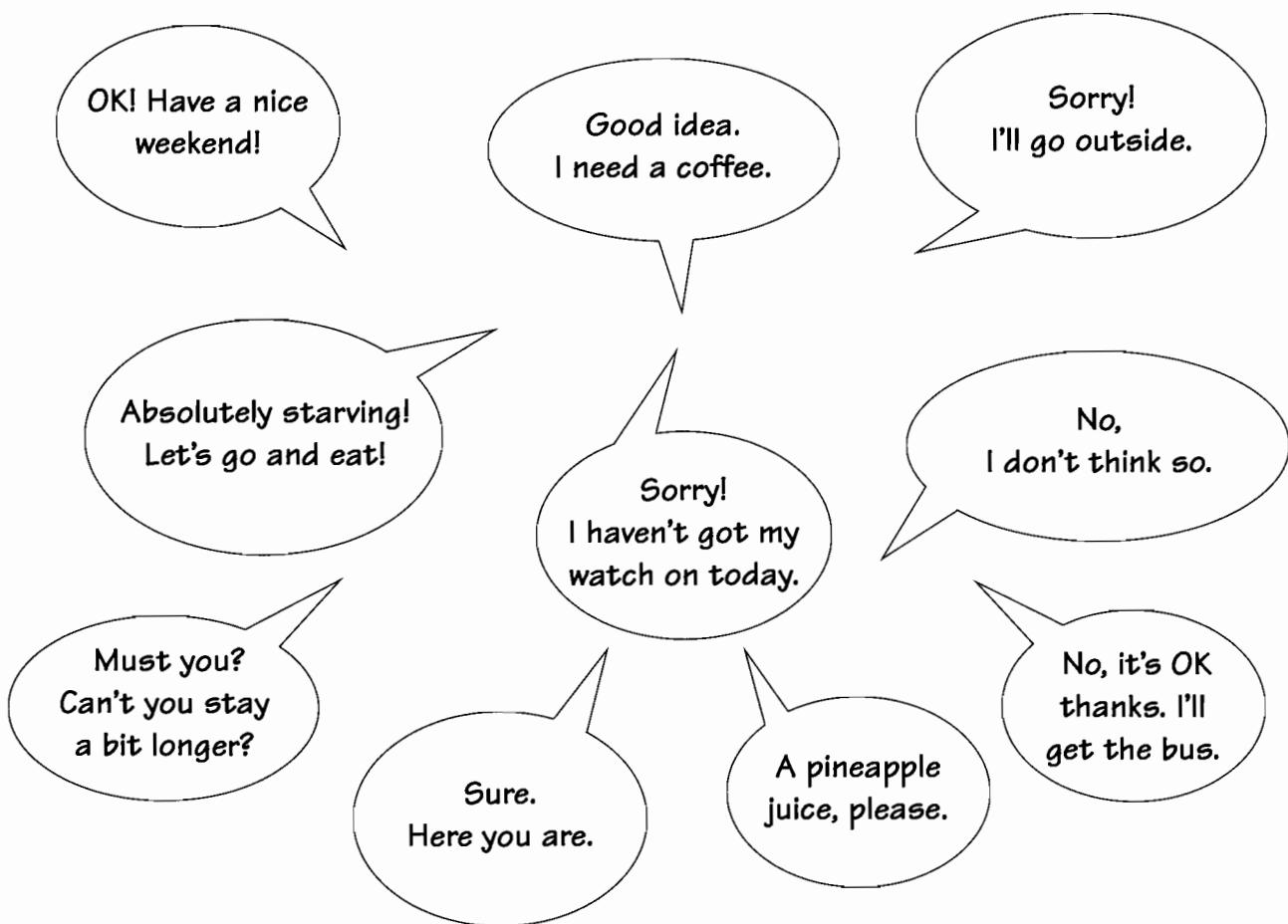
Read the first lines (A) of these mini-dialogues to your partner, who will reply (B). Check that he/she replies correctly.

1. A: What would you like to drink?
B: A pineapple juice, please.
2. A: I'm sorry. I really have to go now.
B: Must you? Can't you stay a bit longer?
3. A: See you on Monday!
B: OK! Have a nice weekend!
4. A: Shall we have a break now?
B: Good idea. I need a coffee.
5. A: Didn't I meet you at Tim's party?
B: No, I don't think so.
6. A: I'm hungry. How about you?
B: Absolutely starving! Let's go and eat!
7. A: Would you like a lift to the airport?
B: No, it's OK thanks. I'll get the bus.
8. A: Can I borrow your pen for a minute?
B: Sure. Here you are.
9. A: Would you mind not smoking in here, please?
B: Sorry! I'll go outside.
10. A: Could you tell me the time, please?
B: Sorry! I haven't got my watch on today.

Now your partner will start. Reply using one of the following phrases. Your partner will tell you if it is correct.



Your partner will read the first line of a mini-dialogue. Reply using one of the following phrases. Your partner will tell you if it is correct.



Now it's your turn to start. Read the first line (A) and your partner will reply (B). Check that he/she replies correctly.

1. A: Hello! My name's Elena.
B: Hi! Nice to meet you. I'm Paul.
2. A: How are you feeling today?
B: Much better, thanks.
3. A: Would you give me a hand with this bag, please?
B: Of course. Shall I put it up on the rack for you?
4. A: What did you think of the film?
B: I thought it was awful! Didn't you?
5. A: Could you give me a wake-up call at 6 tomorrow, please?
B: Certainly, sir.
6. A: Shall I lay the table for dinner?
B: Yes, please. There'll be 6 of us!
7. A: Do you think I should take the job?
B: Maybe. What's the salary like?
8. A: I'm afraid I can't come tonight. I have to work.
B: Oh, what a pity! It's going to be a great party.
9. A: Goodnight. Thanks for the lovely evening.
B: I'm glad you enjoyed it. You must come again.
10. A: I'll send you a card when I get to Sydney.
B: Thanks! Hope you have a good trip!

Take it in turns to read these 24 facts aloud to each other. You start. Choose the correct number to complete your facts. Your partner will tell you if you are correct or not.
Example:

When it is 12 noon in London, it is 9 a.m.
in Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Yes. That's right!

When it is 12 noon in London, it is
10 a.m. in Buenos Aires, Argentina.

No, it's 9 a.m.

1. When it is 12 noon in London, it is **9 a.m./10 a.m.** in Buenos Aires, Argentina.
2. When it is 12 noon in London, it is 10 p.m. in Sydney, Australia.
3. A human has **36/46** chromosomes.
4. A standard baseball ball weighs 148 grams.
5. Human blood travels **46,540/96,540** kms a day.
6. Light travels at 300,000 kms per second.
7. The Empire State building has **102/112** storeys.
8. A symphony has 4 movements.
9. The river Amazon is **6,448/8,448** kms long.
10. It took Concorde about 3 hours to fly from New York to London.
11. A dodecahedron has **12/14** faces.
12. The Great Wall of China is nearly 2,400 kms long.
13. There were **1,228/2,228** passengers on board the *Titanic* when it sank.
14. It is about 6,378 kms to the centre of the Earth.
15. Each player has **12/16** pieces in a game of chess.
16. There are 30 players in a game of rugby union.
17. The average depth of the Pacific Ocean is **3,900/6,900** metres.
18. The Golden Gate Bridge in San Francisco is 1,280 metres long.
19. Beethoven wrote **9/10** symphonies.
20. Bamboo can grow up to 90 cms in a day.
21. The film *Titanic* won **11/12** Oscars.
22. There are more than 15,000 different kinds of rice.
23. The average iceberg weighs **10,000,000/20,000,000** tons.
24. Giraffes have 21 bones in their necks.

Take it in turns to read these 24 facts aloud to each other. Your partner will start. Choose the correct number to complete your facts. Your partner will tell you if you are correct or not.

Example:

When it is 12 noon in London, it is
10 p.m. in Sydney, Australia.

Yes. That's right!

When it is 12 noon in London, it is
9 p.m. in Sydney, Australia.

No, it's 10 p.m.

1. When it is 12 noon in London, it is 9 a.m. in Buenos Aires, Argentina.
2. When it is 12 noon in London, it is **9 p.m./10 p.m.** in Sydney, Australia.
3. A human has 46 chromosomes.
4. A standard baseball ball weighs **138/148** grams.
5. Human blood travels 96,540 kms a day.
6. Light travels at **300,000/400,000** kms per second.
7. The Empire State building has 102 storeys.
8. A symphony has **3/4** movements.
9. The river Amazon is 6,448 kms long.
10. It took Concorde about **2/3** hours to fly from New York to London.
11. A dodecahedron has 12 faces.
12. The Great Wall of China is nearly **2,400/3,400** kms long.
13. There were 2,228 passengers on board the *Titanic* when it sank.
14. It is about **6,378/8,378** kms to the centre of the Earth.
15. Each player has 16 pieces in a game of chess.
16. There are **24/30** players in a game of rugby union.
17. The average depth of the Pacific Ocean is 3,900 metres.
18. The Golden Gate Bridge in San Francisco is **1,280/2,280** metres long.
19. Beethoven wrote 9 symphonies.
20. Bamboo can grow up to **90/120** cms in a day.
21. The film *Titanic* won 11 Oscars.
22. There are more than **5,000/15,000** different kinds of rice.
23. The average iceberg weighs 20,000,000 tons.
24. Giraffes have **9/21** bones in their necks.

One of the phrases, **A**, **B** or **C**, doesn't complete the numbered sentence appropriately.

Which is the odd one out? Write the letter in the box at the end of the sentence. You do the even numbers (2,4,6 etc) and your partner will do the odd numbers (1,3,5 etc). Check your answers together when you have finished.

		A	B	C	
1.	Anna asked	me to ring.	to me to come.	for an explanation.	B
2.	He said	me sorry.	he works in Paris.	nothing.	
3.	They told	to him to go.	her a lie.	us to wait.	A
4.	I decided	to stay.	not to go out.	taking the bus.	
5.	He explained	me how to do it.	it to me.	what to do.	A
6.	I hope	to see you again.	to being rich.	he'll come.	
7.	She invited	me to stay.	to me a party.	everybody.	B
8.	Let	me go.	go.	me going.	
9.	I'd like	going to parties.	to see you.	an ice-cream.	A
10.	I'm planning	to leave early.	my holiday.	leaving early.	
11.	Rob enjoys	to dance.	a dance.	dancing.	A
12.	I don't mind	to walk.	walking.	if we walk.	
13.	Tom made	me cry.	me sad.	me to cry.	C
14.	Lisa likes	a swim.	to swimming.	swimming.	
15.	He managed	passing the exam.	a football club.	to find a job.	A
16.	Do you want	to stay?	him to stay?	that he stays?	
17.	He chose	going by air.	Tina.	to work abroad.	A
18.	Shall we	to meet at ten?	wait for them?	have a coffee?	
19.	I'm thinking	about you.	of buying a flat.	to go to Australia.	C
20.	Send	me a card.	the photos to me.	to your Mum a card.	

One of the phrases, **A**, **B** or **C**, doesn't complete the numbered sentence appropriately. Which is the odd one out? Write the letter in the box at the end of the sentence. You do the odd numbers (1,3,5 etc) and your partner will do the even numbers (2,4,6 etc). Check your answers when you have finished.

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4.	I decided	to stay.	not to go out.	taking the bus.	C
5.	He explained	me how to do it.	it to me.	what to do.	
6.	I hope	to see you again.	to being rich.	he'll come.	B
7.	She invited	me to stay.	to me a party.	everybody.	
8.	Let	me go.	go.	me going.	C
9.	I'd like	going to parties.	to see you.	an ice-cream.	
10.	I'm planning	to leave early.	my holiday.	leaving early.	C
11.	Rob enjoys	to dance.	a dance.	dancing.	
12.	I don't mind	to walk.	walking.	if we walk.	A
13.	Tom made	me cry.	me sad.	me to cry.	
14.	Lisa likes	a swim.	to swimming.	swimming.	B
15.	He managed	passing the exam.	a football club.	to find a job.	
16.	Do you want	to stay?	him to stay?	that he stays?	C
17.	He chose	going by air.	Tina.	to work abroad.	
18.	Shall we	to meet at ten?	wait for them?	have a coffee?	A
19.	I'm thinking	about you.	of buying a flat.	to go to Australia.	
20.	Send	me a card.	the photos to me.	to your Mum a card.	C

Write the opposites of the verbs and adjectives in the spaces in the tables. Choose from the lists below.

take off cry pass
lose mend take die
throw go to bed leave

late hard-working slow
miserable old kind
dirty boring soft mean

VERBS	
arrive	
break	
bring	
catch	
fail	
find	
get up	
land	
laugh	
live	
love	<i>hate</i>
open	<i>close</i>
pull	<i>push</i>
put on	<i>take off</i>
remember	<i>forget</i>
sell	<i>buy</i>
show	<i>hide</i>
spend	<i>save</i>
win	<i>lose</i>
work	<i>rest</i>

ADJECTIVES	
cheerful	
clean	
cruel	
early	
exciting	
fast	
generous	
hard	
lazy	
modern	
noisy	<i>quiet</i>
polite	<i>rude</i>
rich	<i>poor</i>
safe	<i>dangerous</i>
stressful	<i>relaxing</i>
strong	<i>weak</i>
thick	<i>thin</i>
ugly	<i>beautiful</i>
wet	<i>dry</i>
wide	<i>narrow</i>

Check your answers with your partner. Then test each other like this.

What's the opposite of 'love'?

'Hate'. What's the opposite of 'arrive'?

Write the opposites of the verbs and adjectives in the spaces in the tables. Choose from the lists below.

save push hide
hate rest take off
forget close buy lose

thin poor relaxing
beautiful narrow dangerous
tall dry weak quiet

VERBS	
arrive	leave
break	mend
bring	take
catch	throw
fail	pass
find	lose
get up	go to bed
land	take off
laugh	cry
live	die
love	
open	
pull	
put on	
remember	
sell	
show	
spend	
win	
work	

ADJECTIVES	
cheerful	<i>miserable</i>
clean	<i>dirty</i>
cruel	<i>kind</i>
early	<i>late</i>
exciting	<i>boring</i>
fast	<i>slow</i>
generous	<i>mean</i>
hard	<i>soft</i>
lazy	<i>hard-working</i>
modern	<i>old</i>
noisy	
polite	
rich	
safe	
stressful	
strong	
thick	
ugly	
wet	
wide	

Check your answers with your partner. Then test each other like this.

What's the opposite of 'arrive'?

'Leave'. What's the opposite of 'cheerful'?

Write these adjectives in the spaces in the table next to the prefix which gives them the opposite meaning. When you have finished, check your answers with your partner.

attractive	legal	polite
expensive	lucky	possible
happy	married	regular
kind	pleasant	visible

un-	complicated	exciting	employed	.....	.....	.....
in-	correct	formal	.....	.....
ir-	responsible	.....			
il-	legible	.....			
im-	perfect	patient	.....	.....
un-	forgettable	friendly	usual	.....	.....	.....

Use the suffixes in the box below to make nouns from the adjectives and verbs in the table. When you have finished, check your answers with your partner.

-ation -ion -ness -ity -ence -ment

active (adj)	.....	different (adj)	difference
confident (adj)	.....	educate (v)	education
convenient (adj)	.....	enjoy (v)	enjoyment
create (v)	.....	fit (adj)	fitness
dark (adj)	.....	intelligent (adj)	intelligence
develop (v)	.....	invite (v)	invitation
different (adj)	.....	responsible (adj)	responsibility
explain (v)	.....	revise (v)	revision
happy (adj)	.....	stupid (adj)	stupidity
punctual (adj)	.....	weak (adj)	weakness

Write these adjectives in the spaces in the table next to the prefix which gives them the opposite meaning. When you have finished, check your answers with your partner.

complicated	usual	perfect
exciting	forgettable	patient
employed	correct	responsible
friendly	formal	legible

un-	.....	.....	.....	attractive	lucky	happy
in-	.....	.....	expensive	visible	.....	.....
ir-	.....	regular	.....	.....	.....	.....
il-	.....	legal	.....	.....	.....	.....
im-	.....	.....	polite	possible	.....	.....
un-	.....	.....	.....	kind	pleasant	married

Use the suffixes in the box below to make nouns from the adjectives and verbs in the table. When you have finished, check your answers with your partner.

-ation -ion -ness -ity -ence -ment

active (adj)	activity	different (adj)	.....
confident (adj)	confidence	educate (v)	.....
convenient (adj)	convenience	enjoy (v)	.....
create (v)	creation	fit (adj)	.....
dark (adj)	darkness	intelligent (adj)	.....
develop (v)	development	invite (v)	.....
discuss (v)	discussion	responsible (adj)	.....
explain (v)	explanation	revise (v)	.....
happy (adj)	happiness	stupid (adj)	.....
punctual (adj)	punctuality	weak (adj)	.....

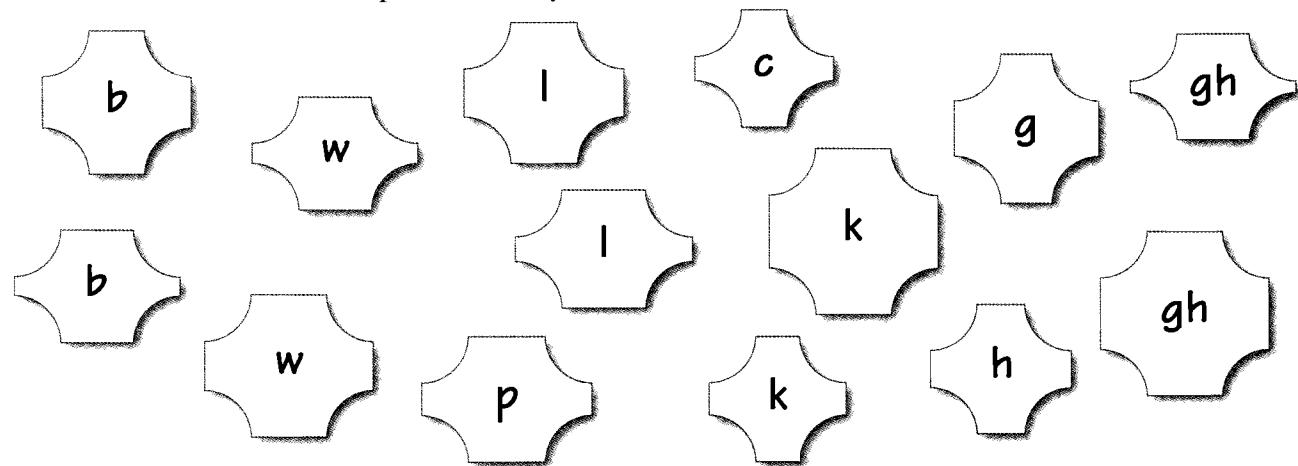
Fill in the spaces – be careful with the spelling – and then check your answers with your partner.

clue to word 1	words 1 & 2	clue to word 2
get together	1. meet/meat	vegetarians don't eat this
possessive pronoun	2. our/hour	60 minutes
what you do with your ears	3. /	the opposite of <i>there</i>
a rose, for example	4. flower/flour	the main ingredient of bread
the opposite of <i>wrong</i>	5. /	what you do with a pen
not a daughter if he's a boy	6. son/sun	it gives us light and heat
a fruit	7. /	2 similar things
what you do with clothes	8. wear/where	a question word
a teacher writes on this	9. /	the opposite of <i>interested</i>
a small part of something	10. piece/peace	the opposite of war
what thieves do	11. /	a metal
a number	12. eight/ate	the past of eat
a preposition	13. /	the opposite of sell
not old	14. new/knew	the past of know
what the postman brings	15. /	a gender
not strong	16. weak/week	7 days
make sure	17. /	you can pay with this
you lift these to keep fit	18. weights/waits	what a patient person does
furniture is made of this	19. /	'..... you like a drink?'
put something underground	20. bury/berry	a small soft fruit
'Shall I you a drink?'	21. /	not rich

Fill in the spaces – be careful with the spelling – and then check your answers with your partner.

clue to word 1	words 1 & 2	clue to word 2
get together	1. meet/meat	vegetarians don't eat this
possessive pronoun	2. /	60 minutes
what you do with your ears	3. hear/here	the opposite of <i>there</i>
a rose, for example	4. /	the main ingredient of bread
the opposite of <i>wrong</i>	5. right/write	what you do with a pen
not a daughter if he's a boy	6. /	it gives us light and heat
a fruit	7. pear/pair	2 similar things
what you do with clothes	8. /	a question word
a teacher writes on this	9. board/bored	the opposite of <i>interested</i>
a small part of something	10. /	the opposite of war
what thieves do	11. steal/steel	a metal
a number	12. /	the past of eat
a preposition	13. by/buy	the opposite of sell
not old	14. /	the past of know
what the postman brings	15. mail/male	a gender
not strong	16. /	7 days
make sure	17. check/cheque	you can pay with this
you lift these to keep fit	18. /	what a patient person does
furniture is made of this	19. wood/would	'..... you like a drink?'
put something underground	20. /	a small soft fruit
'Shall I you a drink?'	21. pour/poor	not rich

These letters have been taken out of the words in the list below. They are all silent letters – they are not pronounced in the words. Put back one of the silent letters, or pair of letters, in each word so that it is spelt correctly.



anser	.....	gost	.....	sientist	.....
bom	.....	haf	.....	tak	.....
cuboard	.....	nee	.....	thum	.....
desin	.....	nife	.....	tonit	.....
friten	.....	rong	.....	

Take it in turns to spell the words to your partner to check your answers.
These are your partner's words.

calm	daughter	neighbour	know	wrist	scissors	where
climb	foreign	knock	receipt	salmon	whale	which

Can you work out what these anagrams are from the clues on the left? The first letter is underlined. Write the words in the spaces then check your answers with your partner.

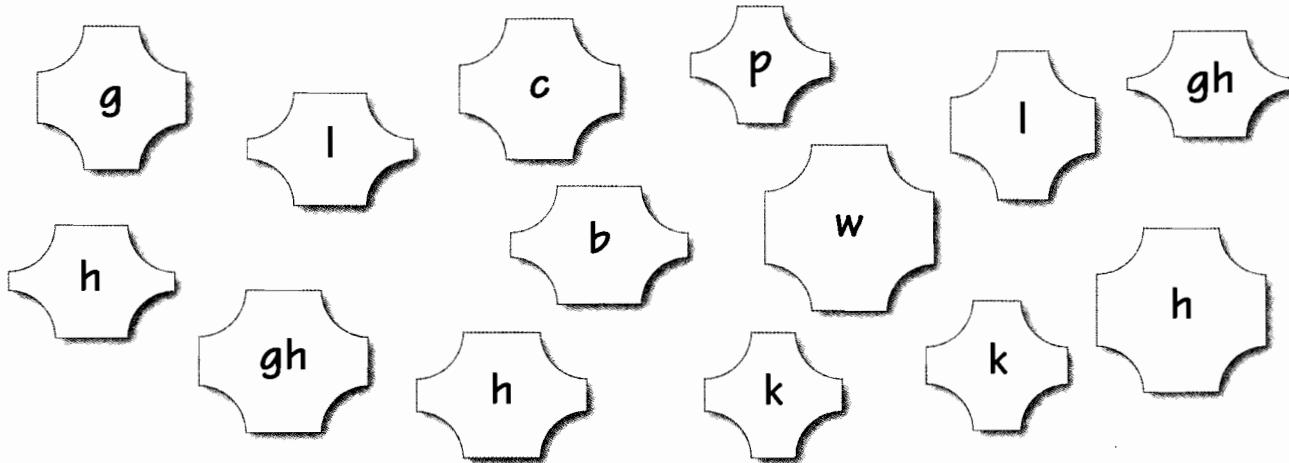
ANAGRAMS

- a profession*
- describes a holiday, for example*
- work done by companies*
- the land, water and air around us*
- you use it twice a day*
- many big, industrial cities are this*
- the biggest thing you can think of*
- what we all hope to be in our work*

<u>htcctarie</u>	.....
<u>ybleeojna</u>	.....
<u>usisebsn</u>	.....
<u>mernntenvoi</u>	.....
<u>aoepohtts</u>	.....
<u>dputlelo</u>	.....
<u>reunsvie</u>	.....
<u>sucsfluse</u>	.....

Your partner's answers: parliament – anxious – furniture – changeable – ingredients – opportunity – continent – skyscrapers

These letters have been taken out of the words in the list below. They are all silent letters – they are not pronounced in the words. Put back one of the silent letters, or pair of letters, in each word so that it is spelt correctly.



cam	.....	nock	.....	sissors	.....
clim	.....	now	.....	wale	.....
dauter	.....	rebeit	.....	were	.....
forein	.....	rist	.....	wich	.....
neibour	.....	samon	.....	

Take it in turns to spell the words to your partner to check your answers.
These are your partner's words.

answer	cupboard	frighten	half	knife	scientist	thumb
bomb	design	ghost	knee	wrong	talk	tonight

Can you work out what these anagrams are from the clues on the left? The first letter is underlined. Write the words in the spaces then check your answers with your partner.

ANAGRAMS

a group of people who make laws
worried
chairs and tables, for example
describes English weather
flour, eggs, butter, etc. in a cake
a chance
Asia, for example
there are lots of these in Manhattan

<u>a</u> litpeanrm	.....
<u>x</u> iosuna	.....
<u>i</u> trrenufu	.....
<u>b</u> ae <u>c</u> ehlgan	.....
<u>s</u> dnrtegin <u>e</u> j	.....
<u>p</u> tonriuyt <u>p</u> o	.....
<u>n</u> one <u>c</u> int	.....
<u>s</u> rs <u>r</u> cp <u>y</u> as <u>k</u> e	.....

Your partner's answers: architect – enjoyable – business – environment – toothpaste – polluted – universe – successful

In ten of the lines in this story about St. George there is a spelling mistake. Find the mistakes and correct them. Check your answers with your partner.

1. The patron saint of England is St. George. He was born in
2. Cappadocia in Eastern Turkey in about 270 and beheded
3. for his Christian beleifs in 303.
4. He was a solder and travelled with the Roman army all over
5. the Middle East and Europe.
6. The most well-nown legend about him is the one which
7. tells of how he fort a dragon which was terrorising a town
8. in Libya. The local people threw sheap to keep it happy but
9. it was not satisfied, so they started sacrificing some of the
10. people in the town. Finally, it was the turn of the local
11. princess to be throne to the beast. Luckily, George arrived,
12. killed the dragon and saived the princess.
13. Although there is no historical conection between him and
14. England, in 1222 the Council of Oxford made the 23rd April
15. his Feest Day, and he became the patron saint of England
16. in the 14th Century.

Here is your partner's story about St. Patrick. The underlined words are where the spelling mistakes are. The correct spelling is in brackets ().

The patron saint of Ireland is St. Patrick. He was born in about 389 probably in south-western Brittain (Britain) and died in about 461.

Patrick was captured by Irish theives (thieves) when he was 16 years old and taken back to Ireland where he became the slave (slave) of a local chief, and was given the job of looking after the animals. However, he saw visiones (visions) telling him to escape, which he did 6 year (years) later. He arrived in Gaul, now France, where he became a priest. He then returned to Ireland as a missionery (missionary) and started converting the Irish to Christianity. In about 431, he became the bishop of Ireland and legend says that he uzed (used) the shamrock, a plant whith (with) 3 leaves, to illustrate the Trinity, which explains why the shamrock is regarded as the Irish national simbol (symbol).

Legend also says that he chazed (chased) all the snakes out of Ireland.

Read the story aloud to your partner.

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The patron saint of England is St. George. He was born in Cappadocia in Eastern Turkey in about 270 and beheded (beheaded) for his Christian beleifs (beliefs) in 303.

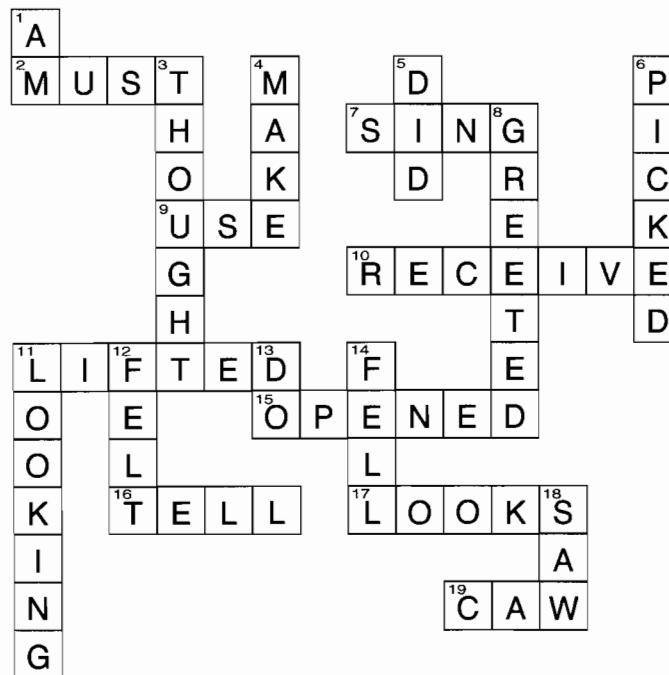
He was a solder (soldier) and travelled with the Roman army all over the Middle East and Europe.

The most well-nown (well-known) legend about him is the one which tells of how he fort (fought) a dragon which was terrorising a town in Libya. The local people threw sheap (sheep) to keep it happy but it was not satisfied, so they started sacrificing some of the people in the town. Finally, it was the turn of the local princess to be throne (thrown) to the beast. Luckily, George arrived, killed the dragon and saived (saved) the princess.

Although there is no historical conection (connection) between him and England, in 1222 the Council of Oxford made the 23rd April his Feest (Feast) Day, and he became the patron saint of England in the 14th Century.

Read the story aloud to your partner.

Complete the story with the words from the crossword. There are some clue references in brackets, for example, (17A), which will tell you which word you need. Write the missing clue references in the empty brackets. Check your answers with your partner when you have both finished.



A Fox once () a Crow sitting on a branch of a tree with a big piece of cheese in its beak.

"That (17A) very tasty," he () "It's dinner-time and I am hungry. I'll (9A) my foxy ways to () Mistress Crow give me that piece of cheese!" He walked up to the tree and (8D) the Crow.

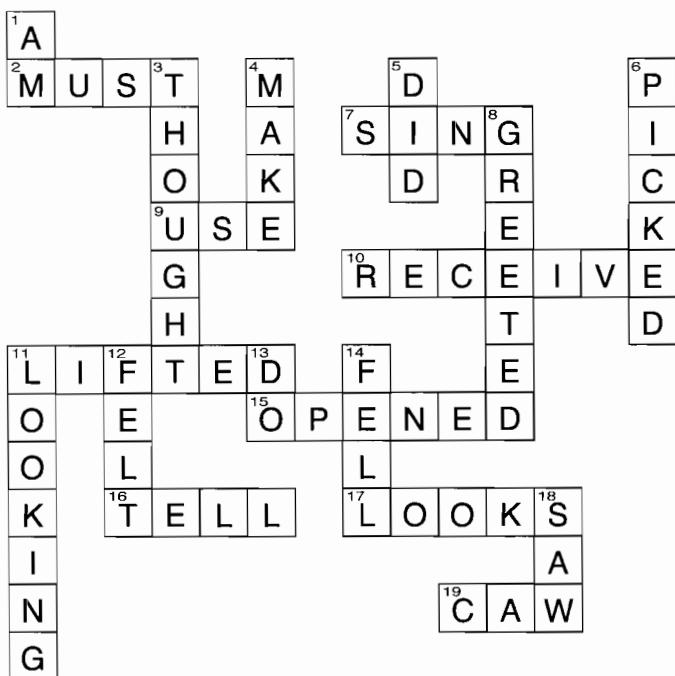
"Good evening, Mistress Crow," he said very politely. "How well you are (11D) today! How shiny your feathers are! How bright your eyes are! I () sure your voice (2A) be as beautiful as your person. Please! () a song for me so that I can () everyone that you are 'Queen of Birds'!"

The Crow didn't often (10A) compliments and she () very flattered. She (11A) up her head and () her beak to (19A) But as soon as she () this, the piece of cheese (14D) to the ground. Of course, the Fox () it up immediately.

"That was all I wanted," he said. "In exchange for your cheese, I will give you a piece of advice for the future – (13D) not trust flatterers!"

Read the story aloud to your partner.

Complete the story with the words from the crossword. There are some clue references in brackets, for example, (18D), which will tell you which word you need. Write the missing clue references in the empty brackets. Check your answers with your partner when you have both finished.



A Fox once (18D) a Crow sitting on a branch of a tree with a big piece of cheese in its beak.

"That () very tasty," he (3D) "It's dinner-time and I am hungry.

I'll () my foxy ways to (4D) Mistress Crow give me that piece of cheese!" He walked up to the tree and () the Crow.

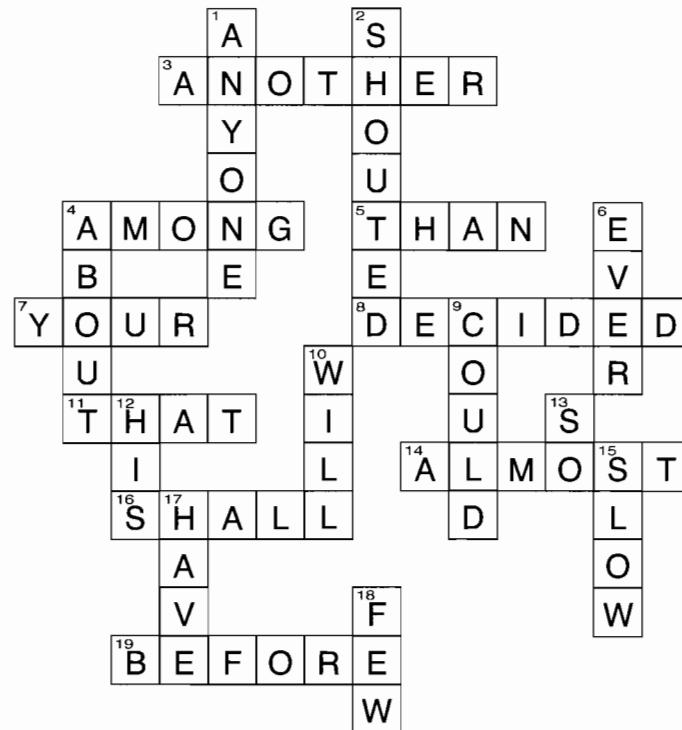
"Good evening, Mistress Crow," he said very politely. "How well you are () today! How shiny your feathers are! How bright your eyes are! I (1D) sure your voice () be as beautiful as your person. Please! (7A) a song for me so that I can (16A) everyone that you are 'Queen of Birds'!"

The Crow didn't often () compliments and she (12D) very flattered. She () up her head and (15A) her beak to () But as soon as she (5D) this, the piece of cheese () to the ground. Of course, the Fox (6D) it up immediately.

"That was all I wanted," he said. "In exchange for your cheese, I will give you a piece of advice for the future – () not trust flatterers!"

Read the story aloud to your partner.

Complete the story with the words from the crossword. There are some clue references in brackets, for example, (5A), which will tell you which word you need. Write the missing clue references in the empty brackets. Check your answers with your partner when you have both finished.



The Hare was boasting () his speed.

"I can run faster (5A) all of you here," he said to the other animals. "No-one has (6D) beaten me. Come on! I challenge () here to race with me."

The Tortoise said quietly, "I accept (7A) challenge."

The Hare laughed. "() is a good joke," he said. "You are the slowest animal (4A) all the animals here, and I am the fastest. You () never beat me!"

"Don't be so sure about that," answered the Tortoise. "() we race?"

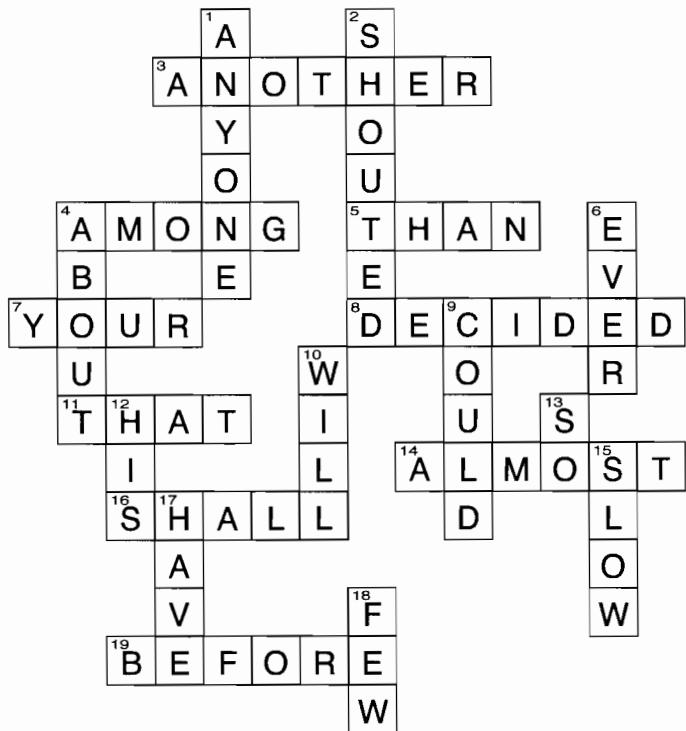
So they (8A) on a course and marked the starting line.

The donkey () "Ready! Steady! Go!" and they were off. The Hare was (14A) out of sight () the tortoise had taken even a (18D) steps over the starting line. He was () confident that he () beat the Tortoise that he decided to stop and (17D) a little sleep. The Tortoise plodded on slowly, slowly, one step after (3A) When the Hare woke up, he saw the Tortoise approaching the winning-post. He couldn't believe (12D) eyes. He started running but the Tortoise beat him to the winning-post.

Then the Tortoise said: "() but steady progress wins the race."

Read the story aloud to your partner.

Complete the story with the words from the crossword. There are some clue references in brackets, for example, (4D), which will tell you which word you need. Write the missing clue references in the empty brackets. Check your answers with your partner when you have both finished.



The Hare was boasting (4D) his speed.

"I can run faster () all of you here," he said to the other animals. "No-one has () beaten me. Come on! I challenge (1D) here to race with me."

The Tortoise said quietly, "I accept () challenge."

The Hare laughed. "(11A) is a good joke," he said. "You are the slowest animal () all the animals here, and I am the fastest. You (10D) never beat me!"

"Don't be so sure about that," answered the Tortoise. "(16A) we race?"

So they () on a course and marked the starting line.

The donkey (2D) , "Ready! Steady! Go!" and they were off. The Hare was () out of sight (19A) the tortoise had taken even a () steps over the starting line. He was (13D) confident that he (9D) beat the Tortoise that he decided to stop and () a little sleep. The Tortoise plodded on slowly, slowly, one step after () When the Hare woke up, he saw the Tortoise approaching the winning-post. He couldn't believe () eyes. He started running but the tortoise beat him to the winning-post and won the race.

Then the Tortoise said: "(15D) but steady progress wins the race."

Read the story aloud to your partner.

The aim of this game is to make your partner guess the word or name in the box at the top of the cards from 3 clues that you give him/her.

Without saying the word or name in the box, make 3 sentences using a comparative form to describe the object, the activity or the person. Your partner must guess what or who it is.

When you have finished, try inventing 3 more for your partner.

SNOWBOARDING	A HORSE	A CHERRY
1. dangerous/skating 2. expensive to do/skiing 3. energetic/ice hockey	1. can run fast/a cow 2. big/a dog 3. intelligent/a sheep	1. small/a strawberry 2. juicy/a banana 3. sweet/a lemon
NEW YORK	A MICROWAVE OVEN	MADONNA
1. exciting/San Francisco 2. noisy/Miami 3. old/Seattle	1. useful/a food mixer 2. expensive/a fridge 3. large/a toaster	1. attractive/Cher 2. short/Celine Dion 3. old/Whitney Houston
A SHIP	IRON	A BRIEFCASE
1. fast/an aeroplane 2. long/a train 3. expensive to build/a car	1. light/tin 2. precious/gold 3. attractive/silver	1. big/a suitcase 2. expensive/a wallet 3. heavy/a handbag
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
1. 2. 3.	1. 2. 3.	1. 2. 3.

The aim of this game is to make your partner guess the word or name in the box at the top of the cards from 3 clues that you give him/her.

Without saying the word or name in the box, make 3 sentences using a comparative form to describe the object, the activity or the person. Your partner must guess what or who it is.

When you have finished, try inventing 3 more for your partner.

A PEACH	PARIS	A PAIR OF TROUSERS
1. juicy/an orange 2. sweet/a grapefruit 3. big/an apricot	1. big/Brussels 2. cold in January/Rome 3. romantic/Madrid	1. smart/a pair of jeans 2. comfortable/a track suit 3. expensive/a pair of pyjamas
IRONING	TOM HANKS	A BED
1. boring/washing-up 2. tiring/cleaning the windows 3. interesting/shopping	1. old/Brad Pitt 2. tall/Johnny Depp 3. handsome/Mel Gibson	1. big/an armchair 2. comfortable/a sofa 3. useful/a coffee table
A TIGER	ROLLER BLADING	BIG BEN
1. can run fast/a lion 2. friendly/a monkey 3. strong/a panda	1. exciting/running 2. energetic/cycling 3. dangerous/skateboarding	1. modern/the Colosseum 2. famous/the Empire State Building 3. high/the Sears Tower in Chicago
1. 2. 3.	1. 2. 3.	1. 2. 3.

Read these stories about two famous kings. Prepare the questions you need to ask your partner to complete the story about Alfred the Great. When you are both ready, answer your partner's questions about Robert the Bruce and then ask him/her your questions about Alfred the Great.

Check your answers together when you have finished.

Robert the Bruce was born in 1274 and was King of Scotland from 1306 until his death in 1329.

In those days, England and Scotland were always at war because England wanted the Scottish throne. When the English army invaded Scotland in 1307, Robert escaped to the Highlands and hid in a cave. While he was hiding there, he felt very sad because he thought there was no hope for Scotland. Then he saw a spider. It was trying to build a web across two rocks, but the web broke and the spider fell to the ground. It started again but the same thing happened. Eventually, after many attempts, it succeeded in building a perfect web. Robert the Bruce learnt an important lesson from the spider – never give up!

In 1314 Robert the Bruce's army attacked and defeated the English at the Battle of Bannockburn while Edward II, a weak king, was ruling England. This was the greatest victory the Scots ever won against the English. When Edward III became King of England in 1327, there was another war but the Scots won again. In 1328 the Scots and the English signed a treaty in which England finally recognized Scottish independence and Robert the Bruce's right to the Scottish throne.

Alfred the Great was born in 849 and he became King of Wessex, the kingdom of the West Saxons in England, 1 (When/Alfred/become King of Wessex?). He ruled until his death 2 (When/Alfred/die?). He is known as Alfred the Great because he defended his kingdom against the Danes.

There is a legend that says that, once, while Alfred was escaping from the Danes, gave him shelter 3 (Who/give him shelter?). She didn't know that he was the king of Wessex and she asked him to watch 4 (What/the woman/ask Alfred to watch?) that she was cooking on the fire. However, Alfred was so worried about 5 (What/Alfred/be so worried about?) that he forgot and he let them burn. The woman was angry with Alfred and reprimanded him. Another legend says that he pretended to be so that he could get into the Danish camp and discover their plans. 6 (What/Alfred/pretend to be so that he could get into the Danish camp?)

In 878, Alfred 7 (What/Alfred/do in 878?). But instead of making them leave the country, he allowed them to keep 8 (What/Alfred/allow the Danes to keep?) on condition that the Danish king became a Christian. Alfred did a lot for the education of his people during his reign. He started at his court 9 (What/Alfred/start at his court?) and invited famous scholars from 10 (Where/the famous scholars/come from?) to come and teach there.

Read these stories about two famous kings. Prepare the questions you need to ask your partner to complete the story about Robert the Bruce. When you are both ready, ask your partner your questions about Robert the Bruce and then answer his/her questions about Alfred the Great.

Check your answers together when you have finished.

Robert the Bruce was born in 1 (*When/Robert the Bruce/be born?*) and was King of Scotland from 1306 until his death in 2 (*When/Robert/die?*). In those days, England and Scotland were always at war because 3 (*Why/England and Scotland/be always at war?*). When the English army invaded Scotland in 1307, Robert escaped to the Highlands and hid 4 (*Where/Robert/hide?*). While he was hiding there, he felt very 5 (*How/Robert/feel while he was hiding there?*) because he thought there was no hope for Scotland. Then he saw a spider. It was trying to build a web across two rocks, but the web and the spider 6 (*What/happen/to the web and the spider?*). It started again but the same thing happened. Eventually, after many attempts, it succeeded in building a perfect web. Robert the Bruce learnt an important lesson from the spider – 7 (*What lesson/Robert the Bruce/learn from the spider?*)!

In 1314 Robert the Bruce's army attacked and defeated the English at the Battle of Bannockburn while a weak king, was ruling England 8 (*Who/rule England/1314?*). This was the greatest victory the Scots ever won against the English. When Edward III became King of England in 9 (*When/Edward III/become King?*), there was another war but the Scots won again. In 1328 the Scots and the English signed 10 (*What/the Scots and the English/sign in 1328?*) in which England finally recognized Scottish independence and Robert the Bruce's right to the Scottish throne.

Alfred the Great was born in 849 and he became King of Wessex, the kingdom of the West Saxons in England, in 871. He ruled until his death in 899. He is known as Alfred the Great because he defended his kingdom against the Danes.

There is a legend that says that, once, while Alfred was escaping from the Danes, a poor woman gave him shelter. She didn't know that he was the king of Wessex and she asked him to watch some cakes that she was cooking on the fire. However, Alfred was so worried about his country's problems that he forgot and he let them burn. The woman was angry with Alfred and reprimanded him. Another legend says that he pretended to be a travelling musician so that he could get into the Danish camp and discover their plans.

In 878, Alfred won an important battle against the Danes. But instead of making them leave the country, he allowed them to keep the north-eastern part of England on condition that the Danish king became a Christian. Alfred did a lot for the education of his people during his reign. He started a school at his court and invited famous scholars from Britain and abroad to come and teach there.

Read these two texts about the Frisbee and the yo-yo. Prepare the questions you need to ask your partner to complete the text on the yo-yo. When you are both ready, answer your partner's questions about the Frisbee and then ask him/her your questions about the yo-yo.

Check your answers when you have finished.

The Frisbee

Although the Ancient Greeks used to throw discs for play and sport, playing Frisbee has only been popular since the 1950s. It is not known who first invented the game but legend says that employees at a baking company used to throw empty pie tins to each other in their lunch breaks. In 1951 Walter Frederick Morrison designed a plastic version of the pie tin. His flying disc could fly further and more accurately. Morrison called his new toy a 'Pluto Platter'. It cost just 59 cents. In 1957 Morrison sold his idea to a company called Wham-o who changed the name from 'Pluto Platter' to Frisbee. More than two hundred million Frisbees have been sold since then.

Frisbee-throwing is now a recognised sport. In 1975 Wham-o started the World Frisbee Disc Championships with distance throwing and catching, Frisbee golf and dog catch competitions.

The Yo-Yo

People have been playing with yo-yos for 1 (*How long?*). They can be seen in the paintings on some ancient Greek pots. Early versions were made of 2 (*What?*).

As it passed from culture to culture, the yo-yo had many names. Its present name comes from the Philippines where 'yo-yo' means ' 3 (*What?*)'.

The toy became very popular in 4 (*Where?*) in the late 1800s.

Later it was taken to the United States where some changes were made to 5 (*Why?*), but by the early 1900s yo-yos were no longer popular.

Donald Duncan, whose name is usually associated with the toy, marketed it again very successfully in 6 (*When?*). Since then, three American presidents, 7 (*Which 3 American presidents?*) have played with a yo-yo in public.

In 8 (*When?*) a yo-yo was taken into space by astronaut Jeffrey Hoffman on the space shuttle *Atlantis*.

Read these two texts about the Frisbee and the yo-yo. Prepare the questions you need to ask your partner to complete the text on the Frisbee. When you are both ready, ask your partner your questions before answering his/her questions about the yo-yo. Check your answers when you have finished.

The Frisbee

Although the 1 (*Who?*) used to throw discs for play and sport, playing Frisbee has only been popular since 2 (*How long?*).

It is not known who first invented the game but legend says that

..... 3 (*Who?*) used to throw empty pie tins to each other in their lunch breaks.

In 4 (*When?*) Walter Frederick Morrison designed a plastic version of the pie tin. His flying disc could fly further and more accurately. Morrison called his new toy a 'Pluto Platter'. It cost just 5 (*How much?*).

In 1957 Morrison sold 6 (*What?*) to a company called Wham-o who changed the name from 'Pluto Platter' to Frisbee. 7 (*How many?*) Frisbees have been sold since then.

Frisbee-throwing is now a recognised sport. In 1975 8 (*Who?*) started the World Frisbee Disc Championships with distance throwing and catching, Frisbee golf and dog catch competitions.

The Yo-Yo

People have been playing with yo-yos for thousands of years. They can be seen in the paintings on some ancient Greek pots. Early versions were made of stone, wood, metal and terracotta. As it passed from culture to culture, the yo-yo had many names. Its present name comes from the Philippines where 'yo-yo' means 'come back'.

The toy became very popular in England in the late 1800s. Later it was taken to the United States where some changes were made to improve the design, but by the early 1900s yo-yos were no longer popular.

Donald Duncan, whose name is usually associated with the toy, marketed it again very successfully in 1928. Since then, three American presidents, Kennedy, Johnson and Nixon, have played with a yo-yo in public.

In 1992 a yo-yo was taken into space by astronaut Jeffrey Hoffman on the space shuttle *Atlantis*.

Read these 2 Nasrudin stories. In *STORY 1*, the sentences are in the wrong order. Read them carefully and put them in the correct order. Number them 1 to 12. The first one has been done for you. When you have finished, check your answers by reading the story to your partner, who has the correct version.

STORY 2 is your partner's story.

STORY 1

1 One day Mullah Nasrudin was repairing a hole in his roof when climbed up onto the roof with Mullah Nasrudin. When they were both was annoyed because he wanted to finish his work but he put down his tools and climbed down the ladder. 'Here up on the roof with me,' answered Nasrudin. The stranger 'Can you give me some money?' asked the man. 'Come a stranger called him from the street sitting on the roof, Nasrudin turned to him and said, 'No!' is it?' asked Nasrudin. 'Come down I am. Now, what is your question?' asked Nasrudin. below. 'Mullah! I have a question for you. 'What and I will tell you,' answered the man. Nasrudin

STORY 2

Mullah Nasrudin was with his friends in a bar. They were discussing the differences between young men and old men. One of his friends said, 'One thing is certain. A young man is stronger than an old one.' All the others agreed with him except Nasrudin. 'You are wrong, Gentlemen,' he said. 'I am as strong now as I was when I was sixteen years old.' His friends laughed and said, 'How can that be Mullah?' 'I will explain,' said Nasrudin. 'There is an enormous stone in one of my fields. When I was young, I used to try and lift it, but I never succeeded. Now I am old and I **still** can't lift it!'

Read these 2 Nasrudin stories. In STORY 2, the sentences are in the wrong order. Read them carefully and put them in the correct order. Number them 1 to 12. The first one has been done for you. When you have finished, check your answers by reading the story to your partner, who has the correct version.

STORY 1 is your partner's story.

STORY 1

One day Mullah Nasrudin was repairing a hole in his roof when a stranger called him from the street below. 'Mullah! I have a question for you. 'What is it?' asked Nasrudin. 'Come down and I will tell you,' answered the man. Nasrudin was annoyed because he wanted to finish his work but he put down his tools and climbed down the ladder. 'Here I am. Now, what is your question?' asked Nasrudin. 'Can you give me some money?' asked the man. 'Come up on the roof with me,' answered Nasrudin. The stranger climbed up onto the roof with Mullah Nasrudin. When they were both sitting on the roof, Nasrudin turned to him and said, 'No!'

STORY 2

1..... Mullah Nasrudin was with his friends in a bar. They except Nasrudin. 'You are wrong, Gentlemen,' said 'How can that be Mullah?' I never succeeded. Now I am old and I **still** can't lift it!' All the others agreed with him one of my fields. When I was young, I used to try and lift it, but I was sixteen years old.' His friends laughed and 'A young man is stronger than an old one.' old men. One of his friends said, 'One thing is certain.' he said. 'I am as strong now as I was when were discussing the differences between young men and 'I will explain,' said Nasrudin. 'There is an enormous stone in

Find the 15 verbs and write them in the spaces below. The verb must go with the words to the right and left of it. Check your answers with your partner. You start.

mrnbdryhtjegbcatchmlicktakemphlouswaitbqmtrcheckloirxspeakxlpheaoiplaynmh

eomendulpwatchnoftravelmipugzearnghtlilookqutvrundkoiyspendfreneatbwe

table tennis	1.	the guitar
a glass	2. BREAK	a promise
a ball	3.	a bus
to bed	4. GO	on holiday
for my keys	5.	at some photos
the teacher a question	6. ASK	someone the way
a film	7.	the TV
the door	8. CLOSE	your eyes
20 dollars	9.	a week in France
jeans	10. WEAR	glasses
meat	11.	out
a mountain	12. CLIMB	a tree
for a train	13.	in the departure lounge
a good time	14. HAVE	a shower
by car	15.	around Europe
school	16. LEAVE	home early in the morning
a good salary	17.	£300 a week
here	18. COME	first in a race
English	19.	more slowly
someone's birthday	20. FORGET	to ring your parents
fast	21.	10,000 metres
a story	22. TELL	lies
10 minutes to dress	23.	a message
coffee for breakfast	24. DRINK	a glass of milk
a broken cup	25.	a puncture
someone in hospital	26. VISIT	friends
your hair	27.	yourself with a towel
hard	28. WORK	in a bank
an exercise	29.	the times of the trains
your face	30. WASH	the dishes

Find the 15 verbs and write them in the spaces below. The verb must go with the words to the right and left of it. Check your answers with your partner. Your partner will start.

chwearclobbreakmexruworkleptgophoqleaveunmfpcomegkeldvisitquirumpaskli

retnforgetjurcvfwashfowipnmhavebmbnaktelloyfvcloselaryetdkdrinkghruclimbir

table tennis	1. PLAY	the guitar
a glass	2.	a promise
a ball	3. CATCH	a bus
to bed	4.	on holiday
for my keys	5. LOOK	at some photos
the teacher a question	6.	someone the way
a film	7. WATCH	the TV
the door	8.	your eyes
20 dollars	9. SPEND	a week in France
jeans	10.	glasses
meat	11. EAT	out
a mountain	12.	a tree
for a train	13. WAIT	in the departure lounge
a good time	14.	a shower
by car	15. TRAVEL	around Europe
school	16.	home early in the morning
a good salary	17. EARN	£300 a week
here	18.	first in a race
English	19. SPEAK	more slowly
someone's birthday	20.	to ring your parents
fast	21. RUN	10,000 metres
a story	22.	lies
10 minutes to dress	23. TAKE	a message
coffee for breakfast	24.	a glass of milk
a broken cup	25. MEND	a puncture
someone in hospital	26.	friends
your hair	27. DRY	yourself with a towel
hard	28.	in a bank
an exercise	29. CHECK	the times of the trains
your face	30.	the dishes

Practise the pronunciation of the vowel sounds in the table. Use the models to help you.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
sound	/i:/	/ɪ/	/æ/	/e/	/a:/	/ɒ/	/ʌ/	/ɔ:/	/u:/	/ɜ:/	/ʊ/
model	tree	hit	man	let	far	clock	cup	call	boot	girl	look

Say these words to your partner. Use the models in the table to help you with the pronunciation.

1. /bɪn/ bin	4. /ten/ ten	7. /gʊd/ good	10. /ku:d/ cooed
2. /fi:l/ fill	5. /bæt/ bat	8. /wɒd/ wad	11. /ha:d/ hard
3. /sel/ sell	6. /sʌks/ sucks	9. /tɔ:l/ tall	12. /bɜ:n/ burn

Listen to your partner. Underline the word you hear.

1. /lɪd/ lid;	2. /wɪ:t/ wheat;	3. /pɪ:k/ peak;	4. /pen/ pen;	5. /ded/ dead;	6. /meg/ Meg;	7. /kɒd/ cod;	8. /lɒk/ lock;	9. /bɔ:/ bore;	10. /mɔ:/ more;	11. /fa:/ far;	12. /ka:d/ card;	/kud/ could
/led/ led	/wɪ:t/ wit	/pɪ:k/ pick	/pæn/ pan	/dæd/ dad	/mæg/ mug	/kud/ could	/luk/ look	/bu:/ boo	/mu:/ moo	/fɜ:/ fur	/kɜ:d/ curd	

Check your answers with your partner.

Say these words aloud to yourself and then write the words in the spaces. Check the spelling with your partner.

1. /kɔ:s/	4. /bɒm/	7. /bɪld/	10. /wʊl/
2. /flæt/	5. /lu:z/	8. /ha:t/	11. /wʌn/
3. /mi:n/	6. /gest/	9. /hɜ:t/	

Your partner's answers:

friend; duck; floor; laugh; need; wood/would; want; six; word; back; foot.

Practise the pronunciation of the vowel sounds in the table. Use the models to help you.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
sound	/i:/	/ɪ/	/æ/	/e/	/a:/	/ɒ/	/ʌ/	/ɔ:/	/u:/	/ɜ:/	/ʊ/
model	tree	hit	man	let	far	clock	cup	call	boot	girl	look

Listen to your partner. Underline the word you hear.

1. /bi:n/ been;	/bɪn/ bin;	7. /gɒd/ god;	/gʊd/ good
2. /fɪəl/ feel;	/fɪl/ fill;	8. /wɒd/ wad;	/wʊd/ would
3. /sel/ sell;	/sɪl/ sill;	9. /tɔ:l/ tall;	/tu:l/ tool
4. /ten/ ten;	/tæn/ tan;	10. /kɔ:d/ cord;	/ku:d/ cooed
5. /bet/ bet;	/bæt/ bat;	11. /ha:d/ hard;	/hɜ:d/ heard
6. /sæks/ sacks;	/sʌks/ sucks;	12. /bʌn/ bun;	/bɜ:n/ burn

Check your answers with your partner.

Say these words to your partner.

1. /led/ led	4. /pæn/ pan	7. /kɒd/ cod	10. [mɔ:] more
2. /wɪt/ wit	5. /ded/ dead	8. /lʊk/ look	11. [fa:] far
3. /pɪ:k/ peak	6. /mʌg/ mug	9. /bu:/ boo	12. [kɜ:d] curd

Say these words aloud to yourself and write the words in the spaces. Check the spelling with your partner.

1. /frend/	4. /la:f/	7. /wɒnt/	10. /bæk/
2. /dʌk/	5. /ni:d/	8. /sɪks/	11. /fot/
3. /flɔ:/	6. /wud/	9. /wɜ:d/	

Your partner's answers:

course; flat; mean; bomb; lose; guest; build; heart; hurt; wool; one/won.

Find the questions to your answers (1-12) in **Table 1 – your questions**. Write the grid references in the spaces. Check your answers with your partner when you have finished. Take it in turns to ask each other the questions in the tables. Give true answers for you!

your answers	your partner's answers
1. Every time I pass one.	13. Wet and windy. 8e
2. After the lesson.	14. Potatoes. 6d
3. White.	15. Ages. 6e
4. Because it's very useful.	16. Not very exciting. 6f
5. George Clooney.	17. To a bar to meet my friends. 8d
6. Not long. About 5 minutes.	18. My grandad. 5d
7. About 250 kilometres.	19. Last Friday. 5f
8. About a metre.	20. 10.30. 7d
9. My mum.	21. About 5 kilometres. 7e
10. By running.	22. About 4 glasses. 7f
11. On the desk in my bedroom.	23. Singing. 8f
12. A lot.	24. Rap mostly. 5e

Table 1 – your questions

	1	2	3	4
a	How do you keep fit?	How often do you look in the mirror?	Which famous person would you most like to meet?	Which of your parents do you look like?
b	How much money do you spend on clothes?	How high can you jump?	Where do you keep your dictionary?	How long does it take you to have breakfast?
c	Why are you learning English?	What colour are your shoes?	How far do you live from the sea?	When are you going home?

Table 2 – your partner's questions

	5	6	7	8
d	Who's the oldest person in your family?	Which is your favourite vegetable?	What time do you go to bed?	Where are you going after this lesson?
e	What kind of music do you listen to?	How long did it take you to get here today?	How far do you live from your school?	What was the weather like yesterday?
f	When was the last time you felt sad?	How's the night life where you live?	How much water do you drink in a day?	What are you good at?

Find the questions to your answers (13-24) in Table 2 – your questions. Write the grid references in the spaces. Check your answers with your partner when you have finished. Take it in turns to ask each other the questions in the tables. Give true answers for you!

your partner's answers	your answers
1. Every time I pass one. 2a	13. Wet and windy.
2. After the lesson. 4c	14. Potatoes.
3. White. 2c	15. Ages.
4. Because it's very useful. 1c	16. Not very exciting.
5. George Clooney. 3a	17. To a bar to meet my friends.
6. Not long. About 5 minutes. 4b	18. My grandad.
7. About 250 kilometres. 3c	19. Last Friday.
8. About a metre. 2b	20. 10.30.
9. My mum. 4a	21. About 5 kilometres.
10. By running. 1a	22. About 4 glasses.
11. On the desk in my bedroom. 3b	23. Singing.
12. A lot. 1b	24. Rap mostly.

Table 1 – your partner's questions

	1	2	3	4
a	How do you keep fit?	How often do you look in the mirror?	Which famous person would you most like to meet?	Which of your parents do you look like?
b	How much money do you spend on clothes?	How high can you jump?	Where do you keep your dictionary?	How long does it take you to have breakfast?
c	Why are you learning English?	What colour are your shoes?	How far do you live from the sea?	When are you going home?

Table 2 – your questions

	5	6	7	8
d	Who's the oldest person in your family?	Which is your favourite vegetable?	What time do you go to bed?	Where are you going after this lesson?
e	What kind of music do you listen to?	How long did it take you to get here today?	How far do you live from your school?	What was the weather like yesterday?
f	When was the last time you felt sad?	How's the night life where you live?	How much water do you drink in a day?	What are you good at?

Take it in turns to dictate the **HEADINGS** in the box to your partner. Write them in the spaces at the top of the lists in the boxes in the table. DON'T read the numbers in brackets – use them to check your partner's answers like this:

Irregular verbs!

Box 10!

Right!

IRREGULAR VERBS (10) MALE FAMILY (6) CRIMINALS (15) TRANSPORT (1)
 SHOPS (7) KITCHEN (2) VEGETABLES (13) FREQUENCY ADVERBS (3)
 OFFICE (14) SPORTS WITH 'DO' (9) SPORTS WITH 'GO' (5) WILD ANIMALS (11)
 PETS (4) REGULAR VERBS (16) ADJECTIVES (8) UNCOUNTABLES (12)

1	2	3	4
receptionist mechanic surgeon	studied washed wanted	rain fog sun	grandmother sister mother
5	6	7	8
jumper shorts belt	washbasin mirror toilet	German Chinese Dutch	football golf table tennis
9	10	11	12
foot hand knee	made broke went	pasta cheese meat	France Spain Italy
13	14	15	16
cherry apple pineapple	mountains lakes rivers	lazy cheerful clever	trumpet piano drums

Do the same with the words in the box below. Add the words your partner dictates to you to the lists in the boxes in the table. Use the numbers to check your partner's answers.

seldom (3) drank (10) kidnapper (15) gymnastics (9) asked (16) bus (1)
 printer (14) carrots (13) dishwasher (2) uncle (6) bears (11) intelligent (8)
 water (12) newsagent's (7) canary (4) running (5)

Take it in turns to dictate the **HEADINGS** in the box to your partner. Write them in the spaces at the top of the lists in the boxes in the table. DON'T read the numbers in brackets – use them to check your partner's answers like this:

Uncountables!

Box 11!

Right!

UNCOUNTABLES (11) JOBS (1) BATHROOM (6) ADJECTIVES (15)
 NATIONALITIES (7) LANDSCAPE (14) WEATHER (3) COUNTRIES (12)
 GAMES (8) FEMALE FAMILY (4) IRREGULAR VERBS (10) FRUITS (13)
 CLOTHES (5) BODY (9) REGULAR VERBS (2) MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS (16)

1	2	3	4
car lorry plane	sink fridge microwave	always never often	cat dog rabbit
5	6	7	8
fishing skiing skating	son father brother	chemist's baker's tobacconist's	friendly shy generous
9	10	11	12
yoga athletics kick boxing	swam kept left	tigers lions camels	paper traffic air
13	14	15	16
peas spinach leeks	photocopier word processor desk	burglar thief murderer	travelled earned exported

Do the same with the words in the box below. Add the words your partner dictates to you to the lists in the boxes in the table. Use the numbers to check your partner's answers.

Mexican (7) waited (2) grapefruit (13) shower (6) polite (15) brought (10)
 baseball (8) aunt (4) socks (5) shoulder (9) guitar (16) Sweden (12)
 wind (3) rice (11) butcher (1) forests (14)

Match the words in your column with the correct word stress pattern. Write the number of the pattern in the column on the right of the word. Check your answers with your partner when you have finished.

STUDENT A	PATTERN	STUDENT B
alphabet	1	friendly
Brazil		elephant
colour		animal
Saturday		exciting
welcome		enjoy
remember	2	problem
language		delicious
capital		sausages
banana		mistake
alien		grandfather
medium	3	beautiful
computer		umbrella
difficult		fantastic
furniture		visitor
result		Russian
surname	4	Chinese
promise		uniform
toothbrush		discover
stadium		hamburger
telephone		escape

Match the words in your column with the correct word stress pattern. Write the number of the pattern in the column on the left of the word. Check your answers with your partner when you have finished.

STUDENT A		PATTERN	STUDENT B
alphabet	3	1	friendly
Brazil	2		elephant
colour	1	■ ■	animal
Saturday	3		exciting
welcome	1		enjoy
remember	4	2	problem
language	1	■ ■	delicious
capital	3		sausages
banana	4	3	mistake
alien	3	■ ■ ■	grandfather
medium	3		beautiful
computer	4	4	umbrella
difficult	3	■ ■ ■	fantastic
furniture	3		visitor
result	2		Russian
surname	1		Chinese
promise	1		uniform
toothbrush	1		discover
stadium	3		hamburger
telephone	3		escape

Read the fact files about York, England and New York, USA. There are 8 mistakes in the information on York, England. Find out what they are by asking your partner questions. For example:

Is York situated
in North Yorkshire in England?
or Where is York situated?

Is York 341 kms north of
London? or How far is it from
London?

York, England	New York, USA
York is situated in North Yorkshire in Northern England. It is 341 kms north of London. It is on the same latitude as Tokyo.	New York is situated on the east coast of the USA. It is 380 kms north of Washington DC. It is on the same latitude as Rome.
When the Romans arrived in 72AD, the city was called Eboracum.	Dutch traders arrived and settled here in 1620 and called the city New Amsterdam.
Constantine the Great, who was the second Roman emperor to become a Christian, was proclaimed emperor here in 306AD.	The Dutch bought the whole island of Manhattan from the native Algonquin Indians in 1626 for \$24.
Hundreds of longboats carrying Vikings arrived in the city in 866 AD. They fought the Celts and won. The Vikings renamed the city Yorvik, from which its present name, York, comes.	Other settlements were begun in the Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens, and Staten Island in the early 17th century. The English captured the city for the Duke of York in 1664 and the city was renamed New York.
During the English Civil War, which was fought between Charles III and Parliament, York surrendered to the Parliamentarians after the Battle of Marston Moor.	After the War of Independence, George Washington was inaugurated as the first president of the United States in New York. In 1789, it was the first capital of the USA.
The oldest street in York is called The Shambles. The name <i>Shambles</i> comes from a Latin word meaning butchers. In 1872, there were 26 butchers' shops in the street.	The longest street in New York is Broadway. It is 27 kms long. It was started by the Dutch in the early 17th century and got longer as Manhattan got bigger.
The Cathedral of St Peter was built between the 13th and 15th centuries. It is an excellent example of Victorian architecture. It contains more medieval paintings than any other church in England.	The Empire State Building was completed in 1931. Then it was the tallest building in the world. It is often considered the ultimate American skyscraper because of its elegant stepped design.

Read the fact files about York, England and New York, USA. There are 8 mistakes in the information on New York, USA. Find out what they are by asking your partner questions. For example:

Is New York situated
on the east coast of the USA? or
Where is New York situated?

Is New York 390 kms north
of Washington DC? or How far is
New York from Washington DC?

York, England	New York, USA
York is situated in North Yorkshire in Northern England. It is 341 kms north of London. It is on the same latitude as Warsaw.	New York is situated on the east coast of the USA. It is 390 kms north of Washington DC. It is on the same latitude as Rome.
When the Romans arrived in 71AD, the city was called Eboracum.	Dutch traders arrived and settled here in 1615 and called the city New Amsterdam.
Constantine the Great, who was the first Roman emperor to become a Christian, was proclaimed emperor here in 306AD.	The Dutch bought the whole island of Manhattan from the native Cherokee Indians in 1626 for \$27.
Hundreds of longboats carrying Vikings arrived in the city in 866AD. They fought the Saxons and won. The Vikings renamed the city Yorvik, from which its present name, York, comes.	Other settlements were begun in the Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens, and Staten Island in the early 17th century. The English captured the city for the Duke of Windsor in 1664 and the city was renamed New York.
During the English Civil War, which was fought between Charles I and Parliament, York surrendered to the Parliamentarians after the Battle of Marston Moor.	After the War of Independence, Abraham Lincoln was inaugurated as the first president of the United States in New York. In 1789, it was the first capital of the USA.
The oldest street in York is called The Shambles. The name <i>Shambles</i> comes from a medieval word meaning butchers. In 1872, there were 26 butchers' shops in the street.	The longest street in New York is 5th Avenue. It is 27 kms long. It was started by the Dutch in the early 17th century and got longer as Manhattan got bigger.
The Cathedral of St Peter was built between the 13th and 15th centuries. It is an excellent example of Gothic architecture. It contains more medieval glass than any other church in England.	The Empire State Building was completed in 1930. Then it was the tallest building in the world. It is often considered the ultimate American skyscraper because of its elegant stepped design.

Match these definitions and descriptions to the words and names in the table.

1. a domestic cow of Asia and Africa
2. a city in eastern China
3. an Iranian prophet
4. vegetables (also called courgettes)
5. an important Greek god
6. a musical instrument with many strings
7. a chemical element
8. a river in Southern Africa
9. a small port in Belgium
10. a house plant
11. the largest city in Switzerland
12. 12 groups of stars in the sky
13. an island that is part of Tanzania

Zagreb	the capital of Croatia	Zambesi	
Zanzibar		Zapata	a Mexican revolutionary
Zaragoza	a city in the north-east of Spain	zebu	
Zeebrugge		Zeffirelli	an Italian film director
Zen	a Japanese form of Buddhism	Zeus	
Zhengzhou		zillion	a very large but indefinite number
Zimbabwe	a country in Southern Africa	zinc	
zinnia		zip code	American for post code
zircon	a mineral from which gems are made	zither	
zodiac		Zola	a French novelist (1840-1902)
zoology	the study of animals	Zoroaster	
zucchini		Zuider Zee	an area of water in the Netherlands
Zurburán	a Spanish painter	Zurich	

(1598-1664)

Match these definitions and descriptions to the words and names in the table.

1. a Spanish painter (1598-1664)	8. a Mexican revolutionary
2. a very large but indefinite number	9. the study of animals
3. a Japanese form of Buddhism	10. a country in Southern Africa
4. American for post code	11. a city in the north-east of Spain
5. an Italian film director	12. a mineral from which gems are made
6. an area of water in the Netherlands	13. the capital of Croatia
7. a French novelist (1840-1902)	

Zagreb		Zambesi	a river in Southern Africa
Zanzibar	an island that is part of Tanzania	Zapata	
Zaragoza		zebu	a domestic cow of Asia and Africa
Zeebrugge	a small port in Belgium	Zeffirelli	
Zen		Zeus	an important Greek god
Zhengzhou	a city in eastern China	zillion	
Zimbabwe		zinc	a chemical element
zinnia	a house plant	zip code	
zircon		zither	a musical instrument with many strings
zodiac	12 groups of stars in the sky	Zola	
zoology		Zoroaster	an Iranian prophet
zucchini	vegetables (also called courgettes)	Zuider Zee	
Zurburán		Zurich	the largest city in Switzerland

Check your answers with your partner.

Write the name of your partner in the space at the top of the list of sentences. Read the sentences and decide if they are true or not for your partner. Put a cross (X) in the appropriate box – Yes or No.

When you have finished, check your answers like this:

I think /I don't think you have
written a poem.

Correct./Incorrect.

If your guess is correct, put a cross in the boxes in the **Correct** column. Add up the number of correct guesses you made. The one with the most is the winner.

.....	Yes	No	Correct?
1. has written a poem.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. has heard of James Dean.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. has broken a bone.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. has met a famous person.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. has spent a night in a police station.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. has slept in a tent.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. has eaten snake meat.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8. has been to the United States.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9. has performed in public.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10. has won a competition.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
11. has had measles.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12. has been interviewed on TV.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
13. has read <i>Romeo and Juliet</i> by Shakespeare.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
14. has seen a live panda.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
15. has fallen off a bicycle.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
16. has drunk champagne for breakfast.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
17. has had a job in a shop.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
18. has flown in a helicopter.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
19. has ridden on a camel.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
20. has played in a rock band.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

TOTAL

Read this text about the history of the Jukebox. The sentence in italics at the end of each paragraph has been taken out of ONE of the 2 numbered spaces marked [] in the paragraph. Decide which space the sentence should go in. Pay particular attention to the underlined words – they should help you decide. Check your answers with your teacher when you have finished.

- 1 In 1877 Edison announced his invention of a phonograph – a machine that could record sound mechanically on a tinfoil cylinder. [1] However, with the invention of the flat-disc gramophone, by the German-born inventor Emile Berliner in 1887, the instrument began to develop as a way of recording the great singers and musicians of the time. [2] American and European record companies started producing huge collections of recorded musical pieces on the flat discs, later called records, to play on it.
He had intended the phonograph to be used primarily as a dictating machine in offices.

- 2 In 1889, Louis Glass and William S. Arnold put a coin-operated phonograph in a dance hall in San Francisco. [3] It had no amplification and people had to listen to the music through listening tubes. During the first six months it was operating, it earned more than \$1,000. [4] These Automatic Coin-Operated Phonographs, as they were called, were the first Jukeboxes.

When you put a nickel in a slot, the machine played a piece of recorded music.

- 3 The name Jukebox first appeared in the 1930s in the southern United States. [5] Juke was a slang term for entertainment among the black cotton pickers in the southern states. [6] The small cafes and public houses next to the cotton fields where the black cotton pickers used to go to dance and drink after work were known as jukes or juke joints.

It was probably brought to America from Africa where the word joot or jook meant to dance or act wildly.

- 4 Most modern Jukeboxes were made between the 1930s and the 1960s. [7] The most popular Jukebox of all time, however, is the Wurlitzer Model 1015. It has a round top and is the one you often see reproduced on mugs and T-shirts. [8] Almost 60,000 of these Jukeboxes were produced in 1946-47, when people wanted entertainment after the dark days of the Second World War.

They had a selection of 24 records that could be played on one side.

- 5 Jukeboxes are usually associated with public places like cafes and bars, but now many people want to have one in their homes. [9] An original one in working condition can cost as much as \$30,000. [10]

However, they are not cheap to buy!

All these sentences contain the common English verb 'keep'. Choose the correct word or phrase from the box to complete the sentences. Write the corresponding letters in the boxes then re-arrange them to make the name of an important English city. Be careful! There are 5 extra words and phrases you don't need.

When you have finished, check your answers with your teacher.

(T) a book	(B) a diary	(H) a shop
(S) away	(E) business	(I) fit
(R) going	(M) in touch	(N) off
(I) out	(A) the change	(R) the money
(C) up	(G) warm	(M) your promise



Answer:

1. My Grandad used to keep in Liverpool. He sold sweets and newspapers.
2. (In a taxi) 'That's £12.50 please.' 'OK. Here's £15. Keep'
3. 'Bye Oliver! It was great seeing you again. Don't forget to keep !'
4. I ran my first marathon last Saturday. My legs started to ache towards the end but I kept and finished in 3 hours 20 minutes.
5. We can't picnic here. Look! There's a notice over there that says 'Keep the grass'.
6. Take some gloves with you when you go out. You'll need them to keep your hands It's very cold today.
7. (Notice on gate) Private. Keep !
8. 'How do I know you'll keep ?' 'Trust me. I will.'
9. My Grandma thinks it's important for older people to keep so she goes to an aerobics class once a week.
10. The famous Irish writer, Oscar Wilde, said he always kept because he liked to have something sensational to read on the train!

/

Choose the correct word to complete the multi-word verb. Write the corresponding letters in the boxes below and then re-arrange the letters to make the names of 2 American states. Check your answers with your teacher.

(1) (2)

Answers:

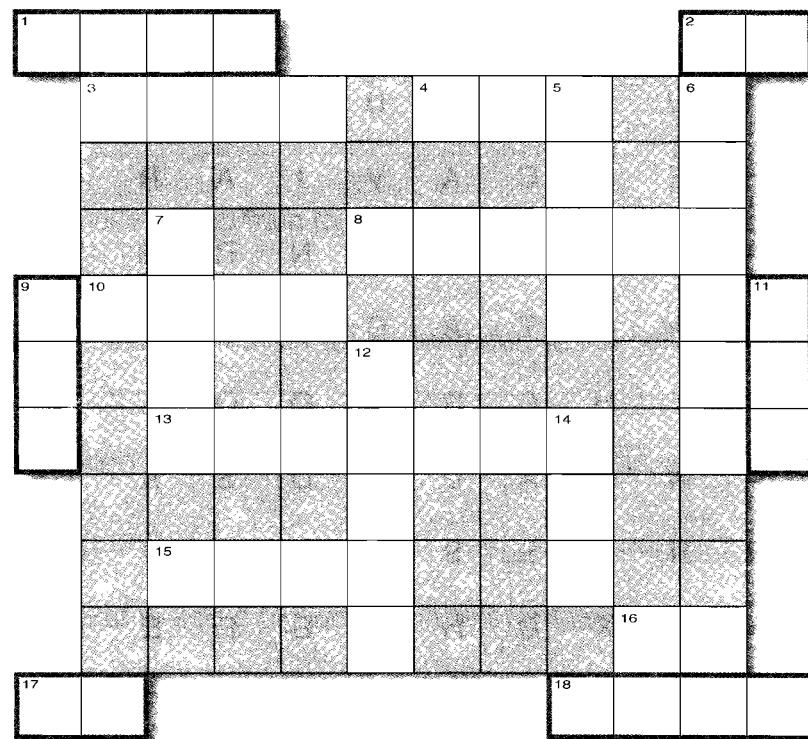
1. We didn't go for Easter this year – we stayed at home.
(E) away (I) out (O) back
2. The plane took 2 hours late because of the fog.
(K) out (R) off (S) up
3. We've run of milk. Could you go to the shops and get some?
(A) out (E) down (O) for
4. They don't let you try more than one pair of jeans at a time in that shop.
(E) out (G) with (L) on
5. Why don't you look the opening times of the museum on the web site?
(A) up (E) out (U) into
6. I'm sorry I'm late. The bus broke outside the station.
(H) out (T) up (W) down
7. I grew in the States, which is why I have an American accent.
(A) over (E) up (O) for
8. Put something warm this morning – it's very cold.
(B) around (D) on (G) over

1. What time is your Mum picking you from school today?
(E) for (O) up (U) out
2. Who's going to look your pet snake while you're on holiday?
(K) around (N) after (S) for
3. Before you can take the exam, you have to fill a form.
(A) up (E) in (I) at
4. The specialist advised Tim to give basketball until his knee was completely better.
(B) over (G) up (K) away
5. I'm really looking to seeing my boyfriend again – he's been away for 2 months!
(F) into (M) after (R) forward
6. Mum! You haven't thrown my orange trainers, have you? They were my favourites!
(E) off (O) away (U) up

Complete the crossword with the verbs in the box in the correct form.

1A (across), 2A, 9D (down), 11D, 17A and 18A are the prepositions you need to complete the multi-word verbs. You will find the references for them in the clues. Write them in the crossword when you guess what they are. Check your answers with your teacher.

break fill get get go hand ring put slow stand take turn



Across

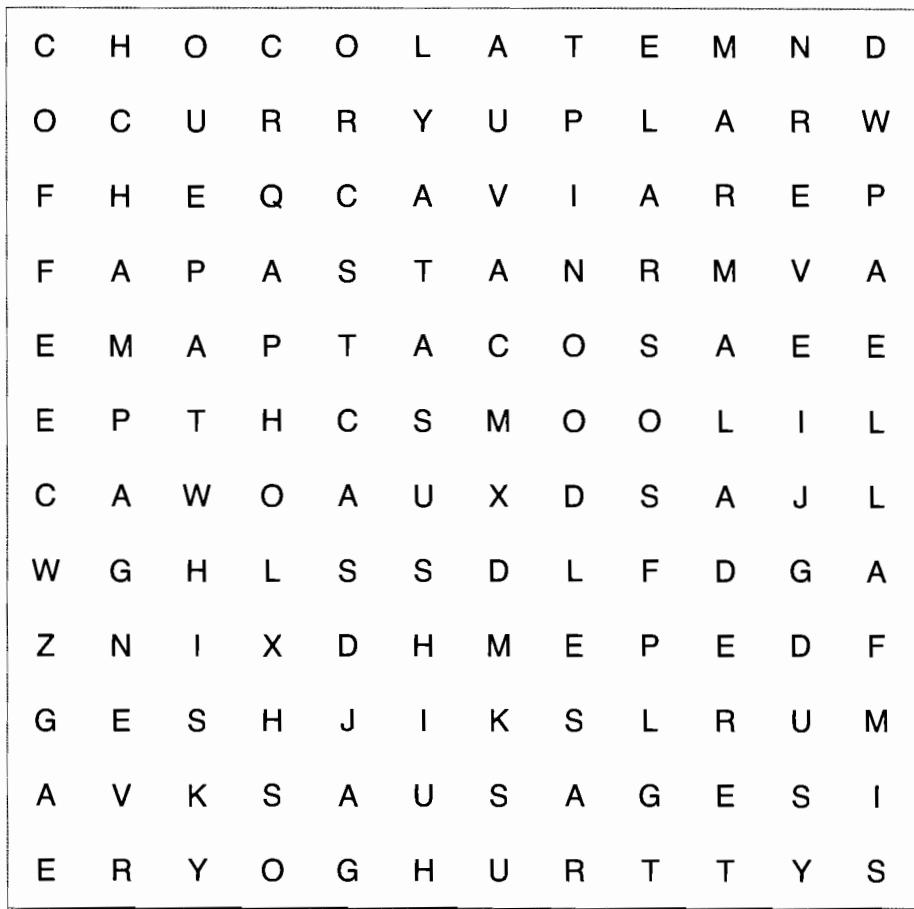
- 3A 1A! You're driving too fast!
- 4A If I wash the dishes, will you them 18A?
- 8A Sam's car has 1A twice this week. He needs a new one.
- 10A You must 17A this form if you want to join the library.
- 13A Sue tripped and fell while she was 11D the bus.
- 15A I can't hear the music. Can you 2A the radio, please?
- 16A Please 18A! I want to be alone.

Down

- 5D 11D your dirty shoes, please. I've just washed the floor.
- 6D The teacher was angry because I my homework 17A late.
- 7D me 2A if you need any help. My number's 567289.
- 12D 'What do the letters BBC 9D?' 'British Broadcasting Corporation.'
- 14D I had to 2A really early when I was delivering newspapers.

Find the food and drink words in the word square that are frequently associated with these nationalities:

1. Chinese (food) n.....	6. Indian (food) c.....	11. Russian (food) c.....
2. English (food) m.....	7. Italian (food) p.....	12. Scottish (drink) w.....
3. French (drink) c.....	8. Jamaican (drink) r.....	13. Spanish (food) p.....
4. German (food) s.....	9. Japanese (food) s.....	14. Swiss (food) c.....
5. Greek (food) y.....	10. Mexican (food) t.....	15. Turkish (drink) c.....



Make a new word square for another pair of students to do. Think of something – a typical article of clothing, a product, food and drink – that you associate with these countries and write the words in the spaces before you make your new word square.

American	Danish	Korean
Australian	Egyptian	Moroccan
Belgian	Finnish	Polish
Brazilian	Iranian	Portuguese
Cuban	Irish	Thai

Write the name of your partner in the spaces and answer the questions for him/her.

1. What would buy if he/she were very rich?

.....

2. Who would like to be if he/she could be a famous person for a day?

.....

3. What would go and see if he/she decided to go to the cinema tonight?

.....

4. If went to McDonalds for lunch, what would he/she probably choose from the menu?

.....

5. If had to make a long train journey, what would he/she do to pass the time?

.....

6. If went to a karaoke bar for an evening out, which song would he/she sing?

.....

7. If had enough money to buy the car of their dreams, what kind of car would he/she buy?

.....

8. If had a ticket to see a big world sports event, which event would he/she choose?

.....

9. If could change one part of their body, which part would he/she change?

.....

10. If had to choose between a beach holiday, a cycling holiday, a sightseeing tour or a trekking holiday in the mountains, which would he/she choose?

.....

Check your ideas with your partner like this to see if you were right:

If you were rich, Eva,
would you buy a new stereo?

Yes, I would./No, I wouldn't.
I'd buy a lot of new clothes.

Here are some common British sayings and proverbs. Work together to complete the explanations of them by filling in the verbs in the correct form. Choose from the list of verbs on the right. Check your answers with your teacher when you have finished.

1. Red sky at night, shepherd's delight.

If the sky red in the evening, tomorrow will a nice day.

2. Red sky in the morning, shepherd's warning.

If the sky red in the morning, it will probably that day.

3. Many hands make light work.

A job will easier to do if many people

4. Fine feathers make fine birds.

If you beautiful clothes, you will beautiful.

5. Lucky at cards, unlucky in love.

If you usually card games, you won't a very good love life.

6. Waste not, want not.

If you never anything, you will never anything.

7. Nothing ventured, nothing gained.

If you never a risk, you won't anything.

8. A trouble shared is a trouble halved.

If you to someone about a problem, the problem will less important.

9. An apple a day keeps the doctor away.

If you an apple every day, you will fit and healthy.

10. A stitch in time saves nine.

If you a small problem immediately, you will time in the future.

Think of some sayings and proverbs from your country. Explain them to the class.

win
be
talk
wear
be
waste
be
take
eat
save
rain
seem
stay
look
be
solve
need
have
achieve
help

Complete the sentences in a way that is true for you and that you think is also true for your partner. Don't ask your partner any questions yet!

1. I love ing.
2. I don't like ing.
3. I can very well.
4. I can't
5. I could when I was 6 years old.
6. I'm good at ing.
7. I'm not very good at ing.
8. I prefer ing to ing.
9. I'd like to one day.
10. I want to next summer.
11. I started ing English when I was
12. I didn't enjoy ing when I was a child.

Work with your partner. Take it in turns to read out your sentences. If your partner can answer **TRUTHFULLY** with one of the responses in the table, you can cross out the square. If your partner can't use one of the expressions because what you said is not true for him/her, you must wait for your next go to try with another sentence. The aim of the game is to cross out all the squares.

Example:



So am I.	So do I.	Neither do I.	So would I.
So could I.	So do I.	Neither can I.	So did I.
So do I.	So can I.	Neither am I.	Neither did I.

Complete these sentences in a way that you think is true for your partner.

1. You aren't you?
2. You are you?
3. You don't you?
4. You do you?
5. You didn't you?
6. You did you?
7. You haven't you?
8. You have you?
9. You can't you?
10. You can you?
11. You wouldn't like to would you?
12. You'd like to wouldn't you?

With your partner, take it in turns to read out your sentences. If your partner can answer **TRUTHFULLY** with one of the responses in the table, you can cross out the square. If your partner can't use one of the expressions because what you said is not true for him/her, you must wait for your next go to try with another sentence. The aim of the game is to cross out all the squares.

Yes, that's right. I am.	Yes, that's right. I have.	No, that's right. I wouldn't.	Yes, that's right. I can.
Yes, that's right. I would.	Yes, that's right. I do.	No, that's right. I'm not.	Yes, that's right. I did.
No, that's right. I haven't.	No, that's right. I can't.	No, that's right. I didn't.	No, that's right. I don't.

Take it in turns to ask and answer the questions about appearance and clothes.

STUDENT A – Appearance

1. Can you name 5 parts of your face?
2. How would you describe yourself to a person who has never met you?
3. What does your teacher look like?
4. What kind of man/woman do you find physically attractive?
5. What are the typical features of Scandinavian people? Mediterranean people?
6. Have you got a tattoo? Have any of your friends got tattoos? Where do people have tattoos? What kind of tattoos do people have?
7. Is any part of your body pierced? Which parts of the face do people get pierced? Do you think it looks nice on both boys and girls?
8. What is your immediate impression when you see a girl with a shaven head? A boy with long hair? Boys or girls with pink or green hair?
9. Is there any part of your body that you would like to change?
10. Do you think you can know what people are like from their physical appearance? What impression do you think people get of you when they first see you?

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STUDENT B – Clothes

1. Can you name 5 things that people wear when it's cold?
2. What do you usually wear for school or work?
3. Do you follow fashion? What's in fashion at the moment? Is there anything that you would **never** wear even if it came into fashion?
4. When was the last time you bought something to wear? Where did you buy it/them? Did you buy it/them for a special occasion? Was it/Were they expensive?
5. Do you ever buy second-hand clothes? Where did you get the clothes you are wearing today? How long have you had them?
6. How many pairs of shoes have you got? What is your favourite pair like?
7. What is the most expensive thing you have in your wardrobe?
8. What is the teacher wearing today? Do you think he/she has good taste in clothes?
9. Do you know the names of any famous designers? Do you ever buy designer clothes?
10. Do you think you can know what people are like from the way they dress? What impression do you think people get of you when they first see you?

Take it in turns to ask and answer the questions about books and films.

STUDENT A – Books

1. Can you name 4 or more famous British or American writers?
2. Do you like reading? Why? Why not?
3. What kind of things do you read? Books? Reference books? Newspapers? Comics? Magazines?
4. Have you ever read a book in English?
5. What was the last book you read called? Who wrote it? What was it about? Did you enjoy it?
6. How often do you go to a bookshop to buy a book? How often do you borrow books from a library?
7. Would you like to read anyone's biography or autobiography? If so, whose?
8. Do you often receive books as presents? Do you ever give books as presents?
9. Which books do you remember reading when you were a child?
10. Where do you like to sit or be when you are reading? Why?
11. Do you like listening to people reading stories aloud?
12. Have you read the *Harry Potter* books? Do you know who wrote them?

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STUDENT B – Films

1. Can you name 4 or more famous British or American film directors?
2. What kind of films do you enjoy watching? Thrillers? Horror? Science fiction? Romantic comedies? Westerns? Spy films? Musicals? Cartoons?
3. What was the last film you saw called? What was it about? Who directed it? Who starred in it? Did you enjoy it?
4. What is the longest film you have ever watched?
5. What is the most boring film you have ever seen?
6. How often do you go to the cinema or rent videos and DVDs?
7. What is the difference between seeing a film at the cinema and seeing one on TV?
8. Do you ever watch documentary films on TV? If so, what kind do you like? What kind don't you like?
9. Have you ever seen a film with sub-titles? Which?
10. Which actors and/or actresses do you like most?
11. Have you ever read a book and then seen the film based on the book?
12. Which films are on at your nearest cinemas this week? Are you going to see any of them?

Take it in turns to ask and answer the questions about eating and drinking.

STUDENT A – Eating & Drinking

1. What's your ideal meal?
2. Do you eat more meat than fish?
3. What do you usually drink with your meals? What do other members of your family drink?
4. What time do you usually have breakfast? Lunch? Dinner? What do you usually have?
5. How often do you eat out in restaurants? When was the last time you ate in a restaurant? What's your favourite restaurant?
6. Where does your family buy food?
7. What kind of food is good for us to eat and why?
8. Can you cook? If so, what is your speciality? Who usually cooks in your family?
9. What kind of food and drink do you provide when you give a party?
10. What kind of food do you associate with a) being in love? b) feeling depressed?
11. Can you name 3 typical English dishes?
12. What is organically-grown food?

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STUDENT B – Eating & Drinking

1. What is your least favourite drink?
2. How much water do you drink a day? Does your family buy bottled water? Do you prefer still or sparkling water?
3. What do you usually drink when you go out with your friends to a bar or restaurant?
4. Are you a vegetarian or a vegan? If not, do you think you could ever be one?
5. What have you eaten today? Have you eaten more or less than normal?
6. Have you ever tried any foreign food? If so, what kind?
7. What kind of food is bad for us to eat a lot of and why?
8. Which typical dishes would you recommend a tourist visiting your country to try?
9. What kind of food and drink do people take on picnics in your country?
10. Are eating and drinking habits in your country different now to what they were in the past?
11. Can you name 3 typical American dishes?
12. What is genetically modified food?

Take it in turns to ask and answer the questions about holidays and festivals.

STUDENT A – Holidays

1. What kind of places do people go to for their holidays?
2. When is the best time of year to go on holiday? And the worst?
3. How often do you go away on holiday? Who do you usually go with?
4. When was the last time you went away on holiday? Where did you go? How long for? Where did you stay?
5. What kind of things do you like doing when you are on holiday?
6. Do you usually bring back souvenirs from your holidays? What kind of souvenirs do you have at home from your holidays?
7. What kind of preparations do you and your family make before you go on holiday?
8. What are the advantages and disadvantages of a camping holiday?
9. Have you ever been on a day excursion to a famous city? What's the most interesting city you've ever been to? What did you see there?
10. What's the best holiday you've ever had? Why was it the best? And the worst? Why was it the worst?

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STUDENT B – Festivals

1. How many different religious festivals from around the world can you name?
2. Which festivals do you and your family celebrate? When are they? Are they public holidays?
3. How is New Year celebrated where you live?
4. What are the origins of the festivals you celebrate?
5. Do you prepare any special food to eat on festival days? What do you prepare? When do you eat it? Do you invite people to your house to share it?
6. Do you always celebrate festivals at home? If not, where do you go?
7. Do you exchange presents or cards at festivals? What kind of presents or cards do you exchange?
8. Do you have special or new clothes for festival celebrations? What do you usually wear?
9. Do children play any special games during certain festivals? If so, what do they do? Are there any particular sports events associated with national festivals?
10. Which was your favourite festival when you were a child? Why? And now? Why?

Take it in turns to ask and answer the questions about your houses and gardens.

STUDENT A – Houses & Gardens

1. How many different types of houses can you name?
2. Do you live in a house or a flat? How many people live in it? How big is it? How many rooms has it got?
3. If you live in a flat, what floor is it on? Have you got a balcony or terrace? If you live in a house, have you got a garden? What is it like?
4. What is your house or flat built of?
5. How long have you lived in your present house or flat?
6. Which is your favourite room in the house and why?
7. What is your bedroom like?
8. Where does your family spend most of its time?
9. What do you like most about your house?
10. What kind of neighbours do you have?
11. How much does a small flat cost where you live?
12. What would your dream house be like?

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STUDENT B – Houses & Gardens

1. How many different parts of a house or flat can you name?
2. Do you live in the city centre, the suburbs or in a village in the country? How many people live in your city, town or village?
3. What are the advantages and disadvantages of living in the city?
4. When was your house or flat built?
5. What is your kitchen like?
6. Which room in your house gets the most sun?
7. Is there anything you don't like about your house?
8. What is your neighbourhood like?
9. Has your family ever moved house? If so, where did you live before?
10. Do most families have gardens where you live?
11. How much is an average monthly rent where you live?
12. What would your dream house be like?

Take it in turns to ask and answer the questions about your plans and intentions.

STUDENT A – Plans & Intentions

1. In the next few days, are you going to...
 - a. go to the cinema?
 - b. visit a relative in hospital?
 - c. play football?
 - d. travel by train?
 - e. write some e-mails?
 - f. buy a new pair of shoes?
 - g. sing in public?
 - h. wash your hair?
2. Where are you going after this lesson?
3. What are you going to do this weekend?
4. Which countries do you hope to visit in the future? Why?
5. What are thinking of doing to improve your English?
6. Have you already decided where you are going to go for your next holiday?
7. Are you planning to have your own business one day? If so, what kind?
8. You have been invited to give a talk at a conference on the Environment. What are you going to talk about?
9. You have decided to make a list of '**Good intentions for the future**' for yourself. What are you going to put on the list?
10. Imagine you are a famous pop singer. What are your plans for the day?

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STUDENT B – Plans & Intentions

1. In the next few days, are you going to...
 - a. start reading a book in English?
 - b. take an exam?
 - c. surf the internet?
 - d. paint a picture?
 - e. ride a horse?
 - f. go swimming?
 - g. book an air ticket?
 - h. apply for a new job?
2. What are you going to do between now and going to bed?
3. Are you doing anything special on Saturday afternoon?
4. Are you thinking about changing anything in your life in the near future? Your house? Your job? Your hairstyle? Your car or motorbike? Your plans for your career?
5. Is there anything you'd like to do but don't have the time or money to?
6. Where do you hope to go for your next long holiday? Have you been there before?
7. Are you going to take an exam soon? What kind of exam and when are you taking it?
8. You've been invited to a fancy dress party on Friday. What are you going to wear?
9. You have decided to make a list of '**Things to do in the next 2 weeks**' for yourself. What are you going to put on the list?
10. Imagine you are the Prime Minister. What are your plans for the day?

Take it in turns to ask and answer the questions on what you have been doing recently.

STUDENT A – Recent Activities

1. Have you been anywhere interesting recently? If so, when and where did you go? Who did you go with? What did you do there?
2. Have you been shopping this week? If so, what did you buy?
3. What have you been doing in your free time recently? Have you started any new hobbies? Have you given up doing anything you used to do?
4. How many different people have you spoken to today? What did you speak about?
5. Have you read a good book or an interesting article in a magazine recently? If so, what was it about?
6. Have you made any new friends recently? If so, where? What are they like?
7. Have any of your family or friends got married in the last 2 years? If so, did you go to the wedding? What was it like?
8. Have you had an unpleasant experience recently?
9. Have you changed your appearance in any way recently? Have you got a new hairstyle? Have you had a tattoo? Have you had any piercing? Have you lost or put on any weight?
10. What have you been studying in your English lessons recently?

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STUDENT B – Recent Activities

1. Have you or any of your friends had a birthday in the last month? If so, did you or they do anything special to celebrate?
2. What has the weather been like recently? Has it been normal for the time of year?
3. Have you read the newspaper today? Have you listened to the news on the radio or TV? What has been in the news recently?
4. Has there been a pop concert or music festival in your town or city in the last 6 months? If so, when was it and who was playing?
5. What have you eaten so far today? How much coffee or tea have you drunk today?
6. Have you got angry with anyone this week? If so, what made you angry?
7. Have you bought any new CDs or DVDs this week? What did you buy?
8. What's been happening in your favourite soap opera on TV recently?
9. Have you received any text messages today? How many? Who from? Have you replied to them yet?
10. Have you been ill recently? What was the matter with you? Did you have to stay in bed?

Take it in turns to ask and answer the questions about your shopping habits.

STUDENT A – Shopping Habits

1. How often do you go shopping for clothes?
2. Do you prefer to go shopping alone or with someone? Why?
3. Do you ever go window shopping with your friends?
4. Which are your favourite shops? Why?
5. What is the service in the shops you go to like? Are the shop assistants usually polite and helpful?
6. What was the last thing you bought? Are you happy with it? Why did you buy it?
7. Have you ever had to take anything back to a shop because it was faulty?
8. Have you ever bought anything from a second-hand shop?
9. Do you ever shop in street markets? How are they different from shops?
10. Do you usually buy things because you need them or just because you like shopping?
11. When you shop do you usually pay in cash or with a credit card?
12. Do you enjoy looking for birthday presents for your family and friends? What kind of things do you usually buy for them?

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STUDENT B – Shopping Habits

1. How much time do you spend shopping a week?
2. When do you usually go shopping?
3. Do you prefer shopping in local shops or in big shopping centres? Why?
4. How often do you buy something new to wear? Books? CDs? DVDs?
5. How much do you usually pay for a pair of shoes?
6. Are you good at finding bargains in the sales? What's the best bargain you have ever had?
7. What is the most expensive thing you have ever bought? Where did you buy it? Did you buy it for a special occasion?
8. Have you ever bought anything via internet?
9. Do you think you are a shopaholic? Do you know any shopaholics?
10. Do you like helping your friends to shop? Are you good at choosing clothes for others?
11. What kind of things do you enjoy buying most? And least?
12. Is there anywhere in the world you would like to go to shop? Why?

Take it in turns to ask and answer the questions about sports and health.

STUDENT A – Sports

1. Are you a sporty person or are you lazy? Do you think you are fit? Can you touch your toes without bending your knees?
2. How far do you walk every day? How many stairs do you climb every day? How long do you spend sitting down?
3. What kind of sport or exercise do you do now or have you done in the past?
4. Is there a sport you would like to try? Why?
5. Is there a good sports centre or gym near your house? Is it expensive to join?
6. What do people do when they go to a gym? What kind of equipment can you find in a gym?
7. How many hours of sport should there be on a school timetable?
8. Can you name some of the events at the Olympic Games? Can you name any famous sportsmen and women?
9. Have you ever been to a sports event like a football match? What was it like?
10. Do you like watching sport on TV? What do you watch? Are there any sports events that are not very exciting on TV?

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STUDENT B – Health

1. How do you feel today? Have you got a cold? Have you got a headache? Do you feel tired?
2. How many hours do you usually sleep at night? Do you think you have enough sleep?
3. How often do you get a cold? What are the symptoms of a cold? What do you do when you have a cold?
4. When was the last time you were ill? Did you have a temperature? Did you have to stay in bed for a long time? Did you have to see a doctor?
5. Have you ever taken antibiotics? Do you take vitamin pills? Do you think it's a good idea to take vitamin pills or supplements?
6. Are you allergic to anything? If so, what? Do you know anyone who has an allergy?
7. Have you ever broken a bone? If so, how did you do it?
8. Do you think you have a healthy diet? Do you ever eat or drink things that aren't good for you?
9. What do you do to relax? What do other people do to relax?
10. What is your recipe for a long, healthy life?

Take it in turns to ask and answer the questions about transport and travel.

STUDENT A – Transport

1. How many different means of road, sea and air transport can you name?
2. What's the slowest means of transport you can think of and what is the fastest?
3. What's your favourite means of transport? Why?
4. Which means of transport do you use regularly in your life and why?
5. What do you think of the bus service where you live? Are the buses frequent? Are they usually very crowded? Are they punctual?
6. When was the last time you travelled by train? What are the trains like?
7. What kind of discounts do students and old people get on bus and train tickets?
8. Have you been on an underground system? Where? What was it like?
9. Have you got a driving licence? When did you pass your test?
10. Have you got a scooter or a motorbike? How long have you had it?
11. What are the advantages and disadvantages of travelling by motorbike or scooter?
12. Do you like being a passenger in a car or would you prefer to be the driver?

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STUDENT B – Travel

1. How far do you have to travel to work or school every day? How do you get there? How long does it take you?
2. What's the furthest place you have ever been to? How did you get there? How long did it take?
3. Do you like travelling? What are the good things and the bad things about travelling today?
4. Why do people travel? Why do you travel?
5. Have you ever been on an organised trip anywhere? Where? What was it like?
6. Have you ever been inter-railing? Where did you go? Was it a good experience?
7. Have you ever hitch-hiked anywhere? Do you think it's a good way to travel around?
8. What do you think is the best way to travel around your country? Why?
9. What are the advantages and disadvantages of travelling by train?
10. Would you like to go on a cruise? Why/why not?
11. Name 5 things that you couldn't travel without.
12. What kind of luggage do you take when you travel?