



Aim High

Student's Book

3

หนังสือเรียน รายวิชาพื้นฐานภาษาอังกฤษ

ชั้นมัธยมศึกษาปีที่ 3

กลุ่มสาระการเรียนรู้ภาษาต่างประเทศ

ตามหลักสูตรแกนกลางการศึกษาขั้นพื้นฐาน พุทธศักราช 2551

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OXFORD
UNIVERSITY PRESS

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1 On camera

Surveillance BEFORE READING

Look at the title and photos and answer the questions.

- 1 What are Closed-Circuit Television (CCTV) cameras?
- 2 Where do you usually find CCTV cameras?
- 3 In what other ways are people watching us?

THIS UNIT INCLUDES

Vocabulary • surveillance • word formation: nouns • verbs for looking
• cultural dress • synonyms: look, see, watch • idioms and expressions: colour
Grammar • order of adjectives • present tense contrast • stative and dynamic verbs • verb + infinitive / verb + ing
Skills • describing different nationalities • describing clothes
Writing • a letter to an exchange student

Reading tip

When you read a text for the first time, try to read without stopping. Don't worry if you don't understand every word – try to understand the general meaning. Set yourself a time limit of four minutes to read the whole text.



Somebody is watching you

A CCTV cameras were initially developed as a means of security for banks. In Britain they first appeared in 1953 and by the 1960s, there were already a few cameras in major streets in London. Today, there are more than four million CCTV cameras across the country. That's one camera for every fourteen people. The cameras are there to film dangerous or illegal behaviour. With new software, they can automatically recognize the faces of known offenders, and a new kind of CCTV in the Netherlands can detect angry voices and automatically warn the police of trouble. Some CCTV cameras can even interact with the people they are watching. But these cameras don't just watch criminals; they watch all of us, almost all of the time. Every time we go into a shop, use a cash machine, or travel on public transport, a camera records our actions.

B The amount of surveillance in towns and cities across Britain is increasing because it is thought to deter crime. Some goods in shops now have RFID tags (radio frequency identification tags) attached to them. When you pick up one of these items, the RFID tag sends a radio message to a CCTV camera and the camera starts filming you. Shops say that this technology helps to catch shoplifters – but only by treating everybody as a potential criminal.

C Cameras and tags are not the only ways of monitoring our actions. Every time you make or receive a call on your mobile phone, the phone company knows the number of the phone you are calling and how long the call lasts. It is even possible to work out your exact location. The police often use this information when they're investigating serious crimes.

D And what about satellites? Are they watching us from space? How much can they see? Anybody with a computer can download 'Google Earth' and get satellite photos of the entire world. Perhaps governments are using even more powerful satellites to watch the illegal actions of their citizens.

E Even when you are at home, you are not necessarily safe from surveillance. High-speed internet connections have made computers more vulnerable than ever before. When you use your computer to visit websites, you are probably sending and receiving 'cookies' without realizing it. Cookies transfer information from your computer to the website and, in theory, could record which websites you visit. Or perhaps somebody has secretly installed a 'keystroke logging program' on your computer. These record every letter that you type on the keyboard: your passwords, your emails, and your bank account numbers, for example. Modern technology is making it easier and easier to stay in contact, but it is also making it nearly impossible for us to hide.



READ

1 Read the Reading tip and read the text. Match paragraphs (A–E) with five of these headings (1–6).

- 1 Eyes in the sky
- 2 What are CCTV cameras for?
- 3 Internet surveillance
- 4 They know who you are calling
- 5 Safety on the streets
- 6 Watching shoppers



2 (1.02) Read the text again. Choose the correct answer.

- 1 Today, there are CCTV cameras which
 - a know when a crime is in progress.
 - b identify people who have committed crimes before.
 - c can speak to people if they are getting angry.
 - d cause dangerous or illegal behaviour.
- 2 CCTV cameras record the actions of
 - a one in fourteen people in Britain.
 - b four million people.
 - c criminals in Britain.
 - d everybody in Britain.
- 3 CCTV cameras receive a message from RFID tags when
 - a a shoplifter comes into the shop.
 - b a shoplifter steals an item.
 - c somebody lifts up an item that has got a tag.
 - d the camera starts filming.
- 4 When you use a mobile phone, the phone company can work out
 - a the name of the person you are speaking to.
 - b what you are saying.
 - c how long you have had the phone.
 - d where you are.
- 5 You can get satellite photos of the world if you
 - a work for a government.
 - b go to a government website.
 - c work for Google.
 - d have a computer.
- 6 When you use the internet, cookies
 - a record every letter that you type.
 - b record your passwords and emails.
 - c keep you safe from surveillance.
 - d exchange information with websites.



3 Are the sentences true or false?

- 1 All the streets in London were fully-equipped with CCTV cameras by the 1960s.
- 2 Special CCTV cameras in the Netherlands can recognize when someone starts shouting.
- 3 Some people think surveillance stops criminals committing offences.
- 4 Detectives often contact phone companies to help them solve murder cases.
- 5 Governments are known to be spying on people by looking at satellite photos.
- 6 The only place you are safe from surveillance is when you are at home.

UNDERSTANDING IDEAS

1 Put the sentences into two groups: *Arguments for surveillance* and *Arguments against surveillance*. Can you add any more?

- 1 Misuse of captured images by private companies, including the media.
- 2 Surveillance deters people from committing crime.
- 3 If you don't do anything wrong, then you have nothing to fear from surveillance.
- 4 Surveillance makes everybody feel guilty.
- 5 There is no way of telling if the cameras watching you are legal or not.
- 6 Personal privacy is more important than catching criminals.
- 7 More surveillance means the police can catch more criminals.
- 8 We rely too much on technology to solve social problems.
- 9 Public safety is more important than personal privacy.

2 Answer the questions. Look at the text and use your own words and ideas.

- 1 What illegal behaviour do you think CCTV cameras record?
- 2 How can surveillance deter crime?
- 3 Why do you think governments might want to watch their citizens?
- 4 Who do you think would install a 'keystroke logging program' on a computer?

VOCABULARY

Somebody is watching you

1 Match the highlighted words in the text with these definitions.

- 1 A machine from which you can withdraw money.
- 2 The careful watching of people who may have done something wrong.
- 3 To tell somebody about something dangerous.
- 4 Against the law.
- 5 Inhabitants of a state or nation.
- 6 Labels which you attach to an item (e.g. a suitcase).
- 7 Keeping a check on something.
- 8 To calculate.
- 9 People who steal from shops.
- 10 At the beginning, at first.
- 11 People who break the law.
- 12 To communicate with somebody.
- 13 To make someone decide not to do something.
- 14 Possible.
- 15 Weak and easy to attack.

2 Do you know these words?

attached detect download in contact in theory
investigate satellite software

••••• Workbook: page 4

VOCABULARY

Somebody is watching you

ACTIVATE

Complete these sentences with the correct form of the words from the box.

cash machine citizen deter illegal initially interact monitor offender potential shoplifter surveillance tag vulnerable warn work out

- I never shop in stores where the goods have no price _____.
- Penny was going to study drama, but then, she changed her mind in favour of psychology.
- Prisons in many countries are overflowing with young _____.
- Pat hates school because she finds it difficult to _____ with other children.
- The congestion charge in London aims to _____ people from driving in the city centre.
- To be a successful salesperson you must treat everybody as a _____ customer.
- My computer seems to be _____ to viruses – it's had six this month already.
- The _____ of Paris are very proud of their city.
- The suspects were kept under _____ before being arrested.
- Can you _____ how much it costs to install a CCTV camera?
- Most teachers use tests to _____ the progress of their students.
- It's _____ to drive through a red traffic light.
- They often _____ us not to use a computer without anti-virus software.
- Store detectives confronted the _____ when they saw them take the laptops.
- Alison went to the _____ to take out some money for the weekend.

EXTEND

Word formation: nouns

Use a suffix to form nouns from the verbs in the box and write them in the correct column in the chart. You may need to change the spelling.

appear assist attach detect develop exasperate harass investigate recognize treat

-ment	-ance	-ion
1 _____	1 appearance	1 _____
2 _____	2 _____	2 _____
3 _____	3 _____	3 _____
4 _____	4 _____	4 _____

- Complete the sentences with nouns from exercise 1.
- She sent off the email without including the **attachment**.
- The police have contacted relatives of the victim to help them in their _____.
- There has been a new _____ in the case of the stolen money.
- My grandmother has pneumonia so she's been admitted to hospital for _____.
- The _____ of a masked man in the bank caused all the customers to panic.
- When the old man fell over, we quickly ran to offer him _____.
- The shopping centre installed security cameras for the _____ of criminals.
- To the team's _____ it started to rain, so the match was cancelled.
- She looked at me with no sign of _____ in her eyes.

Verbs for looking

These verbs are used for different kinds of looking. Match them with the definitions.

gape glance glare observe peek peer spot stare

- To look at sb / sth for a long time. **stare**
 - To look at sb / sth angrily. **glare**
 - To watch sb / sth carefully to discover more about it / them. **observe**
 - To look at sb / sth with your mouth open. **gape**
 - To look at sb / sth quickly. **glance**
 - To try to see sb / sth when you cannot see it / them clearly. **peer**
 - To look at sb / sth quickly and secretly. **peek**
 - To see sb / sth suddenly. **spot**
- Circle the correct verb in the sentences.
 - We all **gaped** / glared / peeked / peered at my brother in surprise when he announced he was leaving home.
 - My father **stared** / glanced / peeked / gaped at the bill for a second before handing over his credit card.
 - John **peered** / gaped / glared / peeked at his sister angrily when she dropped his digital camera.
 - Our teacher **spots** / peeks at / glances at / observes us carefully during exams to make sure nobody is cheating.
 - Emma **peeked** / peered / glared / stared into her mother's bag to see what she was hiding.
 - My grandmother always **glances** / gapes / peers / observes over the top of her glasses instead of looking through them.
 - I **stared** at / spotted / peeked at / glanced at a mistake when I was reading through my essay.
 - My sister spends most of her time **glaring** / observing / peering / staring out of the window.

••••• Workbook: page 5

GRAMMAR

Present tense contrast

EXPLORE

Look at the photo of a brother and sister. What are they wearing and doing? Use the verbs in the box to help you.

arrive hold shout smile take a photo wait wear



- Now read the dialogue. Find all the examples of the present simple and present continuous.
- Louis: Hurry up. That's the bus for school. Sports day starts in fifteen minutes.
- Carol: Just a second. I'm taking a photo of you.
- Louis: You're always taking photos. It's really annoying. What do you do with them all?
- Carol: I usually send them to my friends.
- Louis: Who are you sending that photo to?
- Carol: My friend Laura. She lives in New York. She's coming to stay with us next month.
- Louis: Why are you sending her a photo of me?
- Carol: To show her my family. Come on! The bus is leaving!

Study the examples you found in the dialogue. Then write simple or continuous for each use in the table. Which two uses refer to the future?

We use the present ...

- _____ for habits and routines.
- _____ for something happening now or about now.
- _____ for describing annoying behaviour (with always).
- _____ for a permanent situation or fact.
- _____ for arrangements in the future.
- _____ for timetables and schedules (e.g. cinema programmes).

Stative verbs

Stative verbs describe a state or situation, and are not usually used in the continuous form.

enjoy like love hate prefer understand believe remember forget want need belong

LEARN THIS!

••••• Grammar Reference: page 94

EXPLOIT

Complete the rest of the dialogue with the present simple or present continuous form of the verbs in brackets.

- Carol: Just a moment. My phone ¹ **is ringing** (ring). It's Laura! Hi, Laura! ... I'm on the bus. ... We ² _____ (watch) the school sports day this afternoon. ... Yes, I ³ _____ (look) forward to it. My friend Sally ⁴ _____ (run) really well.
- Louis: ⁵ _____ (she / phone) from New York? What ⁶ _____ (she / say)?
- Carol: Be quiet, Louis! Sorry, Laura. My brother ⁷ _____ (always / interrupt) me when I'm on the phone. It's so annoying!
- Louis: Sorry.
- Carol: Yes, I ⁸ _____ (often / go) out at the weekend with Louis. ... Ha ha!
- Louis: Why ⁹ _____ (you / laugh)?
- Carol: I have to go now, Laura. But sports day ¹⁰ _____ (finish) at five o'clock. Let's speak later.

Complete these sentences with true information about you. Remember that the present continuous can refer to current actions or future arrangements.

- I wear ... 3 I go ... 5 I'm wearing ... 7 I'm going ...
- I study ... 4 I have ... 6 I'm studying ... 8 I'm having ...

I wear shorts when I play football.
I'm wearing jeans at the moment.

Complete the sentences with the stative verbs in the box below.

belong enjoy know mean prefer remember not understand want

- That bike **belongs** to me.
 - I _____ baggy clothes to tight clothes.
 - My brother _____ to borrow my leather jacket.
 - I _____ this sentence. Can you explain it?
 - I _____ what you _____.
 - Hello! _____ you _____ me? We met briefly at Susan's barbecue.
 - _____ you _____ meeting people?
- Tell the class:
 - two things you do every day.
 - two things that are happening in the classroom now.
 - two things you're doing next weekend.
 - two facts about yourself or your family.
 - two things that people are always doing which annoy you.
 - two things that you want but don't need OR two things that you need but don't want.

••••• Grammar Builder: page 95

••••• Workbook: page 6

SKILLS

Cultural dress VOCABULARY

- 1 Look at the photos of people from different cultures. Where do you think the people live?



- 2 Describe the clothes in the photos in exercise 1. Use two items of clothing from the box for each photo. Then look at the other three items; in which countries might you see them?

1 fur-lined parka

Cultural dress checked kimono fur-lined parka
long-sleeved tunic loose dress matching headscarf
patterned sarl plain turban tartan kilt alpaca poncho
hard wooden sandals soft seal skin boots

- 3 Write the adjectives used to describe clothes in the correct column in the chart. Then complete the chart with the adjectives from exercise 2.

Describing clothes ankle-length baggy checked cotton
decorated fine fur knee-length linen short-sleeved
stripy strong thick tight wide

Pattern	Shape	Texture	Material	Other
				ankle-length

••••• Workbook: page 7

SPEAK

Speaking tip

Use these phrases when it isn't possible to give an exact description.
It's a kind of ... It's a bit like a ... It looks like a + noun
It looks ... It's sort of + adjective
It's a kind of hat. It's a bit like a headscarf

Take turns to describe the outfits of the people in the photos in Vocabulary exercise 1. Use different adjectives from Vocabulary exercise 2. Use phrases from the Speaking tip.

He's wearing a kind of long shirt.
His trousers are sort of wide.

LISTEN

- 1 Listen to a documentary about clothes in different countries and answer the questions.

- 1 Which of the outfits in Vocabulary exercise 1 are described?
2 Why are the outfits important to these cultures?

- 2 Listen again and complete these phrases from the documentary.

- 1 the _____ parka
2 a _____ hood
3 _____ decorated _____ boots
4 a long _____ headscarf
5 a _____ tunic

- 3 Look at the order of the types of adjective in the phrases in exercise 2. Complete the rule in the Look out! box with colour, material and shape.

When we have more than one adjective before a noun, they usually come in this order:
» opinion » size or 1 » texture
» pattern or 2 » 3 » + noun

- 4 Rewrite the sentence with the adjective in brackets in the correct place.

- 1 He's wearing a pale linen suit. (smart)
2 I bought a pair of long thick boots. (fur)
3 She wants a fine cotton T-shirt. (plain)
4 They have to wear short thick skirts to school. (checked)
5 She's wearing a pair of comfortable stripy trousers. (baggy)
6 He always wears stylish leather shoes to work. (black)

LOOK OUT!

GRAMMAR

Verb patterns: verb + infinitive / verb + -ing form

EXPLORE

- 1 Read the text about footballers and football fans. Find ten verb + infinitive and six verb + -ing form combinations.



The public enjoy watching sport – and football fans especially spend many hours following their teams around the world to cheer

them on. However, ticket prices are increasing... and so are footballers' salaries. The question is, why do clubs pay their players so much when many of their fans can't afford to see them play?

THE FAN

'I don't expect to watch every match, but this season I'll probably only manage to see my team once. I avoid going to the most expensive matches – I could only see those if I pretended to be a journalist! Sometimes I imagine getting a better job so that I could afford to buy a season ticket. I can't help wondering if the club puts the ticket prices up to pay the players. They don't seem to understand that ordinary people don't have that sort of money.'

THE FOOTBALLER

'I refuse to listen to the argument that we get paid too much. Most people fail to realize that players can only hope to play until their early thirties. And what about my private life? I can't face leaving my house because of all the publicity which means if I want to go out a whole bunch of bodyguards come with me. Who do you think pays for them? I'm sorry; I won't agree to earn less just so people can save on the entrance fee.'

- 2 Complete the table with the verb form combinations from exercise 1.

verb + infinitive	verb + -ing form
afford to see	enjoy watching

••••• Grammar Reference page 94

EXPLOIT

- 1 Complete the text with the infinitive or -ing form of the verbs in brackets.

THE CLUB MANAGER

'I don't mean 'to sound (sound) ungrateful to the fans, but I can't stand 'to (hear) them complain about the prices. If they don't feel like 'to (come) to the ground, they could watch the match on TV. We decided 'to (put up) the prices so that we can upgrade the ground. They were all in favour when I suggested 'to (install) heating in the stands and they can't expect 'to (see) improvements without paying for them. As for the players, we managed 'to (get) some of the best this season. If the fans want good players, we can't avoid 'to (pay) them good money.'

- 2 Complete the sentences with the infinitive or -ing form of the verbs from the box.

do make play try watch

- A I don't enjoy playing football, but I love watching it.
B I can't avoid _____ sport on TV at home.
C I can't imagine _____ a living out of sport.
D I spend a lot of time _____ sport.
E I've decided _____ something different.

- 3 Listen to four speakers. Match them with four of the sentences (A–E) from exercise 2.

SPEAKER: 1 _____ 2 _____ 3 _____ 4 _____

- 4 Read the Learn this! box. Then look at these sentences. How does the meaning of the verbs change?

Verbs that change their meaning

Some verbs can be followed by an infinitive or an -ing form, without any difference in meaning:
I love to take photos. / I love taking photos.
Some verbs change meaning depending on whether they are followed by an infinitive or -ing form, e.g.
remember forget stop go on try

- 1 a I usually remember to lock the door.
I remember the action (lock the door) first, and then I do it.
b I don't remember locking the door.
After the action, I don't have any memory of locking the door.
2 a I never forget to send you a postcard.
b I'll never forget seeing the Pyramids.
3 a He stopped to chat to his friends.
b He stopped chatting to his friends.
4 a She went on studying long after midnight.
b After high school, she went on to study at university.
5 a I tried skiing but didn't like it.
b I tried to ski, but I couldn't even stand up on the skis.

•• Grammar Builder: page 95

••••• Workbook: page 8

WRITING

A letter to an exchange student

READ

Quickly read the letters. Where do Luc, George, Gloria and Sarah live?



- A** Dear Luc,
A Hi! I'm your exchange student from England. My name is George and I'm 14 years old. I live with my parents and my two brothers in Bournemouth, a town on the south coast of England. ¹ ☐
B I'm enclosing a photo of me and my friends from school, Henry, James and Rob. Henry is the one at the back with red hair. ² ☐ James and Rob look like brothers, but they're not. We're all in the same class.
C I'm in Year 9 at Lidiborough School. It's a small, private school just outside Bournemouth. ³ ☐ I'm studying many subjects, including French, of course! My best subject is probably English, and my worst is maths.
D I'm really looking forward to visiting you in Bordeaux next month and meeting your family. ⁴ ☐ What kind of school do you go to? Please write soon and send a photo too!
 Best wishes
 George Kelp



- B** Dear Gloria
A I'm Sarah Jones, your new exchange student. I'm 15 and I live on a farm in a small village in central Wales with my mum and dad. ⁵ ☐ I haven't got any brothers or sisters.
B Wales is part of the UK, but it's got its own culture and language. Most people in the village here are Welsh speakers, and my grandparents speak it all the time. ⁶ ☐
C I've got lots of hobbies and interests. I go horse riding a lot, and I play hockey and badminton. I'm into music and my favourite bands are the Stereophonics and the Super Furry Animals. ⁷ ☐
D Anyway, that's all for now. Please write soon and tell me about your life in Spain. By the way, do you live near the beach? And what's the weather usually like in May?
 Regards
 Sarah
 P.S. I'm sending you a photo of me and my horse, Cleo.

PREPARE

- 1 Identify the topic of each paragraph (A–D) in the letters. Choose from these topics.

- a asking for information about the other person
- b school
- c sports, hobbies and interests
- d describing your own country / town / village
- e introduction and general personal details
- f friends
- g describing a photo of your friends

- 2 Match the sentences (A–G) with the gaps in the letters (1–7). Use your answers to exercise 1 to help you.

- A Have you got any brothers or sisters?
- B Rob is the one in the green striped shirt.
- C But don't worry – my parents and I speak English at home!
- D Both bands are from Wales, of course.
- E Our house is about 2 km from the sea.
- F My grandparents live in the same village, so I see them all the time.
- G There are only about 200 students, and the facilities are really good.

WRITE

Writing tip: organizing paragraphs

When you write a letter, organize the information into four paragraphs. Each paragraph should focus on one key topic.

- 1 Imagine you have a new exchange student. Plan a letter introducing yourself to him or her. Choose topics for paragraphs 2 and 3 from the list in Prepare exercise 1. Make notes for each paragraph.

Paragraph 1: Introduction, general personal details

Paragraph 2:

Paragraph 3:

Paragraph 4: Asking for information about the other person

- 2 Now write a four-paragraph letter of 120–150 words using your plan from exercise 1.

••••• Workbook: page 9

REVIEW

On camera

LANGUAGE SKILLS

- 1 **1.05** Complete the dialogue with the words from the box. Then listen and check your answers.

does doing don't enjoy fancy have listening manage remember trying using want

- Sally Hello Laila. What are you ¹ _____ here?
 Laila Hi Sally. I'm ² _____ to find a present for my brother. He's 18 on Saturday and I ³ _____ know what to get him.
 Sally Well, what does he ⁴ _____ doing in his free time?
 Laila He likes ⁵ _____ to music, but I don't ⁶ _____ to buy him a CD. I ⁷ _____ getting him one last year. I ⁸ _____ giving him something special this year.
 Sally ⁹ _____ he have an MP3 player?
 Laila Yes, he does. And he's always ¹⁰ _____ my computer to download his music.
 Sally Doesn't he ¹¹ _____ his own computer?
 Laila No, but that's a great idea! I can get him a laptop! I only hope I ¹² _____ to find one I can afford.

- 2 Read the dialogue again. Circle the correct verb forms in the sentences.

- 1 Sally and Laila shop / are shopping.
- 2 Sally didn't expect to see / seeing Laila in the store.
- 3 Laila looks / is looking for a birthday present.
- 4 Laila has / is having no idea what to buy.
- 5 Laila's brother spends his free time to listen / listening to music.
- 6 The computer belongs / is belonging to Laila.
- 7 Laila decides buying / to buy a computer for her brother.
- 8 She hopes finding / to find a laptop cheap enough.

- 3 Correct the underlined mistakes.

- 1 I meant calling my cousin last night but I didn't get home in time.
- 2 The train is arriving in Manchester at 14.15.
- 3 Are you wanting to go home now?
- 4 They tried putting up their tent, but the wind was too strong.
- 5 We aren't liking our new school.
- 6 Don't forget giving my letter to your teacher.
- 7 I can't help wake up at the same time every day.
- 8 Can you imagine to have a flat of your own?

DICTIONARY CORNER

Synonyms: look, see, watch

- 1 Look at the example sentences of verbs look (at), see and watch and complete the sentences below. In some sentences more than one answer may be possible.
- 1 My sister screams every time she sees a spider.
 - 2 They _____ at their holiday photos with some friends right now.
 - 3 My dad gets very excited every time he _____ his team play football.
 - 4 We went to _____ Hamlet at the theatre last night.
 - 5 I _____ the same old man sitting outside the market every day.
 - 6 She _____ at me and smiled when I said 'hello'.
 - 7 They have tickets to _____ the match on the centre court.
 - 8 The store detective is busy at the moment. He _____ a potential shoplifter.

Idioms and expressions: colour

- 2 Look up the colours in these expressions. Complete the sentences below with the expressions.

in black and white a blue moon the golden rule
 green fingers a red herring a white lie

- 1 The exam went well, but I won't believe the result until I see it in black and white.
- 2 My cousin lives abroad, so we only see him once in _____.
- 3 The only person in my family with _____ is my uncle. His garden always looks beautiful.
- 4 _____ of successful public speaking is to prepare what you want to say beforehand.
- 5 Anna told her sister _____ about her new outfit because she didn't want to hurt her feelings.
- 6 Detectives wasted a lot of time searching for an old car, which turned out to be _____.

I CAN ...

Read the statements. Think about your progress and tick (✓) one of the boxes.

■ I need more practice. ■ I sometimes find this difficult. ■ No problem!

I can understand an article about surveillance.
 I can use different present tenses to talk about the present and future.
 I can describe clothes.
 I can identify and use different verb patterns.
 I can write a letter introducing myself to an exchange student.

••••• Workbook: Self check pages 10–11