

hello friends



TOPICS DISCUSSION

FOOD and DRINKS

Student 'A'



- *Discuss the questions below with your partner.*
1. What do you usually eat for breakfast?
 2. What's your favorite food? How often do you eat it?
 3. What kinds of food do you know how to cook? Are you a good cook?
 4. Give some examples of "healthy food". Do you think you eat enough healthy food?
 5. What do you want to eat after class?
 6. What's the name of your favorite restaurant? Describe it.
 7. What is the strangest food you have ever eaten?
 8. Would you like to be a farmer and grow food? Why? / Why not?
 9. How was food different 100 years ago?
 10. Do you think tea and coffee are good for you? Why? / Why not?



III. Checking homework

Should we eat less meat?

(0) the 1960s people have eaten more and more meat. One reason for the increase in the popularity of meat is the rise of fast-food restaurants.

Some scientists think the increase in the (1) of meat that people eat is going to be a (2) problem in the future because the world's population is (3) to grow from 7 billion to more than 9 billion. As meat is (4) more popular in some Asian countries, scientists say that the amount of meat we eat will keep going (5) What scientists are (6) of is that it takes a lot of water and energy to grow the crops needed to (7) farm animals. A lot of land (8) also needed to grow the food that farm animals eat, which could be used to produce crops for people to eat (9) However, other scientists say that meat may become so expensive to produce that people won't go (10) buying it.

- | | | | | |
|----|-----------|------------|--------------|------------|
| 1 | A size | B number | C amount | D total |
| 2 | A serious | B hard | C certain | D true |
| 3 | A hoped | B thought | C known | D expected |
| 4 | A moving | B becoming | C developing | D reaching |
| 5 | A up | B off | C on | D for |
| 6 | A afraid | B worried | C anxious | D upset |
| 7 | A provide | B care | C give | D feed |
| 8 | A have | B is | C was | D are |
| 9 | A instead | B besides | C already | D actually |
| 10 | A up | B off | C on | D for |

5 For each question, complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first, using no more than three words.

a) Michael took a deep breath and dived into the water.

After Michael *had taken* a deep breath, he dived into the water.

b) Terry was fatter.

Terry to be so thin.

c) Gary was sure his keys were not in his pocket.

Gary was sure his keys.

d) When he was younger David played tennis.

David tennis when he was younger.

e) Last summer, Julia got up early every morning.

Last summer, Julia used to early every morning.

f) We missed the bus so we took a taxi.

We took a taxi because the bus.

g) In those days, we spent the summer in the mountains.

In those days, we the summer in the mountains.

6 Combine the two sentences to make one sentence. Use *when* and the past perfect.

a) I washed and got ready. I went out to meet my friends.

..... *When I'd washed and got ready, I went out to meet my friends.*

b) I knew much more about the job. I visited their offices.

.....
.....

c) I looked at the new dress for ages. I asked how much it cost.

.....
.....

d) I felt much more independent. I passed my driving test.

.....
.....


e) Anne went on holiday. She saved enough money.

.....
.....

f) The team finally won the match. They ran round the pitch to celebrate.

.....
.....



1  **25** Listen to Astrid answering the examiner's questions.

Note down one thing Astrid:

- 1 likes eating.
- 2 hates eating.
- 3 is going to do this weekend.
- 4 is thinking of doing in the future.

2 Complete the phrases Astrid uses.

- 1 I'm about cooking.
- 2 I'm always for some pasta when I get home from school.
- 3 I can't fish.
- 4 I'm really surfing.
- 5 There's I'll ever leave.

3 Put the words in the examiner's questions in the correct order.

- 1 favourite / What's / your / restaurant ?
- 2 going / to / this / are / you / do / weekend / What ?
- 3 about / something / the / plans / me / your / Tell / for / future .
- 4 enjoy / after / doing / you / school / do / What ?
- 5 like / you / cooking / Do ?

4 Match the answers with the questions in Exercise 3.

A Oh, I haven't decided yet. I want to go to university but I don't know what I want to study. I want to travel; to see London and maybe study there.


B I don't like making cakes. It makes too much mess and I hate washing up. But I often help my mum make dinner.

C It depends. If the weather is nice, I might go cycling with my dad. But if it isn't, I'll stay at home and play computer games.


D It's called Milo's. They have the best steak and chips there.

E I like to relax at home. I watch TV, I play the piano and I chat to my friends online.

Exam task

 **26** Listen to the examiner's questions. Take turns to answer with a partner.

Exam tip

Develop your answers with details, don't just give one- or two-word answers. 



1 Look at the example exam task and Suzy's email below.
Underline these phrases.

- 1 phrases for offering
- 2 phrases for requesting
- 3 phrases for suggesting

You are going to organise a barbecue to celebrate your friend Louisa's birthday.

Write an email to Stan. In your email you should:


- offer to provide some food
- ask Stan to bring something
- suggest Stan comes to your house to help prepare the barbecue.

Hi Stan

I'm going to organise a barbecue to celebrate Louisa's birthday next Saturday. I'll provide all the meat so don't worry about that. Could you bring something to drink? Why don't you come to my house at 12 on Saturday and we can prepare everything together?

Bye for now

Suzy

2  Exam candidates often make mistakes with modal verbs. Choose the correct verbs, then put the phrases under the correct heading below. Can you add any more phrases?

- 1 I can / may get some milk at the shop, if you like.
- 2 We can to / could get a takeaway.
- 3 Could / Should you make me a sandwich?
- 4 What about / Why don't you come to my house for dinner?
- 5 We could met / meet at the pizza restaurant.
- 6 Would you be able to / Should you lend me some money?
- 7 I will can / I'll help you make a cake.

Suggesting	Offering	Requesting
	I can	

- 3 Look at a student's answer to the task in Exercise 1. Correct the six grammar mistakes in the email.



Hi Stan

I will organised a barbecue for Louisa's birthday. I can to make a cake. Will you can be able to bring some snack? What about come to my house before the party so we could prepare everything together?

See you soon

Lulu

PLAYTIME

COLONS

ADJECTIVES

WORDS

GRAMMAR

VERBS

NOUNS

SPELLING

Future Perfect

Что мы завершим делать в будущем и к какому времени.

-Определите к какому времени вы будете свободны пойти в кино
(Tomorrow I will have done my homework **by** 7 o'clock.)

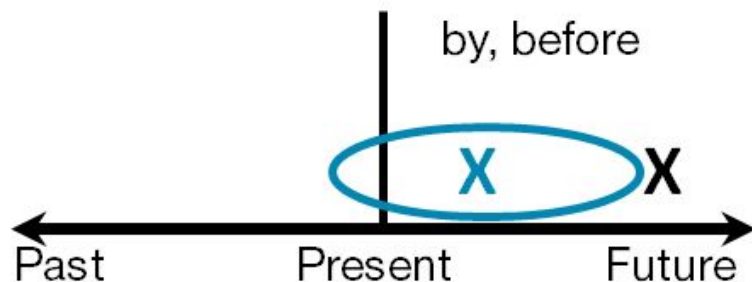
Если мы-неудачники:

-Before we get there ,the film will have already started.

Если нам повезло с избрником(избранницей):

-When she comes home, he will have cooked something tasty.

Future Perfect Tense



will + have + Past Participle

THE FUTURE PERFECT TENSE

By 7 o'clock, before, after, when he comes.



He will have cut the tree by the dinner-time.

Will he have cut the tree by the dinner-time?

He won't have cut the tree by 10 o'clock.





Exercises – Future Perfect Tense



Fill in the correct form verb in either the future perfect simple or future perfect progressive tense:

1. By 9 o'clock, we _____ (finish) our homework.

2. They _____ (leave) the classroom by the end of the hour.

3. We _____ (go) home by next week.

4. She _____ (return) from the excursion by 6 o'clock.

5. _____ (buy / he) the new house by October?

6. The sun _____ (not / rise) by 4 o'clock.

7. _____ (you/do) the shopping by 3 o'clock?



- 1 Look at the photos of two very different homes. Which one would you prefer to live in? Why?



2 Now look at the words and phrases for talking about our homes. Check any words you don't know and write them in your notebook.

freezing

huge lively elderly sociable

a garden a view cosy smart rainy

cultural events historical buildings

traditional snowy warm peaceful busy

convenient comfortable crowded

the coast windy quiet kind

in the countryside

friendly

plenty of space

exciting

- 3 Work in pairs. Student A: do task A, Student B: do task B. Write the words and phrases from Exercise 2 in the correct list, then compare with your partner.

Task A

Which words can you use to talk about:

the weather?

rainy

your village, town or city?

cultural events

Task B

Which words can you use to talk about:

the people you live with?

kind

your house or apartment?

a garden

Did you both use any of the same words in different lists? Check your answers with your teacher.

- 5 Read what a girl called Bea says about where she lives. Complete the text with words from Exercise 2. Then compare your answers with your partner.



I'm from France and I live in a small town near the capital city, Paris.

We're in the north of the country, so it can be (1) in winter, but the summers are warm. There are trains that run from my town into the centre of Paris, so it's quite (2) to get there. We can also get to the (3) easily if we want to spend time at the beach, although it's quite

a long journey.

The house that I live in with my parents and twin brother is in a narrow street in our town. That means there aren't many cars, so it's quiet and (4) Inside our house we have plenty of (5) and I have my own room. It's small but it feels really (6) and comfortable. My parents are very (7) people so we have lots of visitors!

Paris is a (8) city with lots to do. My parents love all the cultural events like exhibitions, and I love shopping in the department stores. They're (9) - much bigger than the shops in my town! My grandparents live in Paris, in a very (10) new apartment. They're quite (11) now, both over 80, so my uncle has an apartment downstairs, just below them so that he can help them, although they're still very independent and like doing things for themselves. From their windows you get an amazing (12) of the city. I love visiting my grandparents!





6 My home

Grammar

used to

1. Complete the sentences with the correct form of used to.

- play football a lot when you were younger?
- My father drive to work, but he does now.
- I like maths when I was at primary school, but I love it now!
- My parents both live in London before they got married. Then they moved to France.
- My grandparents buy me a lot of toys when I was small, so I was very happy!
- What watch on TV when you were a child?
- My parents let me play on the computer much before I started secondary school.
- My mum always buy my sister and me some chocolate on Fridays after primary school.

Verbs followed by infinitive / -ing form

2 Put the verbs under the correct heading.

avoid look forward to choose suggest
apologise for imagine manage intend
remind offer persuade miss

infinitive	-ing form

3 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb in brackets.

- I can't imagine (live) in a huge palace – it must be amazing!
- My mum has promised (help) me repaint my bedroom.
- My friends and I always avoid (go) into town on Saturdays because it's so busy.
- When we moved house, I chose (have) a room at the back of the house because it was quieter.
- Jack's mum reminded him (take) his football boots to school.
- Now we've moved to a different town, I miss (see) some of my old friends.

do, make, go, have

4 Complete the sentences with the correct form of do, make, go or have. Two answers may be possible.

- I need to some lunch before I go into town. I'm hungry!
- It was late when the film finished, so we all home.
- Simon very well in the test yesterday, so his teacher wasn't very pleased.
- Sophie's mobile was broken so she her phone call.
- I still can't up my mind which T-shirt to buy – blue or green?
- I'm tired – I think I'll straight to bed when I get home.

Vocabulary

1 Complete the sentences with these words.

museum forest tower city gallery
palace village library

- A is a very tall building, such as part of a castle.
- A king or queen might live in a
- When you want to borrow a book to read, you go to a
- If you go to a, you can see lots of interesting old things.
- You can visit a if you want to look at paintings and sculpture.
- A is a very large place where lots of people live and work.
- A is a small place in the countryside where people live.
- There are lots of trees in a

2 Complete the sentences with these adjectives.

sociable traditional cosy elderly cultural convenient lively historical

- 1 My village is really quiet. I'd prefer to live somewhere more, with lots of things going on.
- 2 Joanna's living room is very - it's always warm and comfortable.
- 3 My grandparents are quite now - they're both 85.
- 4 It's quite to get to the station from here because it's just a short walk away.
- 5 This city is full of buildings from centuries ago - great for photos!
- 6 My aunt and uncle live in a very house in the city. It's typical of how houses looked years ago.
- 7 My parents take us to a lot of events, so I've learned about art and music that way.
- 8 Kevin's family are all very people. The house is always full of their friends.

Exam tasks

Reading Part 5

Read the text below and choose the correct word for each space.

For each question, mark the correct letter A, B, C or D.

COLOURS

(0) is the colour of a room important? Most experts (1) that it's because the colours in a room can change your mood. So (2) finding the right colours for your own room can be difficult, it's important to (3) the right choice so that the room feels comfortable to you. If you have to study in your room, you will need to create a (4) atmosphere that allows you to think. (5) of dark colours, such as the black walls that (6) to be so fashionable in the '70s, it's better to choose a colour that can help what's (7) as 'brain activity'. Green is very good, or colours that are somewhere between blue (8) purple. However, try to (9) choosing something like bright red, as this colour is (10) to make you feel more stressed.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 0 A Why | B What | C Where | D When |
| 1 A expect | B predict | C decide | D agree |
| 2 A since | B unless | C although | D whether |
| 3 A make | B sort | C do | D put |
| 4 A clear | B smooth | C calm | D gentle |
| 5 A Instead | B Rather | C Apart | D Except |
| 6 A developed | B used | C turned | D became |
| 7 A called | B remembered | C known | D named |
| 8 A to | B and | C or | D with |
| 9 A avoid | B forget | C miss | D prevent |
| 10 A easy | B usual | C typical | D likely |

