

Student Book

ENGLISH



as the second
foreign language

LAYIT
7



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LAYIHƏ

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Student book

ENGLISH

*as the second foreign language for the 7th
grades of general secondary schools*

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LESSON 1. MEETING NEW FRIENDS!

A

1 Look, listen and say.

1	introduce (sb.) to (sb.)	2	show (sb.) around
3	attend classes	4	get together
5	practise English	6	miss (sb.)
7	feel homesick	8	be late for (sth.)

2) Complete the sentences with the words in Task 1.

0. I want to introduce my friend Fuad to you.
1. My cousins live far away from Azerbaijan. I ★★ ★ them a lot.
2. Let's ★★ ★ and celebrate your birthday.
3. Jack and Jessica are living in Azerbaijan. They ★★ ★ for their country.
4. I know Icheri Sheher very well. Let's go there. I want to ★★ ★.
5. They need to ★★ ★ a lot because they can't speak this language well.
6. Don't ★★ ★ the meeting. It starts at 10 o'clock.
7. Your name isn't in the list. You can't ★★ ★.

3) Listen and match. What are the people doing?

<i>Speaker 1</i>	a) This person is introducing a person.
<i>Speaker 2</i>	b) This person is late for a meeting.
<i>Speaker 3</i>	c) This person is showing around.
<i>Speaker 4</i>	d) This person is attending a French class.
	e) This person feels homesick.

4) Discuss the questions with a partner.

- How often do you practise English?
- How often do you get together with your friends?
- How many students attend English classes?
- Do you have a friend or relative in another country? Do you miss him/her?
- Who is always late for the lessons?

B

1 Discuss the questions with a partner.

- Do you have a new classmate this year? Who is he/she?
- What do you know about him/her?
- What do you want to know about him/her?
- Is it good to have new classmates? Why or why not?

2 Read the conversations and answer the question. Choose a, b or c. Where do you think they are?

a) At a language school

b) In a cafe

c) In a gym

Kate: Hello, are you new here?

Diago: Hi! Yes, I am. I'm a new student.

Kate: I'm Kate. It's nice to meet you.

Diago: My name is Diago. I hope you can understand my English. I'm still learning.

Kate: Yes, I can understand you. What are you doing here?

Diago: I am studying English. I attend English classes three times a week. What about you?

Kate: I am from England. I'm studying French here.

Diago: That's great! I can practise my English with you after classes.

Kate: Sure. I am going to meet my friends. They are over there! Look at them!



Kate: Hi. Let me introduce Diago. He's a new student here.

Bob: Hi, nice to meet you. My name is Bob.

Jane: Hi, I'm Jane. Please tell us all about yourself.

Diago: Diago: Hi. It's great to meet you. I'm from Spain.

Jane: Are you homesick?

Diago: A little. I have a sister in Spain and I miss her a lot. My brother is living here with me. I love spending time with him.

Jane: Do you like it here?

Diago: Yes, I do. I am very happy to be here.

Bob: It is nice to meet you, Diago. I need to go now because I have an Italian class. I don't want to be late for the class. Let's get together for lunch.

Diago: That's a good idea. Goodbye.

Kate: Let's go, Diago. I want to show you around.



3 Read the conversations again. Are the sentences True or False?

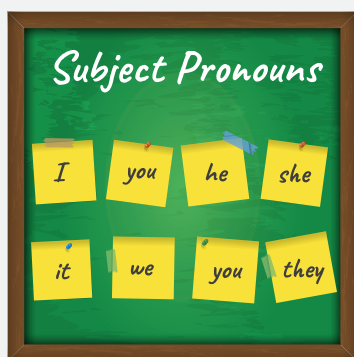
1. Diago and Kate are meeting for the first time.
2. Diago knows English very well.
3. Kate and Diago are learning the same language.
4. Diagi is living with his sister.
5. Diago is attending Italian classes.



GRAMMAR TARGET

Subject/Object pronouns

Pronouns refer to nouns. There are different pronouns for subjects and objects.



The subject is a person or thing. It does the action.



The object is a person or thing. It receives the action.

4 Read the sentences from the conversations and find subject and object pronouns.

Look at them!

It's nice to meet you.

Let me introduce Diago.

Please tell us all about yourself.

I love spending time with him.

My brother is living here with me.

I have a sister in Spain and I miss her a lot.

1) Choose the correct option.

1. I likes *they/them*.
2. *They/Them* love reading.
3. Can you see *I/me*?
4. Where is *she/her*?
5. I don't understand *they/them*.
6. Give the book to *us/we*.

2) Complete the sentences with the correct pronouns.

0. She is my teacher. Do you know her?
1. Anar feels homesick. I want to talk to ★★ ★.
2. We are planning to go sightseeing. Do you want to come with ★★ ★?
3. Some students do not attend classes. The director wants to speak with ★★ ★.
4. Where is my pen? I can't find ★★ ★.
5. There are a lot of books in this library. I want to read ★★ ★.
6. I don't understand the task. Please explain it to ★★ ★.

3) Rewrite the sentences. Use the object pronouns for the underlined words.

0. Ben is my brother. I often ask Ben to help me.
Yesterday I asked him to help me.
1. I have got a new umbrella. It is raining now and I need to take my umbrella.
2. Please give me your books. I want to read your books.
3. Your aunt knows a lot about animals. Ask your aunt to help you.
4. Mr Mammadov is over there. Look at Mr Mammadov.
5. Take your pen out of your bag and give your pen to me.
6. The stories are interesting. Please tell the stories to your friends.

4) Listen to Shams talking about her friend. Are the sentences True or False?



1. Lara is 14 years old.
2. She is from the USA.
3. Lara and Shams study at the same school.
4. They are learning the same language.
5. They often meet on weekdays.
6. Lara is planning to go back to her home country.

5 Find and correct six mistakes in the use of pronouns.



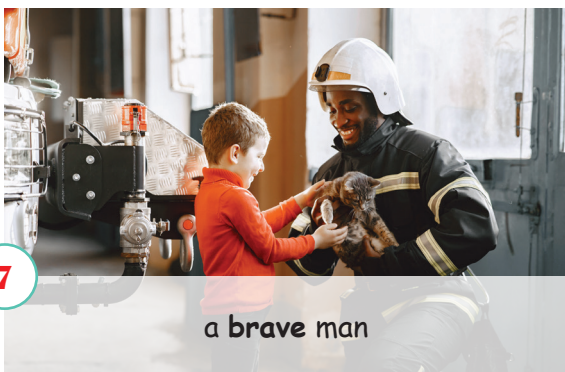
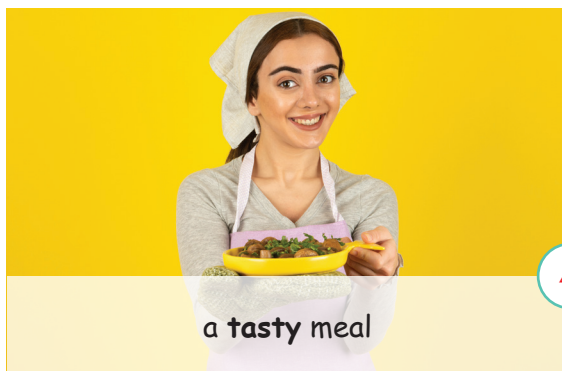
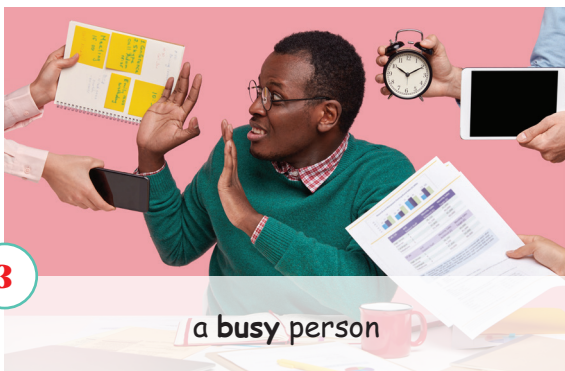
Let me introduce my cousin to your. Her name is Monica.
She lives in another country, so I don't see him very often. She likes taking photos,
but I don't like them.
Monica comes from a large family of seven people. She has got two brothers and
two sisters. She loves they very much. Her brother Mason teaches she Italian.
When Monica's family visits we, we feel very happy. We go out together every day
and have a lot of fun!

6 Write about your friend. Use subject and object pronouns.

LESSON 2. BEFORE AND NOW

A

1 Look, listen and say.



2) Complete the sentences with the adjectives in Task 1.

0. Let's go to a restaurant and eat a tasty pizza.
1. My brothers are very ★★★★★. They make a lot of noise.
2. We live in a ★★★★★ city. You can see a lot of people, buildings and cars everywhere.
3. I don't want to read this story. It is very ★★★★★.
4. My uncle is a firefighter. He often saves people. He is very ★★★★★.
5. Robert always feels ★★★★★ because he doesn't have any friends.
6. My brother is ★★★★★ because he has got a lot of good friends.
7. I can't go out with you. I am very ★★★★★ these days.

3) Listen to four people and match them to the sentences. One sentence is extra.

<i>Speaker 1</i>	a) This person is lonely.
<i>Speaker 2</i>	b) This person works in a crowded place.
<i>Speaker 3</i>	c) This person is busy.
<i>Speaker 4</i>	d) This person is brave.
	e) This person is lucky.

4) Make true sentences. Then compare your answers with a partner.

0. I am a good cook because I can make tasty meals.
1. I think ★★★★★ are scary.
2. I am not naughty because ★★★★★.
3. I think lonely people should ★★★★★.
4. I think crowded places ★★★★★ because ★★★★★.
5. I believe there ★★★★★ brave people in the world.

5) Write sentences about one of the pictures in task 1.

Example: It is dark. Javid is at home. He is watching a scary movie.



B

1 Look, listen and say.

- How do you think they feel and why?
- What kind of place is it?
- Do you think it is their first visit to the place? Why?



2 Read the text about the Smith family and answer the question.

- Is it their first visit to Greeny? Why or why not?

The Smiths are happy today because they are in Greeny. Greeny is a small village. Only ten families live there. There is a small school with only twenty students. There is also a big farm and most people in this village work there.

Before, the family's life was different. Their city was very crowded and noisy. There were a lot of cars in the streets. There weren't any green parks near their house. Mr Smith was very busy at work all day long. He was always tired after work. Mrs Smith was often at home with their children Judy and Andy. She was often angry because her children were very naughty and noisy. Their life in the city wasn't easy.

Wow! This is my dream place!
We should go and live there!"

That's a good idea!

Now they are in their dream place. They know they are going to be happy here because their life in Greeny is going to be different.

3 Read the text again. Are the sentences true or false?



GRAMMAR TARGET

Affirmative		Negative		Questions	
I	was	I	was not	Was	I ...?
You	were	You	were not	Were	you ...?
He	was	He	was not	Was	he ...?
She		She			
It		It			
We	were	We	were not	Were	we ...?
You		You			
They		They			

Short answers

Yes, I **was**.

Yes, you **were**.

he } **was**.

Yes, she } **were**.

No, I **wasn't**.

No, you **weren't**.

he } **wasn't**.

No, she } **weren't**.

Note: You can also use there was (wasn't) and there were (weren't) to talk about the past.

There was + singular noun

There was a car in the garage.

There were + plural noun

There were a lot of cars in the streets.

To form questions, use Was there a...?

Were there any ...?

Was there a car in the garage?

Yes, there was. No, there wasn't.

Were there any cars in the streets?

Yes, there were. No there weren't.

4 Read the text in Task 2 again and find sentences with was/were/wasn't and weren't. Put them into the right column.

Affirmative

Negative

★★★

★★★

1 Write the sentences in the past.

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| 0. Judy and Andy are at home.
Just and Andy were at home. | 4. The film is scary. |
| 1. Murad and Ali are in the room. | 5. There is a tree in the garden. |
| 2. The teacher is at school. | 6. There are six chairs in the room. |
| 3. The children are in the park. | 7. There is some cheese on the plate. |
| | 8. There are some books on the table. |

2 Ask questions in the past.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 0. your uncle/were/at work/Tuesday?
Was your uncle at work on Tuesday? | 5. there/a bag/on the sofa this morning? |
| 1. Shams/at home/Sunday? | 6. there/any people/in the house? |
| 2. the books/in your bag? | 7. there/a teacher/in the room? |
| 3. your friend/at school/on Monday? | 8. there/any juice/in the glass? |
| 4. the film/funny? | |

3 Complete the sentences.

0. Today I am busy, but I wasn't busy yesterday.
1. The meal is tasty today, but ★★ ★.
2. The place is crowded today, but ★★ ★.
3. I am lucky today, but ★★ ★.
4. The children are tired now, but ★★ ★.
5. Mrs Smith is happy today, but ★★ ★.
6. We are in the park now, but ★★ ★.

4 Write short answers.

0. Were you at school yesterday? No, I wasn't.
1. Were you and your friends in the park yesterday?
2. Were you happy?
3. Were there a lot of people in the park?
4. Were there any people with dogs?
5. Was the weather hot?
6. Were your friends tired?



5 Listen to Katelyn. Are the sentences True or False?

1. Katelyn's brother was in the park.
2. There weren't many people in the park.
3. Katelyn's uncle wasn't busy yesterday.
4. The sandwiches were tasty.
5. The film was scary.
6. Katelyn and her brother weren't tired at the end of the day.
7. They are at home now.



REMEMBER

Look how we say the years!

1984	→	nineteen eighty-four
2006	→	two thousand and six
2017	→	two thousand and seventeen
1900	→	nineteen hundred
1805	→	eighteen oh five

6 Listen and choose the years you hear. Say them.

7 Complete the sentences with *was*, *were*, *wasn't* or *weren't*.

0. Life in my city was difficult in 1992.
1. I ★★★★★ in London in 2008.
2. In my grandparents' village, there ★★★★★ a tennis club in 1968.
3. Mr Mammadov ★★★★★ at home in the afternoon. He ★★★★★ at work from 9 to 6 o'clock.
4. There ★★★★★ two schools in the city in 1922.
5. My parents ★★★★★ in Italy in 2013. That year they ★★★★★ in Azerbaijan.
6. There ★★★★★ many crowded places in the city in 1800.

8 Write yes/no questions. Then ask and answer the questions with your partner.

0. you/in kindergarten/ in 2018?
Were you in kindergarten in 2018?
1. you/at school/2020?
2. your best friend/in Shusha/2021?
3. your teachers/students/2010?
4. tall buildings/in Baku/1970?
5. your favourite teacher/in Guba/2019?
6. parks/in your city/in 1807?

Review (Lessons 1, 2)

- 1 Read the text and choose the correct options to complete the gaps.



My new friend's name is Mike. 1) **He/Him** is 14 years old. He has got a big family. His mother Helen is 36 years old. 2) **She/Her** is a doctor. Mike loves 3) **him/her** very much. His father's name is John. 4) **He/Him** is a teacher. He always helps 5) **her/ him** with his homework. He is really kind and Mike loves 6) **him/them** so much! Mike has got a brother. His name is Alex. He is 7 years old. Mike always tells 7) **his/him** scary stories at night. Mike also has a dog and a cat. 8) **Them/Their** names are Tom and Jerry. Mike loves 9) **they/them** a lot. Mike's parents and my parents are friends. Mike's family often visits 10) **our/us** on holidays. We always have fun together.

- 2 Choose the correct option.

1. The teacher always gives the students homework.
a) me
b) them
c) you
2. I am reading the book to my little sister.
a) her
b) us
c) him
3. The boys are riding their bikes.
a) it
b) them
c) her
4. My father is writing an email to Robert.
a) me
b) her
c) him
5. I don't know the answer.
a) she
b) her
c) it
6. Lala is going to see Amy.
a) her
b) him
c) me
7. Open the door, please.
a) it
b) them
c) us
8. Can you tell the people the way to the airport, please?
a) you
b) them
c) us
9. The books are for Peter.
a) him
b) her
c) you
10. Can you help my sister and me, please?
a) her
b) me
c) us

3 Match the halves.

0. The film was scary and d

a. we weren't comfortable there.

1. The room was crowded and

b. his lunch wasn't tasty.

2. The news was great and

c. she was excited.

3. The children were naughty and

d. ~~I was scared.~~

4. The book wasn't interesting and

e. I was bored.

5. He was hungry, but

f. their parents were angry.

4 Complete the sentences with the words from the box.

lonely

bored

busy

nervous

lucky

brave

surprised

crowded

0. I am just sitting on the sofa. I am not busy.

1. My grandfather saved a lot of people many years ago. He was very ★★★★★.

2. I never feel ★★★★★ because I have a lot of good friends.

3. My grandmother was ★★★★★ to see her best friend after many years.

4. You are very ★★★★★! You have very good classmates.

5. I don't know what to do. I feel really ★★★★★.

6. Some people always feel ★★★★★ before exams.

7. Look! The street isn't very ★★★★★. I don't see many people there.

5 Write the sentences in the past.

0. We are in the cinema. We were in the cinema.

5. There isn't a book on the table.

6. There are fifteen students in the room.

1. The teachers are in the school yard.

7. There is some milk in the glass.

2. The car isn't in the garage.

8. There aren't any computers in the room.

3. The school building is new.

4. My friends are busy.

6 Complete the sentences.

0. Now I am nervous, but I wasn't nervous yesterday.

1. The cake is tasty today, but ★★★★★ at the party last night.

2. The park is crowded today, but ★★★★★ two days ago.

3. I am sad today, but ★★★★★ last week.

4. The teacher is tired now, but ★★★★★ yesterday.

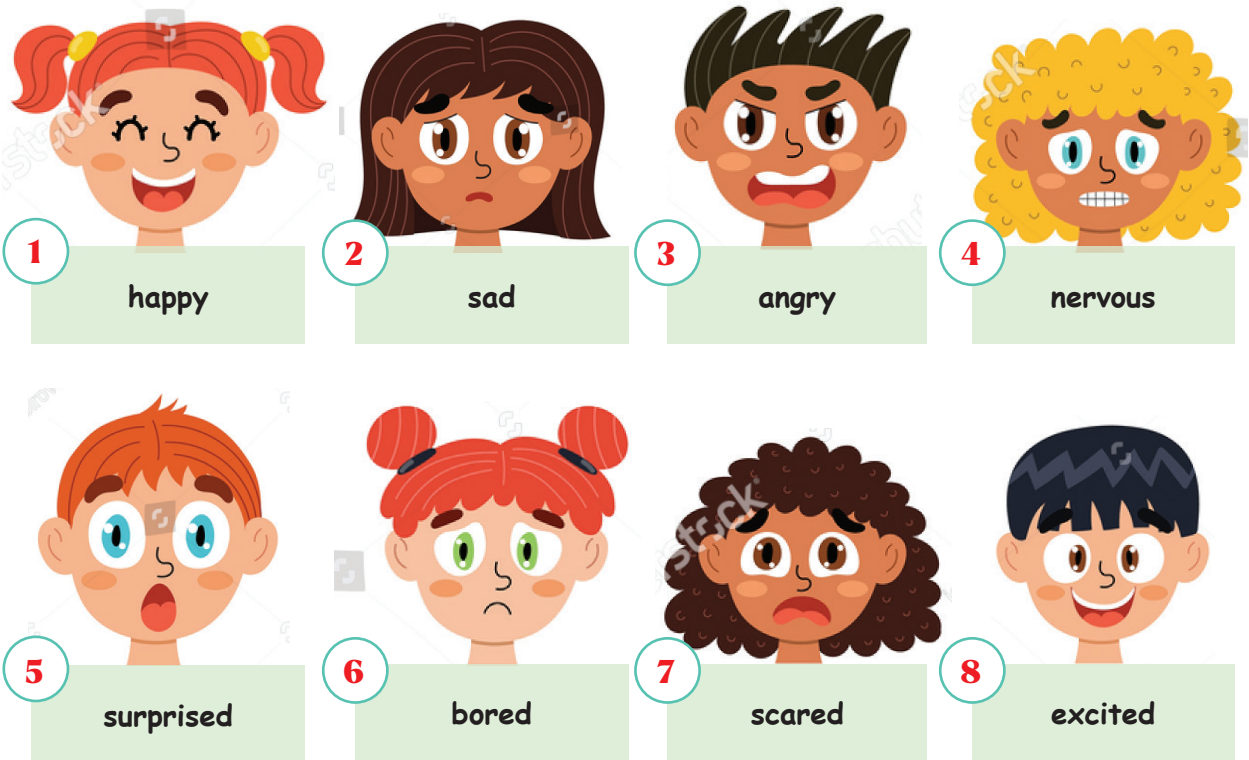
5. We are busy today, but ★★★★★ three days ago.

6. They are home now, but ★★★★★ 20 minutes ago.

LESSON 3. BIRTHDAY PARTY

A

(1) Look, listen and say.



(2) Read the sentences from different conversations and choose the correct option.

0. "My friend Sally isn't studying at my school. I miss her a lot."

This person is sad/surprised/scared.

1. "I do the same things every day. I don't like it"

This person is happy/bored/scared.

2. "Don't take my computer. I don't like that!"

This person is excited/scared/angry.

3. "Wow! Look at this present! It is really nice."

This person is bored/surprised/sad.

4. I can't say a word in the exams and I feel very bad.

This person is excited/happy/nervous.

5. Please, turn off the TV. I can't watch this film. It's scary.

This person is angry/surprised/scared.

3 Look at the pictures and make sentences about Jeff. Use *ago*.

Speaker 1

Speaker 2

Speaker 3

Speaker 4

a) excited

b) nervous

c) angry

d) scared

e) sad



REMEMBER

Use *ago* to talk about the past. For example: I was excited 10 minutes ago.

4 Look at the pictures and make sentences about Jeff. Use *ago*.

<p>0</p> <p>5 minutes ago Jeff was excited <u>5 minutes ago</u>.</p>	<p>1</p> <p>10 minutes ago</p>	<p>2</p> <p>15 minutes ago</p>
<p>3</p> <p>20 minutes ago</p>	<p>4</p> <p>30 minutes ago</p>	<p>5</p> <p>40 minutes ago</p>

5 Ask and answer the questions.



1 Look at the picture and discuss the questions.

- What do you think the family is celebrating?
- How do the grandparents feel and why?

2 Read the text and complete the sentence.

The day was special because ★★★.

Hi! I'm Kelly. Look at the photo with my grandparents.

It was my grandmother's seventies birthday three days ago. We visited my grandparents. They were happy to see us. My grandma liked all her presents: a new frying pan from my mother, a new mobile phone from my dad and a nice warm scarf from me.

My mother prepared lunch. After lunch, we looked at my grandparents' old family album. I was happy to see my father's childhood photos. We also watched my parents' wedding video. I enjoyed seeing my mother in a wedding dress. She was very beautiful on her wedding day. It was fun to spend time with my grandparents. I am lucky to have them in my life.



3 Read the text again and answer the questions.

1. When was grandma's birthday?
2. How old is grandmother?
3. What was Kelly's present to her grandmother?
4. Who was very nice in the video?



GRAMMAR TARGET

Past Simple Regular Verbs

Past Simple Regular Verbs

We use Past Simple to talk about things that started and ended before now. We add **-ed** or **-d** to the verbs to create their past forms. We call these verbs **regular verbs**.

We **visited** my grandparents.

My grandma **liked** all her presents.

Past Simple signal words:

In 2020

last *night/week/year*

years ago/two days ago

yesterday

yesterday morning/

afternoon/evening

Spelling Rules

Most Verbs + ed	Verbs ending in -e + d	Verbs ending in a consonant + y change y → i + ed	Verbs ending in a vowel + y + ed
call – called listen – listened	invite – invited prepare – prepared	tidy – tidied study – studied	play – played stay – stayed

Double the last **consonant** in one syllable verbs + **ed**

stop – stopped travel – travelled	drop – dropped clap – clapped	shop – shopped trap – trapped
--	--	--

4 Find the verbs in Past Simple in the text in Task 7.

1 Complete the sentences with the past simple forms of the verbs in brackets.

0. My grandmother lived (live) in a small village ten years ago.
1. They ★★★★★ (dance) at the party last night.
2. Mr Smith ★★★★★ (visit) Azerbaijan three years ago.
3. We ★★★★★ (stay) at our grandparents' house last week.
4. My sister ★★★★★ (study) at school five years ago.
5. The teacher ★★★★★ (invite) her students to the party last week.
6. They ★★★★★ (watch) a scary film yesterday evening.

2 Make sentences. Use Past Simple and ago.

0. The friends/listen to music/two hours.
The friends listened to music two hours ago.
1. My grandma/bake a cake/an hour.
2. I/watch/that film/two years.
3. The children/play/board games/three hours.
4. My brother/like cartoons/two years.
5. They/open the presents/four hours.
6. We/travel to Turkey/three years.

3 Complete the sentences with *last, ago* or *yesterday*.

0. Kate listened to music two hours ago.
1. I played tennis with my friends ★★★★★ morning.
2. It was Judy's birthday two days ★★★★★.
3. ★★★★★ week I watched a scary film at the cinema.
4. Robert walked his dog in the park an hour ★★★★★.
5. My mother baked a cake ★★★★★ evening.
6. The children played football ★★★★★ month.

4 Listen to Jane and choose the correct option.



1. Jack's birthday party was **4/5** days ago.
2. There were **a lot of/a few** people at the party.
3. Jack was **happy/nervous** at the party.
4. The cake was **big/small**.
5. Jane's present for Jack was a new **board game/skateboard**.

5) Make sentences in Past Simple. Use the verbs in the box.

travel

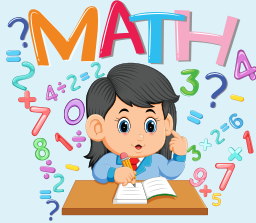
~~study~~

walk

dance

wash

play



0. She studied Math yesterday afternoon.



1. ★★★



2. ★★★



3. ★★★



4. ★★★



4. ★★★

6) Write sentences about your last birthday party.



LESSON 4. MY DAY

A

1 Look, listen and say.



2) Complete the sentences with the phrases in Task 1.

0. Everyday my brothers leave home early at 6 o'clock in the morning and come back in the evening.
1. My classes finish at 6 p.m. and I usually ★★ at 7 p.m.
2. At weekends, I ★★★ late. I sleep a lot on Saturday and Sunday.
3. They are usually tired after work, so they ★★★ on the sofa.
4. Tomorrow is my brother's birthday. I want to ★★★ for him.
5. Let's ★★★. I need a new shirt and a rucksack.
6. After each lesson, we always ★★★. It lasts 15 minutes.
7. I am hungry and I want to ★★★.

3) Listen to Julia talking about her day. Complete the notes.



JULIA

1. gets up ★★★.
2. leaves home at ★★★.
3. goes to school by ★★★.
4. has ★★★ breaks.
5. shares her snacks with ★★★.
6. gets home at ★★★.
7. buys presents for ★★★.
8. falls asleep at ★★★.

4) Make true sentences about your day. You can use the phrases from Task 1.

1. I always ★★★. 3. I often ★★★. 5. In the evening, I ★★★.
2. On weekdays, I ★★★. 4. At weekends, I ★★★. 6. I never ★★★.

5) A. Complete the sentences about your classmates. Write names.

1. ★★★ gets up late at weekends.
2. ★★★ doesn't like having breaks between the classes.
3. ★★★ doesn't like eating snacks.
4. ★★★ always leaves home early in the morning.
5. ★★★ doesn't like going shopping.
6. ★★★ often buys presents for friends.
7. ★★★ gets home very late everyday.
8. ★★★ falls asleep very late.

B. Walk and talk. Ask your classmates questions to find if your sentences are right or not.

B

1 Look at the picture of Jack and his uncle Joe and discuss the questions.

- Where are they?
- What are they doing?



2 Read the text and choose the correct option. The text is about ____.

- Jack's last Tuesday
- Jack's uncle
- Jack's present

Last Tuesday was a special day for me. My uncle Joe and I got up early in the morning. We had breakfast and left home. My uncle Joe took me to his studio. We drew some pictures. Then we decided to have a break. We were hungry and ate some snacks. They were delicious. We stayed in the studio for two hours. I went to the supermarket with my uncle and bought a book for my sister. We got home late. My sister was very happy to see the present. At 9 o'clock, I brushed my teeth, went to my bedroom and fell asleep at 10 o'clock.

3 Read the text again and complete the sentences.

1. Jack enjoyed his day with ★★ ★.
2. Jack painted in ★★ ★.
3. Jack's sister liked ★★ ★.
4. Jack was in bed at ★★ ★.



GRAMMAR TARGET

Past Simple Irregular Verbs

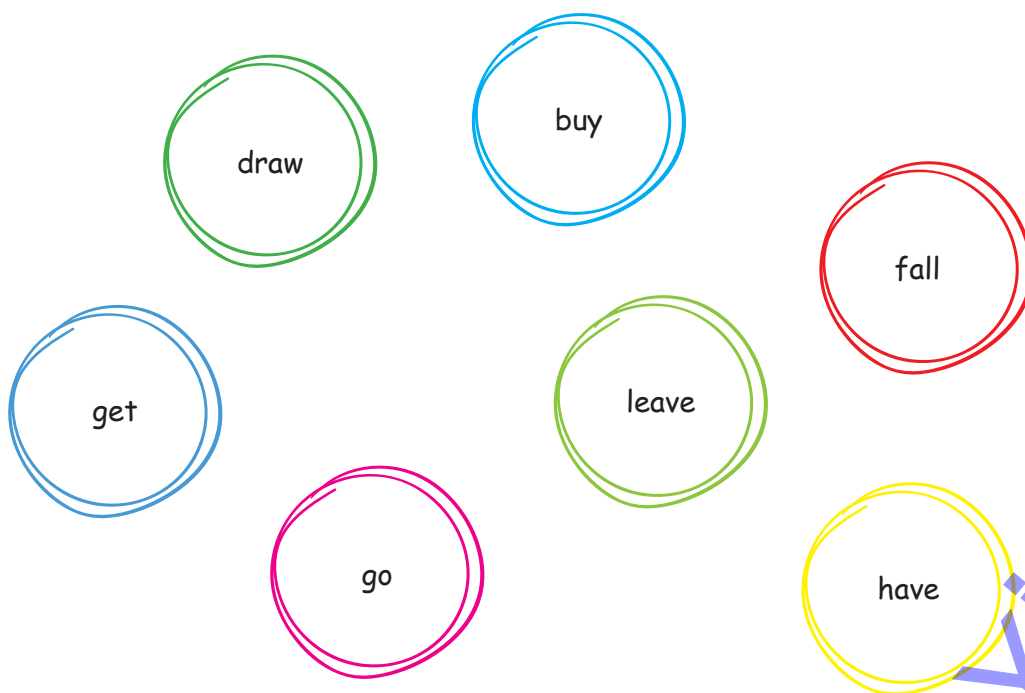
We do not add **-ed** to the Past Simple affirmative of irregular verbs. They change in different ways. See pages 152-153 for a list of irregular verbs. Here are the most common irregular verbs.

come → came	go → went	see → saw	eat → ate
do → did	take → took	teach → taught	fall → fell
get → got	make → made	leave → left	buy → bought
have → had	read → read	draw → drew	

Sometimes the spelling of two verbs is the same, or similar, but the pronunciation is different.

read /ri:d/ → read /red/

4 Read the text in task 2 again and find the past tense form of these verbs:



1 Match the verb in present to its past tense form.

0. do <u>d</u>	a. bought
1. see	b. went
2. draw	c. left
3. teach	d. saw
4. go	e. did
5. buy	f. drew
6. leave	g. taught

2 Complete the sentences with the past tense forms of the verbs. Use the irregular verbs list on page ???.

1. The students ★★ their names on the books. (write)
2. My friend ★★ a new book for me. (buy)
3. We ★★ a birthday song at the end of the party. (sing)
4. Last night we ★★ to a crowded place. (go)
5. My sister ★★ my umbrella. (take)
6. Steven ★★ lonely because his parents were not at home. (feel)

3 Listen to Mary talking about what she did yesterday and put the pictures in the right order.



- 4 Read about Ali's day and complete the sentences with the past tense forms of the verbs from the box. Some verbs are extra.

go	get up	come	bring	fall	eat
have	drink	read	leave	buy	get

Yesterday I 0) got up very late. I 1) ★★★★★ two eggs and 2) ★★★★★ a cup of tea for breakfast. Then I 3) ★★★★★ home and 4) ★★★★★ to school. I 5) ★★★★★ lessons. On my way home, I 6) ★★★★★ an interesting book from a bookstore. I 7) ★★★★★ home in the afternoon. After lunch, I 8) ★★★★★ my new book. I loved it! I was tired and 9) ★★★★★ asleep on the sofa.



- 5 Make sentences about the pictures.



- 6 Write what you did last weekend. Use regular and irregular verbs.

Review (Lessons 3, 4)

1 Read the sentences from different conversations and choose the correct option.

0. "My friend moved to another city. I miss him so much."

This person is *happy/excited/sad*.

1. "Wow! What nice flowers! Thank you very much!"

This person is *sad/surprised/nervous*.

2. "Please, don't tell me that story about zombies. I can't listen to it."

This person is *sad/surprised/scared*."

3. "Don't take my phone. I don't like that."

This person is *excited/angry/bored*.

4. "I have two exams tomorrow. I feel really bad."

This person is *nervous/bored/happy*.

5. "My life isn't interesting. I don't know what to do."

This person is *surprised/happy/bored*.

2 Match the halves. There is more than one possible answer.

0. get up	<u>b</u>	a. asleep
1. have		b. late
2. eat		c. home
3. go		d. a break
4. leave		e. snacks
5. buy		f. shopping
6. fall		g. home
7. get		h. a present

3 Write Past Simple forms of the verbs.

0. get – got

1. take

2. decide

3. have

4. have

5. fall

6. go

7. draw

8. leave

9. stay

10. brush

11. do

12. enjoy

13. eat

14. paint

15. come

16. like

17. teach

18. love

19. read

20. enjoy

4 Complete the sentences with *last, ago* or *yesterday*.

0. Kate watched her favourite TV programme three hours ago.
1. I walked in the park with my friends ★★★ afternoon.
2. The street was really crowded an hour ★★★.
3. ★★★ month I watched a film at the cinema.
4. I visited my grandparents two days ★★★.
5. The children played a board game ★★★ evening.
6. They visited Spain and France ★★★ month.

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

0. My classmates invited (invite) me to a party last week.
1. She ★★★ (get) on the bus in the centre of the city an hour ago.
2. We ★★★ (wake up) very late yesterday morning.
3. They ★★★ (live) in Paris two years ago.
4. She ★★★ (read) the newspaper yesterday.
5. The family ★★★ (watch) an amazing show on TV yesterday.
6. The brothers ★★★ (leave) home 5 minutes ago.

6 Look at the photo and complete the sentences about Murad's birthday party. Use the verbs in brackets.



Murad's mother 1) ★★★ (prepare) a surprise party for Murad. She 2) ★★★ (invite) Murad's classmates to the party. The party 3) ★★★ (be) in the open air. The weather 4) ★★★ (be) hot and sunny. There 5) ★★★ (be) a jar of orange juice on the table. There 6) ★★★ (be) some apples and grapes on the table. The children 7) ★★★ (play) with balloons. They 8) ★★★ (listen) to music and 9) ★★★ (dance). They 10) ★★★ (enjoy) the party a lot.

LESSON 5. THEN AND NOW

A

1 Look, listen and say.



2) Complete the sentences with the words in Task 1.

0. I put my clothes into the ★★★. Please, turn it on.
1. There wasn't a ★★★ in their house, so they kept their food in the ground .
2. It's hot today. Please turn the ★★★ on.
3. She cooked a tasty meal on the ★★★.
4. You can wear your ★★★ and listen to music.
5. Where is the ★★★? I want to turn off the TV.
6. Can you please bring the ★★★? I want to clean the floor.
7. Please, put the dirty plates into the ★★★.

3) Listen and match. What are the people speaking about? One is extra.

Speaker 1	a) the air conditioner	d) the fridge
Speaker 2	b) the vacuum cleaner	e) the headphones
Speaker 3	c) the remote control	
Speaker 4		

4) Match the halves.

0. We use headphones <u>h</u>	a. for washing plates, forks, spoons and knives.
1. We use a dishwasher	b. for turning off and on the TV, air conditioner, etc.
2. We use a washing machine	c. for cleaning the house.
3. We use a fridge	d. for washing clothes.
4. We use a remote control	e. for cooling the air.
5. We use a vacuum cleaner	f. for preparing meals.
6. We use an air conditioner	g. for keeping food and drinks cool.
7. We use a stove	h. for listening to music.

5) Describe the pictures. Use the words in Task 1.

- What is there/isn't there in the kitchens?
- What are the people doing?



B



Jane

Jane

I am 13 years old. My hobby is watching old films. I often watch them with my mother and grandmother. I often ask them questions about their life. Yesterday I asked my mother and grandmother a question: *Do you think a child's life was different in the past?* Here are their answers:

Mother

When I was a child, I always helped my mum with jobs in the house. We didn't have a dishwasher, so I washed the dishes every day. It wasn't easy to clean the house because we didn't have a vacuum cleaner. I didn't enjoy doing the housework on hot summer days because we didn't have an air conditioner.

Grandmother

My life was very difficult. My family didn't have much money. My father worked on a farm from morning till night. My mother didn't work. We lived in a small house with no TV or fridge. I didn't do any housework. My sister often helped our mother with jobs in the house. After school, I didn't go home. I went to the farm and helped my father. I got some money for that. I didn't spend the money. I saved it and bought a washing machine for my mother. I gave it to her on her 50th birthday. She was very happy that day.




3 Read the text again. Are the sentences true or false?

1. Jane often asks her grandmother questions about old films.
2. Jane's mother did housework in her childhood.
3. Jane's mother liked doing housework on hot days.
4. Jane's grandmother's life wasn't easy.
5. Jane's grandmother bought a present for her mother.



GRAMMAR TARGET

Past Simple Negative did + not = didn't

Regular Verbs		Irregular Verbs	
helped – didn't help ed washed – didn't wash ed worked – didn't work ed		did – didn't do had – didn't have made – didn't make	
I You He She It We You They	} didn't watch TV. didn't do housework. didn't have much money.	 	

4 Find sentences in Past Simple negative in the text in task 2.

(1) Choose the correct verb form to complete the sentences.

0. People didn't used/use mobile phones two hundred years ago. We didn't go/went to school in 2020.
1. The children didn't played/play football yesterday because it was rainy.
2. My sister didn't ate/eat her breakfast.
3. I didn't tidied/tidy my room because I was very tired.
4. I don't know, my teacher didn't teach/taught this.
5. She didn't took/take her umbrella.

(2) Make negative sentences.

0. My brother washed his hands before lunch.
My brother didn't wash his hands before lunch.
1. My teacher travelled to Italy two years ago.
2. I saw you at Jim's birthday party last week.
3. We bought ice cream for everyone.
4. Picasso drew colourful pictures.
5. We left the party at 10 o'clock yesterday.
6. My cousin studied in London five years ago.

(3) Complete the second halves with the negative sentences.

0. I cleaned the living room, but I didn't clean the bedroom.
1. Yesterday we ate lunch, but we ★★ ★ dinner.
2. My grandmother baked cookies, but she ★★ ★ bread.
3. He bought a sandwich, but he ★★ ★ juice.
4. Everybody saw the new teacher, but I ★★ ★ her.
5. James tidied his desk, but he ★★ ★ his bag.
6. Tomasso asked a lot of questions, but Maria ★★ ★ a question.



(4) Listen to the conversation between Tom and his grandfather. Choose the correct option to complete the sentences.

1. Tom's grandpa lived in the city/village.
2. He wanted to see big cities/have a lot of money.
3. His brother/father made a boat.
4. He got the boat 50/15 years ago.

(5) Look at the pictures and tell your partner what children did or didn't do 300 years ago.



1 ride a bicycle



2 play football



3 use a computer



4 play volleyball



5 do gymnastics



6 read books



7 brush hair



8 write stories



9 play badminton

(5) Make true sentences about yourself. Write what you didn't do yesterday.

LESSON 6. ROLE MODELS IN SPORT

A

1 Look, listen and say.

1

a role model

2

famous

3

participate in a championship

4

follow the news

5

win a match

6

give advice (to smb.)

7

compete (against smb.)

8

a champion

2 Complete the sentences with the words in Task 1. Change word forms if necessary.

0. Are you interested in sports? Do you follow the news?

1. I had a problem and my teacher ★★★★★ to me.

2. Last week Barcelona ★★★★★ against Real Madrid.

3. Ronaldo is my ★★★★★. I want to play football like him.

4. Her dream is to become ★★★★★ in the Olympic Games.

5. They are not good footballers. They never ★★★★★.

6. My friends and I want to ★★★★★ next month. It is going to be in London.

7. Everyone knows my sister. She became ★★★★★ after her three goals.

3 Listen to Samuel and answer the question. What is he mainly speaking about?

a) His dream

b) His matches

c) His team

4 Listen again and complete the sentences.



1. Samuel is ★★★★★ years old.

2. His dream is to become a ★★★★★.

3. Messi is his ★★★★★.

4. Samuel always follows ★★★★★ about Messi.

5. He gets happy when ★★★★★.

5 Look at the picture and answer the questions.

- What do you think the children's dreams are?
- Who do you think their role models are?



B

1 Look at the picture and discuss the questions.

- What are the boys doing?
- Can you play chess?
- Which famous chess players do you know and what do you know about them?

2 Read the conversation between Murad and Daniel and answer the question. Choose a, b or c.

What is the conversation mainly about?

- a) Daniel's cousin
- b) Murad's role model
- c) The World Cup finals



Daniel: Murad, you can play chess very well. Your father is a chess player. Did you learn it from him?

Murad: Yes, I did. He taught me how to play chess three years ago. What about you? Did you learn it at school?

Daniel: No, I didn't. I learned it from my cousin.

Murad: I also love watching Teymur Rajabov's matches. I learn a lot from him. He is my role model.

Daniel: Who is he?

Murad: Don't you know him? He is a famous chess player in the world. In 2019, he participated in the World Cup finals and became famous.

Daniel: Did he become a champion?

Murad: Yes, he did. Rajabov became the first Azerbaijani grandmaster to win the World Cup. He competed against famous chess players.

Daniel: I should watch his matches, too.

Murad: Did you watch the sports news yesterday?

Daniel: No, I didn't.

Murad: There was an interview with Teymur Rajabov. He gave some advice to young chess players.

Daniel: I should find it on YouTube and watch it.

Murad: That's a good idea!

3 Read the conversation again. Are the sentences True or False?

1. Murad's father is a famous chess player.
2. Murad started playing chess three years ago.
3. Daniel learned how to play chess at school.
4. Daniel knows a lot about Teymur Rajabov.
5. Rajabov won the World Cup in 2019.
6. Teymur Rajabov was on TV yesterday.
7. Daniel wants to learn more about Rajabov.



GRAMMAR TARGET

Past Simple

Yes/ No questions and short answers

Did	Subject	Verb	
Did	I you he/she/it we they	learn watch	it at school? the news?

Subject

Yes, I did.

Yes, you did.

Yes, he/she/it did.

Yes, we did.

Yes, they did.

No, I didn't.

No, you didn't

No, he/she/it didn't.

No, we didn't.

No, they didn't.

4 Find the verbs in Past Simple negative form in the conversation in Task 2.

(1) Complete YES/NO questions about the conversation on Page ???. Then ask and answer the questions with a partner.

0. Did Murad's father teach (teach) him how to play chess? Yes, he did.

1. ★★★★★ Daniel ★★★★★ (teach) his cousin how to play chess?

2. ★★★★★ they ★★★★★ (learn) chess together?

3. ★★★★★ Murad ★★★★★ (become) a champion in 2019?

4. ★★★★★ Murad ★★★★★ (watch) the sport news yesterday?

5. ★★★★★ Daniel ★★★★★ (see) Rajabov on TV yesterday?

6. ★★★★★ Rajabov ★★★★★ (give) any advice?

(2) Complete the sentences. Use did, didn't, do or don't.

0. Did you go to school yesterday? Yes, I did.

1. ★★★★★ they like playing chess? No, they don't.

2. ★★★★★ he have a good time at the party? Yes, he did.

3. Do your classmates like playing football? No, they ★★★★★.

4. Did you read that book last weekend? No, I ★★★★★.

5. ★★★★★ the computer work yesterday? Yes, it ★★★★★.

6. ★★★★★ they come from Azerbaijan? No, they ★★★★★.

(3) Make YES/NO questions.

0. They played tennis yesterday evening.

Did they play tennis yesterday evening? Yes, they did. No, they didn't.

1. Jack won three games last week.

2. They worked on the farm last year.

3. My teacher gave me some advice.

4. Bob competed against his best friend.

5. My grandmother always followed the news on TV.

6. The famous football player participated in the concert.

4 Listen to Julia and choose YES or NO.

1. Did she first play basketball at the age of 7?

YES

NO

2. Did her team become champions last year?

YES

NO

3. Did they have a party after the match?

YES

NO

4. Did they dance at the party?

YES

NO

5. Did the party finish early?

YES

NO



5 Write questions with *Did ...?*

0. I left home early yesterday. How about you? Did you leave home early yesterday?

1. I watched my favourite TV show last night. How about you? ★★ ★

2. I enjoyed the lesson. How about you? ★★ ★

3. I had a good time. How about you? ★★ ★

4. I finished work late. How about you? ★★ ★

5. I slept well last night. How about you? ★★ ★

6. I went home by car. How about you? ★★ ★

6 Walk and talk. Find someone who ...

1. walked in the park yesterday.

2. watched a scary film last week.

3. ate an ice cream yesterday.

4. listened to music two hours ago.

5. read an interesting book last month.

6. played a game with friends last weekend.

LESSON 7. WHAT A DAY!

A

1 Look, listen and say.

1	call for help	2	happen
3	run away	4	get tired
5	worry	6	look for (sth.)
7	imagine	8	wait for (sb.)

2 Choose the best option.

0. Don't **worry/imagine**. I can help you.
1. I **worried/waited** for them for three hours and then left.
2. Look! The woman **is getting tired/is calling for help**. Let's go and see what she needs.
3. What **happened/imagined**? Why are you so sad?
4. They worked a lot, so they **got tired/looked for it**.
5. The children got scared and **worried/ran away** from the place.
6. I don't know where my glasses are. I am **waiting/looking** for them.
7. Just **imagine/worry**! I saw a lion in the forest.

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

Speaker 1	a) This person is running away from someone.
Speaker 2	b) This person is waiting for someone.
Speaker 3	c) This person is calling for help.
Speaker 4	d) This person got tired.
	e) This person worries about someone.

4 Describe the pictures. Use the words/phrases in Task 1.



B

1 Look at the picture and discuss the questions.

- What is happening in the picture?
- What does the monkey want to do?
- What do you think is going to happen?



2 Read the conversation between Mrs Maisel and the police officer and answer the question.

Policeman: What happened, madam?

Mrs Maisel: I was in the park with my friends and suddenly, I saw a monkey in front of me. I took out my mobile phone from my bag and wanted to take a photo of the monkey. Just imagine. The monkey took my glasses and ran away.

Policeman: What did you do?

Mrs Maisel: First, I started running after the monkey. Then I got tired and I called for help. There was a man and he said, "Don't worry, I can help you." He asked for some money.

Policeman: How much money did he want?

Mrs Maisel: I gave him 20 dollars. He took the money and asked me to wait for him.

Policeman: How long did you wait for him?

Mrs Maisel: Two hours. Just imagine. Suddenly, I saw the same monkey with my glasses in his hands. He looked at me and then left my glasses on the stone and ran away. Now I have my glasses and I want my money back.

Policeman: What did the man look like?

Mrs Maisel: He was a tall man in his forties. Please find him.

Policeman: Don't worry. We will.




3 Read the text again and complete the sentences.

1. Mrs Maisel was with ★★★ in the park.
2. She took her mobile phone because she wanted ★★★.
3. Monkey ran away with her ★★★.
4. He asked for ★★★ to bring her glasses back.
5. ★★★ brought her glasses back.



GRAMMAR TARGET

Past Simple Wh-questions

Question word	Auxiliary	Subject	Base form of the verb
What	 did	you	do?
When		he/she	get up?
How long		it	take?
How		you	go?
Why		they	stay?
Note: How many/much + noun			
How many monkeys	did	you	see?
How much money	did	they	find?

- 4 Read the conversation again and find examples of Past Simple Wh-questions.

1) Match the questions to the answers.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 0. What happened? <u>d</u> | a. Three hours. |
| 1. Where did you go? | b. With my friends. |
| 2. How long did you stay there? | c. Last Friday |
| 3. When did you come back? | d. The monkey ran away with my phone. |
| 4. How many monkeys did you see? | e. Just one. |
| 5. Who did you go to the park with? | f. Two glasses. |
| 6. How much water did you drink? | g. To the park. |

2) Put the words in the correct order.

- 0.** did/away/Why/they/run?
Why did they run away?
- 1.** did/see/What/you/in the forest?
- 2.** you/late/Why/did/come ?
- 3.** did/Who/worry about/the mother?
- 4.** stay/you/Where/did?
- 5.** take/How/photos/did/many/you?
- 6.** meet/Who/you/in the park/did?

3) Read the answers and write questions.

- 0.** What did they see under the table?
 They saw a cat under the table.
- 1.** Who was in the park?
 Jane and Jack were in the park.
- 2.** How ★★★★★?
 We went to school by bus.
- 3.** What ★★★★★?
 They listened to music?
- 4.** How much money ★★★★★?
 She gave him 10 manats.
- 5.** When ★★★★★?
 They left home at 10 o'clock.
- 6.** Who ★★★★★?
 They met Jerry in the park.

4 Write questions asking for the underlined information.

0. _____?
1. I visited my grandparents last week.
 2. The children saw two dogs in the park.
 3. We called for help because we didn't know what to do.
 4. My brother took a lot of photos.
 5. Jennifer saw Mr Stark in the park.
 6. They were scared because there was a lion.

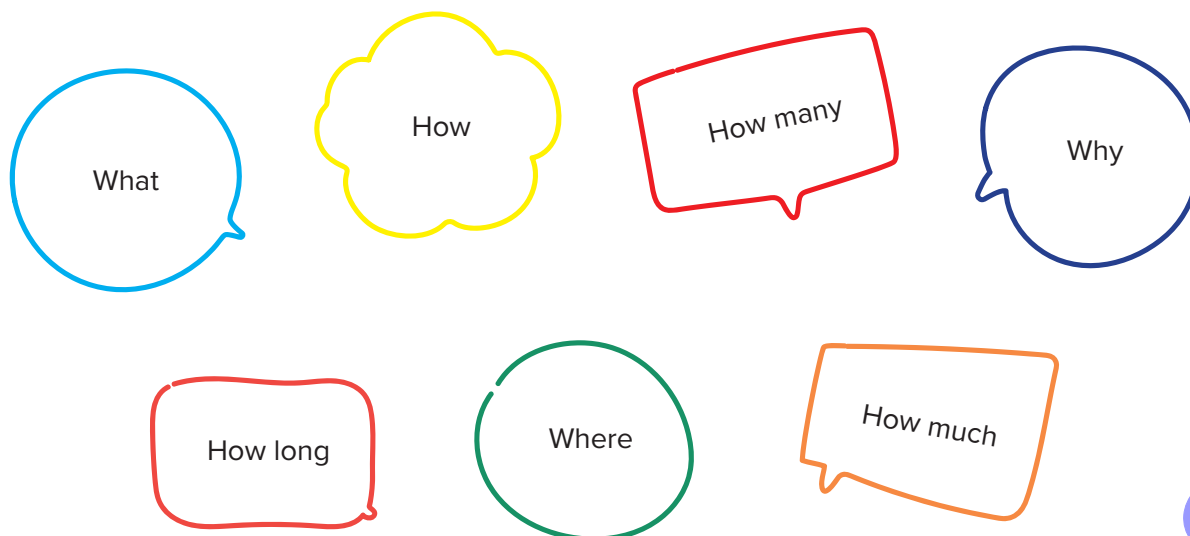
5 Listen to Bob and answer the questions.

1. When did it happen?
2. How did he feel?
3. Where did they go?
4. What was the weather like?
5. What problem did they have?
6. Who came to help them?

**SUMMER
TRAVELING**



6 Write 5 Wh- questions to ask your partner about what he/she did last week.



LESSON 8. WHAT A DAY!

A

1 Look, listen and say.

1	frightening	2	surprising
3	boring	4	tiring
5	confusing	6	interesting
7	amazing	8	worrying

2 Choose the best option.

0. The film was **confusing/amazing**. We all liked it.
1. That was a really **boring/interesting** presentation. I almost fell asleep.
2. I can listen to her for hours. She's so **tiring/interesting**.
3. The metro can be **surprising/confusing** the first time you use it.
4. It was a long and **tiring/amazing** break.
5. The film wasn't good, but its ending was **surprising/tiring**.
6. The film was **boring/frightening**. We all felt scared.
7. The news was **boring/worrying**. We couldn't sleep at night.

3 Listen to the conversation between Dave and Emily and complete the gaps.

- Dave:** Hi, Emily! What did you think of the last *Twilight* movie?
- Emily:** Emily: It was really ★★★★★.
- Dave:** Well, I want to see it tonight. Vampire movies are usually ★★★★★, but people say that this one is really ★★★★★.
- Emily:** I think this movie is ★★★★★.
- Dave:** So, do you think that I should watch it?
- Emily:** Yes, absolutely. You should see it for sure. It is not going to be ★★★★★.
- Dave:** OK, great.



4 Discuss the questions with a partner.

Did you see anything frightening last month? What was it?

What surprising news did you hear last week?

What kind of TV programmes are boring?

What school subjects are interesting?

What situations are worrying?

What class activities are boring?

What tasks are usually confusing?

What is amazing in life?

B

1 Look at the pictures of different jobs. Discuss the questions with a partner.

- Which job would you like to do in the future? Why?
- Which job wouldn't like to do in the future? Why?



1. teacher



2. policeman



3. farmer



4. doctor



5. pilot



6. firefighter

2 Read the descriptions of jobs that 5 different people do. Match the people to the jobs in Task 1. One job is extra.



a) Nadir, 29

I work with children. When I first started, it was really difficult. I often felt confused because there were a lot of things to learn. After some years, everything became easy. My students learn a lot of things every day and it is amazing. My lessons are not boring and my students never feel bored. They say that our lessons are fun and they enjoy learning new things.



b) Rebecca, 39

Just imagine. In my childhood, I had a dream. I wanted to fly planes. Now I am doing it. I visit different countries and meet many people from all over the world. I am interested in learning about other cultures. I see a lot of surprising things in different places. It is really interesting to do my job.



c) Ted, 59

I meet many people every day. They come to me because they have health problems. I like giving them advice about eating healthy food. They usually listen to my advice and thank me. I feel excited. I like helping people because it is really exciting.



d) Rauf, 25

I work with my father and two brothers. I have a lot of work to do everyday. I usually get up at 5 o'clock every morning and have a big breakfast. Then I feed animals. I also grow vegetables and plants. People like my products because they are fresh and healthy. I go to bed late at night. I usually feel very tired at the end of the day. My job is tiring, but I love it.



e) Lala, 35

My job is not easy. I wear a uniform and carry a gun. When I first started my job, my parents said that it was not for women. For them, my job is frightening because I catch criminals every day. But I am not frightened at all. It is great to help people and keep them safe.

3 Read the text again and answer the questions.

1. Whose parents didn't like his/her job?
2. Who found it hard in the beginning?
3. Who works with family members?
4. Whose dream came true?
5. Who often tells people what to do?



GRAMMAR TARGET

Adjectives with -ed and -ing

Adjectives with **-ed** describe a person's feelings.

bored	confused	excited	tired	interested	amazed	surprised	frightened
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*My lessons are not boring and my students never feel **bored**.*

Adjectives with **-ing** describe a situation, a thing or a person that causes the feelings.

boring	confusing	exciting	tiring	interesting	amazing	surprising	frightening
--------	-----------	----------	--------	-------------	---------	------------	-------------

The lesson is very confusing. I don't understand it. I feel bored.

1 Choose the correct option.

1. My nephew was (*amusing/amused*) by the clown.
2. This lesson is so (*boring/bored*)!
3. This maths problem is so (*confusing/confused*). Can you help me?
4. He was (*frightening/frightened*) when he saw the spider.
5. Are we going in a helicopter? How (*exciting/excited*)!
6. My sister is so (*exciting/excited*) because she is going on holiday tomorrow.

2 Choose the correct ending for each verb and complete the gaps.

0. The house was scary. I felt really frightened (FRIGHTEN).
1. It rained all weekend, so we couldn't go out. We were ★★★★★ (BORE).
2. Juanna is very ★★★★★ (EXCITE) about the holiday in Spain.
3. Walking in the city for five hours is ★★★★★ (TIRE).
4. Don't be so ★★★★★ (SURPRISE). You won because you were the best.
5. There is a new movie at the cinema. Are you ★★★★★ (INTEREST)?
6. The children played a lot and they got ★★★★★ (TIRE).
7. Her parents are very ★★★★★ (WORRY) about her future.

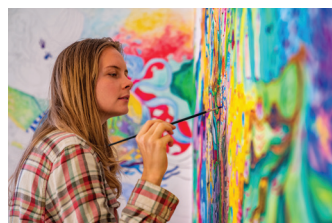
3 Look at the pictures and choose the correct option.



1. I'm a waiter.
My job is *tired/tiring*.



2. I'm *tired/tiring*.
I want to have a break.



3. I am an artist. I love
my job because it's
excited/exciting.



4. It's a *frightening/*
frightened film.
I don't want to watch it!



5. I feel *bored/boring*
because the lesson isn't
interesting/interested.

4 Listen to four people and match them to the situations/feelings. One is extra.

1. The person is ★★★

- a) tired
- b) confused
- c) worried

3. The person is ★★★

- a) surprised
- b) excited
- c) bored

2. The situation is ★★★

- a) confusing
- b) frightening
- c) boring

4. The situation is ★★★

- a) worrying
- b) tiring
- c) surprising

5 Complete the sentences with your own ideas.

- 0. I was tired, so I went to bed.
- 1. The book was boring, so ★★★.
- 2. I was worried about my friends because ★★★.
- 3. The weather was amazing, so ★★★.
- 4. My brother was bored because ★★★.
- 5. We were surprised because ★★★.
- 6. His job was tiring, so ★★★.

5 Complete the sentences with your own ideas.

the things that are ...

frightening
tiring
boring
interesting
confusing
amazing

the people who are ...

bored
confused
excited
tired
surprised
frightened
worried

LESSON 9. HOW DIFFERENT THEY ARE!

A

1 Look, listen and say.

1

Achieve the goal

Example: She wanted to enter the university and she achieved her goal. Now she is a student.

2

The owner of the house

Example: My grandfather gave his house to me. Now I am the owner of this beautiful house.

3

a member of the club

Example: Yesterday I joined a book club in our school and I am happy to be a member of this club.

4

a loyal dog

Example: My dog is very loyal to me. She loves me very much and is a very good friend on good and bad days.

5

a smart boy

Example: Kamal is a young smart boy. He is intelligent and can think quickly and solve difficult tasks easily.

6

Train for a boxing match

Example: He wants to become a boxing champion. He trains for a match every day.

7

exciting news

Example: I got exciting news yesterday. It made me very happy.

8

a sports competition

Example: The Olympic game is a very big sport competition. A lot of sportsmen want to win in this competition.

2 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

owner train competition exciting loyal smart member ~~achieve~~

0. First, you need to plan, then work hard and only then you are going to achieve your goal.
1. Who is the ★★★ of this bike? You cannot keep it here.
2. There is a new song ★★★. I want to be a winner there.
3. You need to ★★★ well to be a champion.
4. Kamal is a loyal friend. All my friends left me alone on my difficult days, but not him.
5. Yesterday I joined a sports club. Now I am a ★★★ of that club.
6. Give her all kinds of difficult maths tasks and you will see how she can solve them easily. She is very ★★★.
7. It was an ★★★ match. My team won the game and I became very happy.

3 Listen to 5 people and match them to the sentences.
One sentence is extra.

Speaker 1	a) This person is talking about a sports competition.
Speaker 2	b) This person is talking about an exciting activity.
Speaker 3	c) This person is talking about a smart girl.
Speaker 4	d) This person became a member of a club.
	e) This person is training for the competition.



4 Complete the sentences with your own ideas.

1. Books are like loyal friends because ★★★.
2. It is good to attend competitions because ★★★.
3. I want to ★★★. This is my goal and I am sure I will achieve it.
4. People train hard and ★★★.
5. Members of the clubs can ★★★.
6. Smart people ★★★.
7. ★★★ is so exciting. I enjoy doing this activity.

5 Complete the sentences with your own ideas.

1. How can people achieve their goals?
2. Why is it important to train for sport?
3. Would you like to be a pet owner? Why? Why not?
4. Can books be loyal friends? How?

1) Discuss the questions.

1. Do you do any sport? Why? Why not?
2. How can sport help our body?
3. Can dogs be a good friend to people? Why? Why not?

2) Read the text and choose the best heading.

- A. A world champion's future goal.
- B. Loyal pets and their owners
- C. An active book club member
- D. A smart and kind sportsman

Valuable - important
Example: My pets are very valuable to me. They are my true friends.



My best friend Amir is a famous sportsman. He is 18 years old, but he is already an Olympic Boxing Champion.

At school he was smaller and thinner than his classmates, but now he is taller and fitter than any of them. He is also very smart. He likes reading books very much. There is a book club in our city. He is an active member of this club. He says reading makes us more interesting people.

Amir is also very kind to animals. He had different pets, but his dogs Super and Maluma are more valuable for him. These dogs are very loyal to their owners. During the Olympic games they stayed with me.

Every day they sat in front of the TV and waited for their owners. Sometimes it was more exciting to watch their reaction than the game. I recorded their videos and sent them to Amir. They were very funny.

These days I cannot meet Amir, because he is training for the competition. He wants to become a world champion. He works very hard to achieve this goal. I am sure he can do this.

3 Answer the questions. Three questions don't have answers in the text.

1. How old is Amir?
2. When did he become a champion?
3. What sport is he doing?
4. What other activities does he like?
5. How many books did he read last year?
6. Where did Amir's dog stay during the Olympic games?
7. What is Amir busy with these days?
8. When is Amir's next competition?



GRAMMAR TARGET

Comparative adjectives

We use comparative adjectives to talk about two things/people and say how different they are. Example: *I am taller than my friend.*

Rule 1. One-syllable and two-syllable adjectives ending in *y/-ow/-er*

adjective	adjective + <i>-er</i>
tall	tall <i>er</i>
easy	eas <i>ier</i>
narrow	narrow <i>er</i>

NOTE: We double the last letter of a one syllable adjective ending in consonant + short vowel + consonant and add *er* in

big	big <i>ger</i>
fit	fit <i>ter</i>
thin	thin <i>ner</i>

Rule 2. Other two-syllable adjectives and long adjectives

loyal	<i>more</i> loyal
exciting	<i>more</i> exciting
valuable	<i>more</i> valuable

NOTE: We use *than* to compare two things or people. Example: *I am taller than my sister.*

4 Read the text in Task 2 again and complete the table with the adjectives from the text.

adjective + <i>-er</i>	<i>more</i> + adjective
★★★	★★★

1 Complete the sentences with the comparative degrees of the adjectives from the box.

strong

light

slow

short

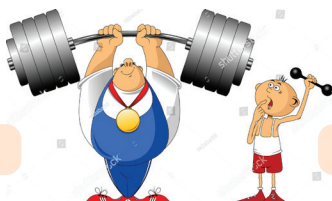
weak

fast

tall

heavy

JOHN



TIM

0

John is stronger than Tim.
Tim is weaker than John.

LEO



BOB

1

Bob is ★★★★★ than Leo.
Leo is ★★★★★ than Bob

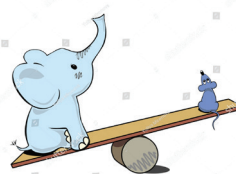
KEVIN



ELIAS

2

Kevin is ★★★★★ than Elias.
Elias is ★★★★★ than Kevin.



3

An elephant is ★★★★★ than a mouse.
A mouse is ★★★★★ than an elephant

2 Complete the sentences with the adjectives in the brackets.

0. Subways are more crowded (crowded) than buses.
1. Books are ★★★★★ (exciting) than TV programs.
2. Sport clothes are ★★★★★ (comfortable) than uniforms.
3. New computers ★★★★★ (lighter) than old computers.
4. Jamal is ★★★★★ (naughty) than his cousin.
5. Gabala is ★★★★★ (cold) than Baku.

Expensive - cheap

3 Listen to the recording and answer the question.

Which things doesn't she mention?

photos on the wall

rooms

furniture

garden

garage

trees

birds

flowers

street

sport centre

- 4 Listen to the recording again and complete the sentences with the comparative adjectives.

Old house	New house
The house was 1) ★★★ but more 2) ★★★.	Rooms are 3) ★★★ here and it is 4) ★★★ to clean them.
The garden and the flowers were 5) ★★★.	The garden is 6) ★★★ and 7) ★★★.
The street was 8) ★★★.	The street is 9) ★★★ and 10) ★★★.

- 5 Work with a partner. Choose a topic and compare the things.

Old phones

New phones

Reading books

Playing video games

Smart watches

Watches

Motorbikes

Bikes

LAYIHƏ

LESSON 10. WORLD RECORDS

A

1 Look, listen and say.

1

a wheelchair user

Example: She is a wheelchair user, but this cannot stop her from doing sports. She has 2 gold medals.

2

a long tail

Example: Giraffes have very long tails. Their tails can be up to 1 metre.

3

to set a record

Example: Howard Berg set a world record for speed reading. He could read 25.000 words per minute.

4

a narrow street

Example: It is a very narrow street. Two people cannot walk side by side in this street.

5

to pull an aircraft

Example: A lot of people try to pull heavy aircrafts and enter their names into the Guinness Book of World Records.

6

a record holder

Example: She is the 800 metres world record holder in her class with a time of 2mins:17.66secs.

7

a large car

Example: They need to buy a large car because they are 6 in the family.

8

a pile of paper

Example: Her room was very untidy. There were a lot of piles of paper everywhere.

2 Complete the sentences with the words/phrases in the box.

a pile of large narrow pull long
wheelchair users a record holder set a record

0. The film was very long. It lasted 3 hours.
1. There is ★★★ dirty clothes on the floor.
2. ★★★ your chair near the window and enjoy the view.
3. Mike Powel is a world ★★★ in the long jump.
4. They have a ★★★ house on the seaside with 12 big rooms.
5. It is good that a lot of buses have special places for ★★★.
6. He wants to ★★★ and enter his name in the Guinness Book of World Records.
7. He enjoys riding his bike in the ★★★ streets, because it is more difficult than riding a bike in wide bicycle lanes.

3 Match the opposite adjectives.

long heavy big fast short
light large cheap slow expensive



4 Listen to the conversation and complete the sentences.

1. Azra's ★★★ puts a lot of things on his desk.
2. The desk is ★★★.
3. He needs a lot of things because he wants ★★★.
4. He is training to pull heavy things with his electronic ★★★.
5. Kira thinks Azra's brother should learn to be ★★★.

5 Discuss the questions with a partner.

1. Do you know any record holders?
2. Is it easy to set a new record? Why?/Why not?
3. What would you like to set a record for?

6 Play the game *Who is a new record holder?*.

- A. Choose a short text and take turns reading it. The student with more words per minute is a speed reading champion.
- B. Choose a letter and start writing the English words starting with that letter. The students with more words in 2 minutes will be a word search champion.

1 Discuss the question with a partner.

What do you know about Guinness World Records?



NOTE

Pull (noun) Example: *They have a world record for a Car Pull.*

Pull (verb) Example: *He can pull very heavy cars with his beard.*

weigh (verb)

weight (noun)

The baby weighs 8.170 gr.

The doctor weighs the baby.

The baby's weight is 8.170 gr.



2 Read the text and answer the questions?

Which record is about ...

a) a group of people?

d) an animal?

b) a person?

e) a place?

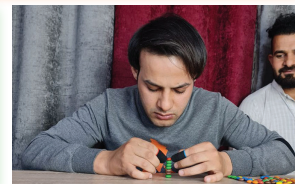
c) food?



It is not difficult to set a record and be a Guinness record holder. Here you will read about the most interesting and the most popular Guinness records.

1

Ibrahim Sadeq is a Guinness record holder for the tallest pile of M&M chocolate pieces. He could put 7 pieces of M&M chocolate on top of each other in under two minutes.



Keret House in Warsaw, Poland is the narrowest house in the world. The house is 92 cm at its narrowest and 152 cm at its widest point. It has a very small bedroom, a kitchen and a bathroom.

2

3

Sultan Kosen is from Turkey. He is 2 metres 51 cm tall. He is the tallest person in the world. He also has the largest hands. His hands are 28.5 cm.



On 23 November 2018, a team of wheelchair users pulled an aircraft. The aircraft weighed 127.6 tonnes. There were 98 people in the team. They set a Guinness record for the Heaviest Aircraft Pull by wheelchair users.

4

5

Cygnus was the cat with the longest tail in the world. His tail was 44.66 cm long. His brother, Arcturus was the tallest cat. He could stand at the table and eat his food. He is 48.4 cm tall. They both died in the house fire in 2017.



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

1. Ibrahim Sadeq prepared 7 M&M chocolate pieces in 2 minutes.
2. All the rooms in Keret house have the same size.
3. Sultan Kosen has 2 Guinness records.
4. A team of wheelchair users could move a very heavy aircraft.
5. Cygnus and Arcturus are record holders for the same category.



GRAMMAR TARGET

Superlative Adjectives

We use Superlative adjectives to compare three or more nouns. We also use them to compare one thing against the rest of a group.

Rule 1. One-syllable and two syllable adjectives ending in -y

Adjective	Superlative Adjectives the + adjective + est
large	the largest
long	the longest
heavy	the heaviest

Rule 2. Other two-syllable adjectives and long adjectives

Adjective	Superlative Adjectives the most + adjective
modern	the most modern
popular	the most popular
beautiful	the most beautiful

4 Read the text in Task 2 again and complete the table with the superlative adjectives from the text.

adjective + est	the most + adjective
★★★	★★★

(1) Complete the sentences with the superlative forms of the adjectives in brackets.

0. Jamal is the tallest person in the class. (tall)
1. Tim is ★★★ person in the family. (short)
2. The smartboard is ★★★ thing in the classroom. (expensive)
3. My grandfather is ★★★ person in my family. (old)
4. Azerbaijan has ★★★ flag in the world. (large)
5. This TV programme is about ★★★ records. (popular)

(2) Write questions. Use superlatives.

0. long/river in Azerbaijan? What is the longest river in Azerbaijan?
1. big/lake in the world?
2. hot/place in the world?
3. high/mountain in the world?
4. small/country in the world?
5. cold/place in the world?

(3) Write answers to the questions in exercise 2. You can use the Internet to find answers for the questions.

(4) Complete the sentences and answer the questions.

1. Who is ★★★ person in your class? (tall)
2. Who is ★★★ person in your class? (funny)
3. Who has ★★★ arm in your class? (long)
4. Who is ★★★ student in your class? (silent)
5. Who is ★★★ student in your class? (brave)
6. Who is ★★★ student in your class? (naughty)

(5) Listen to the sentences and match the people to the records. There is one extra record.

1. Zion Clark
2. Rajendra Kumar
3. John Henry Timmis IV
4. John Henry Timmis IV

- a. The longest laughter
- b. The longest film
- c. The longest show
- d. The fastest walk
- e. The fastest running

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

Speaker 1	a) He walked on his hands.
Speaker 2	b) He laughed for more than 4 hours.
Speaker 3	c) The film lasted for more than 3 days.
Speaker 4	d) Usain Bolt is some seconds behind him.

7 Look at the pictures from the book "Guinness World Records". Make up sentences about them.



Jeanne Louise Calment,
122 years old



Xie Qiuping,
5.62 metres long hair



Sandcastle In Denmark,
21.6 m tall.



Chandra Dangi,
54.6 cm tall.

Review (Lessons 9, 10)

(1) Complete the sentences with the words in the box. There are 2 extra words.

achieve

train

use

set

pull

weigh

join

0. You need to work hard to achieve your goal.

1. Can you ★★★★★ this flour, please? I think it is less than a kilo.

2. He is the fastest man in the world. Last year he ★★★★★ a new record.

3. He wants to be a champion, but I don't think he can do this. He doesn't ★★★★★ much.

4. Please help me ★★★★★ this desk near the window.

(2) Look at the pictures and complete the sentences. Use comparative and superlative degrees of the adjectives **tall**, **short** and **young**.



1. Jason is ★★★★★ than Tim and Kamal.

2. Tim is ★★★★★ than Kamal.

3. Tim is ★★★★★ of all.

4. Jason is ★★★★★ of all.

5. Kamal is ★★★★★ than Jason and Tim.

6. Kamal is ★★★★★ of all.

- 3 Complete the sentences with the comparative or superlative adjectives.
There are 2 extra adjectives.

long

narrow

cheap

smart

valuable

loyal

short

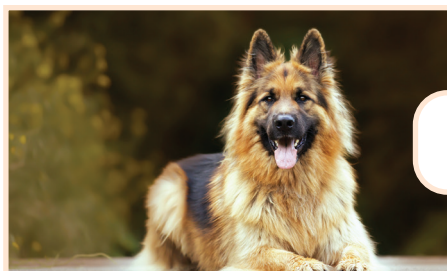
0. My dog has a ★★★★★ tail than your dog.
1. Steve is ★★★★★ boy in the class. He won first place in the Maths Olympiad in 2020.
2. I am ★★★★★ to this shop than you. I always buy my shoes from this shop.
3. The Hualai river in China ★★★★★ in the world. It is just a few centimetres at its widest point.
4. Health is ★★★★★ thing in the world. All people need to take care of their health.

- 4 Look at the pictures and the key words. Write sentences using comparative adjectives.



tasty

0. Plov is tastier than sushi.



loyal

1. ★★★★★



cheap

2. ★★★★★



valuable

3. ★★★★★



LESSON 11. THE LAND OF FIRE

A

1) Look, listen and say.

1

a river

Example: The Nile is the longest river in the world. It is 6650 km long

2

a lake

Example: There are 7 lakes near Goygol. Goygol is the largest of them.

3

a skyscraper

Example: The restaurant is at the top of a skyscraper. It is the highest building in this city.

4

a village

Example: Vandam is a village in Gabala. There are a lot of gardens of "Gizilahmed" apple trees.

5

fresh air

Example: You should go out and get some fresh air. It will help with your headache.

6

a neighbour

Example: My next-door neighbour has very naughty children. I cannot sleep because of their noise.

7

a capital city

Example: Azerbaijan's capital city is home for more than two million people.

8

ancient

Example: Khinalig is an ancient village. It is over 5000 years old.

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

0. The Caspian is the largest lake in the world.
1. The ★★★ Gizilaghaj is 15 km away from the centre of Masalli.
2. She is a very good ★★★ to me. We always visit each-other.
3. Garabagh is one of the most ★★★ lands in Azerbaijan.
4. Ankara is the ★★★ of Turkey.
5. The Amazon ★★★ is the second longest after the Nile.
6. Burj Khalifa is the tallest ★★★ in the world.
7. Good food and ★★★ are natural doctors.

3) Listen to the people and complete the gaps.

Speaker 1	Speaker 2
He lives in a 1) ★★★ far from the 2) ★★★.	She lives in a 1) ★★★ region.
He helps his father 3) ★★★.	Her 2) ★★★ are very friendly.
He likes 4) ★★★ with his friends.	People are 3) ★★★ because they have an active outdoor life.
Tourists enjoy 5) ★★★ and delicious food in this place.	Tourists visit Whistler to see the 4) ★★★, World Ski and Snowboard Festivals.

4) Write your answer to the forum questions.

Describe your city/village.

- What is that place famous for?
- What do people like doing there?
- How are your relationships with your neighbours?
- Are there any ancient places?

1) Discuss the questions with a partner.

- What regions of Azerbaijan are your favourite and why?
- How is that region different from other regions?

2) Read the text and choose the best title.

A. Life in the mountainous areas.

C. The beautiful country.

B. Cities around the Kura river.

D. Life in the city and villages.



More than half of Azerbaijan's area is mountainous. Kalbajar, Dashkasan and Gusar have the most mountains of all other regions. These places are very beautiful. In winter the weather is colder in mountainous areas, but in summer it is cooler than other cities and towns.

There are a lot of ancient cities in Azerbaijan. Nakhchivan is one of the oldest cities. It is also the farthest city to Baku. Zangilan, Gubadli, Gazakh are also the cities with the farthest distance to the capital.

There are a lot of beautiful lakes and rivers in Azerbaijan. People say the most beautiful lake is Goygol. It is in Ganja. The longest river in Azerbaijan is the Kura River. Around the river there are 18 cities like Agstafa, Agdash, Salyan, Yevlakh, Beylagan etc.

Some years ago I lived in Gadabay. Now I live in Baku. Life in the cities and villages are different. During the day, in the cities, a lot of people are busy with their office work, but in the villages, they are busy outdoors. In the evenings, it is more silent in the villages than it is in the cities. The air is fresher in the villages.

There are more high buildings in the cities than in the villages. Baku has the most skyscrapers of all other cities in Azerbaijan. Neighbours in the skyscrapers live closer to each other. But the neighbours in the villages have better relationships.

With its beautiful mountains, rivers and lakes, with its colourful life in the cities and villages, Azerbaijan is one of the most beautiful countries.

3 Read the text again. Are the sentences True, False or Not Given.

1. There are mountains in all regions of Azerbaijan.
2. It is never hot in mountainous areas.
3. Gazakh is closer to Baku than Nakhchivan.
4. Goygol is the biggest lake in Azerbaijan.
5. Offices in the cities are always silent.
6. Neighbours don't like each-other in the cities.



GRAMMAR TARGET

Irregular Comparative and Superlative Adjectives

Adjective	Comparatives	Superlatives
good Example: <i>This weather is very good in summer.</i>	better Example: <i>The weather is better in summer than in autumn,</i>	the best Example: <i>Mountainous areas have the best summer nights.</i>
bad Example: <i>The weather is very bad today,</i>	worse Example: <i>Today the weather is worse than it was yesterday.</i>	the worst Example: <i>This is the worst weather of this season.</i>
many/much/a lot of Example: <i>There are a lot of mountains in Azerbaijan.</i>	more/much Example: <i>Does Dashkasan or Gadabay have more mountains?</i>	the most Example: <i>Which region has the most mountains?</i>
little Example: <i>I have little money.</i>	less Example: <i>Lily has less money than me.</i>	the least Example: <i>She has the least money of all us.</i>
old Example: <i>My grandfather is old.</i>	older (general use)/elder (people in family) Example: <i>My sister is 2 years older than me.</i>	the oldest/the eldest Example: <i>My grandmother is the eldest in the family. She is the oldest person in the town.</i>
far Example: <i>My school is far from my home.</i>	farther Example: <i>Your house is farther to school than my house.</i>	the farthest Example: <i>Ahmad's house is the farthest of all.</i>

3 Read the text in Task 2 again and complete the table with the comparative and superlative adjectives from the text.

Comparative adjectives		Superlative adjectives	
er	★★★★	est	★★★★
more	★★★★	the most	★★★★
irregular	★★★★	irregular	★★★★

- 1) Look at the pictures and make up sentences with irregular comparatives or superlatives.



0. I/have/many books/him.
I have more books than him.



1. Nuray/has/many friends/Alex.
★★★



2. This cisty/bad/weather in winter.
★★★



3. I/drink/much water/my friend.
★★★



4. A new park/is/good/an old park.
★★★



5. Riding a horse/is/good/free time activity.
★★★




- 2) Complete the sentences with irregular comparatives or superlatives of the underlined adjectives.

1. This film is very good.
His old films are ★★★ than his new films.
This is ★★★ film of this actor.
2. He has bad grades this year.
He had ★★★ grades in the class.
He has ★★★ grades this year than
3. There are a lot of trees in the park.
There are ★★★ trees in this park.
Which park has ★★★ trees?
4. There are a lot of old cities.
Qabala is one of ★★★ cities in Azerbaijan.
Baku is ★★★ than Ganja.



3 Listen to the conversation between Jack and Yahya and answer the question.
Choose a, b, or c.

- What are they mainly talking about?

<p>1</p>  <p>A bike</p>	<p>2</p>  <p>Their school</p>	<p>3</p>  <p>The weather</p>
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Listen again. Are the sentences True or False?

- The weather is not rainy today.
- Jack likes the park near the school.
- Yahya is riding his uncle's bike.
- Yahya's bike is newer than Jack's bike.

4 Work with a partner. Compare the cities. Use irregular comparatives and superlatives.

Inner city	Guba	Baku	Ganja
Key word: old		Key words: a lot of parks	
Salyan	Nakhchivan	Shusha	Kurdemir
Key words: far to Baku		Key words: good summer	

5 Prepare a presentation about Azerbaijan.
Include information about:

- the regions with the most forests/mountains/lakes and rivers.
- the oldest cities/villages.
- the regions with less rain/sunshine.
- the farthest distance to Shusha.

LESSON 12. TRAVELLING

A

1 Look, listen and say.



1

book the flight

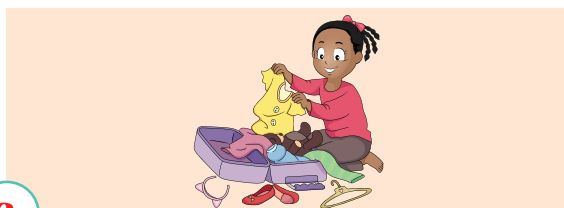
Example: It is very easy to book the flight online.



2

miss the plane

Example: My sister had a flight to Turkey yesterday. She woke up late and missed the plane.



3

pack the suitcase

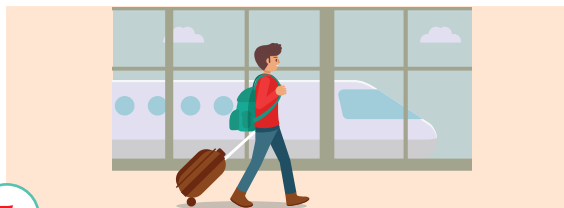
Example: I always pack my suitcase 2-3 days before my flight.



4

get on the plane

Example: It is my first time to get on the plane. I am very excited to fly in this big plane.



5

arrive at the airport

Example: I couldn't find my passport, so I arrived at the airport late.



6

take off

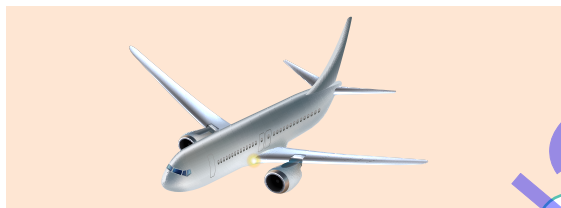
Example: Our plane should take off at 2 p.m. We need to be at the airport 1 hour before the flight.



7

take a taxi

Example: There is not a bus stop near my house. I often take a taxi to my work.



8

land

Example: There was a problem with the plane and the pilot landed it on the water.

LAYKHO

2 Complete the sentences with the words/phrases from Task 1. Use Past Simple forms of the verbs.

0. My uncle wants to go abroad. Yesterday he booked the flight online.
1. After 2 hours, the plane ★★★. It was nice to be close to the clouds.
2. We ★★★ on time. Our hotel was the closest to the airport.
3. He ★★★ because he woke up late.
4. The plane ★★★ after a long flight.
5. We ★★★. It was my first time on the plane. I was very excited.
6. She ★★★ very late. So, she couldn't put all the things there.
7. I decided to ★★★ to the airport because I was late and the airport was far from my home.

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

Speaker 1	a) This person is booking a flight.
Speaker 2	b) This person is packing a suitcase.
Speaker 3	c) This person took a taxi to the airport.
Speaker 4	d) This person is getting on the plane.
	e) This person missed the plane.

4 Read the text and complete the sentences with the words below.

booked the flight took a taxi packed my suitcase took off
arrived at the airport booked

Last year I decided to go to England. I 0) booked the flight with British Airlines. I found a nice hotel on the Internet and 1) ★★★ a beautiful hotel room. My flight was for September 22. On that day, I woke up early and 2) ★★★. It was time to go to the airport. I 3) ★★★ to the airport. I 4) ★★★ an hour before the flight. They asked me for my passport. I wanted to give my passport, but it wasn't in my bag. I was very sad because my plane 5) ★★★, but I couldn't fly on it.

5 Choose two topics and make up a story.

Your plane landed in a different city.	You arrived at the airport, but you couldn't find your passport.	You took the wrong suitcase.	You booked the wrong flight.
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B

1 Discuss the questions.

- Do you like travelling? Why? Why not?
- What presents can we take to our friends in other countries?
- How should people make travel plans?

A single ticket is a ticket to travel only to a place but not back.

A return ticket is a ticket to travel to a place and back.

2 Read the email and answer the question.

What is the email mainly about?

A. A flight to Belfast

B. Presents from friends.

C. A plan of a visit to London.

D. Emiliya's idea.

New message

← → ↺

To Kathy

Subject Afina

Hi Kathy,

I want to share good news with you. I am going to study in London for one year. I am flying to London on September 3. I wanted to plan everything and then share the news with you. My brother is flying with me. Yesterday, I booked the flight for us. He is flying back to Baku on September 10. So, we bought him a return ticket. My ticket is a single ticket. I am so excited. I have all the plans ready. The plane takes off at 8 a.m. At 5 a.m we are going to take a taxi and I plan to arrive at the airport before 6 a.m. Yes, I know it is a bit earlier, but I don't want to miss the plane again. You know, last year I was 10 minutes late to my flight to Belfast, so I couldn't get on the plane and couldn't attend the conference in Belfast. It was the worst memory for me.

Yesterday my sister helped me pack my suitcase. You have a lot of presents there. All your friends here wanted to send you presents. Some presents have names on them, but some are without names. It is Emiliya's idea. She thinks you will find the names yourself. I am sure you will like all of them. See you there soon.

P.S I couldn't find a present for you. But now I know, I will bring Shaki pakhlava for you.

Hugs,

Afina

▼

Send

3 Read the email again and write your answers to the questions. 3 questions have no answer in the email.

1. For how long is Afina going to study in London?
2. Who has the return ticket?
3. When is Afina going to fly back to Baku?
4. When is Afina's flight to London?
5. Why does Afina want to be at the airport earlier?
6. Why was Afina late to her flight last year?
7. Who helped Afina to pack the suitcase?
8. How many presents are without names on them?



GRAMMAR TARGET

Future forms

Use **to be going to** for plans and intentions.
Example: *I am going to take a taxi. (It is her intention)*

Use **Present Continuous** for ready plans.
Example: *I am flying to London on September 3. (She booked a ticket and her plan is ready.)*

Use **Present Simple** for timetabled events.
Example: *The plane takes off at 8 a.m. (The planes take off according to a timetable.)*

Use **will** and **won't** for

- predictions (your ideas, beliefs) about the future.

NOTE: You can use I think, I guess, I hope, I am sure before the statements with will.
Example: *I am sure you will like all of them. (Your idea about the future.)*

- quick decisions.

Example: *I will bring Shaki pakhlava for you. (It is a sudden decision.)*

- future facts

Example:

affirmative		negative	
I/You/He/She/ It/ We/They	will be at school at 8 o'clock.	I/You/He/She/ It/ We/They	won't be at school at 8 o'clock.
questions		short answers	
Will I/you/he/she/it/we/they be at school at 8 o'clock?		Yes, I/you/he/she/it/we/they will. No, I/you/he/she/it/we/they won't.	

4 Read the email in Task 2 again and find other examples of Future forms.

(1) Match 0–4 to a–e. Today is Saturday, 13th March, 10 a.m.

0. today 19:00 p.m. c

a) next Monday

1. 15th April

b) tomorrow

2. Sunday, 14th March

c) this evening

3. Monday, 15th March

d) next month

4. today 13:00 p.m.

e) this afternoon

(2) Complete the sentences with the right Future forms.

0. I booked a flight to Nakhchivan. I'm flying there on Monday.

1. Mark bought a new book yesterday. He ★★★★★ (read) it on holiday.

2. What a beautiful view! Wait! I ★★★★★ (take) your photo here.

3. When ★★★★★ the concert ★★★★★ (start)?

4. What are your summer plans? Where ★★★★★ (you/travel)?

5. My plane ★★★★★ (take) off June 5, at 7 p.m.

6. You have a lot of work to do. Don't worry, I ★★★★★ (help) you to pack the suitcase.

(3) Look at Cathy's notes. Make predictions about her holiday in Turkey. Use will/won't.

0. I/swim/everyday. ✓

I'll swim everyday.

1. I/watch cartoons/in the hotel. ✗

2. My sister/walk/every morning. ✓

3. I/do sports there. ✗

4. I/speak English/to other tourists. ✓

5. We/have meals/in the restaurant. ✓



(4) Listen to the conversation. Are the sentences True or False?

1. Aden is going to spend his summer holiday in Azerbaijan.

2. Izel is going to spend her summer with her friends.

3. Izel is going to Lankaran.

4. Aden wants to visit Istisu as well.

- 5 Elias is on holiday. Look at his diary and make sentences for the next week. Use Future forms.

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
meet friends	amusement park	go sightseeing/ good weather	concert/start time 9 p.m.	flight back/ at 3 p.m.

- 6 Put the words in the right order to make questions. Then ask and answer the questions with a partner.

0. in/country/your/stay/Are/going to/you?
Are you going to stay in your country?
1. What/you/are/this summer/doing?
2. Are/going to/books/any/read/in summer?
3. in the sea/going/Are/you/to swim?
4. going to/in Azerbaijan/regions/Are/you/visit/any?
5. you/regions/visit/are/Which/going to?
6. When/your plane/does/take off?

- 7 Work with a partner. Take turns asking and answering questions about

- plans for today
- this week
- summer holiday

What are you going to do today after classes?



I am going to meet my friends.

Review (Lessons 11, 12)

1 Choose the words that don't collocate with the word in the centre.

skyscrapers	tall
	mountainous
	delicious
	large
the plane	miss
	get on
	land
	pack
skyscrapers	arrive at
	go to
	take off
	take a taxi to

2 Look at the pictures and make up sentences with the help of the key words.



0. suitcase

They are packing their suitcase.



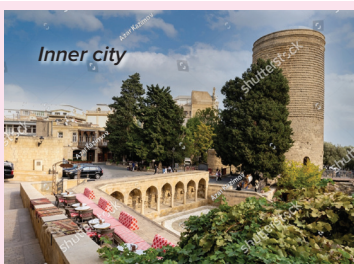
1. miss



2. book



3. neighbour



1. ancient



2. skyscraper

3) Choose the correct option.

- I don't think I ★★★★★.
a) come b) will come c) am coming
- What ★★★★★ this weekend?
a) are you doing b) do you do c) will you do
- The conference ★★★★★ on July 6.
a) will start b) starts c) is starting
- I am sure he ★★★★★ a new record.
a) sets b) will set c) is setting
- Oh, sorry, I forgot to send you the answers yesterday. I ★★★★★ them now.
a) send b) am going to send c) will
- I booked the ticket yesterday. I ★★★★★ on August 6.
a) will fly b) am flying c) fly

4 Complete the sentences.

1. good – better – the best
 - a) Halima is a ★★★ chess player than Jeyran.
 - b) Umid is ★★★ at Maths.
 - c) Coffee in this shop is ★★★.
2. a lot of – more – the most
 - a) Jason drinks ★★★ water than me.
 - b) There are ★★★ tall skyscrapers in Baku.
 - c) This zoo has the most animals of all other zoos.
3. far – farther – the farthest
 - a) Greece is ★★★ to Azerbaijan than Turkey.
 - b) Auckland in New Zealand is one of ★★★ cities to Baku.
 - c) My house is ★★★ from the centre.