Gateway is a multi-level course for students working towards their school-leaving examinations. By developing language and study skills and promoting learner confidence and independence, Gateway prepares students for their exams and life beyond the classroom.

Key features of the course include:

- Authentic texts introducing language in context and engaging students’ interest
- Exams focus and task familiarisation throughout the course, using exam success tips, study skills tips and extended exam preparation after every two units
- Regular ‘can do’ self-check progress lists for students to actively monitor their progress and identify areas for improvement
- CLICK (Cross-curricular, Literature and International Cultural Knowledge) pages focus on cross-curricular and cross-cultural themes which develop students’ language through real contexts
- Gateway Interactive Classroom which includes a digital version of the student book for the interactive whiteboard, with integrated audio and extra interactive activities
- Gateway Online student and teacher websites, which include extra language and exam practice, video activities, interactive wordlist, culture worksheets and a free downloadable Macmillan Reader

COMMON EUROPEAN FRAMEWORK

A1 | A2 | B1 | B2 | C1 | C2

MACMILLAN

www.macmillanenglish.com
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| Accommodation | Sailing round the world | Cross-curricular: Geography: Hurricanes |
| Phrasal verbs connected with travel | Marco Polo | |
| Pronunciation: Word stress in phrasal verbs and nouns | A travel postcard | |

| Cities and houses | An old English town - in China | Present perfect simple and present continuous |
| Adjectives describing a city | Long-distance commuting | Ever, never, for, since, yes, already, just |
| Extreme adjectives | The London Pass - a leaflet | Present perfect continuous |
| Pronunciation: Word stress - extreme adjectives | The London Eye Mystery | |
| | Describing a place: Liverpool | |

| Food | The future of food | Will, be going to |
| Describing food | This is just to say... - poem | Present simple and present continuous for future |
| Prefixes | Thanksgiving Day traditions | Future continuous and future perfect |

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Modern marathons
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Modern Art
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The Picture of Dorian Gray by Oscar Wilde
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<td>A film review</td>
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<td>Describing a past event</td>
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<tr>
<td>The SS Empire Windrush – radio programme</td>
<td>Making notes</td>
<td>Discussing elections and voting</td>
<td>Use of English: Word formation cloze</td>
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<td>Students describing photos</td>
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Notes: Everyday inventions Definitions: everyday inventions Definitions Pair discussion Writing: Paragraphs
Identity Match

Grammar
- Present simple and present continuous
- State and action verbs

Vocabulary
- Appearance
- Personality
- Synonyms and partial synonyms

Speaking
- Asking for and giving personal information

Writing
- An informal email describing people

Vocabulary

Appearance
1. Work with a partner. Put these words in the correct column.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Build</th>
<th>Height</th>
<th>Hair</th>
<th>General</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>thin</td>
<td>short</td>
<td>short</td>
<td>handsome</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. (1.01) Listen, check and repeat.

3a. PRONUNCIATION (1.02) Listen to these words. Do we pronounce gh in these words?

- height
- straight
- weight

3b. We only pronounce gh in two of these words. Which ones? How do we pronounce gh in each of these two words?

- although
- bought
- caught
- daughter
- enough
- ghost
- through

4. SPEAKING Work with a partner. Take it turns to describe the people in the photos.

Personality
5. Match the personality adjectives with their opposites.

- serious
- lazy
- tidy
- quiet
- patient
- friendly
- untidy
- unfriendly
- untidy
- talkative
- hard-working
- impatient

6. Match these personality adjectives with their definitions.

- arrogant
- bossy
- clever
- nice
- reliable
- selfish
- shy

- When you think you are better or more important than other people.
- When you only think about yourself and you don't care about other people.
- Good, friendly, kind.
- Good at learning and understanding things.
- When you are not very confident or comfortable with other people.
- When people can depend on you or count on you to do something.
- When you are always telling other people what to do.

7. LISTENING (1.03) Listen to four people talking about themselves. What adjective of personality best describes each person?

- Rose
- William
- Jessica
- Brandon

8a. SPEAKING Choose five adjectives from 5 and 6 which describe you. Tell your partner your adjectives and say why you chose them.

- I'm quite shy because I feel a bit nervous when I meet new people.

8b. Now tell the class about your partner.

- Maria chose the adjective 'shy' because she feels a bit nervous when she meets new people.
Work with a partner. Discuss these questions.

1. What is an avatar?
2. Do you or your partner have an avatar? If you do, describe their appearance.
3. Why do you think avatars are popular?

Read the text. Complete the table with information about the people and their avatars.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Real life</th>
<th>Online</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jason Rowe</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Kim Nyang</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Elizabeth Brown</td>
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<td>April Hatch</td>
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Avatars and their Creators

In Hindu mythology the word ‘avatar’ described the descent of a god into a physical form on Earth. Nowadays, an avatar is a visual representation of a person on the Internet. At this very moment, millions of people around the world are chatting and interacting in online games and most of them use avatars to do this.

So, how do people create their avatars? A photographer and journalist called Robbie Cooper is very interested in the connection between avatars and the real people behind them. His book Alter Ego: Avatars and their Creators looks at particular examples in the world of online computer games. Generally, people do things in different ways. For example, some people make their avatars very similar to their real identity, either in appearance or personality. Other people use their avatars to express a different side of their personality. And occasionally people decide to make an avatar that is almost completely opposite to their real identity, showing them as they are, but as they would like to be.

Take the example of Jason Rowe. He has severe muscular dystrophy in real life. He needs a special machine to live and breathe. But when he plays online he is a tall, strong, well-built, futuristic soldier. Jason plays online 80 hours a week and he enjoys it because other people treat him normally. When people meet him in real life, he finds that they are uncomfortable because of his appearance. They forget that, apart from his appearance, he is totally normal. In his case, his avatar helps to break down barriers.

Kim Nyang from Denmark is medium-height, with short hair. He’s happy the way he is, but he thinks it’s funny to be a strong, well-built barbarian with long black hair in the online game he plays. He plays 27 hours a week. He’s married in real life but has a different wife in his online game. He asked his real wife for permission before he got married in the virtual world.

Another player is Elizabeth Brown. Her avatar looks like her, but the way she wants to look when she’s older. So, instead of having long brown hair, her avatar is grey-haired and her face is just a little fatter. Elizabeth likes older people who are nice and friendly and she wants to be like that in the future.

Then there is April Hatch, who says that she is a very shy person. At first, her avatar was very different from her real self, but she discovered that her avatar makes more friends when she is natural, more like the real April Hatch. Now April feels more confident and as a result she doesn’t spend so many hours playing online.

It seems that avatars are becoming more and more popular. They’re featuring in the news, selling products and they’re even teaching languages, for example at www.speak2me.cn where a beautiful avatar called Lucy helps Chinese-speaking people to practice their English. Avatars are everywhere. But don’t forget the real people behind them.

Correct the false sentences in 3.

1. Robbie Cooper wrote his book because he is interested in online computer games. **T**
2. Not everybody creates avatars the same way. **F**
3. Jason Rowe finds it difficult to make friends with his avatar. **F**
4. Kim Nyang would like to have a different appearance. **T**
5. Kim’s real wife knows that Kim has a virtual wife too. **F**
6. Elizabeth Brown wants to copy her avatar’s appearance and personality one day. **T**
7. April Hatch’s avatar now shows April as she would like to be, but isn’t. **T**
8. April’s avatar has made a positive change to her life. **F**

Find words in the text with similar meanings to these words.

1. connected to the Internet (paragraph 1) **connected to**
2. communicating with and reacting to somebody or something (paragraph 1) **communicating**
3. from time to time (paragraph 2) **occasionally**
4. things that stop people from communicating or working with others (paragraph 3) **barriers**
5. the right to be able to do something (paragraph 4) **right to**
6. has a similar appearance to (paragraph 5) **similar to**
7. be similar to (paragraph 5) **be similar to**
8. believing in your abilities (paragraph 6) **believe in**

SPEAKING: What about you?

1. Do you like playing online games? Why/Why not? **Why/Why not?**
2. If you have an avatar, is it similar to you or different? **different**
1a Look at sentences 1–7 and match them to rules a–g.

1 Avatars are becoming more and more popular.
2 Jason pays online 80 hours a week.
3 You're always playing on the computer. Stop it!
4 At this very moment, millions of people are using avatars.
5 People do things in different ways.
6 This journalist is studying the connection between avatars and their creators.
7 Computers use electricity.

We use the present simple for:

a routines and habits.

b things that are always or generally true.

c scientific facts.

We use the present continuous for:

d actions that are happening now or near the moment of speaking.

e actions that are temporary or not a normal routine.

f actions that happen very often and annoy the speaker.

g changing situations.

1b Rewrite sentences 1 and 2 in the negative and then in the question form.

GRAMMAR REFERENCE page 16

3 Complete the text with the present simple or present continuous form of the verbs and adverbs.

I (a) ______________ be really angry with my brother at the moment because he's (b) ______________ (always use) the computer when I want to use it. He (c) ______________ (not usually play) computer games but he (d) ______________ (become) more and more interested in online games at the moment.

Right now he (e) ______________ (make) a new avatar for his favourite game. It's funny because my brother (f) ______________ (not usually wear) anything apart from jeans, T-shirts and trainers, but his avatar (g) ______________ (have got) really spectacular clothes. People (h) ______________ (usually say) that boys (i) ______________ (play) more computer games than girls but I think that (j) ______________ (change). The only reason that I (k) ______________ (not often play) is because when it's my turn to use the computer I (l) ______________ (always do) my homework on it first. Oh, good! My brother (m) ______________ (finish) now. It's 7pm and he (n) ______________ (usually go) to see his friend at 7pm. My turn to use the computer at last!
4 Write two true sentences about you or other people with these words. Write one in the present simple and one in the present continuous. You can write negative sentences if necessary.

My mum never wears jeans. I'm not wearing jeans at the moment because we can't wear them at our school.

5 Read your sentences to your partner. How many of your sentences are the same?

6 SPEAKING Interview your partner using these questions.

What are the first two things you do each morning?
What are the last two things you do each night?
What are people in your class doing right now?
In what ways are you or people in your family changing?
What do you usually do at the weekend?
What are members of your family doing now?
How do you usually spend your summer holidays?
Is anybody always doing things that annoy you? Who and what?

What subjects are you studying this year?
What is your favourite subject?
What sports are you doing this year?

7 Write at least three more questions like the ones in 6. Use them to continue interviewing your partner.

8 Choose the best alternative in each sentence. If there is no difference, choose both.

Don't call your grandmother old. Call her elderly. Call her elderly.
Why are you angry, Dad? I didn't say you're fat. I just said you're a little overweight. Call her fat/overweight.
That actor is really attractive/pretty-looking. Call her attractive/good-looking.
My cousin is always smiling. She's a really cheerful person. Call her cheerful.
You need to eat more. You don't look well. You look a bit skinny/thin. Call her skinny/thin.
This question is really hard/difficult. I'm not clever/bright enough to do it. Call her clever/bright.

9 Prepare a description of a famous person. Use words from 1 and 2 and from page 6.

She's a very beautiful actress. She's tall and slim. She's got long dark hair and big eyes. She isn't very old. I think she's probably quite bright. She makes a lot of action and adventure films.

Is it Angelina Jolie?

Yes it is!

He's a politician. He's got short dark hair. He's very intelligent. He isn't very old. He's quite slim.

Is it Barack Obama?
Look at the photos. They show some things that people often think of as ‘typically English.’ With your partner, can you think of any other things that are typically English?

Read the text. What other English ‘icons’ appear in the text? Did you predict any of them?

Not everybody in England agrees with the results, but they are often fascinating. Take food, for example. The whole world knows about English fish and chips or roast beef (whether they like them or not is another thing). So it’s not surprising that both dishes are in the final list of English icons. But some people might not expect chicken tikka masala to be in the list too. But of course this dish of Indian origin is a perfect example of how two cultures can come together to create something great. A famous politician recently named this curry the nation’s favourite dish.

Three cars appear in the list of icons. First we have the ultimate status symbol, the Rolls Royce. More than 100 years ago, Charles Rolls and Henry Royce came together with one idea in mind—to make the best car in the world. The Rolls Royce is world-famous for its luxury and quality. The second iconic car became famous for its quality, not for luxury—the Land Rover. You can find Land Rovers in deserts, jungles, and other places where there aren’t even any roads. They first appeared in 1948 and the quality is so good that people still drive 70% of all the original Land Rovers ever built. The third car is one of the world’s most popular cars—the Mini. Winner of rallies, a star of films like The Italian Job and TV series like Mr. Bean, the Mini is as popular now as ever.

Two very different items of clothing appear as English icons. First, we have the bowler hat. This first appeared in 1850, made by the Bowler Brothers. Now we associate it (and a black umbrella of course) with city businessmen and bankers. But originally this hard hat was for people working in the country, to protect their heads. And then we have the mini-skirt. The fashion designer Mary Quant made the first mini-skirt in 1966. It quickly became a symbol of the ‘swinging sixties,’ the decade when English music, films and fashion caught the attention of the world. Of course, one thing that could stop you wearing a mini-skirt is one of the most infamous English icons—the weather!
**Popular culture**

She's Leaving Home by The Beatles

5 1:04 The album Sgt. Pepper's Lonely Hearts Club Band by The Beatles is the only album to appear in the Internet project Icons: A Portrait of England. Listen to this song from the album and put the pictures in the correct order.

6 Listen again and read the words. Who says the parts of the song in italics?

---

**She's Leaving Home**

Wednesday morning at five o'clock as the day begins

Silently closing her bedroom door
Leaving the note that she hoped would say more
She goes downstairs to the kitchen, clutching her handkerchief
Quietly turning the backdoor key
Stepping outside, she is free.

She (We gave her most of our lives)
is leaving (Sacrificed most of our lives)
home (We gave her everything money could buy)
She's leaving home after living alone (Bye, bye)
For so many years.

Father snores as his wife gets into her dressing gown
Picks up the letter that's lying there
Standing alone at the top of the stairs
She breaks down and cries to her husband
'Daddy, our baby's gone.
Why would she treat us so thoughtlessly?
How could she do this to me?

She (We never thought of ourselves)
is leaving (Never a thought for ourselves)
home (We struggled hard all our lives to get by)
She's leaving home after living alone (Bye, bye)
For so many years.

Friday morning of nine o'clock she is far away
Waiting to keep the appointment she made
Meeting a man from the motor trade
She (What did we do that was wrong?)
is having (We didn't know if was wrong)
fun (Fun is the one thing that money can't buy)
Something inside that was always denied (Bye, bye)
For so many years.
She's leaving home (Bye, bye)

---

**WORD BOOSTER**

Match the words and definitions.

1. clenching  
2. snores  
3. dressing gown  
4. thoughtlessly  
5. struggled  
6. denied

- a) without thinking  
- b) makes sounds when sleeping  
- c) not allowed  
- d) something you wear at home e.g. over pyjamas  
- e) tried hard to do something difficult  
- f) holding tight in your hand

---

**INSIDE INFORMATION**

- The Beatles are probably the most important group in the history of pop music.
- The four members of the Beatles were Paul McCartney, John Lennon, George Harrison and Ringo Starr. They were all born in Liverpool. Their first record appeared in 1962 and in 1970 they separated. John Lennon was murdered in New York in 1980. George Harrison died of cancer in 2001.
- Sgt. Pepper's Lonely Hearts Club Band appeared in 1967 and was an instant hit.
Listen to a conversation between two teenagers, Megan and Ellie, on their first day of school. What are each person's hobbies?

Megan's hobbies: ____________________________

Ellie's hobbies: ____________________________

Can you complete the dialogue? Listen again if necessary.

Megan: Hi, you're Lucy's cousin, aren't you?

Ellie: Yeah, that's right. My name's Ellie.

Megan: I'm Megan. This is your (a) __________ year at this school, isn't it?

Ellie: Yes, we moved house in the summer and this school is closer to where we live now.

Megan: Hey, Ellie, you don't play (b) __________, do you? We need new players for the team.

Ellie: I play a little, but I'm not very good.

Megan: Do you play any other sports?

Ellie: I really enjoy (c) __________, but I'm not in a club or team or anything.

Megan: So, what are your other hobbies then?

Ellie: I'm mad about music.

Megan: Really? Me too. What kind of music do you like?

Ellie: I like all sorts, but my favourite is (d) __________.

Megan: Now I remember! You can play the (e) __________, can't you? Lucy told me once.

Ellie: Yeah, I'm in a band. We aren't (f) __________ but I need to practice more.

Megan: Do you know Josh, Josh Smith? He plays the guitar too. Come on, let me introduce you to him...

Practice makes perfect

7a SPEAKING Write down six things you think your partner likes or doesn't like doing in their free time.

7b Ask your partner about their hobbies. Use question tags for confirmation and to keep the conversation going.

Tell me something about your hobbies. You like playing the guitar, don't you?

Yes, I do. I play in a band.

You play in a band with Joe, don't you?

7c When you finish, have a different conversation with a new partner.

SPEAKING Practise the completed dialogue in 2 with your partner.

Look at the question tags in the Speaking Bank. We use question tags when we want somebody to confirm something. Choose the correct alternative.

1 We use subject pronouns at the end of question tags.

2 We use auxiliary verbs and to be with main verbs in question tags.

3 Usually the question tag in an affirmative sentence is affirmative/negative and the question tag in a negative sentence is affirmative/negative.
1 Read Joe's email to his e-pal. Name the different people in the photo he attaches.

Message - Hi Keira

From: Joe <joebill@gmail.com>
To: Keira <k.jackson@realmail.com>
Subject: Hi Keira
Attached: Joe's Friends.jpg (354kB)

Hi Keira,

In your last email you asked me to send you a photo of me and my friends. So, here it is! Can you guess who the different people are?

Yes, the extremely good-looking boy on the right is me, of course! He looks really good! The boy in the middle is my friend Connor. In this photo his hair is really blonde! People sometimes say he looks like me, but I don't think so. The girl with the long dark hair is Laila. She's nice but she looks as if she can be rather bossy sometimes. She's very clever and helps us a lot at school but she's always telling us what to do. Freya, on the other hand, is really funny and always makes us laugh. She's the one with the shorter dark hair. And finally, there's my friend Lucy. She's the one with long, blonde hair. She looks like she's having a good time. She's mad, totally crazy! I think she's one of the reasons why we're such good friends. This is actually at a theme park near where Lucy lives. We sometimes go there during the holidays.

Right, I need to go and get ready for my judo lesson now. When you send your next email, don't forget to send me a picture of you and your friends.

love

Joe

2 Write notes about each person's personality.

Connor:________________________

Laila:__________________________

Freya:__________________________

Lucy:__________________________

Joe:____________________________

3 Look again at Joe's email and complete the examples in the Writing Bank.

4 Complete these sentences to describe some of the people in the photo.

Oscar

Theo

Jack

Jess

Sarah

1 ____________________________ is really good-looking.

2 ____________________________ looks a lot like Joe.

3 ____________________________ looks like a girl.

4 ____________________________ is rather tall.

5 ____________________________ looks extremely good.

6 ____________________________ has got quite smart.

7 ____________________________ looks as if she is going to cry.

5a Find a photo of you with friends or family. Write an email describing the people in the photo. Use the email in 1 as a model and include expressions from the Writing Bank.

5b Show your photo and description to a partner. Can they identify the people in your photo?

Descriptive language

To describe somebody's appearance we often use the verb 'look'. We can use:

1 _looks + adjective (She looks ______.)

2 _looks + noun/pronoun (He looks like ______.)

3 _looks as if + noun/pronoun + verb (She looks as if she _______.)

We use modifying adverbs to make adjectives stronger or softer in order to give more accurate descriptions. For example, we use:

4 extremely and really to make 'normal' adjectives (good, bad) stronger.

5 absolutely, really and completely to make 'extreme' adjectives (fearful, absent) stronger.

6 and rather to make 'normal' adjectives a little softer.

Practice makes perfect

5a Find a photo of you with friends or family. Write an email describing the people in the photo. Use the email in 1 as a model and include expressions from the Writing Bank.

5b Show your photo and description to a partner. Can they identify the people in your photo?
Language reference and revision

Grammar reference

Present simple

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Form</th>
<th>Affirmative</th>
<th>Negative</th>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Short answers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Affirmative</td>
<td>/You/We/They start.</td>
<td>/You/We/They don't start.</td>
<td>Do /You/We/They start?</td>
<td>Yes, /You/We/They do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>He/She/It starts.</td>
<td>He/She/It doesn't start.</td>
<td>Does he/she/it start?</td>
<td>Yes, he/she/it does.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Use

We use the present simple to talk about:
1. regular habits and routines: Our lessons start at 8 o'clock.
2. permanent situations: We live in this city.
3. scientific facts: The earth goes round the sun.

Adverbs and expressions of frequency

We often use adverbs of frequency with the present simple to talk about routines and habits. Adverbs of frequency usually go before the verb to be or just before main verbs.

He's always angry. She rarely goes out. We don't usually drive.

Present continuous

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Form</th>
<th>Subject + am/are/is + verb-ing</th>
<th>Subject + am not/aren't/isn't + verb-ing</th>
<th>Am/Are/Is + subject + verb-ing?</th>
<th>Are they talking?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Affirmative</td>
<td>We're working.</td>
<td>She isn't watching.</td>
<td>Are they talking?</td>
<td>Yes, subject + am/are/is.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>No, subject + am not/aren't/isn't.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Negative</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Yes, I am. No, they aren't.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Use

We use the present continuous with time expressions such as now, currently, etc. to talk about:
1. actions that are happening now or near the moment of speaking: I can't come out. I'm doing my homework now.
2. temporary actions and situations: I'm walking to school this week.
3. changing situations: He's getting good at playing the guitar.
4. actions that happen very often and annoy the speaker: My sister is always taking my clothes.

State and action verbs

Some verbs are not usually used in the present continuous because they describe states not actions. These are usually:
1. verbs of feeling: like, love, hate, want, prefer, need
2. verbs of thinking: know, understand, believe, remember, mean, think (= have an opinion), see (= understand)
3. verbs of the senses: look, seem, sound, hear, see, smell, feel, appear

4. verbs of possession: have, own, belong

Vocabulary

1. Appearance
   - Build: overweight thin well-built
   - Height: medium height short tall
   - Hair: bold blonde curly dark fair long short straight
   - General: good-looking handsome plain pretty ugly

2. Personality
   - Arrogant bossy cheerful cheerful idler funny
easy living hard working impatient lazy
nervous patient quiet reliable serious shy talkative
tidy unfriendly untidy

3. Synonyms and partial synonyms
   - Attractive beautiful bright cheerful clever difficult elderly fat friendly glad
     good-looking handsome happy hard intelligent old outgoing overweight pretty
     skinny slim sociable thin

4. Other words and phrases > page 136
### Grammar revision

**Present simple and present continuous**

1. Are these sentences correct or not? If not, correct them.
   1. I'm not usually going to school by bus.
   2. You're always interrupting me. I don't like it.
   3. My friends and I play sometimes football after school.
   4. Adam is living in New York but he wants to come home soon.
   5. Mia can't speak to you at the moment because she does her homework.
   6. Where are penguins living, in the Arctic or the Antarctic?

   **Workbook page 4** / 6 points

2. Put the verbs given in the present simple or present continuous.
   
   **Saman**: Hey, Sam. Why (a) __________ you __________ (wear) a jacket and a tie? You (b) __________ (not usually) wear such smart clothes.
   
   **Sam**: I (c) __________ (get ready) for a job interview. I (d) __________ (start) to get bored this summer, sitting at home doing nothing.
   
   **Saman**: My sister and I are bored too, but that's because we (e) __________ (work) every summer. We (f) __________ (save) up money to buy a new computer.

   **Workbook page 4** / 6 points

### State and action verbs

3. Choose the correct alternative.
   1. Can we stop at the bank? I need/am needing some money.
   2. Can you answer my question? Do you know/are you knowing the answer?
   3. How are you? Do you have/are you having a good time?
   4. He didn't have any money when he was small but now he owns/keeps three mansions.
   5. What's the problem now? You don't seem/aren't seeming happy.

   **Workbook page 4** / 6 points

### Vocabulary revision

**Appearance**

1. Look at the pictures and complete the sentences with these words.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>bald</th>
<th>curly</th>
<th>overweight</th>
<th>straight</th>
<th>ugly</th>
<th>well-built</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

   1. Jane's hair is really __________________________, isn't it? It has no waves at all.
   2. Suzanne ate a lot over Christmas and now looks a little bit __________________________.
   3. He's not very nice to look at, to be __________________________. He's a little bit __________________________.
   4. Steve goes to the gym three times a week so he's very strong and __________________________.
   5. My dad went __________________________ when he was in his twenties.
   6. I've always wanted to have straight hair. My hair's too __________________________.

   **Workbook page 2** / 6 points

**Personality**

2. What are the opposites of these words?

   1. quiet __________
   2. tidy __________________________
   3. cheerful __________________________
   4. stupid __________
   5. friendly __________________________
   6. hard-working __________
   7. patient __________

   **Workbook page 2** / 7 points

**Synonyms and partial synonyms**

3. Write a synonym for each underlined word.

   1. She's a very bright student.
   2. Do you think he's attractive?
   3. This question is really difficult.
   4. She seems a very happy person.
   5. Do you consider yourself to be an outgoing person?
   6. Can you see that old lady over there?
   7. Do you think that maths is hard?

   **Workbook page 5** / 7 points

**Total** / 40 points