

1 Magazines

Reading comprehension

1 Read The *portrait* project again.

2 Write T (true) or F (false).

- 1 The *Portrait* project brings together Art and Technology. _____
- 2 Professor John Brown is running Hampton University. _____
- 3 In the project, students create a portrait of the place where they go to school. _____
- 4 Professor Brown told the students that they must decide what to tell people. _____
- 5 After the first session the students rushed for the door. _____
- 6 In the second session Professor Brown talked about producing the portrait. _____
- 7 The students had to choose who they wanted to work with. _____
- 8 Professor Brown put up message boards to help students find each other. _____

3 Correct the false statements.



4 Answer the questions about the interview with Laura. Write short answers.

- 1 How often are the students going to meet? _____
- 2 What three things is Laura interested in? _____
- 3 What does Laura do every Monday? _____
- 4 What films does she like? _____
- 5 Where does she not like going? _____

5 Write the name of the person who ...

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| 1 told the students about the project _____ | 2 was interviewed by Patsy _____ |
| 3 is interested in people _____ | 4 works at Hampton University _____ |
| 5 is interested in photography _____ | 6 likes making new friends _____ |

6 Write the names of the two people who ...

- 1 reported the project _____
- 2 don't like the dentist _____
- 3 chatted to Patsy _____
- 4 go to West Hill Academy _____

Vocabulary

1 Some words have more than one meaning. Read the sentence below then circle the correct meaning (a, b or c) for *running*.

Professor Brown is running the project.

- a flowing
- b organising
- c going fast by taking steps quickly

If the meaning you know doesn't make sense, check for a new meaning.



2 Write the correct definition from Exercise 1 for *running* in these sentences.

- 1 Tears were running down the girl's face. _____
- 2 The children were running across the playground. _____

3 Write the correct definition for *present* next to each sentence.

present adj. here

present n. gift

present n. this time, now

present v. show

- 1 We gave Grandma a present on her birthday. _____
- 2 Sam did not present his project today because he was ill. _____
- 3 Ben was not present for the exam because he was ill. _____
- 4 In the past, people travelled by horse but in the present, they use cars. _____

4 Read each sentence in Exercise 3. Circle *present* in the sentence where it is pronounced differently.

5 Write the correct meaning of *get on* next to each sentence.

- 1 We must **get on** the train now because it will leave in a minute. _____
- 2 Anna and Lily often play together and they **get on** very well. _____
- 3 Sam is **getting on** well with his project – it's going to be good! _____

6 Match the verbs from the text with the verb that has a similar meaning.

find out report respond invite create

- 1 ask _____
- 2 make _____
- 3 discover _____
- 4 tell _____
- 5 reply _____

Use your dictionary to help you.



7 Choose three of the words from the box and use them in sentences of your own.

Working with words

1 Write the words next to the correct definition.

volunteer present portrait session include decide get on

- _____ a drawn or painted picture of a person
- _____ a person who offers to do something without payment
- _____ a period of time in which an activity is done
- _____ to think about something and then choose what to do
- _____ to show
- _____ to put something with other things
- _____ to enjoy being with somebody

2 Read these verbs. Use the suffix *-tion* or *-ment* to make a noun. Write the noun.

Think about the changes you need to make to the root word before you add the suffix.

- equip _____
- invite _____
- present _____
- imagine _____
- argue _____
- animate _____

3 Complete the sentences with the words in Exercise 2.

- Our cousin has sent us an _____ to her wedding.
- My uncle is an artist who works in film _____.
- When you write a story, use your _____ to help you think of ideas.
- My brothers had a big _____ about their new computer game.
- Make sure you have the right _____ when you go skiing.
- All our parents came for the _____ of the class prizes.

4 abc Spelling: complete the words. Write *ss* or *sh*.

- mi_____ion
- fa_____ion
- cu_____ion
- discu_____ion
- impre_____ion
- ru_____ing
- Ru_____ian
- bru_____es

5 abc Write the words in Exercise 4 next to the correct definition. Check your spelling.

- a soft object for sitting on or putting on a chair or sofa _____
- objects used to clean teeth or tidy hair _____
- a talk between two or more people _____
- hurrying _____
- a person from Russia _____
- a style, especially in clothing _____
- a task done by an individual or group _____
- the mark left on something by pressing on it _____

1 Look at the picture and complete the sentences.

Use the verbs in the box. Use the present continuous.

make report smile hold interview record

- 1 Patsy Parker _____ some footballers.
- 2 _____ she _____ notes?
- 3 She _____ the interview.
- 4 The footballers _____ happily.
- 5 They _____ a cup.
- 6 Will Jones _____ not _____ on the match.



2 Complete the sentences with the verbs in the box. Use the present simple.

- 1 Will and Patsy _____ for a magazine.
- 2 _____ they often _____ interesting people?
- 3 Patsy always _____ smart clothes to work.
- 4 Professor Brown _____ at the university.
- 5 Laura _____ not _____ to the same school as Holly.
- 6 Ross and Jack _____ not _____ in the same part of town.

*go wear meet
live work teach*

3 Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets.

Use the present simple or the present continuous.

- 1 Today the students _____ about The portrait project. (learn)
- 2 Be quiet! I _____ to do my homework. (try)
- 3 Holly often _____ shopping with her mother. (go)
- 4 The children _____ not usually _____ to reporters. (speak)
- 5 The score is 3-1. Our team _____! (win)
- 6 _____ Ross _____ doing puzzles and quizzes? (enjoy)

4 Remember!

We usually use the long forms of verbs when we are writing.



We usually use the short forms of verbs when we are speaking.

Write the long forms of the verbs.

- 1 I'm reading. *I am reading.* _____
- 2 She's a student. _____
- 3 You're late. _____
- 4 He doesn't play. _____

Write the short forms of the verbs.

- 5 We are waiting. *We're waiting.* _____
- 6 They do not swim. _____
- 7 I am studying. _____
- 8 We do not understand. _____

Grammar in use

1 Complete the sentences with the verbs in the box.

Use the present simple.

think cost understand include remember sound

- 1 John's teacher _____ he will pass his exam.
- 2 I _____ not _____ the professor's name.
- 3 This new computer game _____ fun.
- 4 The film _____ some amazing special effects.
- 5 How much _____ that CD _____?
- 6 Lucy _____ Spanish but she can't speak it.

2 Read.

When **have** means **own** or **hold**, we use the present simple.

I have got a cat.
I haven't got a dog.
Have you got a pet?

I have a cat.
I don't have a dog.
Do you have a pet?

With **got** or not with **got**?
That is the question.

got is used in British English.

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3 Complete the sentences. Use *have*.

- 1 Polly and Pete _____ got lots of pets. Polly _____ got three cats and Pete _____ got two dogs. They _____ not got one parrot. They _____ got four! _____ you got any pets?
- 2 Mandy and Andy _____ black hair. Mandy _____ brown eyes. _____ Andy _____ brown eyes, too? No, Andy _____ not _____ brown eyes. He _____ blue eyes. What colour eyes _____ you _____?

4 Complete the sentences with words from the boxes.

do make a decision a project a list homework friends

- 1 Ben is going shopping but he is very forgetful. He must _____.
- 2 The teenagers are going to _____ about their town.
- 3 You will like your new school. You will soon _____.
- 4 Are we going to the mountains or the seaside? We must _____.
- 5 If Milly _____ her _____ now, she can watch TV later.

Individual writing: writing an interview

You have read **an interview** between Patsy and Laura.
You have written **an interview** between Patsy and Holly.
Now write **an interview** between Patsy and Ross.

Read Student's Book page 14 again.
It tells you how to write an interview.

Read Ross's personal profile.

name: Ross
age: 14
lives in: North Park
brother: Harry, aged 16
sister: Amy, aged 10
school: North Park College
interests/hobbies: art, swimming, basketball
likes: animals (all animals but particularly my cat, Claws)
dislikes: zoos, people who are cruel to animals



Think about the questions Patsy can ask.

- Remember the question words:
What ...? When ...? Where ...? Which ...? Who ...? How ...?
- Try to write the interview without looking back at the questions you wrote on Student's Book page 14.

Use the information in the profile to write Ross's answers. Look carefully at his profile. Think of extra questions Patsy could ask.

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Make notes here

Use extra information about Ross. He chatted to Patsy at the City Hall.
What did he tell her?

Make notes here

Remember to set out the interview like a play.

The names of the interviewer and the interviewee are on the left. The words they say come after their names.
Remember the interview between Patsy and Laura:



Patsy: Why did you want to do this project?
Laura: I thought it sounded interesting.



Listening and speaking

1 Complete the dialogue. Use the verbs and expressions from the boxes.

like think live have got go be interested

It sounds ... Lucky you! me, too! Hmm at all

Laura: Where do you live, Holly?

Holly: I _____ in a flat near the station.

Laura: _____ you _____ any brothers or sisters?

Holly: Yes, I _____ a brother and two sisters.

Laura: _____! I've only got one brother. Which school _____ you _____ to?

Holly: I _____ to Central High School. I _____ it's a great school. We _____ a swimming pool, a library and a theatre.

Laura: _____ fantastic! _____ you _____ in swimming?

Holly: No, I don't like swimming _____. I _____ to the library every week, though. I _____ reading books.

Laura: What sort of books _____ you _____?

Holly: _____... I _____ mystery stories best.

Laura: Oh, _____!



Individual speaking

1 Think about your family. Who lives in your home?

mum dad brother sister aunt uncle cousin grandma grandpa anyone else?

2 Make notes about your family. Use the questions below or use your own ideas.

- Who is in your family? Write one name on the first line in each box.
- Who goes to work? What jobs do they do? Write the jobs under the names.
- Who goes to school? Write the name of the school under the names.
- What are the people in your family interested in? Add notes to the boxes.
- What things do they like? Add notes to the boxes.

3 Write sentences about the people in your family. Use your notes in the boxes.

4 Talk to the class for one minute. Tell them about your family.

Reading

- You read a magazine article.
 - What was the title of the article? _____
 - What was the full name of the project? _____
- There was an interview between two people.
 - Who were they? _____
 - Who was the interviewee? _____
 - Who was the interviewer? _____

Vocabulary

- You learned 20 words about working on a group project. Look at page 122 in this book. Do you know what all these words mean? Check any that you are not sure of in your dictionary.
- Is a suffix added to the end of the word or the beginning of a word? _____
- Make these verbs into nouns. Write the nouns. Use the suffixes *-tion* or *-ment*. Check Student's Book page 11 if you are not sure and learn the words.
 - present _____
 - excite _____
 - argue _____
 - imagine _____
- Complete these words with *sh* or *ss*. If you are not sure, check in your dictionary.
 - se_____ion
 - fa_____ion
 - impre_____ion
 - mi_____ion
 - cu_____ion

Grammar

- Maisie is talking about her family. Complete the paragraph. Use *be, work, live, think, like*.
 I _____ with my family in the centre of the city. My dad _____ an engineer. Usually, he _____ in the city but right now, he _____ in France so he _____ not _____ at home. He _____ his job is interesting but I _____ not interested in engineering. I _____ puzzles and quizzes but we both _____ designing things.

Writing

- Complete these features of an interview.

An interview is set out like a _____. The names of the speakers are on the _____.

The words they say are on the _____. The interviewer _____ the questions.

The interviewee _____ the questions.
- Have you made a neat copy of your interview? Is it in your folder?

Listening and speaking

- Have you listened again to Jack and Ross?
- Did your friend ask you about your home and family, and things you like and dislike?
- Did you ask your friend?
- Have you talked for one minute about your family?

Check-out 1 complete