

Vocabulary 1

► Jobs

1 Match pictures 1–5 with some of the jobs in orange.

actor • architect • electrician • engineer • lifeguard • mechanic • plumber • nurse • police officer • scientist • surgeon • technician • vet



4



1



2



3



5

2 12 Listen and repeat.

3 Complete the definitions with words from exercise 1.

1. An ... designs houses and buildings.
2. A ... repairs vehicles and machines.
3. A ... operates on people.
4. We usually call a ... when we have a problem with the bathroom pipes.
5. A ... works with animals.
6. A laboratory is the workplace of a ...
7. An ... installs electrical equipment.
8. An ... designs machines, roads and bridges.

4 Match the jobs from exercise 1 with the places in orange.

a hospital • a theatre • a police station • a swimming pool • an office • a house

5 13 Listen to Charlotte and Rob. What jobs do they talk about? Which job does Rob want to do? Why?

6 Work in pairs. Ask and answer questions about the jobs in exercise 1.

Do you want to be an architect?

No, I want to be an electrician.

Reading 1

7 Read the text quickly. What do these numbers refer to?

- a. 70 b. 2.5 c. 50 d. 2,500

Matt's blog

Global water crisis

Two weeks ago, our school organized a talk with a scientist and an engineer who talked about the most serious environmental problems we are facing at the moment.

After their visit, a group of us started working on a project about the global water crisis and we came across really interesting facts. Today, I'm going to write about this problem.

About 70% of the Earth is covered with water. That's a lot, right? Wrong. Only 2.5% of the Earth's water is fresh. Most of the fresh water is ice, snow or deep underground, so we can't use it. Also, the world's population is growing. We consume three times more fresh water than 50 years ago.

World Water Day is a global event. Each year, it focuses on international water cooperation. But there's a lot we can do at home to save water:


- In my family, we're going to keep our drinking water in the fridge. A lot of people turn on the tap and wait for the water to be cold. Don't do this as it wastes water.
- Don't wash your car at home. It saves money, but not water. My sister is going to start washing her car at a carwash that recycles water.
- I'm going to wash clothes only when necessary and in cold water. It saves water and electricity.
- Call a plumber at once when there is a leaking problem in your house. This is a way to save water for the future.
- Recycle your unwanted clothes. You need more than 2,500 litres of water to produce one T-shirt. Give your clothes a second life and save water.



What
are you
going to do in
your house to
save water?

WORD CHECK

- tap
- wastes
- recycle
- unwanted

8  14 Read again and listen. Are the statements true or false?

1. 70% of the Earth is covered with fresh water.
2. We use less water now than 50 years ago.
3. It is better to drink cold water from the tap.
4. Washing your car at home doesn't save water.
5. It is cheaper to wash your clothes in hot water.

LOOK!

The prefix *un-* means *not*:
unintelligent, unclear

9 Read the text again and answer the questions.

1. How much of the Earth's water is fresh?
2. Why is a lot of the Earth's fresh water inaccessible?
3. How is Matt's sister planning to save water?

10 Write sentences with the antonyms of the adjectives.

1. safe
2. usual
3. necessary
4. comfortable

Grammar 1

► **be going to: affirmative and negative**

affirmative and negative

+	I'm going to donate my status.
	They're going to stand in a queue.
-	She isn't going to go to school.
	We aren't going to drink unsafe water.

1 Look at the sentences in the table and complete the rules.

- To talk about future plans we use ...
- After *be going to* we use ...
- We form the negative adding ... after the verb *be*.

2 Complete the sentences with the affirmative form of *be going to* and the verbs in brackets.

My sister *is going to leave* (leave) school in June.

- I ... (be) a nurse.
- They ... (live) in London.
- He ... (visit) his grandparents in November.
- We ... (watch) a film later.



3 Complete the sentences with the negative form of *be going to* and the verbs in brackets.

- He ... (be) a famous actor.
- I ... (study) Russian.
- They ... (watch) the tennis match on TV.
- We ... (work) with animals.
- You ... (meet) your friends at eight o'clock.

4 Write complete sentences. Use *be going to*.

Volunteer Abroad

Mike / finish / school / next month.

Mike's going to finish school next month.

- He / not be / at home.
- Mike and two friends / work / as volunteers / in Costa Rica.
- They / not stay / in a hotel.
- They / live / with a local family for two weeks.
- Mike and his friends / paint / the local school.
- They / have / an incredible experience.

*What are you going to do next summer?
Why don't you join Mike and his friends?*

5 Correct the sentences with the information in brackets.

My cousin James wants to be a professional football player. He's going to live in Manchester. (London)

*He isn't going to live in Manchester.
He's going to live in London.*

- He's going to play for Chelsea. (Arsenal)
- His mum's going to buy him a car. (a bike)
- We're going to borrow his computer games. (DVDs)
- I'm going to phone him every day. (once a week)
- You're going to read about him in the newspaper. (on the Internet)

PRONUNCIATION

Sentence stress: *be going to*

A. 15 Read and listen. Why are some words underlined?

I'm going to be a famous singer.

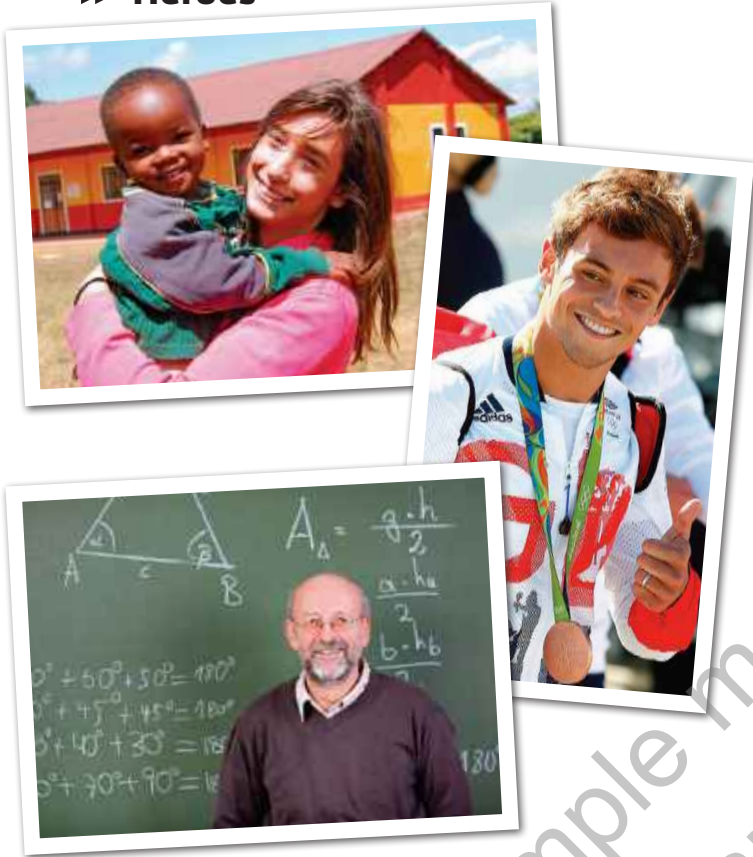
B. 16 Read, listen and repeat.

Nick's going to live in London.

Language Database pages 62 & 63

Listening

► Heroes



- 6 You are going to listen to Will, Lou and Izzie talking about their heroes. Look at the pictures. What jobs can you see?
- 7 17 Listen and match the person with their hero.
- | | |
|----------|-----------------|
| 1. Will | a. Aunt Chantal |
| 2. Lou | b. Mr Benson |
| 3. Izzie | c. Tom Daley |
- 8 Listen again and choose the correct words.
- Tom Daley won the world championship in 2008 / 2009.
 - Tom also helps his local school / a charity.
 - Aunt Chantal's going to work in a camp for 700 / 100,000 people.
 - She's going to work with children / families.
 - Mr Benson is / isn't going to finish work next year.

UPGRADE

A. Order the words to make sentences adding the correct form of *be*.

- going / our / holidays / next / we / spend / Switzerland / to / in .
- friend / going / me / to / not / my / visit / best / Sunday / next .
- buy / car / not / I / going / a / to / tomorrow .
- Oxford University / going / at / to / sister / my / study / law .

B. Imagine what you are going to do in the places in the pictures. Write three sentences using both the affirmative and negative forms of *be going to*.



Pyramids at Giza. Egypt



Machu Picchu, Peru



Valparaiso, Chile

Vocabulary 2

► Phrasal verbs

1 Match pictures 1–4 with some of the verbs in orange.

climb up • check in • go back • grow up •
hang around • look after • look for • put up •
take off



2  18 Listen and repeat.

3 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the phrasal verbs in exercise 1.

1. I can't go out with you because I'm ... my baby brother today. My parents are not home.
2. It's cold. Don't ... your sweater.
3. It's not easy to ... a tent. You must follow the instructions carefully.
4. Let's have breakfast in a café because we can't ... at our hotel before 10 am.
5. When are you ... to your hometown?
6. Teenagers make a lot of noise when they ... with friends.
7. What do you want to be when you ...?

! LOOK!

Phrasal verbs are verb + particle combinations. Their meanings do not only depend on the meaning of the verb but also on that of the particle. Are there phrasal verbs in your language?

Reading 2

4 What do psychologists and vets do? Write 'P' for 'psychologist' and 'V' for 'vet'.

1. examine dogs
2. ask you about your childhood
3. prescribe medicine
4. order an X-ray
5. listen carefully to patients' answers

INTERESTING PROFESSIONS

What do you want to be when you grow up? This is the question that people usually ask you when you are an adolescent. Your parents, relatives and neighbours all want to know what you are going to be. Are you going to be a lawyer or a doctor? An architect or a technician? A mechanic or an engine driver?

When Robert Miles left school in California, he didn't know exactly what he wanted to be but he was interested in psychology and he had a passion for animals. He decided to study psychology and graduated with flying colours. He worked in an important hospital but felt he wasn't satisfied. He loved animals. He knew how to look after them without any problems, so he made an important decision and got a degree in veterinary science. Then he worked as a therapist in the morning and as a vet in the afternoon. He realized that all his pet patients got ill when they were stressed, so he began to use psychology. Yes, he became a pet psychologist and now he is making a lot of money.

WORD CHECK

- passion
- flying colours
- therapist
- wag

5 Read the text quickly and choose the best title.

- My neighbour, the pet psychologist
- What are you going to be?
- A successful pet therapist

6  19 Read again and listen. Then put the events in order.

- Robert opened his pet clinic.
- He attended secondary school in California.
- He began to work as a vet.
- Robert became a pet therapist.
- Robert Miles studied psychology.
- He began to work in a hospital.
- He studied veterinary science.

Robert opened his clinic last month and is really proud of it. Next week, Robert is going to fly to England. 'Why is he going to fly there?' you may wonder. Well, he is going to work in Windsor Castle for two weeks.

So now you know that, when your dog doesn't wag its tail, you can call a pet psychologist. They are going to observe the animal and they are going to solve the problem but the treatment is going to be really expensive!



7 Read again and answer the questions.

- What important decision did Robert make while he was working as a therapist in a hospital?
- Why did Robert start using psychology when he treated pets?

Grammar 2

► *be going to*: interrogative

Yes/No questions and short answers

Are you **going to be** a mechanic?
Yes, I **am**. No, I'**m not**.

Wh- questions and answers

What **are you going to be**?
I'**m going to be** a vet.

Why **is he going to fly** there?
Because he'**s going to work** in Windsor Castle.

8 Order the words to make questions.

- you / watch / the match / to / going / are / after school ?
- to / going / a police officer / be / you / are ?
- going / your cousin / study / with you / is / to ?
- you and your cousin / in London / are / to / going / live ?
- going / us / tomorrow / you / visit / are / to ?

9  20 Listen to Izzie and her friend Nick. Check your questions in exercise 8.

10  Work in pairs. Ask and answer the questions in exercise 8.

Are you going to be a police officer?

Yes, I am. I'm going to look after the people in my town.

Speaking

Jobs

1 21 Listen to the dialogue. What job does Will want to do?

2 21 Listen again and complete the dialogue.



Will

I think working as a fireman must be (1) ...

Do you think they are (3) ...?

Why do you think it's boring?

Well, I'd like to be a fireman. But perhaps being a surgeon is more (6) ...

Why not?

Izzie

In my opinion, it's too (2) ...

Yes, but I imagine it's (4) ... sometimes.

They wait in the fire station a lot. I would prefer to be a police officer. They always seem to be (5) ...

I agree. It must be a fantastic job but it isn't for me.

I can't stand blood!



3 Practise the dialogue and act it out.

Speaking Task

4 Prepare a dialogue between you and Will.

STEP 1

Look at the jobs and decide which you admire the most.



doctor



pilot



police officer

LOOK!

Giving opinions:

I think working as a fireman must be fantastic.

I imagine it's boring sometimes.

I'd prefer to be a police officer.

STEP 2

Think about what you and Will say.

I think working as a ... must be ...

Why do you think ...?

In my opinion, it's ...

I imagine ...

I'd prefer ...

STEP 3

Work in pairs. Take turns to act out the dialogue.

Writing

► A description of a person

5 Read and choose the correct words.

Local Heroes

Tell us about your hero. This could be a member of your family, a neighbour or someone who works in your town. There's a two-week holiday for the best letter! Participate and win a holiday for you and a friend.



My local hero

Last year, my grandmother was (1) **on** / **in** hospital. She wasn't feeling well. The doctors told (2) **she** / **her**, 'Change your lifestyle! Eat better food and do more exercise.' She began to eat healthier foods and she also started to do sport.

Now, she is a different person. This year, she is going to volunteer in the local hospital. She wants to make the hospital a better place for the patients so she is going to play games with the children and talk (3) **at** / **to** the adults. Next month, she is going to run a half marathon to (4) **grow** / **collect** money for the hospital. I think she is incredible.

By Hayley

LOOK!

We use *also* and *too* to add new information.

6 Read again. Who is Hayley's hero? Why?

7 Rewrite the sentences using the words in brackets.

She had a headache. She had a temperature. (too)
She had a headache and a temperature too.

- We're going to run a marathon. We're going to climb Teide. (also)
- He cleaned the kitchen. He washed the floors. (too)
- They're going to look after children. They're going to look after animals. (too)
- My uncle is friendly. He is kind. (also)

Writing Task

1 Plan

Choose your hero. Make notes and include:

Who your hero is and why: *A few years ago, my grandmother ... She began a healthier diet ...*

Your hero's plans: *Next month/week, he/she is going to ...*

Your opinion: *I think he/she ...*

2 Write

Use the text, your notes and this structure:

Paragraph 1: The name of your hero, the reasons why he / she is your hero

Paragraph 2: Your hero's plans

Paragraph 3: Your opinion of your hero

3 Check

- be going to*
- vocabulary for jobs and phrasal verbs
- also* and *too*



The police

The Metropolitan Police Service is famed around the world and has a unique place in the history of policing. It is by far the largest of the police services that operate in greater London (the others include the City of London Police and the British Transport Police). Today, the Metropolitan Police Service employs more than 31,000 officers for an area of 620 square miles and a population of 7.2 million.

Police officers in the UK are often called Bobbies because Sir Robert Peel (Bob Peel), a politician, founded the institution in 1829. Bobbies wear a dark blue uniform with a white shirt and a black tie. They have a famous helmet but only officers on the beat wear this helmet. 'On the beat' means when they are working in the street, either on foot or on a bicycle. When they are in a police car, they wear a cap.

The Metropolitan Police Service has different departments. Each department has a different focus but they all work together. One of the most interesting departments is the Dog Support Unit. This unit provides police dogs, usually German shepherds, Labradors or Spaniels, and handler teams with a variety of skills. For example, they can search for suspects and missing people, locate objects and control hostile crowds.



1 22 **Read and listen to the information about the police. Then answer the questions.**

1. Is the Metropolitan Police the only police force in London?
2. Why are the police in the UK known as Bobbies?
3. How old is the institution?
4. When do officers wear the famous helmets?
5. Who do police dogs work with?

- a. to pay someone regularly to do a job for you
- b. to start an organization, institution, etc
- c. a hard hat that you wear to protect your head
- d. the ability to do something well, usually as a result of experience and training

4 **ABOUT YOU** What do you know about the police in your country? Have they got a dog support unit?

2 Why do you think officers don't wear the helmet when they are in a police car? In your opinion, why do they prefer German shepherd dogs, Labradors and Spaniels for the Dog Support Unit?

3 Match words 1–4 with definitions a–d.

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 1. employ | 3. helmet |
| 2. found | 4. skill |

WEBQUEST

Investigate about the police in another country. Who created the institution? When? What is their uniform like? What units have they got? Write down some information and then share it with your classmates.

Progress check

► Jobs

1 Order the letters to make jobs.

1. ermplbu 3. eaitctrhc 5. ourgnse
2. daeilfurg 4. oatcr 6. aieeclrtinc

2 Who can help you in these situations? Write the jobs.

- There is one big bedroom in your new house and you need to transform it into two smaller rooms but do not know how.
- Your dog looks sad and does not eat anything.
- Your computer broke down. You can't start it.
- Your sister has appendicitis.

► Phasal verbs

3 Complete with the correct phrasal verb.

- In the new *Spider-Man* film, the hero ... a very tall building to save a young girl.
- I love meeting my friends and ... in the city centre.
- It's cold here. Don't ... your jacket!
- Can you please come home to ... my baby tonight? I have an important business meeting.
- What do you want to be when you ...?

► *be going to*: affirmative and negative

4 Complete the text with the affirmative form of *be going to* and the verbs in orange.

have • leave • live • visit • study

My cousin Julia (1) ... school in June. She is going to graduate with flying colours. She says she (2) ... to be a pediatrician at Edinburgh University. She (3) ... in a big flat near the school of medicine. I (4) ... her in October. We (5) ... a wonderful time there!

5 Correct the mistakes.

My cousin Julia is going to study law. (medicine)
My cousin isn't going to study law. She is going to study medicine.

- Thomas is going to visit his granny tomorrow. (next week)
- We are going to travel to Mexico in August. (New York)
- I am going to play rugby with my friends this evening. (football)

► *be going to*: interrogative

6 Read the answers and complete the questions.

Are you going to be a vet?

No, I'm not. I'm going to be a surgeon.

1. ... in the sea tomorrow?

No, they're not. They're going to swim in the lake.

2. ... pizza tonight?

Yes, we are. We're going to have pizza and salad.

3. ... a new laptop?

No, I'm not. I'm going to buy a bigger desktop.

4. ... outdoors?

Yes, you are. You're going to sleep in a tent.

Integration

Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in orange.

not go • take • happen • do • walk • be • jump • feel • hear

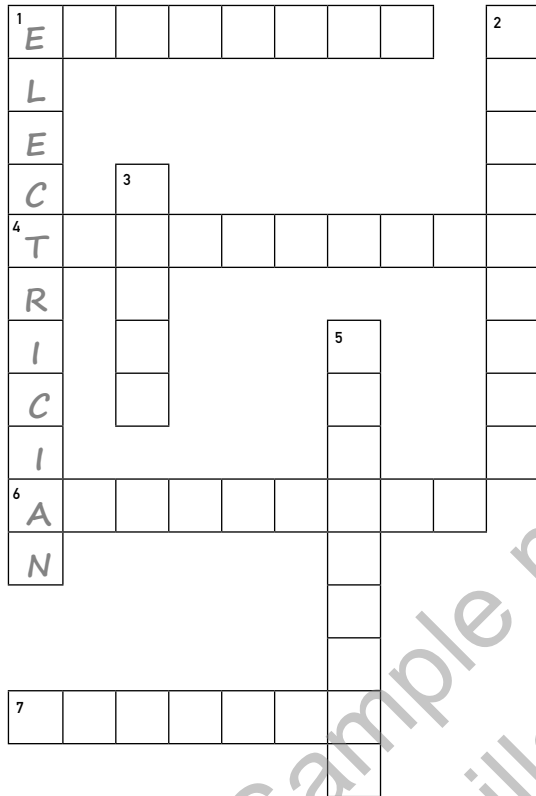
Mandy and Lou are at the police station now. They (1) ... a bit upset. Something very unusual (2) ... to them this morning. It was 7.45 and the two girls (3) ... across the park to go to school when a monkey climbed down a tree and (4) ... on to Mandy. She started shouting, so the animal got scared and bit her. A young Metropolitan Police officer was walking nearby and (5) ... the noise, so he ran to the scene. He caught the animal and called for help. Then he drove the girls to the nearest hospital and phoned their parents. Mandy and Lou are with their parents at the moment. They (6) ... to school today. They (7) ... at the police station for some time. Some officers are going to ask them questions about the incident. What (8) ... they ... with the monkey? They (9) ... it to a zoo.



Vocabulary 1

Jobs

1 Look at the pictures and complete the crossword.



Down



2 Match the jobs 1–8 with the places of work a–h.

- | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. lifeguard | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | a. hospital |
| 2. police officer | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. theatre |
| 3. mechanic | <input type="checkbox"/> | c. bathrooms and kitchens |
| 4. vet | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. garage |
| plumber | <input type="checkbox"/> | e. veterinary clinic |
| scientist | <input type="checkbox"/> | f. laboratory |
| actor | <input type="checkbox"/> | g. beach or swimming pools |
| 7. nurse | <input type="checkbox"/> | h. police station/ headquarters |

3 Complete with some of the words below.

- electrician • engineer • actor • lifeguard • plumber • scientists • surgeon • technician • architect • vet • nurse

- Robert Clanford is a prestigious _____. He designed important churches in different parts of the world.
- Tarantino is looking for an _____ for his new film.
- Most _____ believe they can soon discover a vaccine against cancer.
- I turned on the computer five minutes ago but it isn't working. I must call a _____.
- My sister is training to become a _____. She loves working in hospitals taking care of injured people.

Across



Grammar 1

► **be going to: affirmative and negative**

1 Order the words to make sentences.
to / your / exams / going / you / aren't / study / for .
You aren't going to study for your exams.

- going / he / officer / speak / to / to / isn't / police / the .

- aren't / lunch / to / they / going / have .

- three / borrow / not / to / books / going / I'm .

- be / isn't / to / lifeguard / she / a / going .

- vet / going / we / to / him / take / to / the / aren't .

- tomorrow / isn't / it / going / rain / to .

2 Complete the sentences with the affirmative form of **be going to** and the verbs in brackets.

- They are going to travel (travel) by train.
- It _____ (be) very good.
 - She _____ (speak) to the teacher.
 - I _____ (buy) that laptop.
 - We _____ (write) in our books.
 - You _____ (do) the exam on Tuesday.
 - My sister says she _____ (visit) Ireland next year.
 - I _____ (buy) a better laptop soon.

3 Look at the pictures and write sentences with the negative form of **be going to** and some of the phrases below.

see that film • eat dinner • go to school tomorrow • come to the party • find a nicer dog

- Michael isn't going to see that film .
- My sisters _____ .
- James _____ .
- Berta _____ .



4 Read and correct the sentences.

Thomas (football – volleyball)
Thomas is not going to play football. He is going to play volleyball.

- Maryanne (sandwiches – sausages)

- Stephen (plane – train)

- Maggie and her son (cinema – theatre)

- Stella (a dress – a pair of shoes)



- 5 Look at the pictures and write what these people are/aren't going to do. Use the phrases below.

sleep in a tent • play golf • travel by plane •
hike in the mountains • go to the theatre •
go shopping • eat in a restaurant • cook •
play the guitar • drink champagne



1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____



7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____

UPGRADE

Read the dialogue and circle the correct answers.

- Guide** Good morning, ladies and gentlemen. Welcome to our tour of Brighton.
- Tourist** Oh no. I'm sure we (1) ... to stay here for half an hour listening to a silly introduction.
- Guide** No, sir. We (2) ... here. This is (3) ... an unforgettable morning. We're going to visit the city centre with its lovely lanes.
- Tourist** Fine, but (4) ... going to get off the bus. We aren't going to walk down the lanes. It's a pity because they are really ...
- Guide** Sorry, sir. Yes, we are. We are all going to get off the bus and walk along the lanes. There (5) ... to see the traditional buskers playing the guitar or the trumpet. You are going to enjoy a wonderful moment. Then, we are going to walk to the Royal Pavilion and ...
- Tourist** Yes, and we are going to get very tired!
- Guide** No, sir. I'm sure you are (6) ... tired. Anyway, at about 12 we are going to stop for lunch.
- Tourist** You are not going to pay for our lunch, of course.
- Guide** No, sir, (7) ... Are you going to continue complaining about everything I say, sir?

- | | A | B | C |
|----|---------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| 1. | are going to | going to | isn't going to |
| 2. | are going to be | are going to take | aren't going to stay |
| 3. | going to be | going to remember | going to enjoy |
| 4. | we aren't | it isn't | he isn't |
| 5. | you're going | we're going | they aren't going |
| 6. | not going to become | not going to stay | not going to get |
| 7. | I'm not | it isn't | we aren't |

Vocabulary 2

► Phrasal verbs

1 Match the phrasal verbs 1–9 with the pictures a–i.

- 1. climb up
- 2. put up
- 3. hang around
- 4. take off
- 5. look for
- 6. look after
- 7. check in
- 8. grow up
- 9. go back



2 Rewrite the sentences with the particle in brackets in the correct place.

1. Why are you in my bedroom? What are you looking for? (for)

2. Your sister and her husband are going to a party tonight. Are you going to look their baby after? (after)

3. I'm going to check online. I don't want to stand in a queue at the airport. (in)

4. Are you going to take your jacket on the plane? (off)

5. What do you want to be when you grow up? (up)

6. Mary's mother is worried. She doesn't want her daughter to hang with friends for too long. (around)

3 Answer the questions with some of the phrasal verbs in exercise 1.

1. What do you do when you are hot and you're wearing a sweater?

2. What happens when a baby doesn't eat enough?

3. What do you do with a tent when you go camping?

4. What do babysitters do?

5. What do you use Google for?

6. What do you do after school?

Grammar 2

► *be going to*: interrogative

1 Match the beginnings 1–6 with some of the endings a–g to make questions.

- | | |
|--------------------------|---|
| 1. When are | a. arrive soon? |
| 2. Is your brother going | b. going to speak about his project? |
| 3. Are we going to | c. are you going to have dinner? |
| 4. When is Thomas | d. sister going to study at university? |
| 5. Is your | e. we going to meet Susan? |
| 6. What time | f. volleyball today? |
| | g. to play football tomorrow? |

2 Order the words to make questions. Then write short answers.

a / I / am / to / pencil / going / need ? (✓)

Am I going to need a pencil?

Yes, you are.

1. the / be / are / going / to / questions / easy ? (✓)

2. now / is / start / film / to / the / going ? (✓)

3. you / is / to / come / going / Marcus / with / home ? (X)

4. anything / weekend / you / to / do / are / good / going / this ? (✓)

5. going / we / to / are / soon / arrive ? (X)

6. she / to / a / is / be / going / doctor ? (X)

3 Complete the questions with the correct form of *be going to* and the verbs in brackets. Complete the short answers.



Emily (1) _____ (you / go) on holiday this summer?

Katy Yes, I (2) _____. But it (3) _____ (not be) a normal summer.

Emily Why not? What (4) _____ (you / do)?

Katy I (5) _____ (not visit) my grandparents this year. My cousin and I (6) _____ (go) camping with other teenagers and we (7) _____ (learn) how to be lifeguards.

Emily Wow, that's fantastic! Are you and your cousin (8) _____ (stay) at the beach all day?

Katy Yes, (9) _____. Some professional lifeguards (10) _____ (be) our teachers.

Emily Brilliant! (11) _____ (you / send) me a postcard?

Katy No, I (12) _____. I (13) _____ (not have) any time!

4 Write the questions to complete the dialogue between Mary Stilton and the firefighter.

Mary I can hear the alarm.
(1) _____?

Firefighter Well, we're going to put on our helmets, get into the truck and go to the scene of the accident as fast as possible.

Mary (2) _____?

Firefighter This fire is really big so seventeen firefighters are going to go there.

Mary (3) _____?

Firefighter I suppose it's going to take us about five minutes to get to the fire. It can't take more than that. This is an emergency!

Mary (4) _____?

Firefighter It's difficult to say but I think that we're going to work there for more than three or four hours.

Mary (5) _____?

Firefighter No, not all of us. Only the leader gets into the building. The other firefighters work outside.


Mary (6) _____?

Firefighter Yes, I am. I usually phone my family when the fire is out because perhaps they watch the news on TV and get scared.

Mary Well, good luck!

Firefighter Thank you very much!

Listening

5  **04 Listen to the radio interview with Rachel about her dream job and answer the questions in your folder.**

1. What is Rachel's dream job?
2. Which languages is she going to study at university?
3. What two qualities should you have to do Rachel's dream job?
4. If you want to do her dream job, what must you be interested in?
5. What is she going to do in her gap year?

Dictation

6  **05 Listen and write in your folder.**

UPGRADE

Read the dialogue and circle the correct answers.



Liam I think (1) ... architecture when I'm older. The problem is I can't draw.

Archie What (2) ... to do?

Liam I'm not that worried. I'm busy with maths and science at the moment.

Archie But (3) ... learn to draw? Why don't you think of a different profession! How about being a sportsperson – you're brilliant at tennis!

Liam No, I want to be an architect. (4) ... easy but I can do it. When I'm older, I'm going (5) ... classes in design. They use computers – that's better for me than drawing.

Archie Ask at school. Mr Simms knows about courses and professions.

Liam We're 15! Relax! Come on. Let's go and play tennis.

- | | A | B | C |
|----|----------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| 1. | I'm going | I study | I'm going to study |
| 2. | you're going | are you going | you going |
| 3. | is he going to | you are going to | are you going to |
| 4. | It isn't going to be | I'm going to be | It isn't going |
| 5. | to take | to give | to teach in |

Reading

1 Read the text. Match the questions a–e with the facts 1–5.

- a. How do people help? 5
 b. How many guide dogs are there?
 c. How many people help?
 d. How much does a guide dog's owner pay?
 e. What kinds of dogs work as guide dogs?



Britain's guide dogs

Heroes are people who help others, for example, nurses, lifeguards or firefighters. But not all heroes are people. We shouldn't forget animals can be heroes too. And especially dogs. There are police dogs which find explosives, catch criminals and help people. There are mountain-rescue dogs and airport security dogs but perhaps the most important working dogs are guide dogs for the blind.

Blind people can't see, so their lives are more difficult but in 1916, the German army had a great idea – dogs can help! This idea came to Britain in 1931 and now there are a lot of dogs working with Britain's blind people.

- A guide dog is the best help a blind person can have. Guide dogs aren't free but they aren't expensive for the owner, who pays only 50p (60 cents) for the guide dog.
- Most British guide dogs are Labradors or Retrievers (similar but with longer hair), but there are also some German Shepherd dogs.
- There are about 4,500 guide dogs in Britain and they usually work for six or seven years, then they stop and live a normal life.
- There are 10,000 volunteers helping British guide dogs: they look after the puppies (little dogs) and they teach the dogs.
- People in Britain organize a lot of events to collect money for the guide dogs, to pay for food, vets, and other things. One dog needs about £50,000 during its working life. They run in marathons to earn money and they organize events. Sometimes schools 'sponsor' a dog and collect money for it. They can see photos of their puppy, they know who it's going to work with and where. It's fun!

2 Read the text again and match the figures 1–6 with the things they describe.

1. 1916 a. How many guide dogs there are in Britain.
 2. 60 b. The year people first had the idea for guide dogs.
 3. 4,500 c. How much money a guide dog costs during its working life.
 4. 7 d. How many cents a guide dog costs.
 5. 10,000 e. How many volunteers work with guide dogs.
 6. £50,000 f. The age most guide dogs stop work.

3 Circle the correct words.

Police officers / Lifeguards use dogs to help them.

- The original guide dog idea came from Germany / Britain.
- Guide dogs are only for rich people / for anyone.
- Any kinds / Only some kinds of dogs can be guide dogs.
- The people who teach guide dogs don't get paid / earn money.
- People / Dogs sometimes run in marathons to earn money.
- Schoolchildren sometimes help pay for / work with guide dogs.

Writing

►► A description of a person

1 Complete the sentences with *also* or *too*.

1. I love his music. I _____ like his poetry.
2. She's a police officer and she's _____ a writer.
3. Their father is a vet, and their mother works with animals _____.
4. He's very intelligent and he's very nice _____.
5. They're good friends, and they _____ work together.

2 Read the letter and circle the correct word.

Hi!

My favourite film or TV hero is Matt Damon. He's a Hollywood actor. He often makes films about people who are special or different. I think his best film is *The Bourne Identity* but I (1) **too** / **also** like *The Martian*.

Matt Damon isn't very tall but everybody says that he is very intelligent. He likes sports (2) **also** / **too**. I like Matt Damon because he usually makes good films and (3) **also** / **too** because he works with people in Africa.

In the future, I think he is going to do more work in Africa and in politics and I think he is going to make more good films (4) **also** / **too**.

Cheers,
Clare



3 Write a letter. Follow these steps:

- Look at Clare's letter in exercise 2. Write the letter that corresponds to the answers to each of these questions:
 - a. Who is your favourite TV or film hero?
 - b. What programme, series or films is he/she in?
 - c. What does he/she do?
 - d. What's he/she like?
 - e. Why is he/she your hero?
 - f. What do you think he/she is going to do in the future?
- Use your notes and the model in exercise 2 to write a draft. Check your use of verb tenses, grammar, spelling and punctuation. Try to use *too* and *also*. Make sure you use adjectives and try to include comparative and superlative forms.
- Check your work and write your final copy.

Unit check

1 Complete the sentences with jobs.

1. An _____ wears a helmet when he goes to a construction site and is responsible for the building materials.
2. _____ design houses and draw plans.
3. Plastic _____ operate on people's faces to make them look younger and nicer.
4. The person who can repair the pipes in your house is a _____.
5. An _____ can detect where there is a short circuit.
6. It is the _____'s job to take care of the swimmers and surfers at a beach.
7. _____ often experiment with dangerous substances in their labs.

2 Write the words in bold in the correct place.

1. The windows are open but it's too hot in here and the people are **looking for** their jackets.
2. Your daughter is **taking off**. She doesn't want to play with dolls.
3. When I graduate, I'm going to start **growing up** a job.
4. It took the American group five days to **put up** to the top of the mountain.
5. We must all learn to **climb up** our friends but not only when they are ill.
6. My cousins and I were at the beach and the lifeguard helped us to **look after** our small tent as it was too windy.

3 Follow the lines and write what these people are/aren't going to do.

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------|------------------------|
| James / vet | fire-brigade | have a surgery |
| 1. Don and Paul / firefighters | pet-clinic | buy his wife a present |
| 2. Cheryl / architect | theatre | help elderly people |
| 3. Jake / actor | a-house | take a driving test |

James isn't going to work in his pet clinic tomorrow. He's going to buy his wife a present.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

4 Write the missing words and answer the questions in your folder.

1. You going to hang around with friends next Saturday?

2. What time your friend going to chat with you this evening?

3. What are you going do next weekend?

4. When your teacher going to give you the term exam?

5. Are you going to invite him your next birthday party?

5 Circle the correct words.

Peter Pan isn't the most famous hero in literature but he probably (1) **help** / **helps** more people than a lot of other characters from stories. In JM Berrie's story, Peter didn't (2) **wanted** / **want** to grow up, so he lived in Neverland and looked (3) **from** / **after** other children. He sometimes visited London and, one day when he was playing in the Darling (4) **families** / **family's** house, Wendy saw him and they (5) **are becoming** / **became** friends. The story is about (6) **some** / **any** of their adventures.

In real life, Peter Pan is still looking after many children in London. When JM Berrie dies, he left the copyright of Peter Pan to a hospital. The hospital is Great Ormond Street Hospital which is the (7) **bigger** / **biggest** centre for children's health in Europe. The hospital doesn't have the copyright any more but it still gets all the money from *Peter Pan* stories. And now a new film of Peter Pan (8) **is go** / **is going** to help the hospital even more.

► Let's discuss!

① Read and answer.

1. Do you ever read online cartoon strips?
2. Where did the idea come from originally?

► Let's analyze!

② Look at the example of a cartoon strip. Then answer the questions.



1. What is the comic about?
2. Who are the characters?
3. What does the boy offer to do first?
4. What is the main theme of the story?

► Let's do it!

STEP 1

Go online and search for a cartoon strip tool and watch the tutorial. You can make a black and white comic strip if you don't have a colour printer.

STEP 2

Create a cartoon showing 'your dream and what you will do to achieve it'. Use *going to* for the future actions.

ONLINE CARTOON STRIPS

An online cartoon strip consists of four to eight frames with speech bubbles for the conversation. The idea came originally from traditional comic books but nowadays there are a lot of websites that help you make your own comic story. If you wish, you can convert photos into cartoons and invent your own stories or you can make short films depending on the web tool you choose.

STEP 3

Create the cartoon online, save it and share the link with your teacher(s) and classmates.

STEP 4

Look at your classmates' cartoons and discuss your plans for the future.

USEFUL LANGUAGE:

donate / collaborate / heal / volunteer / charity work / work in groups / repair / search for missing people / listen to problems / help the needy / look after children