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TOPICS—PET 15

- ✓ **vocabulary**: adventures / phrasal with *get*
- ✓ **pronunciation**: various pronunciations of /ou/
- ✓ **grammar**: modals—can / have to / had to
- ✓ **listening**: comprehension
- ✓ **speaking**: various exercises
- ✓ **reading**: EF 14

VOCABULARY: clothing

Write the word corresponding to the definition. You will find a list of all words is after the exercise.

Adventures

	to stay in a tent or temporary home
	a large hole in the ground or in the side of a mountain
	the possibility that something will happen; the opportunity to do something
	an event in which people try to win something by being the best, fastest, etc.
	someone who is trying to win a competition
	This describes something which could harm you.
	to jump into water with your head and arms going in first
	to move gently through air or on water
	a place outdoors where you can ride on big machines for pleasure and play games
	someone who teaches a particular sport or activity
	a competition in which people buy numbered tickets and then win money if their ticket has the winning number
	a race in which people run for about 26 miles / 42 km
	a large piece of cloth which is fixed to your body by strings and helps you to drop safely from an aeroplane
	a competition in which people run, ride, drive, etc. against each other in order to see who is the fastest
	going on one of the machines at a funfair
	the possibility of something bad happening
	dangerous because something bad might happen
	showing the ability to make good decisions and do things which will not make problems
	to start (a journey)
	the sport of jumping out of an aeroplane with a parachute
	when someone or something is strong
	a structure for sleeping in made of cloth fixed to poles

LIVEWORKSHEETS

camp	lottery	dive	sensible	float
marathon	race	ride	competition	risky
set off	cave	tent	risk	parachute
dangerous	funfair	sky diving	instructor	competitor
chance	strength			



LISTENING: Comprehension

Listen to the audio and indicate if the sentences are true or false.

Listening

2 A1 Listen to Ryan talking to his friend Martha, who did the Marathon of the Sands last year.

Decide if these sentences are true or false.

a Ryan enjoyed skydiving. *true*
b You have to be over a certain age to do the race.
c Martha thought that running on sand was the most difficult thing about the race.
d The runners have to share tents.
e The average daytime temperature is 40°.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

GRAMMAR: modals—*can & have to*

2 Using the box below to help you, choose *can, can't, have to* or *don't have to* for each gap.

Modal verbs

Permission: *Can*				Obligation: *Have to*				
+	I She	can	vote.	+	You She	have to has to		take a tent.
–	You We	can't	vote.	–	You He	don't have to doesn't have to		take a tent.
?	Can	he they	vote?	?	Do Does	I she	have to	take a tent?

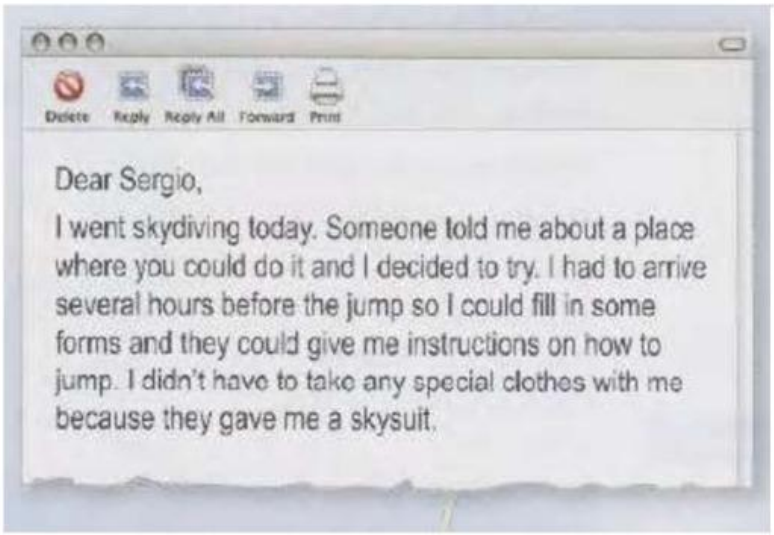
a Our teacher is really strict and we *can't* give her our homework late.
b What time _____ (we) be at football practice?
c In most places, it is possible to use a credit card so you _____ carry lots of cash around with you.
d You _____ eat as much as you like as I've cooked lots.
e You _____ have a picnic here because it's private land.
f I _____ do the washing up three times a week or I don't get any pocket money.
g How much _____ (students) pay for a lost library card?
h I live in the city centre so I _____ wait for the bus because I walk to school.

Here we are reviewing the modal verbs can *and* have to. Can *shows ability and possibility, as in "She can sing" and "They can go to the party if they finish their homework".* Have to *shows obligation—in the affirmative. OJO: It's meaning is different in the negative; it means that an action is optional—a person is not obligated to do something, but they can if they want to.*

The chart shows the various forms.

Complete the sentences with the proper form of can *or* have to.

Now we are going to look at the past tense of have to: had to / didn't have to. *Notice that, in the negative, the helping verb is the only thing that changes. In the email below, you will find examples of the use of* had to *and* didn't have to. On the following page is an exercise for more practice. (Optional: translate the email into Spanish in the space to the right.)



_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

LIVEWORKSHEETS

4 Complete the gaps in these sentences with the correct form of *have to*.

a My friend was scared, so I *had to* hold her hand.
b There weren't many people at the fair, so we ..... wait long to go on the ride.
c ..... (you) wear a helmet when you went skydiving?
d I have my own wetsuit so I ..... borrow one when I went into the cave.
e The weather was bad so we ..... come back the next day to go skydiving.
f A truck took us to the top of the mountain so I ..... walk there.
g ..... (they) wear special clothes for the bungee-jump?
h The cave was very dark so I ..... shine my torch to see the way.

Now, write three sentences telling me about some activity you participated in. Tell me what you had to do and what you didn't have to do as well as if you enjoyed the activity.

- _____
  _____
- _____
  _____
- _____
  _____



2 Look at some more photographs of people doing activities which might be risky. Have you ever done any of the things in the photos? Would you like to try?

Answer the questions to the left orally.



LIVEWORKSHEETS

Phrasal verbs with *get*

Can you remember what Ryan and Martha said in the recording?

Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

off	~~on~~	on with	on with	up

a How did you get *on* ?
b You have to get ..... quickly when the organisers call everyone.
c You need to get ..... the other people.
d When you get ..... the plane you can't believe how hot it is.
e I have some work that I need to get ..... .

Here are the phrasal verbs translated to Spanish:

- *get off = bajar*
- *get on = subir* or *progresar*
- *get on with = llevarse bien con (alguien) or continuar*
- *get up = levantarse*

Using these translations / definitions, complete the sentences to the left.

PRONUNCIATION: /ou/ sounds

1 Say these four words. They each contain the letters *ou*, but *ou* is pronounced differently in each word.

young bought house

~~2 2.15 Listen and repeat the words after the recording.~~

3 2.16 Put the words below into the correct column. Listen and check your answers.

dangerous thought shout enough
ought out touch

/ʌ/ young	/ɔ:/ bought	/aʊ/ house

The letters **ou** *can be pronounced several ways.*

- *like uh, as in cup*
- *like aw, as in law*
- *like ow, as in cow*

Record yourself reading the words aloud.

Then write the words in the correct column.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

READING: Comprehension

In part 1 of the Reading test in PET, you are asked to select the select that communicates the same info as that in the picture. In the following exercise, select A, B or C.

Reading Part 1

In this part of the exam, you look at short texts. There are three possible explanations – A, B or C. You have to decide which one says the same as the text.



1 Look at this sign and answer the questions.

a Where is the sign?
b What does *children under five* mean?
c Which children can go on the ride without an adult?

2 Read the three possible explanations. Which explanation – A, B or C – means the same as the sign? Why are the other explanations wrong?

A Children less than five years old cannot go on this ride alone.
B Children in groups of five or more must have an adult with them.
C Adults are not allowed on this ride.

3 Now look at another sign and answer the questions.

a Signs often have words missing to make them shorter. Add the missing words to the sign.
b Where in the park is this sign?
c How many entrances are open before 11 am today?
d How many entrances are open after 11 am today?



4 Read the three possible explanations of the sign then answer the questions.

A There will only be one entrance to the park after today.
B This entrance cannot be used before 11 am today.
C The park opens at 11 am today.

a Does *cannot be used* mean the same as *closed* in the sign?
b Does *until 11 am today* mean the same as *after today*?
c Which is the correct explanation – A, B or C?
d Why are the other explanations wrong?

LIVEWORKSHEETS

5 Which words can you add to this sign?

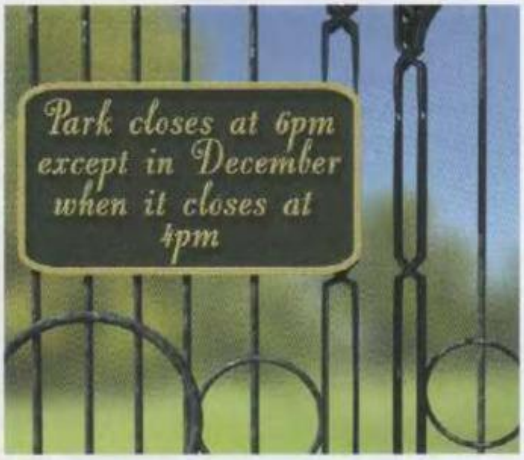
6 Read the three possible explanations of the sign and decide which is the correct explanation – A, B or C. Why are the other explanations wrong?

A The ride starts when all the seats are full.
B Do not stand up when the ride is moving.
C If the ride stops, wait until it begins again.



7 Now look at this sign. What does it say? Which is the correct explanation – A, B or C?

A The park shuts earlier than 6 pm on some days.
B The park stays open later for one month of the year.
C The park is open all year except in December.



8 Now look at this sign. What does it say? Which is the correct explanation – A, B or C?

A You can buy a hot meal in two different places.
B The restaurant near the lake serves hot food in the middle of the day.
C Sandwiches and drinks are only available at lunchtime.



LIVEWORKSHEETS