2 Home sweet home

1 a What can you remember about the video? Complete the summary with the correct phrases from the Student's Book lesson.

When Lily got home from school, there was a very long list of housework waiting for her. First, she had to [1]w_____ the plants. After that she [2]w_____ the d_____. Then she had to [3]e_____ the w_____ machine and [4]f_____ the c_____. In the kitchen, she needed to [5]l_____ the t_____, [6]c_____ the c_____ and [7]s_____ the f_____. Finally, she had to bake and [8]d_____ a c_____. Lily says it isn't fair that Dan didn't [9]p_____ away his c_____, [10]t_____ his r_____, [11]d_____ the s_____ or [12]t_____ out the r_____. So she will watch TV while he does all the housework later!

b 2.01 Watch or listen again and check.

2 Label the pictures with the phrases below. There is one phrase you do not need.

empty the washing machine | iron your clothes | lay the table | make the bed | put away clothes | wash the dishes | water the plants

1 _____

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____

5 _____

6 _____

3 Choose the correct alternative.

1 After he dropped sugar in the kitchen, he had to **dust the shelves / sweep the floor.**
2 Nasser wanted to wear his favourite T-shirt, so he **emptied the washing machine / ironed the clothes** quickly.
3 The kitchen was untidy, so we **watered the plants / cleaned the cooker**.
4 After I have done the ironing, I will **put the clothes away / load the washing machine**.
5 Please help your brother **clear the table / lay the table** because dinner is almost ready.
6 June didn't **take out the rubbish / tidy her room** because the bin wasn't full.

4 Match 1–5 to A–E.

1 Mum wants you to tidy your room ___
2 When the bookshelves are dirty, ___
3 At university, my brother lives in a house with other students, ___
4 I take out the rubbish every Sunday night ___
5 Omar watches lots of food vlogs ___

A so he has help with the housework.
B because it is collected on Monday mornings.
C Dad asks us to dust the shelves.
D and now he can decorate a cake really well.
E because you left clothes and books on the floor.

5 REAL ENGLISH Complete the conversations with the words and phrases below.

honestly | I nearly died | it's not fair | so rude | time for dinner

1 A How did you feel when your parents asked you do all the housework last weekend?
B _____! There were so many jobs to do!
2 A Caroline never says please or thank you.
B I know, she's _____!
3 A My family doesn't eat dinner until half past eight.
B Oh, that's really late. In our house, half past six is usually _____.
4 A I can't finish those chores because I'm going to my friend's party now.
B _____! Now I have to do them!
5 A Did you tell your dad _____ that you clean the house more than your sister?
B Yes, but I have to do them until her exams are over!

6 VOCABULARY BOOSTER Now practise **Jobs around the house** vocabulary on page 105.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

2.2 GRAMMAR

Use the past continuous to talk about moments in the past.

Grammar animation
GRAMMAR BOOSTER SB P134

1 Complete the sentences with the correct past continuous form of the verbs below. There is one extra verb which you do not need.

complain decorate listen make
not tidy play watch

1 Last night, Matt _____ about Lily.
2 Matt did most of the housework, while Lily _____ TV in the living room.
3 In Lily's vlog, Matt _____ to loud music in the kitchen.
4 When Matt finished his jobs, Lily _____ her room.
5 _____ Matt _____ video games all night?
6 Lily _____ a cake she made for her friend's party.

2 Choose the correct alternative to complete the dialogue.

A What [1]**was** / **were** you doing yesterday morning? [2]**Was** / **Were** you watching TV?
B No, I [3]**wasn't** / **weren't**. I got up very early because Mum wanted us to do housework – at 7 o'clock in the morning! By 7.30 she [4]**was** / **were** sweeping the floor and I was tidying my room.
A Why [5]**was** / **were** you doing all the housework so early?
B My grandparents [6]**was** / **were** visiting us in the afternoon and Mum [7]**was** / **were** worrying about how untidy the house looked.
A So, did you finish all the housework?
B Yes, we finished all of the jobs. Mum even had time to go to the supermarket before my grandparents arrived.
A I hope you [8]**wasn't** / **weren't** watching TV then.
B No, of course not! I [9]**was** / **were** helping Dad. But after all that cleaning, I want to do something fun today!

3 Complete the conversation with the correct positive (+) or negative (-) past continuous form of the verbs below.

avoid celebrate do eat enjoy look study

Kim: Hi Meg. I sent you a message last night but you didn't reply.

Meg: Hi Kim. I'm sorry. I [1] _____ (–) you! I didn't see your message until this morning.

Kim: Don't worry. I guess you were busy. What [2] _____?

Meg: We [3] _____ (+) because my brother passed his exams.

Kim: Fantastic! I bet he was really happy.

Meg: Yes, he got four As and five Bs. He [4] _____ (+) a lot before the exams.

Kim: I remember. And were your parents pleased?

Meg: Yes, they were. They ordered his favourite food as a surprise. You sent me a message at 8 o'clock. But I [5] _____ (+) pizza.

Kim: Lucky you – pizza is my favourite food, too. I'm not surprised you [6] _____ (–) at your phone! You [7] _____ (+) the pizza too much!

4 Order the words to make questions. Then answer the questions.

1 playing / before dinner / Matt / video games / was / ?
_____ ✓
2 were / helping / Matt and Lily / to / each other / do all the housework / ?
_____ ✗
3 Lily / tidying / was / her room / ?
_____ ✓
4 was / taking out the rubbish / Matt / when / decorating a cake / Lily / was / ?
_____ ✗
5 late / working / Matt and Lily's parents / were / ?
_____ ✓
6 Lily / was / watering the plants / the / in / evening / ?
_____ ✓

5 Think about what you were doing at the times below. Write sentences that are true for you using the past continuous.

7 o'clock this morning
10 o'clock last Tuesday evening
10.30 last Sunday morning
1.30 last Saturday afternoon
9.30 last night
2 o'clock last New Year's Day afternoon
half an hour ago
6 o'clock last Friday evening

1 At 7 o'clock this morning I was _____
2 _____
3 _____
4 _____
5 _____
6 _____
7 _____
8 _____

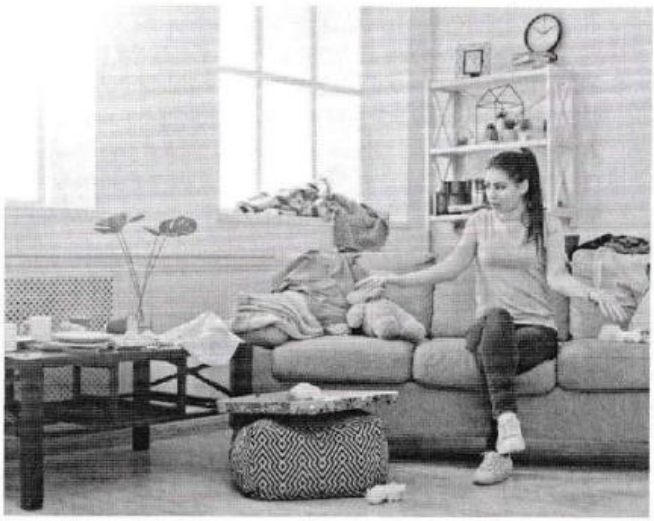
LIVEWORKSHEETS

1 Fill in the gaps to complete the summary about neighbourhood actions around the world. Use the words below.

galleries Madrid potholes statues tree

People try different things to make their neighbourhoods look more attractive. There are interesting examples in Rome in Italy, Toronto in Canada and [1]_____ in Spain. In Rome, an artist cut sculptures of faces into dead [2]_____ stumps, so people would notice them. In the Canadian city, people were getting annoyed by [3]_____ in the roads, so they planted flowers in the holes to improve their appearance. The Spanish capital put lots of white [4]_____ of a woman around the city. The figure, known as a 'menina', appeared in an old painting by the artist Diego Velázquez. The statues were then decorated to advertise local museums and art [5]_____.

2 Look at the photos and answer the questions.



1 What are the people doing in the photos?
2 How do you think the people in the photos feel? Why?
3 Which photo reminds you of your home the most? Why?

STRATEGY Understanding a speaker's purpose

People have different reasons for speaking, for example, to give information or to describe an experience. While you're listening to a speaker, try to identify why they are speaking. This will help you understand what they are saying.

3 2.02 Read the strategy above and the glossary below. Then listen to the introduction to Carl's podcast. Answer the question.

What is the speaker's purpose?

A To give instructions about doing housework.
B To describe his family's experiences of housework.
C To complain about his sister.

harmony *(noun)* [U] a state of being in agreement
timetable *(noun)* [C] a plan of times at which events are scheduled to happen

4 2.02 Now listen to all of Carl's podcast and choose the correct answer: A, B, C or D.

1 How does Carl's family do the housework?
A One person does all the housework.
B His parents do all the housework.
C The family shares all the housework.
D His sister does all the housework.

2 Who had the idea of using a timetable?
A Carl's mum.
B Carl's brother.
C Carl.
D Both of Carl's parents.

3 What was the result of using the timetable?
A The house became dirty.
B Carl's sister did more housework.
C Carl did more housework.
D Carl's sister took out the rubbish.

4 Why did Carl's sister stop doing housework?
A Because she didn't get her pocket money.
B Because she was celebrating her birthday.
C Because she got a new video game.
D Because she was bored.

5 What happens now when Carl's sister doesn't do the housework?
A She buys another video game.
B Carl gets more pocket money.
C She folds the clothes.
D Carl's sister gets no pocket money.

5 MEDIATION 2.02 A friend has messaged you to ask if you can recommend a new podcast. Listen to Carl's podcast again and take some notes. Then use the notes to help you write a short message to tell your friend about Carl's podcast. Try to summarise the main points of Carl's podcast in up to four sentences.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

2.4 GLOBAL SKILLS

Analyse and talk about helping neighbours.

1 Look at photos A and B. Which photo matches the descriptions (1–4) below? Write *A*, *B* or *0* if there is no match.

1 A woman who has helped an older woman go somewhere in her car. ___
2 A woman helping an older woman to carry shopping to her car. ___
3 A woman taking shopping to an older woman in her house. ___
4 A woman doing the housework for an older woman. ___

A

B

2 List three more ways people can help their neighbours.

3 Match 1–6 to A–F. Remember the feelings words from the Student's Book lesson to help you.

1 Mum says she is fed up ___
2 I was so embarrassed when I fell in the street ___
3 When I first moved to Sydney, I was confused ___
4 Are you worried ___
5 The plans for a big new supermarket across the road ___
6 If you are disappointed about the bad condition ___

A about getting good grades in your exams?
B with the potholes on the roads in our neighbourhood.
C about how to get around the city.
D of our local park, then help us tidy it up.
E have really annoyed the neighbours.
F that I nearly died!

4 2.03 Listen to the conversation between the two friends. Make notes about the ways they talk about being a good neighbour.

Ways to be a good neighbour
Volunteering to clean the park

Which of the things you have written in your notes do you think is the most important? Why?

5 2.03 Listen again then choose the correct answer: A, B or C.

1 When did Mark last see Zara?
A He's never seen her before.
B Before her family moved house.
C After her family moved house.

2 Where is the neighbourhood that Zara's family moved to?
A In a different town.
B On the other side of town.
C On the same side of town.

3 Where does Zara say is a great place to visit?
A An art gallery.
B A museum.
C A restaurant.

4 How often do Zara's new neighbours volunteer to clean the park?
A Twice a month.
B Once a week.
C Once a month.

5 What did Zara clean last month?
A The playground.
B The museum.
C She doesn't say.

6 How much money did Zara and her neighbours raise for the animal charity last week?
A £215
B £125
C £152

7 What does Zara miss from her old neighbourhood?
A The people she knew.
B The park.
C Watering the plants.

8 What does Zara think will help her get to know her new neighbours more quickly?
A She doesn't say.
B Seeing more people in her new neighbourhood.
C Smiling and saying hello to them.

6 Your friend Carmen has moved to a different neighbourhood. She asks you for advice on how to help people and improve her new area. Write her a message including advice about what she can do, and what you could do to help her. Use the notes you made in Ex 4 and the conversation between Mark and Zara to help you.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

2.5 VOCABULARY

1 Read John's report about a place he visited on holiday. Would he like to live in a turf house? Why? / Why not?

When I was visiting Iceland on holiday last year, we went inside some turf houses. A turf house is an unusual kind of traditional home because it has turf and grass on the roof! Icelanders lived in turf houses hundreds of years ago, before homes had running water and electricity. The turf and grass on their roofs helped people to keep warm during the extremely cold winter weather.

The design of a turf house is clever because it uses materials that were easy for people to find in Iceland. The one we visited was in a museum. There weren't many windows, so it was dark inside and there wasn't much fresh air. When I noticed that the toilet wasn't inside, I nearly died! Instead, it was in an outhouse – you had to walk outside to get to it!

Before we arrived at the museum, I was worried that I wouldn't enjoy myself. In the end, I wasn't disappointed – the turf house was so interesting! It was great fun, but I don't think I would like to live in a turf house. It's too dark and you have to walk outside to get to the toilet!

2 Read the report again. Then read the sentences below. Are they true (*T*) or false (*F*)?

1 A turf house is a kind of modern home. ___
2 There is grass on the roof of a turf house. ___
3 Turf houses had running water and electricity. ___
4 Turf houses were built from materials that were easy to find in Iceland. ___
5 There is lots of fresh air inside a turf house.
6 The turf house had a toilet in an outhouse.
7 John thought the museum was boring.

3 Correct the false sentences in Ex 2.

___

___

___

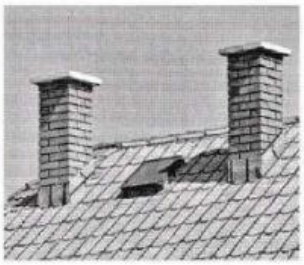
___

4 Label the photos with the words below. There are two words which you do not need.

animal skins chimneys entrance heating rugs tent wardrobe wood stove

1 ___

2 ___



3 ___

4 ___

5 ___

6 ___

5 Read the sentences below and choose the correct options.

1 In some traditional homes, people put **fresh air** / **chimneys** / **rugs** on the floor.
2 A **frame** / **wardrobe** / **tent** is a basic home that you can carry around.
3 Heating your home is easy with a **chimney** / **wood stove** / **luxury**.
4 In a turf house, the **outhouse** / **entrance** / **running water** is outside the main building.

6 Complete the sentences with two or three items.

1 To keep their homes warm people use ___
2 Modern houses are different from traditional homes because they have luxuries like ___
3 My home has got ___

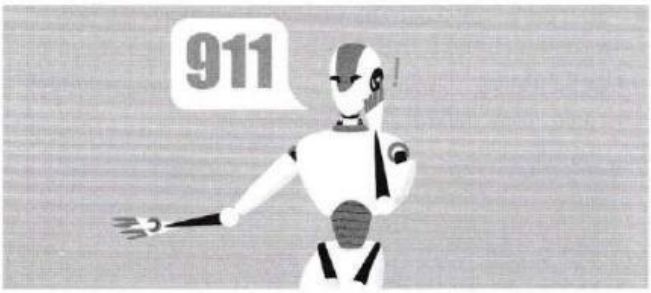
7 **VOCABULARY BOOSTER** Now practise **Describing a home** vocabulary on page **105**.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

2.6 GRAMMAR

Use the past simple and continuous to talk about accidents in the past.

Grammar animation
GRAMMAR BOOSTER SB P135



1 Read the comments on the news article about Mrs Ryu's accident in the home. Choose the correct form of the verb to complete the comments.

Comments

A

RachelDM08

Poor Mrs Ryu! She [1]**lay / was lying** on the floor feeling very frightened when the firefighters [2]**arrived / were arriving**. I can't believe the bot vacuum cleaner [3]**ate / was eating** her hair. I think she felt embarrassed, too.

B

Ciaran2006

I like the idea of a robot doing all the housework. It could sweep the floor and take the rubbish out for me – amazing! I thought about Mrs Ryu. While the robot [4]**pulled / was pulling** her hair, she [5]**tried / was trying** to stop it. The robot switched off quite quickly. It wasn't so bad!

C

SusanYork99

Relax! Robots aren't bad. My dad designs robots – they can really help people. Yesterday, I [6]**read / was reading** about robots helping old people in their homes. My grandma lives alone in a flat. The other day, she [7]**dusted / was dusting** the shelves when she [8]**fell / was falling** on a rug. She broke her toe. She needed a robot!

2 Complete the sentences. Use the past simple or past continuous form of the verbs in brackets.

1 While they _____ (visit) Iceland, they _____ (go) inside a turf house.
2 Priti _____ (burn) her hand while she _____ (make) lunch.
3 You _____ (decorate) a cake when you _____ (finish) doing all the housework.
4 While we _____ (put up) the tent, we _____ (find) a big hole in it.
5 Julia _____ (not water) the plants while she _____ (pack) for her holiday.
6 I'm fed up with Donald. He _____ (talk) while we _____ (watch) the film.
7 When the electricity _____ (go off) off, I _____ (tidy) my room.
8 The heating _____ (not work) when you _____ (come) home.

3 Complete the sentences with the correct past simple or past continuous forms of the verbs below. There is one extra verb which you do not need.

drop fold look for make move not listen
not take out put up sweep

1 Stephen dried the dishes while you _____ the floor.
2 _____ you _____ the wardrobe when you hit your head?
3 Lisa _____ the rubbish because she was playing video games instead.
4 We _____ when Mum told us how to use the washing machine.
5 While I was looking up at the chimney, I _____ my phone.
6 They _____ their tent in the garden when Mum and Dad arrived.
7 It was so dark outside that I _____ the entrance to the outhouse for ages.
8 Ali _____ the clothes when Soroush offered to help him do the housework.

4 Order the words to make sentences.

1 and / on Sunday / ironed my clothes / took out the rubbish / I
_____
_____
2 was tidying / Clarissa / when / her bedroom / fell over / she
_____
3 was sleeping / the robot / was cleaning the floor / the woman / while
_____
_____
4 her hair / she / woke up / the vacuum cleaner / when / was pulling
_____
_____
5 when / was ironing my clothes / I / my hand / I / burned
_____
6 they arrived / the cooker / we / when / were cleaning
_____

5 Complete the mini-conversations with your own ideas. Use the past simple and the past continuous.

1 A What were you doing when you burned your hand?
B I _____.
2 A Did Fatima cut her finger when she _____?
B No, she didn't. She _____.
3 A What housework was the boy doing when _____?
B He _____.
4 A When did the accident at home happen?
B It happened while I _____.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

1 Look at the title of the text and the picture at the bottom of the page. What kind of text is it? Why do you think this?

a blog a news article a review a story

2 2.04 Read the first paragraph. Which of the following do you think the text will NOT explain?

A How to use neighbourhood apps to improve your neighbourhood.
B How to use social media and messaging apps to improve your neighbourhood.
C Why the author started online groups in her neighbourhood.

STRATEGY Reading a text quickly for the general idea

When you read a text for the first time, don't try to understand every word. Read it quickly for the general idea first. This is called *skimming*.

3 Read the strategy above. Finish skimming the online post below. Answer the questions.

1 Check your answers to Ex 2. Are they still the same?
2 Why did the author write the text?
3 What is the author's opinion of social media and messaging apps by the end of the text?

4 Read the text again then answer the questions.

1 Why does the author think people can use social media and messaging apps to improve their areas?
2 What happened four years ago?
3 Why did the author decide not to use the neighbourhood apps she researched first?
4 What did the neighbours use the chat groups for at first?
5 What did the neighbours learn after three months?
6 Name three ways that the chat groups help the neighbours today.

5 Underline the forms of the phrasal verbs below in the text.

bring together find out get on
give away go on set up

Being better neighbours in the digital age

New post from Baljinder K. (Birmingham, UK) 25 February

Digital technology can bring neighbours together in useful ways. Today, there are many apps designed to help you be a better neighbour. But you don't need these neighbourhood apps to improve your area. You can do it with basic social media and messaging apps that people use already. I set up successful online groups on my street in Birmingham.

Four years ago, I was worried about crime in the area and I knew lots of my neighbours felt the same. I wanted to help and I found out about neighbourhood apps. I decided they weren't right for our neighbourhood. Some of them were expensive and they didn't have the things I was looking for.

Instead, I set up chat groups called *Stoke Road Neighbours Together* on Facebook and WhatsApp. I asked my neighbours to join the groups when I saw them in the street. At first, we only used the groups to share information about local crime.

After three months, most families in my street were members. They were sharing information and reporting crimes to the police. My street felt safer because the neighbours were communicating more. We also learned that everyone gets on really well with each other!

Soon, people were sharing other kinds of information in the chat groups. There was information about events and activities going on in the area. The neighbours talked about volunteering and raising money. Some members recommended local places to visit, or where to find somebody to help with problems. Others used the groups to give away items like old tents or rugs. The groups are still popular today – what a victory for community spirit!

Social media and messaging apps were very successful in my street. I think modern technology can help you to live in harmony with your neighbours. You will feel safer, too. Thanks to the chat groups, Stoke Road is a better place to live!

victory *(noun)* [C/U] success in a game or task
spirit *(noun)* [U] the feeling of a person or group of people

LIVEWORKSHEETS

2.8 SPEAKING

Use the correct register to make and respond to requests.

1 Imagine you are planning a cake sale to raise money for a school trip. Order the tasks below for the event. Number them 1–9 (1 = the task you would do first, 9= the task you would do last).

buy the food ___
lay the tables ___
make the cakes ___
put up the tent ___
tidy everything away ___
decorate the cakes ___
make a shopping list ___
make some posters ___
sell the food ___

2 Answer the questions.

1 Which of the tasks could you do by yourself?
2 Which of the tasks would you need help to do?
3 Which of the tasks would you like to do the most?

3 Read the conversation below about organising a cake sale. Vicky and George are two students and Mr Beck is their teacher. Which tasks in Ex 1 is each person going to do?

1 Vicky: _____
2 George: _____
3 Mr Beck: _____

Mr Beck Hello Vicky.
Vicky Hi Mr Beck. George and I are planning a cake sale to raise money for the school trip on Sunday. [1]Would you mind helping us please?
Mr Beck [2]Yes, of course. What would you like me to do?
Vicky Well, there is lots of food to buy. [3]Do you think you could help us do the shopping please?
Mr Beck Yes, I can drive to the supermarket later.
Vicky Brilliant! Thank you.
Mr Beck [4]Can you make me a shopping list?
Vicky [5]Sure. No problem!
Mr Beck How are you telling people about the cake sale?
Vicky George is making posters and telling people online.
George And after school, I'm going to make and decorate the cakes.
Vicky That's great, George. On Sunday [6]could you please put up the tent?
George [7]No, sorry, I can't. I don't put up tents very well.
Mr Beck Don't worry, George. I can put the tent up for you. Who is going to sell the food?
Vicky I'm doing that, but we still need more help to set up. [8]Do you mind laying the tables please?
Mr Beck Sure – but save me a big piece of cake!

4 Which of the underlined phrases (1–8) in the conversation in Ex 3 are for making requests? Which ones are for responding to requests? Write each phrase (1–8) in the Phrasebook below.

PHRASEBOOK

Making requests:

___

Responding to requests:

___ ___ ___

5 Read the strategy below. Which phrases for making requests does Vicky use with George? Which does she use with Mr Beck? Which does Mr Beck use with her? Why?

Vicky to George: _____
Vicky to Mr Beck: _____
Mr Beck to Vicky: _____

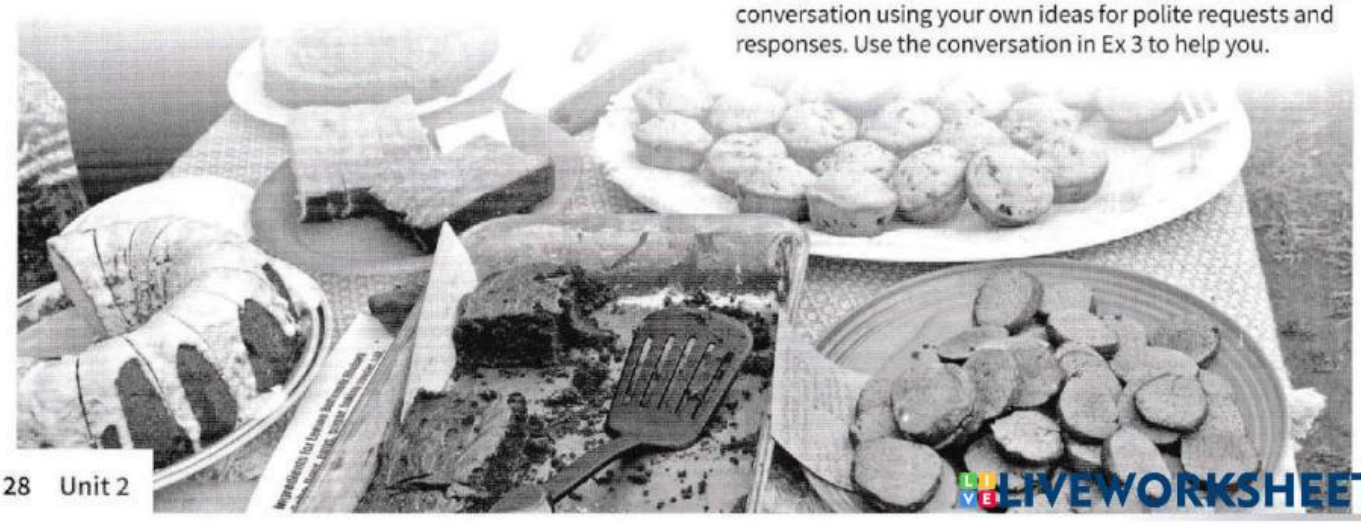
STRATEGY Using the correct register

You can use either formal or informal language depending on who you're talking to. You use more formal language with people you don't know well, or when you want to show respect. You use informal language with friends and family you know very well.

6 Read the situations below and then write the correct phrase from Ex 3 to complete the sentences. Remember to use the correct register. Some questions may have more than one correct answer.

1 You want a friend to sweep the floor.
'We need to clean the village hall first. _____ sweep the floor please?'
2 You want your teacher to help you sell the food.
'We need more people to sell cakes at the cake sale. _____ help us please?'
3 Your headteacher asks to buy four cakes from you. You have enough cakes to sell.
'_____ I've still got lots of cakes to sell.'
4 Your best friend asks to buy four cakes from you. You have enough cakes to sell.
'_____ Which kind of cake would you like?'

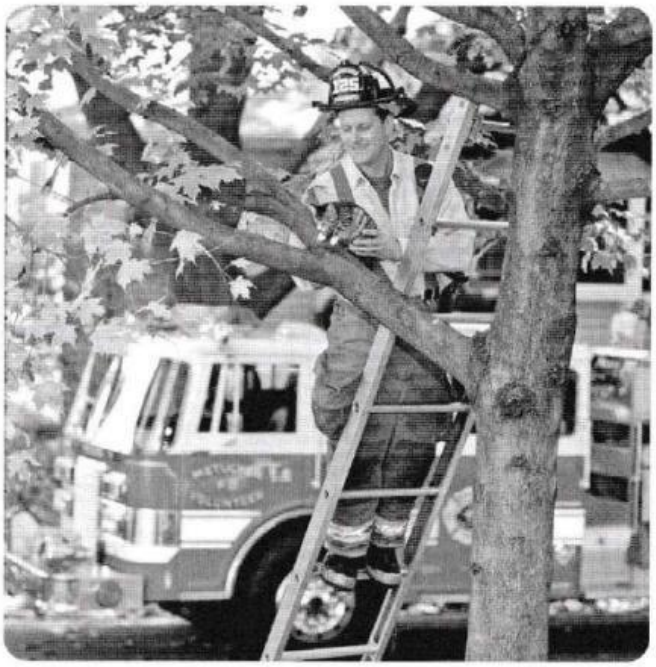
7 Imagine you and a friend are planning to tidy up the village hall. You want to make it ready for a small food festival to raise money for your school trip. You and your friend are talking to one of your teacher about the plans. Write a short conversation using your own ideas for polite requests and responses. Use the conversation in Ex 3 to help you.



LIVEWORKSHEETS

1 Look at the photos and read the blog post about an event in the neighbourhood. Answer the questions.

1 What was the neighbourhood drama?
2 Who helped during the event?
3 How long did the event last?



My Blog

A moment of neighbourhood drama

A One morning during the school holidays, I was helping Dad do the housework when something unusual happened. I was taking out the rubbish when I saw a group of neighbours in the street. They were standing around a big tree outside the entrance to our building. They were looking up at something – but what was it?

B First of all, I didn't know what was going on. Next, I went to get a better look. Then I saw it – a frightened cat was near the top of the tree! It was very far from the ground and it couldn't get down. Its owner was really worried. After that, a fire engine arrived.

C The cat stayed in the tree for about 20 minutes while the firefighters planned to rescue it. Later, I filmed the drama on my phone. Finally, the firefighters went up and saved the cat. The owner was very happy and he loved my video. Also, he told me the cat's name – Tarzan!

2 Read the blog post again. Match the following information to paragraphs A–C.

1 Saying what happened in the end ___
2 Setting the scene for the event ___
3 Describing what was going on ___

3 Read the strategy below. Find examples of 1–4 in the strategy in the blog post in Ex 1.

STRATEGY Choosing the right tense

When you write, you need to use the right tenses. Use the past simple for …
1 a sequence of events in the past.
2 a shorter action that interrupts a longer one.
Use the past continuous …
3 to describe a scene.
4 for a longer action that is interrupted.

4 Find six sequencing expressions in the blog post in Ex 1.

_____, _____, _____,
_____, _____, _____.

5 Complete the paragraph with sequencing expressions from Ex 4. Sometimes there is more than one correct answer.

[1] _____, I didn't hear the noise because I was sleeping. [2] _____, it started to get louder and louder so I woke up. [3] _____, I went downstairs to find out more. [4] _____, I discovered where the noise was coming from. The smart speaker in the kitchen was playing my brother's terrible music – at 4 a.m.! I don't know why. [5] _____, I switched it off and went back to bed.

6 You are going to write a blog post about an event in your home or neighbourhood. Use an event like the one in Ex 1 or 5, or your own idea. Answer the questions.

1 When did the event happen?
_____
2 What were you doing at the time?
_____
3 What did you see?
_____
4 What did you do?
_____
5 What happened next?
_____
6 What happened in the end?
_____

7 Write your blog post in three paragraphs. Follow the paragraph plan in Ex 2 and write about your answers in Ex 6. Use the past simple and past continuous, and sequencing expressions.

8 ✓ CHECK YOUR WORK Read your blog post. Can you improve it in any way? Did you …

1 include all the important information?
2 organise your ideas into three paragraphs?
3 set the scene in the first paragraph?
4 use the past simple and past continuous correctly?
5 include sequencing expressions?
6 write a title?
7 check your spelling, punctuation and grammar?

LIVEWORKSHEETS

2.10 HOW TO LEARN VOCABULARY

Collocations 1

1 Read the sentences and underline six collocations with *do* and *make*.

1 How often do you do housework?
2 I cook and Paul does the dishes.
3 I haven't got time to do the shopping today.
4 Remember to make the bed every morning.
5 I think you made a mistake here.
6 Don't make a mess in the kitchen.

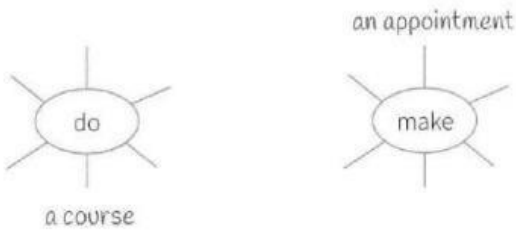
LANGUAGE FOCUS Collocations: *do* and *make*

A collocation is two words or more which are often used together. Collocations with *do* and *make* are very common and it's a good idea to learn them as a complete expression. We use *do* for actions or tasks (e.g. *do karate, do homework*) and *make* to talk about things we produce or create (e.g. *make a sculpture, make dinner*). Notice that we often use *do* + *-ing* to talk about chores (e.g. *do the ironing, do some cleaning*).

There are also lots of collocations with *do* and *make* that you have to learn as complete expressions (e.g. *do badly, do well, make a mistake, make friends*).

2 Read the language focus above and complete the mind maps with the words below.

~~an appointment~~ the bed ~~a course~~ an exam
an exercise a film a mess a noise some sewing
a shopping list a test the washing up



3 Rewrite each underlined phrase with an expression with *do* that has a similar meaning.

1 Can you wash the dishes please?
2 I dusted the house.
3 Lisa went to the shops and bought some food.
4 You need to complete the exercise now.
5 I cleaned the house this morning.

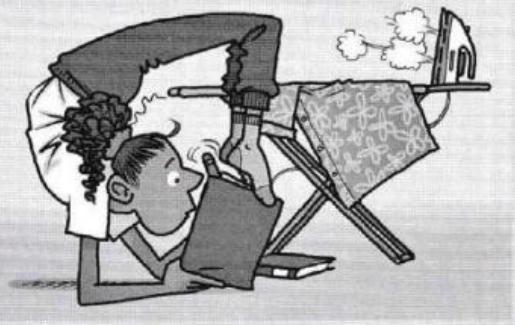
4 Complete the sentences with *do* or *make* in the correct form.

1 I'd like to _____ a difference and help people.
2 They've _____ a plan for the school trip next year.
3 He was a kind person and _____ a lot of good in the community.
4 Sam is very good at _____ suggestions.
5 Annie _____ very well in all her exams last term.
6 I don't understand this. It doesn't _____ sense.
7 My parents _____ lots of gardening last weekend.
8 Delia _____ a very good job when she was working for our company.

VOCABULARY STRATEGY Mind maps and pictures

Mind maps and pictures can help you to remember new words and phrases by creating something you can look at.

When you come across a new collocation, you can create a mind map or make a picture. You could invent a character for *do* and another for *make*. For example: Anita does yoga and Mark makes cakes. You can imagine Anita or Mark every time you come across a new collocation with *do* or *make*.



Anita does yoga at the same time as she does her homework but after doing the ironing.

5 Read the strategy above. Add the *do* collocations to the mind map in Ex 2.

6 Look at the cartoon of Mark and complete the mind map. Remember to write an example sentence.

7 Choose three of the collocations below and draw simple pictures for them. Then write a sentence for each picture.

do your best do the cooking do gymnastics
do the laundry make friends make money
make progress make a work of art

8 Make a mind map for collocations with *do* and another for collocations with *make*. Add any collocations from this page that you haven't written. Then add collocations to each mind map when you find them. Write a sentence or funny story for each one.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Reading

STRATEGY

When you do a multiple-choice reading task, cross out the answers that you are sure are not correct. You will be left with fewer options to choose from, so it will be easier to choose the correct answer.

1 Read the strategy above. Then read the exam task in Ex 2. Read the first paragraph of the article and look at question 1. Which options are you sure are not correct?

2 Read the text below. For each question 1–5, choose the correct answer: A, B, C or D.

Neighbourhood action

By Jack Holden, aged 16

Last year, my family moved to an area in south London from a small village in the north of England. When we arrived, we noticed two things. The first was that the streets were ugly because there was a lot of litter and no plants or flowers. The other thing was that people didn't speak to each other.

I didn't really make any friends until I started school in September. I began to talk to them about our area, and we decided to start a project to improve the neighbourhood. One of our teachers thought it was a great idea. She said we should have a meeting for other people in the area. We decided to do this in the library and asked adults and young people to come along. We put up posters in local shops and at school to advertise the meeting. While we were waiting for the meeting to begin, we felt very nervous. We thought no one would come, but then a lot of people arrived. Everybody thought it was a great idea. People had different suggestions and we made plans to clean the streets and create a better neighbourhood.

We started with the litter. Groups of people went out and cleaned the streets. We tidied up our gardens, and we planted flowers and trees. One day, I saw that an old lady was watching us from her window, and I had another idea. We created a gardening club to help older people. Young volunteers tidied up their gardens, took out the rubbish and watered their plants. They did this all for free. Then we asked for permission to plant trees in the park. We also found a small piece of land that no one wanted. Here we grew more flowers and some vegetables. We then shared the vegetables with our neighbours.

Today, our neighbourhood is a nicer place. It looks lovely, there is a good community, and people help each other. Every summer, we have a street party. We set up tables and chairs in the middle of the street and everyone brings food.

1 Where did Jack live before he moved to south London?
- A in another city
- B in another country
- C in the countryside
- D in another part of London

2 Why did Jack start the project?
- A He thought it was a good way to make friends.
- B His teacher asked him to.
- C His neighbours wanted him to.
- D He wanted to make the area a better place to live.

3 Why didn't Jack and his friends feel relaxed at the start of the meeting?
- A There were too many people there.
- B They thought people would disagree with them.
- C They were worried about speaking to new people.
- D They thought people wouldn't attend the meeting.

4 What is TRUE about the gardening club?
- A People do work in other people's gardens.
- B Older people plant flowers and trees in the park.
- C Younger people earn money.
- D People look after their own gardens.

5 What would be a good introduction to this article?
- A 'Jack Holden explains how to make your street a greener place to live.'
- B 'Jack Holden explains how community action has improved his local area.'
- C 'Jack Holden writes about his experience of moving to London.'
- D 'Jack Holden offers ideas about how to make friends.'

Speaking

STRATEGY

When you talk about a photo, you should first look at it carefully and think about …
1 what you can see.
2 what is happening.
3 your opinion of the photo.
4 how the photo makes you feel.

3 Read the strategy above. Then look at the photo in the task in Ex 4 and think about what you are going to say. Make notes for points 1–4 in the strategy.

4 Look at the photo. It shows a family doing something together. Talk about what you can see in the photograph.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

1 Look at the tasks in the first column of the table in Ex 3. Discuss in pairs. Who does each of these tasks in your family?

2 Read the text quickly. What kind of text is it?

A a personal blog post by a teenager
B a magazine article by a journalist
C an email message to a friend

3 Read again. Who does each task? Tick (✓) the correct boxes in the table.

Tasks	Mum	Dad	Taras	Zhanna	all
cooking					
washing					
drying					
ironing					
tidying					
hoovering					
shopping					
washing-up					

4 Complete the sentences below using the underlined words in the text.

1 Sorry, I can't do the _____. The vacuum cleaner is broken.
2 He's a film star, but he's different from the usual _____. He's never in the magazines, and he lives a very normal life.
3 You have to do it because you agreed that it was your _____.
4 What's the _____ for getting all the guests to the party in time?
5 This house is really _____ because it's not like any other house: the windows are all different shapes and sizes.
6 When you feel stressed, find something _____ to make you feel better.
7 Could you buy some _____ on your way home from school? We need some more milk and bread.
8 Marko said the exercise was simple, but it wasn't. For me, it was too _____.

5 Work in pairs. Ask each other for advice on how to share housework with your family. Follow the plan below. After your discussion, compare your ideas with another pair.

- Make a list of what tasks need doing around the house.
- Think about how often you need to do each task.
- Discuss how you can decide who does each task.
- Give reasons for your decisions.

Who does the housework in your family?

Some of my friends think that my family is strange. My father loves doing all the cooking, and he's really good at it. Maybe that's why we're odd. I read in a newspaper article that in 2020, researchers found that in 64% of Ukrainian families, it's always the mother who cooks. Well, not my mum, because she really can't cook at all. I think this is just an old stereotype about the role of women!

Mum also never does the washing because she says our washing machine is too complicated. My sister, Zhanna, doesn't do the washing either, because she often comes home late from university. So, who does it? I do! And I know what all the washing programs do. Most modern washing machines have 10–20 washing programs, but people only ever use one or two. I always use the program that's best for the clothes I'm putting in. I also hang out the clothes to dry. It's boring, but I don't mind doing it. But I never do the ironing.

My mum does the ironing in the evenings. She says it's very relaxing, and that it's the perfect job to watch the TV with. I'm happy she thinks so because it means we have more space on the sofa.

At the weekends, we all work together to tidy the house. My father doesn't do the hoovering because he's usually too busy cooking. I don't do it because I hate the noise that the machine makes. My sister says the noise isn't so bad when she's doing it.

We have a simple arrangement about shopping. On the fridge, there's a list of groceries we need, and when one of us has the time, they go to the shops to get them.

In my family, nobody likes doing the washing-up, so we take turns, and we each try to do it as often as the others. My dad says he wants a dishwasher for his birthday. I think we would all like that!

I also read that 83% of people think housework is the woman's responsibility. I'm glad my family isn't like that.

Taras (15)

LIVEWORKSHEETS

1 Work in pairs. Look at the photos and discuss the questions.

1 Where do you think the place in photo A is?
2 What tradition does photo B show? Can you explain it?

2 Read Sam's email quickly. Which statement is true?

A Sam and Ryan are planning to visit Ukraine together.
B Sam is writing to his friend from his spring holiday.
C Sam went back to a place he visited before.

3 Read again. Are the sentences true (*T*) or false (*F*)?

1 Sam says he's not sure where he's going to see Ryan next. ___
2 All the buildings in the cultural village are about 400 years old. ___
3 There are different museums inside the buildings. ___
4 Sam explains what happens with a rushnyk when people get married. ___
5 The Museum of Space is inside a church building. ___
6 Sam and his friends finished their visit with tea and pancakes. ___

4 Match the underlined words in the text to the definitions below.

1 _____ (n): farm buildings where you keep animals, grain, etc.
2 _____ (n): a piece of cloth you use to dry or cover something
3 _____ (n): arrangements of shapes to make something more attractive
4 _____ (n): cloth you decorate with coloured shapes
5 _____ (n): a self-service restaurant for drinks, snacks or meals
6 _____ (adj): outside, not in a building
7 _____ (n): collections of things for people to see
8 _____ (adj): made of wood from trees

5 Work in pairs. Discuss the questions.

1 What kind of homes do most Ukrainians live in today?
2 What old traditions do they still follow?
3 Why is / are your country's history and cultural traditions important?

6 Write a paragraph summarising the main points from your discussion in Ex 5.

Hi Ryan,

I'm having a fantastic time with Maksym and Andrii in Ukraine. They're showing me so many interesting things. I don't even know where to start telling you about them. I wish you were here with us!

Last weekend, for example, they drove me to a 'cultural village' in a town called Pereiaslav. I didn't know what to expect there, but it turned out to be an enormous open-air museum. There are about 100 old wooden structures: houses, barns and old churches among other things. Some of these buildings are from the 1600s, others are from the next two centuries. They collected the buildings from towns and villages all over the Mid-Dnipro region and moved them to Pereiaslav.

Inside the buildings, there are exhibitions of all sorts of different things: one building is a Museum of Bread, another is a Museum of Post. But my favourite one was the Museum of Rushnyks. A rushnyk is a beautiful towel that they decorate with embroidery. They often use the colour red for the patterns, because in Ukraine it's the colour of beauty.

Andrii explained that in the past, they gave babies rushnyks when they were born. The idea was that you kept your rushnyk for your whole life. Rushnyks were also used at weddings: when the young couple were holding hands, they covered their hands with a rushnyk.

There was another museum that surprised me. We went inside an old wooden church, and inside it was the Museum of Space! Why? I have no idea!

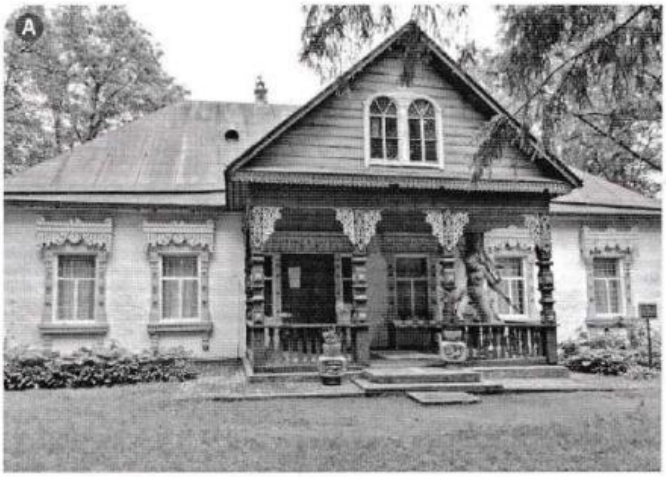
We walked around for hours, then we had tea and pancakes in the museum cafeteria. I thought that was the end of our visit, but I was wrong – there were still lots more interesting things to see.

Pereiaslav is not a big town: there are under 30,000 people in it. But it's got 20 museums! And it's not a long drive from Kyiv, so you easily visit it if you have a free day in the capital. I hope you get to see it one day.

How are you spending the spring break? Tell me about it.

See you soon!

Sam



LIVEWORKSHEETS

Jobs around the house and Describing a home

1 **PRACTISE** Match verbs 1–7 to nouns A–G.

1	decorate ___	A	shelves
2	do ___	B	clothes / washing
3	dust ___	C	clothes
4	fold ___	D	the table
5	iron ___	E	a cake
6	lay ___	F	the plants
7	water ___	G	housework

2 Complete the sentences with the words below.

animal skins chimneys electricity entrance frame fresh air heating luxury outhouse roof rug running stove tent traditional wardrobe

1 The _____ to the park is round the corner. This gate is closed.
2 I've got a small _____ by my bed so my feet don't get cold when I get up in the morning.
3 We need to get a new _____ for our camping trip because the old one is too small for a family of four.
4 Anna's clothes are still in her suitcase because there isn't any room for them in the _____.
5 Victor is vegetarian. That means he doesn't wear anything made from _____.
6 I can't watch TV because there isn't any _____.
7 The house didn't have a toilet inside, so we had to use an _____ at the bottom of the garden.
8 The _____ isn't working but we've got a wood _____ to keep us warm.
9 There are _____ on all the roofs of the old, _____ houses in our village.
10 We don't want a basic caravan. We want a _____ caravan with _____ water and electricity.
11 My dad built a playhouse in the garden. He put a wooden _____ up. Then he built the walls and put the _____ on.
12 It's OK to eat all your meals outside in the _____ in the summer but not in the winter!

3 Read the note and complete the words.

Hi Jamal,

The kitchen is in a bit of a mess. Please can you [1]t_____y and clean it before you go out today? I don't want to find a mess when I get back from work! First, please [2]e_____y the d_____r. Then, after breakfast, remember to [3]c_____r the table so that it's ready for dinner. Then [4]l_____d the d_____r with your dirty dishes. If there are any that can't go in the dishwasher, please [5]w_____h them, [6]d_____y them and [7]p_____t them a_____y. Could you also [8]s_____p the floor? I noticed it was a bit dirty. And finally, please [9]t_____e the r_____h o_____t. The bin is really full!

Thanks,

Dad

PS. Remember to [10]m_____e your bed!

4 **EXTEND** Read the sentences and complete the words.

1 You need a m_____ and a b_____t to clean the floor with soap and water.
2 You need a b_____m to sweep the floor.
3 You need a d_____r to dust your shelves.
4 You need an i_____g b_____d and an iron to do the ironing.
5 You need a t_____e d_____r to dry your clothes quickly when it's raining outside and you can't dry them on the w_____g l_____e.
6 You need a v_____m c_____r to keep your carpets clean.

5 Complete the text with the words below.

basement blocks detached new build semi-detached terraced

Ash

In the city, most people live in flats in apartment [1]_____. If you live on the top floor, you often have spectacular views. However, the [2]_____ flat can be dark because it's under the ground floor, but if it has a garden, it can be quite sunny. Other people prefer [3]_____ houses because they don't want to have neighbours that share a wall, like in [4]_____ houses. They don't like [5]_____ houses either because these share walls with neighbours on both sides of the house, so it can be very noisy. [6]_____ houses are very popular because they are well built and don't have the problems old houses often have. But older, traditional houses can be very attractive. Which do you prefer?

6 Do a survey to find out what type of home your friends and family would like to live in. Ask them to give you their reasons. Which is the most popular? Write a short report and prepare to give a presentation to the class.

Name	Type of home	Description	Reasons
Sam	Apartment block	Big, luxury and modern	He wants to live in the city.

LIVEWORKSHEETS