4 People

4.1 VOCABULARY

Appearance • adjective order • personality

SHOW WHAT YOU KNOW

1 Complete the description with the words from the box.

ears eyes eyebrows eyelashes forehead hair head lips neck mouth nose

This is a description of a person's head from top to bottom. [1]_____ grows on the head. It can be short, long, curly or straight. You can even have dreadlocks. At the front of the head is the [2]_____ . If you have a fringe (short hair), it can cover a lot or all of this. Under this are the [3]_____ ; some people's are thick and some people's are thin. We see with our [4]_____ and, just above these are the [5]_____ – short hairs that protect them. At the side of the head, we have two [6]_____ . We can hear things with these. In the centre of the face, we have a [7]_____ with two holes in it which we use to breathe and to smell things. Under this is the [8]_____ where we put food when we eat it. Around the mouth, we have two [9]_____ . Under the face, we have a [10]_____ which joins the head to the body.

WORD STORE 4A | Appearance

2 Complete the table with the words in the correct places.

bald blond brown blue curly fit green grey good-looking medium-length middle-aged pretty short slim sporty red teenager wavy well-built

Age	_____ , _____
Appearance	bald , _____ _____ , _____
Build	_____ , _____ _____
Hair type	_____ , _____
Hair length	_____ , _____
Hair and eye colour	_____ , _____
Hair colour only	_____ , _____
Eye colour only	_____ , _____

3 Complete the sentences with two opposite adjectives. The first letters are given.

I'm only 54. I'm not **o**ld. I'm still **y**oung!

1 I'm not saying that Chris is [a]**u**_____ . He's got a nice smile, but he's not exactly [b]**g**_____-_____ with his big nose and ears!
2 Helen hasn't really got [a]**f**_____ hair. Her eyebrows are [b]**d**_____ and that's her real hair colour too.
3 My parents have both got [a]**c**_____ hair but my hair is [b]**s**_____ . My sister's hair is wavy.
4 At our school, boys can't have very [a]**l**_____ hair. The strange thing is that girls can't have very [b]**s**_____ hair.
5 Why are you worried about what you eat? You aren't [a]**f**_____ . You are really [b]**t**_____ . I think you should eat more.
6 When my friends and I go out, we take a lot of photos but the [a]**t**_____ people always stand in the front, so you can never see the [b]**s**_____ people behind them.

WORD STORE 4B | Adjective order

4 Label the adjectives with the correct numbers.

1 = opinion 2 = length/size 3 = type 4 = colour

Helen: It's boring here. Let's play movie characters.
Elaine: OK. He's an (1) ugly, (2) small creature with [a](___) big, [b](___) blue eyes and a [c](___) big, [d](___) bald head.
Helen: Gollum.
Elaine: Very good. Your turn.
Helen: They are [e](___) tall, [f](___) blue people with [g](___) strange, [h](___) big ears.
Elaine: The Na'vi from *Avatar*. What about this one? He's a [i](___) nice, old man with [j](___) long, [k](___) straight, [l](___) grey hair and a long beard.
Helen: Gandalf?
Elaine: It could be. Or Dumbledore. It's the same actor.
Helen: He's a [m](___) friendly, young boy with [n](___) medium-length, [o](___) red hair.
Elaine: Ron Weasley. But he's 30 now and he's going bald! Try this one. He's a [p](___) handsome, [q](___) well-built young man. He's got [r](___) long, [s](___) straight, [t](___) brown hair but then he cuts it short.
Helen: Jacob from *Twilight*. My turn.
Elaine: Here's our bus. Come on. You can tell me when we sit down.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

REMEMBER BETTER

To remember the order of adjectives in a sentence memorise the acronym: ***ALSO***, which stands for the adjectives representing four main categories of adjectives (*opinion, size, type, colour*). ***ALSO*** stands for: ***a****mazing,* ***l****ong,* ***s****traight,* ***o****range (hair).* You can always refer to ***ALSO*** when you want to put two or three adjectives in the correct order.



WORD STORE 4C | Personality

5 Complete the text with the opposites of the adjectives in brackets. The first letters are given.



Application for summer camp volunteers

Describe yourself:

I'm a very **s**ociable *(UNSOCIABLE) person. I love meeting people and talking to them. I'm not at all* [1]**s**_____ *(CONFIDENT). At school, I'm quite* [2]**s**_____ *(FUNNY) and hard-working but, when I'm not working, I have a good sense of humour. I'm* [3]**c**_____ *(STUPID) and do well with my school work. I am hoping to go to university next year to study law. I'm a very* [4]**p**_____ *(NEGATIVE) person and I try to see the good in people. I think I'm an* [5]**i**_____ *(BORING) person and that most people like me. I care about people and animals and I think I am* [6]**k**_____ *(UNKIND).*

Personal details:

Name: Janine

Surname: Terence

Age: 18

REMEMBER BETTER

In English, we try not to use negative adjectives when we talk about people. Instead, we use the structure ***not very* + positive adjective**. Compare:

He's ugly. vs *He's not very handsome.*

6 Rewrite the sentences using more polite forms.

British people are shy.
British people aren't very confident.

1 The boys in my class are funny.
_____

2 My brother is negative about other people.
_____

3 This film is boring.
_____

4 The new student is unsociable.
_____

5 Those girls are unkind.
_____

SHOW WHAT YOU'VE LEARNT

7 Choose the correct answers A–C.

1 Janet's sister is quite __ . I think she's fourteen.
A young **B** short **C** middle-aged

2 Emily's got __ hair. I think it looks great.
A short, curly, dark **B** curly, dark, short **C** dark, curly, short

3 Mark does a lot of exercise. He is really __ .
A well-built **B** tall **C** sociable

4 What __ the new English teacher look like?
A is **B** does **C** has

5 Grandpa hasn't got any hair – he's __ .
A wavy **B** curly **C** bald

6 Poor Colin never does well in his exams. He tries hard but he isn't very __ .
A positive **B** interesting **C** clever

7 It's difficult for Jackie to make friends at university because she is so __ .
A shy **B** kind **C** sociable

8 Paul never laughs. He is always so __ . He's so different to his brother.
A confident **B** serious **C** funny

9 What's your new teacher __ ?
A look **B** look like **C** like

10 My mum's hair isn't curly and it isn't straight. It's __ .
A bald **B** wavy **C** blond

/10

LIVEWORKSHEETS

4.2 GRAMMAR

Comparative and superlative adjectives

SHOW WHAT YOU KNOW

1 Write the opposite adjectives.

serious ≠ *funny*

1 fat ≠ _____
2 far ≠ _____
3 difficult ≠ _____
4 intelligent ≠ _____
5 good-looking ≠ _____
6 interesting ≠ _____

2 ★ Complete the dialogue with the correct comparative form of the adjectives in brackets.

Emily: Two boys want to go to the end of school dance with me.
Kirsten: Who?
Emily: Wayne and Theo.
Kirsten: Well, go with Wayne. He's *better-looking* (good-looking) than Theo. He's [1]_____ (thin) too.
Emily: Well, Theo isn't fat! Anyway, Wayne is [2]_____ (boring) than Theo. Theo is [3]_____ (funny) than Wayne and he's [4]_____ (clever).
Kirsten: ... so, go with Theo.
Emily: Well ... Wayne has a lot of friends. He's [5]_____ (sociable) than Theo. Theo is [6]_____ (shy). Maybe it's better to go to the dance with Wayne, but it's a difficult decision.
Kirsten: Yes, but it's less difficult than deciding what to wear. That's impossible!

3 ★★ Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the adjectives in capitals.

My mum is *older* than my dad but the *oldest* person in our family is my dad's grandmother. She's 98. **OLD**

1 Harry isn't shy at all – he's the _____ boy in our class. In fact, he's _____ than our teachers! **CONFIDENT**
2 I'm not _____ than my mum. She's the _____ person in the house. **SHORT**
3 Who is the _____ person in my family? My baby sister. My brother Tom is _____ than me – he's ten and I'm twelve years old. **YOUNG**
4 I'd like to be _____ than I am but I'll never be the _____ person in my class. Seven people play sports for school teams. **FIT**
5 Ela's got _____ hair than me. She's got the_____ hair in our class. Some of the boys call her 'Rapunzel' but she doesn't mind. **LONG**



4 ★★ Complete the email with the correct form of the adjectives in brackets.

Hi Eleanor,

How are you? Life here at university is great. The *best* (good) thing about it is that we've got a lot of free time! I like the lessons too. The lecturers are [1]_____ (interesting) than our teachers at school and they are [2]_____ (friendly) too. The [3]_____ (nice) lecturer is our psychology teacher. She's great.

The [4]_____ (bad) thing about university is that we have lectures at 8 a.m. every day. The other problem is my room. It's [5]_____ (small) than my bedroom at home. It's [6]_____ (tidy) too because my mother isn't here to tell me to put things away! It's a bit unfair because some of the rooms here are [7]_____ (big) than the one I've got. Oh well. How is everything with you? Hope your marks are [8]_____ (good) than last year!

See you soon,
Beverley

5 ★★★ Use the prompts to make full sentences.

The boy in that photo isn't Desmond. *Desmond has got darker hair than him* (Desmond / got / dark / hair / him).

1 I want Craig to win the school prize for best student. [a]_____ (He / clever / boy / in the school). [b]_____ (He / friendly / the other people) who are trying to win too.
2 We've got a book to read for English. The book I'm reading [a]_____ (funny / and / interesting / book we are studying). Why do they always choose [b]_____ (boring / books in the world) to read?
3 Tim: Look at that dog. [a]_____ (That / ugly / dog in the world!)
Phil: That's my dog!
Tim: What? Oh, sorry. Sometimes [b]_____ (I / stupid / person I know)!
Phil: Don't worry. I agree, he is a bit strange-looking but he's really friendly.

SHOW WHAT YOU'VE LEARNT

6 Find the word that is wrong in each sentence and correct it. One sentence is correct.

You look different. Your hair is shortest than before. *shorter*

1 This is, without doubt, the worse day of my life. _____
2 Who is the kinder person in your class? _____
3 Don't worry about what Chloe says. You're much more cleverer than she is. _____
4 This year at school is less difficult than last year. Maybe I'm less shy than before! _____
5 After my holiday, I want to be slimer than I am now. _____
6 This lake looks narower on the map than that one. _____

/6

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LIVEWORKSHEETS

LISTENING LANGUAGE PRACTICE

4.3

It and the *-ing* form as the subject of a sentence • life events

1 Complete sentences 1–4 with the words in brackets in the correct order.

Extract from Students' Book recording 2.19

Sara: The most important life event for a young person is leaving home. (is / life event / The / leaving home. / for a young person / most important) The best age is about eighteen or nineteen. Some people only leave home when they get married. But I think [1] _____ _____ (it / your own / a younger age. / is important / decisions / from / to make) I'm seventeen now and I don't want to go to university. When I leave school, I want to get a job and earn money. Then I can leave home. I want to buy my own flat one day [...]

Mike: I think [2] _____ _____ (most / to drive. / is learning / important / the / life event) Now my parents fetch me from my friends' houses – but they come at ten o'clock. I'm sixteen – I want to stay out later! I can't wait until next year when I can learn to drive!
A driver's licence can also help you get a better job. I think falling in love or buying your first flat are important ... but for me, at the moment, all that is less important than learning to drive.

Grace: For me, [3] _____ _____ (is / going / important. / first date / really / on your) It's that first step in romance. And I think [4] _____ _____ (falling / life event. / is / in love / most important / the), just like your first date. This doesn't mean I want to get married now. I'm only fifteen! I want to do a lot of things before I get married – study, travel, get my first job. Anyway, I think it's better to get married when you're older ... so not eighteen but around thirty or later.

REMEMBER THIS

In English, a sentence must have a subject. There are a number of situations where the pronoun **It** is used as a subject, e.g. *It's cold, It's eight (o'clock), It's dark, It's Wednesday, It's important to..., It rains/'s raining.*

2 Read REMEMBER THIS. Rewrite the sentences correctly.

Is raining. It is raining.

1 Isn't fair! _____
2 Is so hot. _____
3 Is a nice day. _____
4 Is time for bed? _____
5 Is five o'clock. _____

3 Complete the second sentence in each pair so that it has the same meaning as the first one.

The most important life event is getting a job.
Getting a job is the most important life event.

1 It is important to study hard at school.
Studying _____ important.
2 Saving money for the future is important.
It _____ future.
3 The most important thing in life is being happy.
Being _____ life.
4 Getting married is the most important life event.
The _____ married.
5 It is important to learn how to cook before you leave home.
Learning _____ important.
6 The best way to learn a foreign language is to live in a foreign country.
Living _____ foreign language.
7 It's fun to look at old photos.
Looking _____ fun.
8 Getting up early is difficult in the winter.
It's _____ winter.

WORD STORE 4D | Life events

4 Match verbs 1–6 with the correct endings a–f to make collocations. Then complete the sentences with the collocations. One collocation is used twice.

	learn	g	
1	go on		a married
2	fall in		b a flat
3	buy		c job
4	get a		d a date
5	get		e love
6	leave		f home
			g to drive

I'd like to learn to drive but the lessons cost a lot of money.

7 Ali is getting ready to _____ with Dave. They're going to a restaurant.
8 I'm going to _____ after my exams and earn enough money for a really good summer holiday.
9 I don't want to _____ . I like my bedroom and my dad's cooking.
10 I want to _____ when I start working. Then, when I get older, I can sell it and have some money for a house.
11 I'd like to _____ when I'm about 30 – if I meet the right person, of course.
12 I hope you won't _____ with Jamie. He's not right for you and you won't be happy.
13 We can _____ with two bedrooms and live there together. Think of the parties we can have!

LIVEWORKSHEETS

4.4

READING

Shopping for clothes • phrasal verbs • clothes • adjectives • personality

1 Read the text quickly. Who do you think is in the photo?

A Megan and her boyfriend ☐
B Henry and his girlfriend ☐
C Steven and his girlfriend ☐

Shopping and you



There is a popular idea that girls love shopping for clothes. They **shop around** for bargains all day. They **try on** clothes that they don't really want. Finally, they buy a lot of clothes but they don't keep them all. The next week, they **take back** the things they don't like and start all over again! Boys, on the other hand, buy the first thing they see which fits them. Then they don't enter a clothes shop again until their clothes **wear out** or they **grow out of** them, whichever happens first.

Is this true or not? We asked you for your own true-life experiences and here are a few of your replies.

Megan, aged 21, Bristol

In my opinion, it's totally true. I hate shopping for clothes with my boyfriend. He is always bored and totally unhelpful. He has two ways of reacting when I try on things. At first, he is too honest. He reacts with horror or makes jokes about the clothes I choose. Then, when he gets more bored, he says that everything is great or wonderful. Also, he has no idea about what is fashionable. I buy him things which are a little more elegant but he doesn't wear them. He's slim and looks good in close-fitting jeans but he prefers very loose clothes. Oh well, at least he's got a great personality!

Steven, aged 16, Leicester

The idea that boys don't like shopping for clothes is really old-fashioned. Boys now are not like boys from the 1980s. They spend more on cosmetics than girls and they care just as much about their appearance. They don't all wear shabby clothes. A lot of them want to look nice. What's your next article going to be about? Why don't young people buy video tapes anymore? Most of us live in the 21st century. Come and join us. It's great here!



Henry, aged 19, Bath

I love shopping with my girlfriend. We shop in places with a good choice of clothes for men and women. That way, we can both try things on at the same time. My girlfriend helps me a lot. She understands colours better than I do. She can see immediately what goes with what and which colours look wrong together. She also finds things that match my personality. In return, I help her. I **hang up** the clothes she doesn't want and **put back** dresses, skirts and T-shirts in the right place. It's true! She's much more untidy than I am.

GLOSSARY

bargain *(n)* – something you can buy cheaply or for less than its usual price

video tapes *(n, pl)* – special plastic boxes containing a length of tape that you can record sound and pictures on

join (us) *(v)* – to begin to take part in an activity that other people are involved in

immediately *(adv)* – at once

match *(v)* – look attractive together because they are a similar colour, pattern, etc.

2 Read the text again and answer the questions.

1 How does Megan feel about shopping with her boyfriend?

_____

2 What does Megan like about her boyfriend?

_____

3 In Steven's opinion, which idea from the eighties is not true about modern boys?

_____

4 What do many boys of the 21st century want?

_____

5 Why do Henry and his girlfriend go together to clothes shops for men and women?

_____

6 How does Henry's girlfriend help him?

_____

LIVEWORKSHEETS

3 Look at the words in bold in the text and match them with the definitions.

put on clothes to see how they look or fit — try on
1 return something to a shop because you don't want to keep it _____
2 become too big for clothes because you are taller or fatter than before _____
3 put clothes into a wardrobe or on hooks _____
4 compare the price and quality of similar items in different shops before buying something _____
5 become too old or damaged to use _____
6 return something to its correct place _____

4 Complete the dialogues with the correct form of the verbs from Exercise 3.

Conversation 1
Janice: You should try on those jeans before you buy them. You can't _____ clothes to this shop.
Kelly: Really? What if there's something wrong with them?
Janice: You have to check them carefully here.

Conversation 2
Imelda: Don't buy the first thing you find. We should _____ and see if we can get them cheaper somewhere else.
Adrian: I haven't got the strength. I just want to go home.

Conversation 3
Sam: These jeans aren't very good quality.
Paul: It doesn't matter. You're growing so quickly, you'll [1]_____ them before they [2]_____.

Conversation 4
Simon: Can I borrow these CDs and DVDs?
Lisa: Yes, if you promise to _____ everything in the right place.

Conversation 5
Nick: Hi, Mum. I'm home.
Mum: _____ your coat. Don't leave it on the floor.

REMEMBER THIS

Most of the *phrasal verbs* in exercises 3 and 4 require an object. An object in phrasal verbs can appear after the whole phrasal verb, e.g. ***try on*** *a shirt* or between the verb and the preposition, e.g. ***try*** *a shirt* ***on***. Sometimes phrasal verbs are inseparable.

When you check a phrasal verb in a dictionary, look at the position of *sth/sb*. If *sth/sb* is between the verb and preposition, it means this phrasal verb is separable, e.g. *take* ***sth*** *off*. If *sth/sb* is after the whole phrasal verb, it means this phrasal verb is not separable, e.g. *look after* ***sb/sth***. Some phrasal verbs do not need an object, e.g. *get up*.

5 Read REMEMBER THIS. Look at these sentences. Are the verbs separable *(S)*, inseparable *(I)* or is there no object *(NO)*? Use a dictionary if necessary.

Try these trousers on. They look great. S
1 Take these shoes back to the shop. ☐
2 Tommy grows out of his clothes very quickly. ☐
3 Hang your coat up when you come home. ☐
4 Can you put my clothes back in my wardrobe? ☐
5 I always shop around before I buy anything. ☐
6 Cheap clothes wear out quickly, so they aren't really a bargain. ☐

WORD STORE 4E | Clothes

6 Look at the photos and choose the correct option.

STYLISH or NOT? What do you think?



She's very trendy. She's wearing a [1]*hat / scarf / top* on her head, sunglasses and she's got a big [2]*hat / scarf / sweater* round her neck. It's difficult to see what kind of [3]*top / jacket / suit* she's wearing under her leather [4]*jumper / coat / jacket* – is it a thin [5]*skirt / jacket / jumper*? I don't think it's a [6]*T-shirt / suit / tracksuit*. She's wearing very close-fitting [7]*trousers / tracksuits / dresses* – I think they are black jeans. On her feet … are they [8]*jeans / shoes / socks* or [9]*trousers / tracksuits / trainers*? It's difficult to say for sure. They aren't boots. They're too small. **She looks cool – and she knows it! 8/10**



He looks good. He's wearing a dark [10]*skirt / suit / sweater*. It isn't too tight or too loose. The jacket and trousers fit him well. He's wearing a white [11]*shirt / coat / skirt* and a dark [12]*scarf / top / tie*. His shoes are black. We can't see his [13]*boots / trainers / socks* – I'm sure they are dark. **He is stylish and smart. 9/10**

VOCABULARY PRACTICE | Adjectives

7 Look at the vocabulary in lesson 4.4 in the Students' Book. Complete the dialogue with one word in each gap. The first letters are given.

Amy: I prefer to wear **c**omfortable clothes, you know, like [1]**b**_____ sweaters and jeans. They're not [2]**t**_____ – in fact, they look [3]**o**_____-_____, but I love them. I don't understand how people can wear [4]**t**_____ clothes. I think they're very [5]**u**_____.
Ben: Yes, you're right. [6]**C**_____ clothes are my favourite too. I love wearing jeans, and T-shirts – they're the best. But sometimes, you need to wear [7]**s**_____ clothes. When someone gets married, for example, I wear a suit and tie – I can't wear [8]**s**_____ clothes like a tracksuit then!
Amy: You? Wearing a suit and tie? I don't believe it!
Ben: OK, here's a photo from my cousin's wedding. See? I'm wearing a [9]**s**_____ suit.
Amy: Yes, it's very fashionable. You look great!

VOCABULARY PRACTICE | Personality

8 Look at the vocabulary in lesson 4.4 in the Students' Book. Choose the correct option.

1 I can't sing, I can't dance and I can't play a musical instrument. I'm not very *generous / talented*.
2 Pablo is the most *creative / energetic* person I know – he has great ideas!
3 Many *relaxed / generous* people give money to this charity.
4 I like being with Alice because she's always *creative / cheerful* and happy.
5 My grandparents are always *relaxed / talented* and they never worry.
6 Young children are *cheerful / energetic* – they're always active.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

GRAMMAR

4.5 Have to/don't have to

SHOW WHAT YOU KNOW

1 Complete the sentences with *can/can't* and the verbs in brackets. Check your answers at the bottom of the page.

Strange laws from around the world

The USA

In Gainesville, Georgia, you can eat (eat) fried chicken with your fingers.

1 In Cheyenne, Wyoming, you _____ (have) a shower on a Sunday.
2 In Oklahoma you _____(wear) boots in bed.
3 In Gary, Indiana, you _____ (travel) on public transport after eating onions or garlic.
4 In Mesquite, Texas, children _____ (have) strange haircuts.

2 ★ Look at the information and complete the sentences with the correct form of *have to* or *don't have to*.

Survey on housework

Please complete the form and leave it in the box in Room 15 before 3 p.m. on Thursday. Thanks. Don't write your name.

Male / ~~Female~~

Tick the things you have to do around the house:

Make your bed	√
Tidy your room	√
Cook dinner	× *I can't cook!*
Take the dog for a walk	× *No dog!*
Wash the car	√
Do the washing-up	× *We've got a dishwasher* ☺
Help in the garden	√
Do the shopping	×

He has to make his bed.

1 He _____ his room.
2 He _____ dinner.
3 He _____ the dog for a walk.
4 He _____ the car.
5 He _____ the washing-up.
6 He _____ in the garden.
7 He _____ the shopping.

3 ★★ Use the words in brackets to complete the questions and short answers.

Hannah: Hi, Gavyn. Can I ask you about housework?
Gavyn: OK.
Hannah: Do you have to make (you/make) your bed?
Gavyn: Yes, I do (√). Every morning.
Hannah: [1] _____ (you/tidy your room)?
Gavyn: [2] _____ (×).
Hannah: No?
Gavyn: Well, my mum and dad never come into my room. But it is tidy. I like a tidy room.
Hannah: OK. [3] _____ (you/cook dinner)?
Gavyn: [4] _____ (×) but I have to make breakfast.
Hannah: [5] _____ (you/take) the dog for a walk?
Gavyn: [6] _____ (√). Twice a day. Before school and in the evening.
Hannah: Do you …
Gavyn: [7] _____ (I/answer) these questions? My lesson starts in five minutes.

4 ★★★ Complete the dialogue with the correct form of *have to* and the verbs from the box. There are three extra verbs.

do get have not do not get up not go not make take stay (x2) wear

Juan: I'm glad I'm not at an English school.
Pia: Why?
Juan: They have to take important exams when they are sixteen and eighteen. And they [1] _____ a uniform.
Pia: Yes, but they [2] _____ very early. They start at nine o'clock. We start at eight.
Juan: But they [3] _____ at school until 4 p.m.
Pia: My brother [4] _____ at school until 4 p.m. and he [5] _____ to school at 7.45 a.m.
Juan: Really?
Pia: Yes. He [6] _____ any housework, though.
Juan: Why not?
Pia: Because he [7] _____ so much homework. He doesn't have time for anything else.

SHOW WHAT YOU'VE LEARNT

5 Complete the text with the correct form of *have to*.

Hi Lisa,
Thanks for your email. I'm glad you can come to stay. On Saturday, my mum has to go to work, so I [1] _____ cook dinner and look after my little brother but we can go out later. We [2] _____ get a bus – my dad can take us into the town centre. Usually, I [3] _____ come home at 10 p.m. but, because you're here, I [4] _____ be at home until midnight. What time [5] _____ leave on Sunday? My mum [6] _____ go to work, so she can cook us a nice Sunday lunch and then take you to the railway station.
Let me know. See you soon.
Rachel

/6

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Exercise 1. Answer key:
Example: You can. In fact, you have no choice. You can't eat it with a knife and fork. 'You can, but you can't have one on Wednesday. 'You can't but you can wear shoes. 'No, you can't – for four hours. Then you can use public transport again. 'They can't. It's against the law.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

4.6 SPEAKING

Going to the hairdresser's

1 Translate the phrases into your own language.

SPEAKING BANK

At the hairdresser's

How would you like it? _____

I'd like a haircut. _____

_____

I'm thinking of having a new hairstyle. _____

_____

What about/How about (having a fringe/this style/spiky hair)? _____

_____

_____

I'm not sure. _____

I'd like (shorter hair/ a different style). _____

_____

How about this style? _____

_____

That looks cool/ fantastic/perfect. _____

_____

Take a look. What do you think? _____

_____

_____

Sit here, please. _____

2 Look at the photo and choose the correct words.



Where is the girl?
The girl is [1]*in / on / at* the hairdresser's.

Can you describe the girl's hair?
She [2]*has / is having* [3]*shoulder-length / spiky* hair and a [4]*pony tail / fringe*. I think her hair is [5]*dyed / shaved* at the front.

What is happening?
The hairdresser [6]*is cutting / cuts* the girl's hair.

Why do you think she wants this hairstyle?
[7]*Maybe / Might be* she doesn't want to look boring. [8]*Possible / Perhaps* she is going to a party and wants to look different.

Do you enjoy going to the hairdresser's? Why?/Why not?
I like [9]*go / going* to the hairdresser's. I want to look cool. I usually look for a nice hairstyle in a magazine or on the Internet. I show the picture to the hairdresser and she gives me her opinion. Sometimes, she [10]*doesn't agree / isn't agreeing* with me!

3 Complete the sentences with one word in each gap. Then write down who says them. Write *H* for hairdresser or *C* for customer.

Hello. How can I help? H

1 I'm not _____ .
2 How _____ this one?
3 I'd _____ a haircut.
4 What do you _____ ?
5 I'm _____ of a new hairstyle.
6 How _____ you like it?
7 _____ here, please.
8 Wow! It's _____ . Thanks!
9 _____ about spiky hair?
10 That _____ cool.
11 Do you want the _____ style only shorter?

4 Match the questions in Exercise 3 with the correct answers below.

H: Hello. How can I help?
C: I'd like a haircut.
1 **H:** OK. Look at these pictures. _____ ? Do you like it?
C: Wow! Shaved sides. That looks cool.
2 **H:** Sit here, please. _____ ?
C: No, I've had it like this for a long time. I'd like something totally different.
3 **H:** Take a look. _____ ?
C: Wow! It's perfect. Thanks!
4 **C:** _____ ? That's very different.
C: Oh no! I don't think I'd like that.
5 **H:** _____ ?
C: Well, I'm not sure.

5 Complete the dialogue with the words from the box. There are three extra words.

dyed fringe hairstyle help how like ponytail shaved shoulder-length spiky what would

H: Hello. How can I help?
C: I'd like a new [1]_____ . Can you do it now?
H: Yes. Sit here, please. How would you [2]_____ it?
C: Well, I'm not sure. I don't want it shorter because I like having a [3]_____ . I just want it to look different.
H: Well, what about [4]_____ hair? That's different. There are lots of great colours.
C: No, I don't think I'd like that.
H: OK. How about [5]_____ sides? That's a very trendy style.
C: No, sorry.
H: OK. Look at these pictures. [6]_____ about this one?
C: Wow! I love that [7]_____ . That looks really cool.

Later ...
H: OK. Take a look. [8]_____ do you think?
C: It's perfect. Thanks!

LIVEWORKSHEETS

4.7 WRITING

A personal profile on a blog

1 Find six more mistakes in the profile. Underline them and write the correct words below.



Hi! I'm Luke

I have seventeen years old. I'm quite high – 1.82 metres – and I'm sporty and well-built. I've got short, dark hairs and green eyes.

I'm a very sociable person. I love meeting new people and going out with a group of friends. I play a lot of sports and I am very fit and strong. I'm not very serious. I enjoy laughing and joking. My friends say that I am funny but not very hard-working.

I've got a sister. She's youngest than me. She is fifteen years old. She's got dark hair but hers is long and wave. She's got big, brown eyes and she's quiet pretty. She's more serious from me and she does very well at school.

So, now you know something about me. And my sister.

am

1 _____ 3 _____ 5 _____

2 _____ 4 _____ 6 _____

2 Put the words in the correct order to make sentences.

very / I'm / slim / not *I'm not very slim.*

1 hair / medium-length / got / dark / I've

_____

2 friends / I've / say / My / beautiful / that / eyes / got

_____

3 serious / I'm / a / not / person / very

_____

4 I / enjoy / going / really / discos / don't / to

_____

5 is / than / brother / me / My / taller

_____

6 like / really / going / long / walks / for / I

_____

3 Complete the profile with one word in each gap. The first letters are given.

Hi!

I'm Abigail. I'm fifteen years o*ld*. I'm not [1]v_____ tall – I'm 1.56 metres. I've got medium-length, straight [2]h_____ and blue [3]e_____. I'm not a very sociable [4]p_____. I [5]e_____ being with my friends but I am shy when I meet new people. I'm clever [6]b_____ I'm not very confident. I don't know why. I love reading and taking photos. I've got a website with my photos on it. I haven't got any brothers or [7]s_____. I've got one cousin. His name is Gary. He's older [8]t_____ me – he's twenty-five. We don't meet very often so I don't [9]r_____ know him.

So, now you know something about me.

SHOW WHAT YOU'VE LEARNT

4 Julia is planning to put up her profile on a website for young people from all over the world to exchange emails in English. Julia is going to practise her English through writing emails herself, but she has asked you for help with her first email. Write her profile using the information below.

Name:	Julia
Age:	15
Height:	1.68m
Build:	not slim / not fat
Hair:	short, straight, brown
Eyes:	brown
Personality:	confident, positive, funny
Interests:	cycling, swimming
Family:	1 sister (Joanna) 18, tall, long brown hair, kind, sociable

Hi! My name's Julia ...



SHOW THAT YOU'VE CHECKED

Finished? Always check your writing. Can you tick √ everything on this list?

In my profile:

- I have included a description of Julia's appearance. ☐
- I have included information about her personality. ☐
- I have written about her interests. ☐
- I have described Julia's sister – Joanna. ☐
- I have used words such as: *very, really, quite.* ☐
- I have used comparative adjectives in the description to compare Julia and her sister. ☐
- I have used contractions, (e.g. *I'm / aren't / that's).* ☐
- I have checked my spelling. ☐
- My text is neat and clear. ☐

LIVEWORKSHEETS

49 SELF-CHECK

VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

1 Complete the text with one word in each gap. You can see a clue for the word in brackets and the first letter of each word.

The people I want to write about are my parents. They are very **p**ositive (not negative) people. They are **[1]m**_____**-a**_____ (not old and not young). My dad is **[2]t**_____ (not short) and well-built. He has got short, fair hair. My mum is **[3]q**_____ (not very) short and **[4]s**_____ (not fat). She has got long, **[5]d**_____ (not fair) hair and brown eyes. They are both good-looking.

/5

2 Match the words in the box with the definitions. There are four extra words.

boots	cheerful	kind	scarf	shy
sociable	socks	suit	tie	tracksuit

A sociable person likes meeting people and talking to them.

1 A _____ person is always happy and smiles a lot.
2 A _____ person doesn't find it easy to talk to other people.
3 A _____ is something you wear when you play sport.
4 A _____ is something you wear around your neck to keep it warm.
5 You wear _____ on your feet to keep them warm under your shoes.

/5

3 Complete the text with the correct forms of the adjectives in brackets.

It's up to you!

What do you think about these celebrities?

George Clooney vs Johnny Depp vs Leonardo DiCaprio — TALENTED

George Clooney is more talented than Johnny Depp. Leonardo DiCaprio is the most talented.

1 Lionel Messi vs Serena Williams vs Cristiano Ronaldo — ENERGETIC

_____

_____

2 Chris Rock vs Adam Sandler vs Will Ferrell — FUNNY

_____

_____

3 Taylor Swift vs Katy Perry vs Angelina Jolie — CREATIVE

_____

_____

4 Queen Elizabeth vs Oprah Winfrey vs Madonna — RELAXED

_____

_____

5 Daniel Day-Lewis vs Hugh Laurie — UNSOCIABLE

_____

/5

4 Complete the text with the correct form of the words from the box. There are two extra words.

boring	clever	confident	energetic	
friendly	generous	good	negative	

Dan and I are twins. We look exactly the same, but we're very different people. Dan is more confident than me – I'm a bit shy. Dan plays a lot of sport, and I don't, so you can say he's [1] _____ than me! But I like reading. He's also [2] _____ than I am – that's why everyone likes him and he has so many friends. I'm not unsociable – I just prefer to have a few really good friends.

Another difference is at school. I'm [3] _____ student in our year. I always win prizes for my exam results because they're [4] _____ ! So, my parents aren't happy that Dan gets B grades. They want to know why he can't get A grades like me. Maybe that's why he worries! Maybe my parents should be [5] _____ !

/5

5 Complete the dialogue with the correct form of *have to* + verb.

Alan: I'm going home. See you tomorrow.
Jeff: Are you going already? What time do you have to be (you/be) at home?
Alan: I can stay out longer but I'm just tired. [1] _____ (I/get up) early in the morning.
Jeff: Why? You haven't got a job.
Alan: I know but [2] _____ (my sister/catch) a train at 8 o'clock. [3] _____ (I/drive) her to the railway station.
Jeff: [4] _____ (You/not/take) her. She could go by bus.
Alan: She's got a heavy suitcase to carry. Anyway, the buses don't start until 8 on a Saturday.
Jeff: That's true. Why [5] _____ (she/leave) so early?
Alan: She's going to Spain. The plane leaves at 11.

/5

6 Choose the correct answers A–B.

She has got __ hair.
A brown, beautiful, long (B) beautiful, long, brown

1 My puppy has got a __ nose.
A little, cute B cute, little

2 Judy's got __ hair.
A short, straight, dark B dark, short, straight

3 Sally has got __ hair.
A nice, medium-length, wavy
B nice, wavy, medium-length

4 Harry has got __ eyes.
A blue, small B small, blue

5 My grandfather is seventy-two years old – he's got __ hair.
A grey, spiky B spiky, grey

/5

Total /30

LIVEWORKSHEETS

USE OF ENGLISH

7 Complete the text with the correct answers A–C.

Eton College is probably the C school in Britain. It is very old, but other schools are even older. So why do people know Eton better than other schools? Eton is famous because of the people who go there. When students leave the school, they are called 'Old Etonians'. Prince William and Prince Harry are Old Etonians. So is Tom Hiddleston, who plays Loki in the *Thor* and *Avengers* movies.

To get into the school, a student [1]__ pass an exam ... and be a boy. There are no girls at the school. The students wear a special uniform with a long jacket, called a morning coat, and a white [2]__ around their necks.

It is important for students at the school to work hard in class. Every year, the [3]__ students go to study at Oxford or Cambridge University. Sports are also important. Cricket is very popular in the summer but the boys [4]__ play that sport. They can choose something else if they prefer. Character is also important. Most Old Etonians are very [5]__ people who know what they want.

	A	B	C
	A famous	B more famous	(C) most famous
1	A have to	B doesn't have to	C has to
2	A tie	B shirt	C sweater
3	A most tolerant	B cleverest	C shyest
4	A don't have to	B doesn't have to	C have to
5	A confident	B well-built	C unsociable

/5

8 Choose the correct answers A–C.

Helen is ___ and has lots of friends.
A the least sociable
(B) quite sociable
C more sociable than

1 '___'
'She's short and has black hair.'
A What is she like?
B What does she like?
C What does she look like?

2 ___
'Yes, we do. Hurry up!'
A Are we leaving now?
B Do we have to leave now?
C Do we leave now?

3 ___ this hairstyle?
A What do you think
B How about
C How would you like

4 I think Alex is___ Paul.
A more kind than
B not kind as
C less kind than

5 ___ is difficult in the winter.
A Get up early
B Getting up early
C It's getting up early

/5

9 Complete each pair of sentences with the same word A–C.

Selena __ got a straight nose.
Daisy __ to go to work today.
A have (B) has C had

1 What time does the next train __ ?
In Britain, many young people __ home at the age of eighteen.
A go B leave C come

2 Mark and Becky want to __ married.
Where can a teenager __ a job?
A go B learn C get

3 Is Gary older __ his brother?
My school is farther from my house __ the park is.
A than B then C more

4 My friend Bob is __ worst driver in the world!
This is __ happiest day of my life!
A a B the C most

5 Do you __ the latest album by the Arctic Monkeys?
You don't __ to pay for the tickets – they're free.
A have B had C has

/5

10 Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first. Use between two and five words, including the word in capitals.

Frankie and Andy are tall, but Jack is taller. **THE**
Jack is *the tallest* of the three boys.

1 It's Sunday today, so we're not going to school. **HAVE**
We _____ to school today because it's Sunday.

2 Her eyes are brown and they're big. **GOT**
She _____ eyes.

3 Anna is funnier than Emma. **LESS**
Emma is _____ Anna.

4 Stan asks his parents before he goes out with his friends. **TO**
Stan _____ permission from his parents before he goes out with his friends.

5 Uncle Tom and his neighbour Kelly are going out for the first time. **GOING**
Uncle Tom and his neighbour Kelly _____ their first date.

/5

Total /20



LIVEWORKSHEETS