

1 Complete the sentence with the affirmative form of the verb in brackets.

- a I (drive) drive but my sister (cycle) _____
- b The Sun (rise) _____ in the east and (set) _____ in the west.
- c The Prime Minister (travel) _____ abroad in his own private aeroplane.
- d It (cost) _____ \$20 million to be a space tourist for one week in the International Space Station.
- e The European Commission (meet) _____ in Brussels.
- f My dad (read) _____ two books every week.
- g I (understand) _____ geography more than science.
- h My favourite TV programme (start) _____ at half past ten.
- i The teachers at our school (give) _____ us lots of homework.
- j We (like) _____ swimming because it's fun and good exercise.

2 Complete the sentence with the negative form of the verb in brackets.

Use contractions.

- a You (do) don't do any of the cooking!
- b My brother (play) _____ tennis because he (like) _____ it.
- c I (think) _____ that's a good idea.
- d Teachers (work) _____ at weekends.
- e The government (agree) _____ with the new EU laws.
- f We (want) _____ to see that film because it looks boring.
- g His mum (drive) _____ a fast car.
- h Those new mp3 players (be) _____ very expensive.
- i These birds (stay) _____ in the country during winter.
- j He (sing) _____ very well, does he?

3 Complete the sentence with the affirmative or negative form of the verb in brackets. Use contractions.

- a The plane (leave) leaves in half an hour but Nick (not / be) _____ at the airport yet.
- b My best friend (love) _____ science fiction films but they (not / interest) _____ me.
- c I (not / study) _____ chemistry because it (be) _____ difficult.
- d I (not / dance) _____ because I (look) _____ stupid.
- e The Sun (not / go) _____ round the Earth, the Earth (go) _____ round the Sun!
- f My new computer (do) _____ lots more things than my old one, and it (not / crash) _____
- g My dad (not / have) _____ any qualifications but he (have) _____ a really good job.
- h Fire (need) _____ oxygen to burn. It (not / burn) _____ without oxygen.
- i My teacher (not / own) _____ a mobile phone because some people think they (be) _____ bad for your health.
- j According to scientists, animals (live) _____ longer if they (not / eat) _____ too much.

4 Complete the text with the affirmative form of the verbs in brackets.

Emperor penguins **a** (live) live in the Antarctic. The sea **b** (provide) provides all their food, so they are good swimmers. They **c** (dive) dive under the water and **d** (hold) hold their breath for up to 20 minutes. When the weather is very cold, the penguins **e** (stand) stand in a group. This **f** (keep) keeps them warm. The Emperor is the only penguin that **g** (breed) breeds in winter in Antarctica. Each female **h** (lay) lays one egg in May or June. They then **i** (return) return to the sea to feed. Each male then **j** (stand) stands with an egg on his feet. His feet **k** (keep) keep the egg warm. He **l** (sleep) sleeps most of the time and **m** (eat) eats no food for about 65 days. When the egg **n** (hatch) hatches, the female **o** (come) comes back and **p** (find) finds her mate. Now the females **q** (feed) feed the young penguins. The male **r** (spend) spends his time eating. After a few weeks, the male **s** (return) returns to the family, and then both parents **t** (look after) look after the chick.



GLOSSARY

5 Complete the text with the negative form of the verbs in brackets.

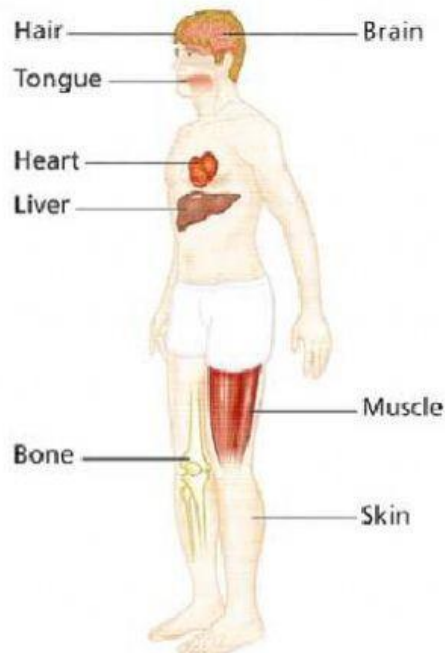
ROMEO AND JULIET

Two families, the Montagues and Capulets, live in Verona, Italy, but they **a** (get on) don't get on with each other. Romeo, son of Montague, thinks he is in love with Rosaline, but unfortunately she **b** (love) doesn't love him. He goes to see her at a party at the house of his enemy Capulet, but there he sees Juliet, Capulet's daughter. She **c** (know) doesn't know his name because he has a **mask**. Tybalt, one of the Capulet family, tries to fight with Romeo, but Capulet **d** (allow) doesn't allow this. However, Tybalt **e** (agree) doesn't agree with him, and **f** (forgive) doesn't forgive Romeo for coming to the house. Romeo manages to talk to Juliet, and he kisses her. They **g** (understand) don't understand that their families are enemies. When Romeo learns the truth, he **h** (care) doesn't care that his love for Juliet could be very dangerous. Later he goes back to the house and stands in the garden. Juliet is standing on the balcony talking to herself about Romeo, but **i** (see) doesn't see him below in the garden. After he talks to her, they soon show their love for each other, and agree to get married. However, they **j** (realize) don't realize that a terrible tragedy is about to happen.

GLOSSARY

6 Complete the question using the verb in brackets. Check the factual answers on page 208.

- Do bones stop growing? (stop)
- How much water _____ the brain _____ ? (contain)
- _____ you _____ hair on your tongue? (have)
- How many square metres _____ an adult's skin _____ ? (cover)
- _____ hair _____ faster in hot weather? (grow)
- How long _____ the heart _____ to pump blood around the body? (take)
- _____ muscles _____ or push? (pull)
- Which vitamin _____ the liver _____ ? (produce)
- How many times a day _____ you _____ in and out? (breathe)



7 Complete the text with the affirmative, negative or question form of the verbs in brackets.

What **a** (do) _____ does the body _____ do to protect itself? Your body **b** (prevent) _____ harmful microorganisms entering and causing harm. The skin, for example, **c** (allow) _____ microorganisms to enter. Hairs and mucus in your nose **d** (catch) _____ invaders, and then you **e** (push) _____ the mucus out when you cough, sneeze or blow your nose. Enzymes and acids in the body, and white blood cells also **f** (destroy) _____ bacteria. **g** (help) _____ antibiotics _____ ? Doctors **h** (use) _____ antibiotic drugs to fight bacterial infections, but antibiotics **i** (work) _____ against viruses. This is why doctors **j** (give) _____ antibiotics to patients with a common cold or flu.



How **k** (work) _____ immunization _____ ? Immunization (or vaccination) is another way of protecting the body, by injecting the body with dead or inactive microorganisms. After vaccination, the body **l** (start) _____ to make antibodies that destroy the microorganism. Because the microorganisms in the vaccination are not dangerous, the person **m** (get) _____ ill. When they **n** (come) _____ into contact with a live (dangerous) micro organism, then the antibodies **o** (destroy) _____ the infection before it makes them ill.

GLOSSARY

EXTENSION ACTIVITY

- Make a list of five facts from this unit which interest or surprise you.
- Write ten sentences about your routines and habits.