



VOCABULARY 1: Use the words from the box to complete the sentences. There are some words you don't need to use.

senior citizen • middle aged • adolescence • baby • old age • death • birth
• teenager

1. We're celebrating the _____ of our new sister.
2. I was very sad at the _____ of my aunt.
3. _____ is a difficult time for many people. They aren't children, but they aren't adults either.
4. When you're sitting on the bus, you should always offer your seat to a _____.
5. It's important to look after your parents in their _____.

Complete the definitions with one word.

graduate pensioner infant twin tween toddler orphan

1. A _____ has a sister or brother with the same birth date.
2. An _____ is a child with no parents.
3. When you finish university you are a _____.
4. After you retire, you become a _____ and get money from the government.
5. A _____ is a child between two and four.
6. An _____ is a child in its first year.
7. A _____ is a child who is not yet a teenager (about 10-12 years old).

Match the halves to form sentences.

they don't want to get married at the moment. she never wants to get married.

my parents got divorced and I live with my mum.

she's my sister Elizabeth's daughter. my mum got married again.

he separated from his wife legally last year.

his parents didn't want any more children.

1. I've got a stepfather because

2. My aunt is 50 and single because

3. She's my niece because

4. Paul is an only child because

5. I come from a one-parent family because

6. Peter is my cousin's partner, not her husband, because

7. Samuel is divorced because

PRESENT SIMPLE AND PRESENT CONTINUOUS:

Read and select the CORRECT SENTENCES.

1. Are you writting your essay at the moment?

2. She does have her books with her today?

3. Do you studying for your exam now?

4. Why are you and Joe walking to school today?

5. Do your brother plays in the basketball team?

6. My cousin studies at this school.

7. My sister and I are having two bikes at the moment.

8. A: What do you do now?

B: I listen to my MP3 player.

9. Does your parents work at the hospital?

10. I am loving listening to music.

ARTICLES

Complete the sentences using A/AN/THE/ - (no article)

1. teacher in the photo looks very clever.
2. My brother has got new mobile phone!
3. What's title of that song?
4. He works for organisation that helps people.
5. boy behind you is Paul's cousin.
6. What's on TV? Can you pass remote control?



UNIT 2

GATEWAY B1

CRIME

Complete the sentences using words from the box.

burglar • mugger • pirate • robber • shoplifter • thief • vandal

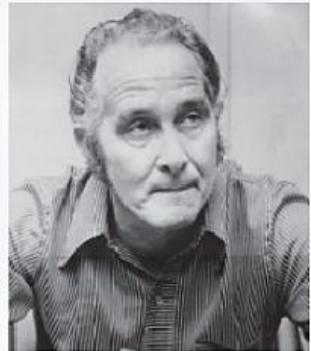
1. The stole money from our home.
2. The police arrested a group of who were breaking shop windows last night.
3. A attacked an old woman last night and took her handbag and watch.
4. Small shops lose thousands of pounds a year because of .
5. make thousands of illegal copies of DVDs.
6. The stole televisions from the shop.
7. Criminals made thousands of dollars last month in seven bank .

PAST SIMPLE

Complete with the past form of the verbs in the box.

become • catch • go • not have • steal

Ronnie Biggs famous in 1963 for his part in the Great Train Robbery. A gang of criminals 2.6 million pounds from a train. Biggs a big part in the crime, but the police him and he to prison.



change • escape • leave • recognise • work

Two years later he to Paris and his appearance. In 1970 he France. Then, in Australia, he in a TV studio, but a reporter him.

PAST CONTINUOUS

Complete the sentences using the past continuous form.

do • do • feel • have • not feel • sit • talk • visit

Helen: I rang you at 8 pm last night, but there was no answer. What you ?

Luke: My mum and I my grandmother in hospital.

Helen: Why was she in hospital?

Luke: Yesterday morning she well, so we called the doctor and he said that she needed to go to hospital.

Helen: What she last night when you visited her?

Luke: She on a chair, not lying in bed. All the patients dinner and they and laughing. She looked OK. When my mum phoned the hospital this morning, she much better.

Helen: That's good news.



VOCABULARY

Countries and languages. Select the CORRECT SENTENCES.

1. In Russia they speak German.
2. In Switzerland people speak Swiss.
3. People from Bulgaria are Bulgarese.
4. People from Egypt speak Arabian.
5. Argentinian people speak Spanish.
6. In Turkey they speak French.
7. In Brazil they speak Spanish.
8. Austrian people are from Germany.

GRAMMAR: Much, many, a lot, a few, a little

Complete the sentences with the words from the box.

much many a lot a few a little

1. I don't have grapes left – only two.
2. There's only milk in the fridge.
3. There are of students at my school. It's really big.
4. I don't really have free time at the moment.
5. I've got ideas for the project, but it's a really difficult topic.



VOCABULARY:

Look at the pictures and complete the sentences.



1. He's got a
 hand.



2. He's got a
.



3. His finger
.



4. She's got a
 in her leg.



5. She's got a
 leg.

GRAMMAR: PRESENT PERFECT

Complete the sentences using the present perfect form.

1. I think I (break) my ankle.

2. I (be) here for a few hours.

3. Sarah (do) her homework. Here it is.

4. Alfie and Holly (live) in Paris for two years.

5. We (buy) a dog.

6. My dad (paint) this room green. It looks great!

7. Sam (have) this watch since he was 12.



VOCABULARY: TV PROGRAMMES

Look at the pictures and complete the name of the TV programmes.

documentary • the news • film • advert • drama • game show • chat show
• cartoon



Complete the sentences using the words in the box.

remote channels off live series turn

1. ABC, CBS and Fox are American TV .

2. *Game of Thrones* and *CSI* are popular TV .

3. When you don't want to watch the TV, switch it .

4. When people are bored, they often the TV on.

5. I don't want to watch this programme, but I don't want to get up. Pass me the control.

6. Some chat shows are programmes and you never know what will happen.

GRAMMAR: COMPARATIVE AND SUPERLATIVE FORMS

1. Smartphones are now (cheap) than before.
2. This year is (hot) than last year.
3. This will be (frequent) in the future.
4. London is (far) from Moscow than Berlin.
5. That was the (bad) day of my life!
6. Television is one of the (popular) forms of entertainment.
7. The (important) influence on television recently has been technology.
8. Tablets are (good) than laptops.

TOO & ENOUGH

Complete the sentences with the correct word.

1. He's 50. He's old to be a professional football player.
2. When you're 14, you aren't old to drive.
3. I can't buy that computer. It's £600 and I've only got £450. It's too .
4. She plays the guitar really well. She's enough to become a professional musician.
5. Those shoes are size ten and your feet are size eight. They're too for you.