

## Geographical features

1 Write these words under the correct photo.

cave cliff coast glacier ocean  
rainforest stream valley



1 Stream



2 glacier



3 valley



4 cave



5 rainforest



6 coast



7 ocean



8 cliff

2 **3.2** Complete the sentences with the words from Exercise 1. Then listen and check your answers.

- My aunt lives in a house on the coast and swims in the ocean every morning.
- There are 427 different types of mammals in the Amazon rainforest.
- There was a deep valley between the two mountains.
- We filled our bottles with water from the stream.
- Many tourists visit Antarctica to see its huge glaciers.
- Don't stand so close to the edge of the cliff! It's dangerous.
- In 1940, four boys discovered some amazing paintings in a cave in Lascaux, France.

## Climate change

3 Read the text about renewable energy. Then match 1–5 with a–e to make collocations about the environment.

- |             |          |           |
|-------------|----------|-----------|
| 1 climate   | <u>e</u> | a fuels   |
| 2 fossil    | <u>a</u> | b energy  |
| 3 renewable | <u>b</u> | c power   |
| 4 solar     | <u>c</u> | d station |
| 5 power     | <u>d</u> | e change  |

## Renewable energy

Humans use a lot of energy. We travel by car, train or bus; we want our houses to be a comfortable temperature; we build big factories that need electricity and big power stations to produce electricity. But our need for energy has created a problem – climate change. One of the causes of climate change is our use of fossil fuels. When we burn these fuels, the Earth's atmosphere gets warmer. However, there are other sources of energy. Renewable energy uses energy sources that will never run out, such as the sun, the wind or water. Some countries, like Scotland, Costa Rica and Iceland, get nearly 100% of their energy from these sources and Morocco is building the world's largest solar power farm in the Sahara Desert. In the future, perhaps we will stop using fossil fuels completely.

4 Match the sentences (1–5) with a sentence that naturally follows (a–e).

- Renewable energy is very important. e
  - Humans are getting most of their energy from fossil fuels. c
  - Many people think climate change is a big problem. d
  - Solar power is available everywhere. b
  - Power stations are often huge. a
- a We produce most of our electricity in them.  
b We get it from the sun and it is very easy to produce.  
c The use of these is one of the causes of climate change.  
d The temperature of the Earth and sea has gone up by about 1% in the last 100 years.  
e It is the power we get from the sun, wind and sea.

## your ideas

- Do you use renewable energy for anything in your house?
- What renewable energy do you see where you live?



## Environment verbs

## 1 Match the verbs (1–8) with the definitions (a–h).

- |                    |   |
|--------------------|---|
| 1 break <b>g</b>   | a bring together                                |
| 2 collect <b>a</b> | b stop from happening                           |
| 3 destroy <b>h</b> | c arrive at a particular place                  |
| 4 prevent <b>b</b> | d continue to live                              |
| 5 reach <b>c</b>   | e take away                                     |
| 6 remove <b>e</b>  | f start an organisation                         |
| 7 set up <b>f</b>  | g separate into smaller pieces                  |
| 8 survive <b>d</b> | h damage something so badly that it can't exist |

## 2 Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs from Exercise 1.

## The Great Garbage Patch

In the middle of the North Pacific Ocean, there's a huge area of rubbish. It's more than twice the size of Texas and it's full of plastic. Most plastic is not biodegradable. This means that it doesn't wear out, it just <sup>1</sup> breaks into smaller and smaller pieces. This plastic rubbish <sup>2</sup> destroys a lot of marine life. Fish, birds and turtles eat the small pieces of plastic and become very ill. The plastic also <sup>3</sup> prevents the sunlight from <sup>4</sup> reaching marine plants under the water. These plants can't <sup>5</sup> survive without sunlight, so they die. However, there is some good news. A few years ago, a young inventor called Boyan Slat <sup>6</sup> set up an organisation called The Ocean Cleanup. They have designed a piece of equipment that <sup>7</sup> collects up the plastic from the ocean. People then put the plastic onto a ship, which takes it to a recycling centre. With this device, Boyan hopes to <sup>8</sup> remove about 8,800 tons of plastic per year (for the first five years) from the ocean.

## Prepositions (1)

## 3 Complete the sentences with these prepositions

at before from in into onto over to

- We're going to set up an eco club soon – we hope to do it before the end of term.
- I have been using solar power for over a decade now. Twelve years, in fact.
- In Iceland, you can explore many natural features, from caves to glaciers.
- They have turned this land into a wind farm.
- The stream goes from the top of the mountain to the bottom of the valley.
- Species from the rainforest have appeared in people's garden ponds.
- Bacteria on animals can get onto our hands.
- I'm busy working on a project about the environment at the moment.

## your ideas

- Plastic pollution isn't the only problem in our oceans. What other problems can you think of?
- Think about your daily life. How much plastic do you use? How can you use less plastic?





## Present simple and present continuous

1 Match the sentences (1–4) with the uses of the present simple (a–d).

- 1 Water **boils** at 100°C. **c**
- 2 His sister **works** at the sports centre. **b**
- 3 The library **opens** at ten o'clock tomorrow. **d**
- 4 I always **do** my homework on Saturday mornings. **a**

We use the present simple for ...

- a habits and repeated actions.
- b permanent situations.
- c scientific facts.
- d future actions based on timetables and schedules.

2 Match the sentences (1–5) with the uses of the present continuous (a–e).

- 1 She's **always borrowing** my clothes! **d**
- 2 What **are you doing** at the weekend? **c**
- 3 My brother's **studying** to be an architect. **b**
- 4 I can't speak to you now, I'm **having** dinner. **a**
- 5 Families **are becoming** smaller and smaller these days. **e**

We use the present continuous for ...

- a actions happening now.
- b temporary situations.
- c future plans.
- d annoying habits.
- e changing and developing situations in the present.

▶ Grammar reference 1.1, p161

## Stative verbs

3 Read the sentences and underline the verbs. Then choose the correct option to complete the rule.

- 1 Federico loves his new school.
- 2 We understand the problem now.
- 3 This food tastes delicious.
- 4 Who owns the big house opposite the park?

Some verbs, e.g. *like, hate, be, belong* and *know* are stative verbs. They describe states and not actions. We don't use these verbs in **simple / continuous** forms.

4 Some verbs can be used as either stative or action verbs, but the meaning is different. Match the sentences (1–2) with the correct meaning of *think* (a–b).

- 1 She **thinks** that firefighters are very brave.
  - 2 She's **thinking** of joining the fire service.
- a to describe the act of thinking  
b to give an opinion

## LOOK!

We can use both *have* and *have got* for possession. *I have / have got two sisters.* The meaning is the same, but *have got* is more informal. We usually use *have* in formal texts.

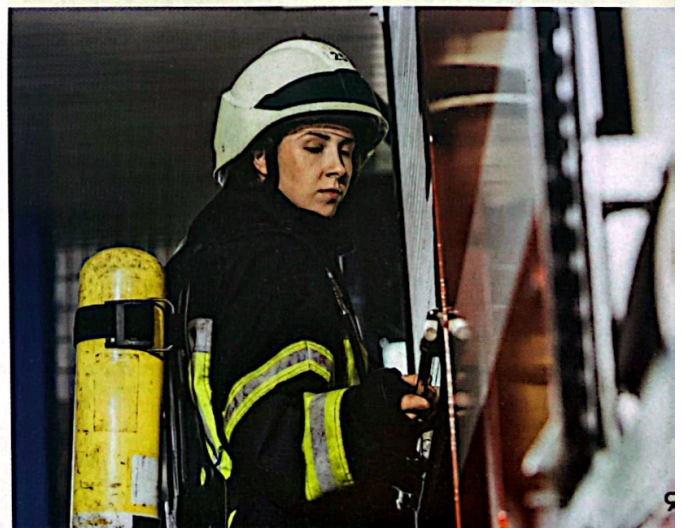
▶ Grammar reference 1.2, p161

5 Choose the correct option to complete the sentences.

- 1 Be quiet! Why are you be / are you being so noisy today?
- 2 Where does she work? I'm not remembering / don't remember what her job is.
- 3 Tatiana works / is working at her uncle's office this week.
- 4 Karl isn't feeling well. He's seeing / He sees the doctor later today.
- 5 Bella is looking like / looks like her aunt.
- 6 Sometimes take / I'm taking the bus to school.
- 7 Li Na visits / is visiting her grandparents every weekend.
- 8 Why do you think are you thinking the children are jealous of each other?

6 Complete the text with the present simple or present continuous form of the verb.

At the moment I <sup>1</sup> am studying (study) to be an architect at university. The course <sup>2</sup> is (be) five years long and I <sup>3</sup> finish / am finishing (finish) in June next year. I <sup>4</sup> love (love) my course, although we <sup>5</sup> have (have) a lot of work! I <sup>6</sup> go (go) to lectures every day and as well as that, right now I <sup>7</sup> am working (work) on a special project with some other students. We <sup>8</sup> are designing (design) a new building for the university eco club. I <sup>9</sup> am sharing (share) a house with two other students at the moment. I <sup>10</sup> like (like) them, but they <sup>11</sup> are always leaving (always / leave) their dirty plates in the kitchen – it's really annoying!





## Past simple

1 Look at the verbs in bold. Match the sentences (1–3) with the uses of the past simple (a–c).

- Rachel **went** to the shops, **bought** a pizza and **took** it home. **b**
- I **prepared** supper last night. **c**
- James **had** a tuna sandwich every day for lunch when he was at school. **a**

We use the past simple ...

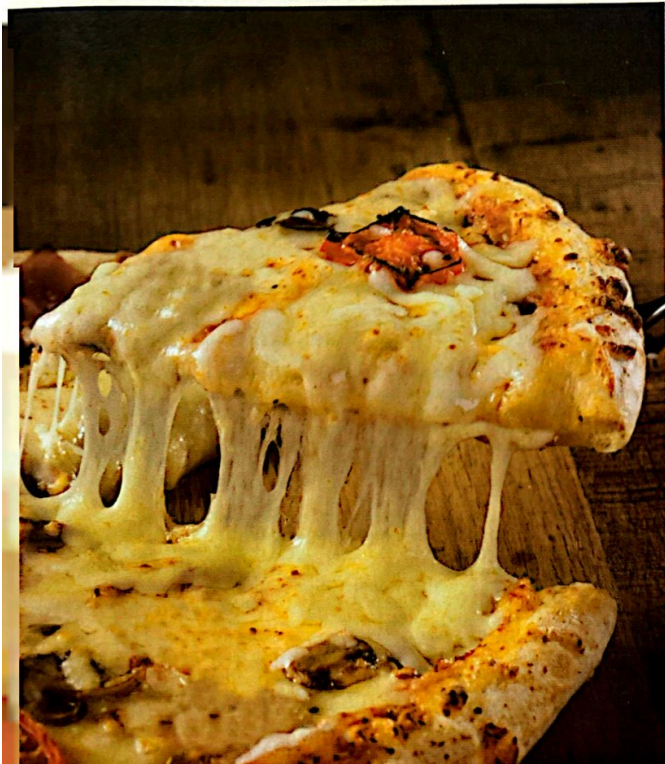
- a for past routines and habits.
- b for actions that happened one after the other in the past.
- c for actions or situations that started and finished in the past.

➤ Grammar reference 2.1, p163

2 Complete the text with the past simple form of the verbs.

### A giant pizza!

Pizza as we know it now <sup>1</sup> started (start) in Italy as a Neapolitan pie with tomato. Today, it's so popular that there's even a World Pizza Championship, which takes place every year in Italy. People also try to break the record for the largest pizza. In California, in 2017, pizza chefs <sup>2</sup> worked (work) together for many hours to make a record-breaking pizza. It <sup>3</sup> was (be) two kilometres long! They <sup>4</sup> used (use) more than 2,200 kilograms of cheese and 1,300 kilograms of sauce! The chefs <sup>5</sup> ate (eat) some of it and they also <sup>6</sup> gave (give) more than 20,000 pieces of pizza to homeless people.



## Past continuous

3 Look at the verbs in bold. Match the sentences (1–4) with the uses of the past continuous (a–d).

- Yasmin **was watching** TV while her dad **was cooking** dinner. **b**
- It **was raining**, the wind **was blowing** and we **were shaking** from the cold. **d**
- I **was making** breakfast at six o'clock this morning. **a**
- Lin **was preparing** lunch when the phone rang. **c**

We use the past continuous ...

- a for an action that was in progress at a point in time in the past.
- b for two or more actions that were in progress at the same time in the past.
- c for an action that was in progress in the past that was interrupted by another action.
- d to give background information in a story.

### REMEMBER

We don't use stative verbs in the continuous form.

➤ Grammar reference 2.2, p163

4 Write sentences using the past continuous.

- A: What / you / do / at one o'clock / on Monday?  
**What were you doing at 1?**  
 B: I / eat / my lunch / and / listen to / the radio  
**I was eating my lunch & listening ...**
- This time last week / we / grill / burgers / in my aunt's garden  
**... we were grilling ...**
- Candice / not / dance / at the party / because / she / serve / food / to the guests  
**... wasn't dancing / she was serving ...**
- Maria and Alfred / argue / about the best pizza toppings / for hours / last night  
**... were arguing ...**

5 Complete the sentences with the past simple or past continuous form of the verbs.

- We finished (finish) cleaning the kitchen and then we ate (eat) some ice cream.
- Did Lumila (Ludmila / call) you while you were watching (watch) the cookery show on TV?
- My mum cooked (cook) the dinner on Saturday because Dad was (be) ill.
- Daisy and Tom were making (make) biscuits when Marcus walked (walk) into the kitchen.
- I didn't fry (not / fry) the burgers for last night's supper; I grilled (grill) them.
- Dee was tidying (tidy) the kitchen while Pete was helping (help) Dan with his homework.



## Present perfect simple

1 Read the sentences (1–4). Choose the correct options to complete the rule.

- The scientist has won many prizes. **b**
- The students have just completed their project. **a**
- I don't know how to use the camera because I haven't read the instructions. **c**
- I've lost my water bottle. **d**

We form the present perfect simple with the correct form of **have / be** and the **infinitive / past participle** of the main verb.

2 Match the sentences in Exercise 1 (1–4) with the uses of the present perfect simple (a–d).

- a actions that have just finished
- b experiences and achievements
- c actions that happened in the past but have results that affect the present
- d actions that happened in the past but we don't know or say when

Grammar reference 3.1, p163

3 Complete the sentences with the present perfect simple or the past simple form of the verbs.

- Jan has had (have) two holidays this year. In March, she travelled (travel) to India and in July she went (go) to Scotland.
- My brother has just bought (buy) a new smartphone and he never stops looking at it!
- A lot of things have changed (change) since I studied (study) climate change at college.

## Present perfect continuous

4 Read the sentences (1–3). Choose the correct option to complete the rule.

- He is hot because he has been walking fast. **b**
- I've been learning about climate change. **a**
- The explorers have been travelling through the rainforest for ten months. **c**

We form the present perfect continuous with the correct form of **have / be**, **+ being / been** and the **infinitive / ing form** of the main verb.

5 Match the sentences in Exercise 4 (1–3) with the uses of the present perfect continuous (a–c).

- a actions that began in the past and continue now, or have happened repeatedly until now
- b actions that continued for a period of time and have finished but that have results that affect the present
- c to say how long actions have continued for

### REMEMBER

We don't use the present perfect continuous when we mention the number of times an action occurred or when we mention quantities. We use the present perfect simple, e.g. *Dan has eaten five biscuits this morning.*

Grammar reference 3.2, p164

6 Choose the correct option to complete the sentences.

- Solar power has become / became cheaper over the last twenty years.
- Climate change has caused / caused many glaciers to melt.
- The Earth has been getting / has got warmer for about a hundred years.
- The fisherman has been catching / has caught 50 kilos of fish since yesterday.

7 Complete the text with the present perfect simple, the present perfect continuous or the past simple form of the verbs.



### Icebergs

Every year about 10,000–15,000 icebergs form around the world. Modern ships have technology that shows where the icebergs are, but in the past icebergs <sup>1</sup> were (be) one of the biggest dangers in the sea. In the last 200 years, many ships <sup>2</sup> have sunk (sink) after hitting icebergs. The famous *Titanic* <sup>3</sup> hit (hit) an iceberg in 1912 and many people <sup>4</sup> died (die). Because of this accident, thirteen countries <sup>5</sup> formed (form) the International Ice Patrol in 1914. Ever since then, this organisation <sup>6</sup> has been giving (give) information to ships about icebergs. This information <sup>7</sup> has probably saved (probably / save) many lives.