

# 4

# Home

## Vocabulary

### A

## Describing houses and homes


*I can describe houses and homes.*

1 Complete the types of home with *a, e, i, o* and *u*.

- 1 m \_ ns \_ \_ n
- 2 f \_ rmh \_ \_ s \_
- 3 v \_ ll \_
- 4 m \_ b \_ l \_ h \_ m \_
- 5 fl \_ t
- 6 b \_ ng \_ l \_ w
- 7 h \_ \_ s \_ b \_ \_ t
- 8 t \_ rr \_ c \_ d h \_ \_ s \_
- 9 s \_ m \_ - d \_ t \_ ch \_ d h \_ \_ s \_
- 10 th \_ tch \_ d \_ c \_ tt \_ g \_
- 11 d \_ t \_ ch \_ d h \_ \_ s \_

2 Look at the picture and complete the labels.

- |                       |                        |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 1 f _ _ _ _           | 10 s _ _ _ _ d _ _ _ _ |
| 2 e _ _ _ _           | 11 p _ _ _ _           |
| 3 b _ _ _ _           | 12 l _ _ _ _           |
| 4 s _ _ _ _           | 13 p _ _ _ _           |
| 5 g _ _ _ _           | 14 p _ _ _ _           |
| 6 b _ _ _ _           | 15 d _ _ _ _           |
| 7 f _ _ _ _ b _ _ _ _ | 16 g _ _ _ _           |
| 8 p _ _ _ _           | 17 h _ _ _ _           |
| 9 c _ _ _ _           |                        |

3  117 Listen to someone describing their ideal home.

Complete the description with the missing words.

My ideal home is in the city. It's a <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ flat, in an <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_, modern building in a <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_. It's <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ for shops, restaurants and cinemas. Inside, it isn't at all <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_. In fact, it's very <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_.

4 Write a short description of your ideal home. Include the information below. Use words from exercises 1 and 2 and phrases from exercise 3 to help you.

- Where is it?
- What type of home is it?
- Rooms and other features
- Adjectives to describe it

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## Comparison

I can make comparisons using a variety of structures.

## 1 Complete the sentences with a double comparative.

- The weather is getting *colder and colder*. (cold)
- This area is becoming \_\_\_\_\_ . (popular)
- Jimmy is getting \_\_\_\_\_ . (tall)
- Petrol was getting \_\_\_\_\_ . (expensive)
- Maria is becoming \_\_\_\_\_ . (confident)
- The film just got \_\_\_\_\_ . (silly)

## 2 Put the words in the correct order.

- I thought / longer / The journey was / than  
\_\_\_\_\_
- more spacious / The flat was / than / appeared / it  
\_\_\_\_\_
- in Greece / hotter / it was / The weather here is / than  
\_\_\_\_\_
- much more / it used to be / The house is / dilapidated / than  
\_\_\_\_\_
- than / My grandad is / when he was a young man / shorter now  
\_\_\_\_\_
- as popular as / it was / five years ago / This area isn't  
\_\_\_\_\_

## 3 Complete the sentence halves with the comparative form of the adjectives and adverbs in brackets. Then match 1–5 with a–e.

- The \_\_\_\_\_ (long) I work,
  - The \_\_\_\_\_ (spacious) the house,
  - The \_\_\_\_\_ (fast) you drive,
  - The \_\_\_\_\_ (carefully) you check your work,
  - The \_\_\_\_\_ (long) you keep him waiting,
- a the \_\_\_\_\_ (expensive) it will be.  
b the \_\_\_\_\_ (impatient) he'll become.  
c the \_\_\_\_\_ (few) mistakes you make.  
d the \_\_\_\_\_ (likely) you are to have an accident.  
e the \_\_\_\_\_ (tired) I feel.

## 4 Write superlative sentences with the present perfect.

- this / good / book / I / ever / read  
This is the best book I've ever read.
- this / remote / region of the UK / I / ever / visit  
\_\_\_\_\_
- those / expensive / jeans / I / ever / buy  
\_\_\_\_\_
- that / charming / cottage / I / ever / stay in  
\_\_\_\_\_
- this / lively / area of town / I / ever / live in  
\_\_\_\_\_
- that / pretty / flower bed / I / ever / see  
\_\_\_\_\_

5 Complete the sentences with *less*, *the least*, *fewer*, or *the fewest*.

- The kitchen is \_\_\_\_\_ spacious room in the house.
- My flat is \_\_\_\_\_ conveniently located than yours.
- This house has got \_\_\_\_\_ rooms of the three we've looked at.
- Which costs \_\_\_\_\_, the semi-detached house or the terraced house?
- This is \_\_\_\_\_ popular area of the city.
- Which room has got \_\_\_\_\_ furniture, the dining room, living room, or kitchen?
- There are \_\_\_\_\_ flowers in the flower bed this year than last.
- Wales is \_\_\_\_\_ remote than the north of Scotland.

## 6 Complete the sentences with the comparative and superlative form of the adverbs in brackets.

- Dan drives \_\_\_\_\_ than Ed, but Sam drives \_\_\_\_\_ of all. (slow)
- Amy works \_\_\_\_\_ than Kate, but Frances works \_\_\_\_\_. (hard)
- Adam speaks French \_\_\_\_\_ than Jason, but Chris speaks \_\_\_\_\_. (fluently)
- Jed walks \_\_\_\_\_ than Fred, but Tom walks \_\_\_\_\_. (fast)
- Ed writes \_\_\_\_\_ than Fran, but Susan writes \_\_\_\_\_. (good)



## Young and homeless

I can recognise paraphrases of simple verbs in a recording.

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1 Complete the paraphrases with the words below.

effort eye get give hand have  
life make time touch turn word

- to try hard  
= to \_\_\_\_\_ a big \_\_\_\_\_
- to contact somebody  
= to \_\_\_\_\_ in \_\_\_\_\_ with somebody
- to ignore something  
= to \_\_\_\_\_ a blind \_\_\_\_\_ to something
- to talk to somebody  
= to \_\_\_\_\_ a \_\_\_\_\_ with somebody
- to enjoy yourself a lot  
= to have the \_\_\_\_\_ of your \_\_\_\_\_
- to help somebody  
= to \_\_\_\_\_ somebody a \_\_\_\_\_

Listening Strategy 1

When you listen to a recording, remember that many ideas will be expressed differently in the task. For example, a simple verb in the task may be expressed by a phrase in the recording: *sleep well* → *get a good night's sleep*.

2 **1.18** Read Listening Strategy 1. Then listen to four people and circle the correct summaries.

- For the past two weeks, speaker 1 has been \_\_\_\_\_.  
a sleeping well  
b sleeping badly
- He's got a new neighbour, but speaker 2 hasn't \_\_\_\_\_.  
a seen him  
b spoken to him
- Speaker 3's husband is in the mountains and nobody can \_\_\_\_\_.  
a find him  
b phone him
- Speaker 4 couldn't take part in the race, although he really \_\_\_\_\_ to be fit for it.  
a tried  
b expected

Listening Strategy 2

Pay attention to whether the language you hear is formal or informal. This can be an important clue to the context.

3 Read Listening Strategy 2. Match the phrases (1–6) with similar meanings (a–f). Then circle the formal phrase in each pair.

- |   |                      |
|---|----------------------|
| 1 increase sharply <input type="checkbox"/> | a gain employment    |
| 2 need help <input type="checkbox"/>        | b at the moment      |
| 3 find a job <input type="checkbox"/>       | c a high priority    |
| 4 currently <input type="checkbox"/>        | d go up a lot        |
| 5 very important <input type="checkbox"/>   | e suggest something  |
| 6 make a proposal <input type="checkbox"/>  | f require assistance |

4 **1.19** Listen to three recordings. Which two are formal? Which formal phrases from exercise 3 did they include?

Recording number \_\_\_\_\_ is formal and includes the formal phrases:

- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

Recording number \_\_\_\_\_ is formal and includes the formal phrases:

- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

5 **1.19** Listen again and circle the correct answers.

- In recording 1, we hear a man  
a asking for a form to complete.  
b asking for help in completing a form.  
c returning a form that he has completed.
- In recording 2, what is the main intention of the speaker?  
a To persuade people to make donations to a charity.  
b To advise people against giving money to homeless people on the street.  
c To suggest ways of helping homeless people which do not cost money.
- In recording 3, when the speaker took part in the Big Sleep Out, she  
a felt much colder than she had expected.  
b did not feel as cold as her friends.  
c did not feel as cold as she had expected.

# Imaginary situations

*I can talk about imaginary situations and things I would like to change.*

## 1 Complete the second conditional sentences with the correct form of the verbs below.

not believe do get give make not spend work

- Your exam results would be much better if you \_\_\_\_\_ a bit harder.
- If you moved to a new city, you \_\_\_\_\_ friends really quickly.
- Homelessness wouldn't be such a big problem if the government \_\_\_\_\_ more to help.
- I'd finish the housework a lot faster if you \_\_\_\_\_ me a hand with it!
- Would she remember me if I \_\_\_\_\_ in touch after so many years?
- You'd have more time for schoolwork if you \_\_\_\_\_ so long playing computer games.
- If I told you the truth, you \_\_\_\_\_ me.



## 2 Complete the dialogue with the past simple and *would* + base form.

- Tim** I think we're lost. If this <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (be) the right path, we <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (be) there by now.
- Paul** So which path should we be on?
- Tim** If I <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (know) that, we <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (not be) lost!
- Paul** If you <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (have) your phone with you, we <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (be able to) look at a map.
- Tim** We decided not to bring our phones, remember? A weekend without technology ...
- Paul** I know. I <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (not be) so worried if we <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (not be) so far from home. Next time, we should bring our phones, but only use them in an emergency.
- Tim** If you <sup>9</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (bring) your phone with you, you <sup>10</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (use) it all the time. You're addicted!

## 3 Rewrite the sentences. Use the second conditional.

- Our house doesn't have a big garden, so we have to play football in the park.  
If our house had a big garden, we wouldn't have to play football in the park.
  - I don't live in a detached house, so I can't play my music really loud.  
\_\_\_\_\_
  - We don't have a nine-bedroom mansion, so we don't invite lots of friends and family to stay.  
\_\_\_\_\_
  - Our flat is small, so my parents don't allow me to have a pet.  
\_\_\_\_\_
  - I don't close my bedroom shutters at night, so I wake up early in the morning.  
\_\_\_\_\_
  - They haven't got a fence. Their dog keeps running away.  
\_\_\_\_\_
  - They aren't interested in gardening. Their flower beds are a mess.  
\_\_\_\_\_
  - I share a bedroom with my brother. I can't watch TV at night.  
\_\_\_\_\_
  - Our house is near an airport. It's noisy in the garden.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- ## 4 Complete the sentences with the past simple or *would* + base form, depending on the meaning.
- Our neighbours have still got my badminton net. I wish they \_\_\_\_\_ (give) it back!
  - I can't work with the TV so loud. I wish you \_\_\_\_\_ (turn) it down!
  - I love that new phone, but it's really expensive. If only it \_\_\_\_\_ (be) cheaper!
  - Unfortunately, I don't see my cousins very often. I wish they \_\_\_\_\_ (live) closer.
  - I want to go to bed, but our guests are still here. If only they \_\_\_\_\_ (leave)!
  - I wish it \_\_\_\_\_ (be) Friday today.
  - I really want to go skiing tomorrow. If only it \_\_\_\_\_ (snow) tonight!



**do, make and take**

I can use 'do', 'make' and 'take' correctly.

1 Complete the phrases with *do, make* and *take*.

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_ a look at something / a picture / a photo  
 2 \_\_\_\_\_ an appointment / up your mind  
 3 \_\_\_\_\_ yoga / karate / gymnastics / your best

2 Complete the dialogue with the correct form of *do, make, or take*.

- Man** I love your house. It's really unusual.  
**Woman** Yes, I designed it myself. You must <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ a look at the basement. I'm really proud of it.  
**Man** Thanks. Wow! This is amazing. It's huge! Can I <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ a photo?  
**Woman** Yes, of course.  
**Man** What are you going to use the basement for?  
**Woman** It might be a guest room – or maybe a fitness room. I can't <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ up my mind. At the moment, my daughters <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ gymnastics down here. They love it!  
**Man** So, if you're happy to be in our magazine, I need some photos and an interview. Maybe one day next week?  
**Woman** OK, I'll <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ my best, but I'm quite busy at the moment. Can you call my personal assistant and <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ an appointment?  
**Man** Yes, of course.

3 **DICTIONARY WORK** Read a short extract from a dictionary entry for *make*. How many example sentences does it include in total?

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_ example sentences.

**make** /meɪk/ verb (pt, pp made /meɪd/)

- 1 **CREATE** to produce or create sth: *to make bread* ♦ *This model is made of steel.*  
 2 **CAUSE** to cause a particular effect, feeling, situation, etc.: *The film made me cry.* ♦ *Flying makes him nervous.* ♦ *I'll make it clear to him that we won't pay.*  
 3 **FORCE** to cause sb/sth to do sth: *You can't make her come with us if she doesn't want to.*

4 Match the examples below with the correct meaning of *make* from the dictionary entry in exercise 3: 1, 2, or 3.

- 1 If you're late for games, they make you run round the playing field three times.   
 2 She never buys birthday cards; she makes them.   
 3 At school, we're making a video about homelessness.   
 4 I don't like theme park rides; they make me feel sick.   
 5 It's a fascinating documentary that really makes you think.   
 6 The robbers made the shop assistant open the till and hand over the money.

## 5 Circle the correct verbs. Use a dictionary to help you.

- 1 How many goals have we scored? I **make** / **take** it six.  
 2 She could be a really good tennis player if she **made** / **took** it more seriously.  
 3 My neighbour works in London. I'm not sure what he **does** / **takes**, but it must be well paid.  
 4 My cousin refuses to **do** / **take** painkillers even when she's ill.  
 5 Don't **make** / **take** this the wrong way, but that jumper doesn't really suit you.  
 6 I like travelling, but flying **makes** / **takes** me anxious.  
 7 We only had three days in Paris, but we **did** / **made** the most of it.  
 8 The doctors were amazing and **did** / **took** everything they could to help.

**VOCAB BOOST!**

Common verbs like *do, make* and *take* often appear in everyday phrases and idioms. If you come across one, check its meaning in a dictionary and make a note of the meaning.

*it won't do any good* = it won't help the situation

*it didn't make a sound* = it was silent

*take it easy* = relax

6 Read the *Vocab boost!* box. Then use a dictionary to complete the phrases with *do, make, or take*.

- 1 Can you \_\_\_\_\_ me a favour and hold my bag?  
 2 Try not to \_\_\_\_\_ a mess before the visitors arrive.  
 3 I can't understand his text – it doesn't \_\_\_\_\_ sense.  
 4 There's no hurry – \_\_\_\_\_ your time.  
 5 I don't mind you playing computer games, but you also need to \_\_\_\_\_ time for your homework.  
 6 Lisa looks really upset. I wish I could \_\_\_\_\_ something to help.

## Alternative living

I can understand an article about alternative houses.

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1 Complete the compound nouns with the words below. Two are written as one word.

dining front housing rain rubbish  
shipping sky sofa solar studio

- |                    |                 |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| 1 _____ bed        | 6 _____ flat    |
| 2 _____ containers | 7 _____ panels  |
| 3 _____ door       | 8 _____ scraper |
| 4 _____ dump       | 9 _____ table   |
| 5 _____ estate     | 10 _____ water  |

2 Complete the sentences with compound nouns from exercise 1.

- We've had \_\_\_\_\_ fitted on our roof.
- Joe lives on the 20th floor of a \_\_\_\_\_.
- There are about 200 homes on the \_\_\_\_\_.
- Can you open the \_\_\_\_\_ for me?
- Our guests slept on the \_\_\_\_\_.
- My uncle's \_\_\_\_\_ is small, but cosy.

3 Read the texts. Look at the photo and match it with the correct text.

### Reading Strategy

When you find evidence in the text that supports an answer, underline it and note which question it refers to. If you do that, you can find it again easily when you are checking all your answers at the end.

4 Read the Reading Strategy. Then match the texts (A–C) with questions 1–4 below. One text matches two questions. Underline the evidence in the text that supports your answers.

In which text does the author ...

- |   |                          |
|---|--------------------------|
| 1 mention that the house isn't built yet?                         | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 refer to an indoor garden?                                      | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 make it clear that the house has more than one floor?           | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 suggest that the house will suit someone with a playful nature? | <input type="checkbox"/> |

# Strange places to live in ...

## A THE SLIDE HOUSE, JAPAN

Did you love going down the slide in the playground as a child? Perhaps you secretly wish you still could? If so, then the Slide House in Japan is the house for you!

Japanese architects have designed an unusual three-storey house with a huge slide that connects each level. This fun house has two staircases on one side going up, and the slide on the other going down, and together they form a circular route around the central area of the house.

The house is in the suburbs of Tokyo, and it functions as a real family home.

## B THE SKATEBOARD HOUSE, USA

Are you a skateboarding fan? Would you like to live in a house where you could skateboard everywhere? This is exactly what a former skateboard champion wants to build in California. It will be the first house that can be entirely used for skateboarding as well as living in.

A prototype of the house is currently on display in a French museum. It has three spaces: a living area, a sleeping area and a skateboard practice area. However, you can skateboard everywhere because the floor becomes the wall and then the ceiling in a continuous curve. You can also skate on and off all the furniture!

## C THE GIANT SEASHELL HOUSE, MEXICO

If you've ever wondered what it would feel like to live inside a seashell, then this house in Mexico City would be the home for you. This amazing shell-shaped house was designed and built in 2006. As strange as it looks, it's a real home built for a family. The parents were tired of having a traditional house and wanted to live in a home that was inspired by nature.

All the walls and furniture in the house are curved and all the surfaces are smooth. There are round windows and doors, coloured glass walls and even flowers growing in all the rooms.



## Photo comparison and discussion

*I can compare and contrast photos and discuss various options.*



Compare and contrast the photos of holiday accommodation. Say which you would prefer to stay in and why.

- 1 1:20 Read the task above. Then listen to a student doing the task comparing photos A and B. Which house did he choose?

### Speaking Strategy

Learn phrases that create time for you to formulate opinions. They will also make you sound more fluent.

- 2 Read the Speaking Strategy. Then match 1–7 with a–g to make phrases for gaining time.

- |                        |                          |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 Actually, now I      | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 All things           | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 What                 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 Let me               | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 That's a good point. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6 Thinking             | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 7 I suppose            | <input type="checkbox"/> |

- |                               |
|-------------------------------|
| a What I'd say to that is ... |
| b else?                       |
| c considered, ...             |
| d come to think about it, ... |
| e the thing is, ...           |
| f see.                        |
| g about it, ...               |



- 3 You are going to do the task in exercise 1 about photos C and D. Make notes.

Photo C \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Photo D \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Your choice: C  D  Why? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

- 4 Now do the task in exercise 1, comparing and contrasting photos C and D.

- 5 Read the task below. Write notes for your answers.

You are going to spend a week on holiday with friends. You can choose any of the four types of accommodation in the photos. Talk to your friend and agree on where you want to go. Discuss these points:

- location
- cost
- travel
- holiday activities

1 location \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2 cost \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

3 travel \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

4 holiday activities \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

- 6 Now do the speaking task. Use your notes from exercise 5 and phrases from exercise 2.

## An email

I can write an email to a friend about a new home.

## Preparation

- 1 Read the task and the model email. In what order does Lisa cover the four points? Number them.

You are moving in with relatives next week. Write an email to a friend. Include the following:

- Explain the reasons for the arrangement.
- Describe your relatives' house.
- Describe the relatives.
- Ask permission to borrow something from your friend.

To: madison@email.com

Hi Madison,

I hope all is well with you. Did I tell you I'm moving house soon? We need to move out of our flat because the landlord is selling it, so we're going to live with my cousins for a few months. They don't live far away – in a small village about twenty miles from here. My cousin Joe is a really nice guy. He's the same age as me and he's got dark hair and brown eyes. My cousin Samantha looks a bit like you. She is tall, with curly hair and green eyes. She's great fun. You'd like them.

My cousins' house is quite large and includes a new extension, but it will still be a bit crowded. There are four bedrooms in the house and two in the extension, I think, but I'm going to sleep in the conservatory!

Better get back to my homework. Would it be OK if I borrowed your tennis racket this weekend? I've got one, but I can't find it. I think Mum might have already packed it!

Bye for now.

Lisa

## Writing Strategy

When you write an informal email or letter:

- you should avoid formal language.
- you can use contractions (*you're, it's, etc.*).
- you sometimes omit words like *I, I'm* or *I've* at the start of a sentence (*Hope you're well, Got to go now, etc.*).

- 2 Read the Writing Strategy. Circle five different contractions in the model email. Then underline one sentence with a word omitted at the start.

- 3 Rewrite the sentences using *would rather* with the base form or past simple.

1 I want you to help me.

*I'd rather you helped me.*

2 I don't want my sister to find out.

3 I want to be outside.

4 I don't want to go to bed yet.

5 I want us to spend more time together.

- 4 Complete the second sentence in each pair with *had better (not)* and the verb in brackets.

1 This milk smells bad. We *had better not drink* (drink) it.

2 The roads are icy. You \_\_\_\_\_ (drive) too fast.

3 This is my dad's laptop. We \_\_\_\_\_ (ask) before we use it.

4 It isn't safe to walk home at night. You \_\_\_\_\_ (get) a taxi.

5 That dog doesn't look friendly. We \_\_\_\_\_ (go) near it.

6 This is my sister's favourite chocolate. I \_\_\_\_\_ (save) some for her.

7 I haven't got any lights for my bike. I \_\_\_\_\_ (cycle) home before it gets dark.

## Writing Guide

- 5 Read the task. Then make notes under headings 1–4 below.

Imagine that you are moving house next week. Write an email to a friend. Include the following:

- Describe your new home.
- Give information about your plans for moving.
- Describe someone you will miss after you move.
- Ask permission to leave something at your friend's house.

1 What is your new home like?

2 What are the arrangements for moving?

3 Who will you miss?

4 What do you want to leave with your friend?

- 6 Now do the task. Write your email using your notes from exercise 5.

## CHECK YOUR WORK

Have you ...

- covered all four points in the task?
- used contractions and avoided formal language?
- checked your spelling and grammar?



## Vocabulary

## 1 Match the definitions with the types of home below.

bungalow flat mansion semi-detached house  
terraced house thatched cottage

- 1 a set of rooms usually on one floor, often in a tower block \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 a house which shares one wall with another to form a pair of houses \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 a house without stairs which is on one level \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 a small, old house with a roof made of straw \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 a house in a line of similar houses \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 a very large house \_\_\_\_\_

Mark:  / 6

## 2 Complete the sentences with the words below.

attic basement conservatory drive  
fence landing patio shutters

- 1 We often have lunch outside on the \_\_\_\_\_ when the weather is fine.
- 2 There's a wooden \_\_\_\_\_ around the garden to keep people out.
- 3 They're building a \_\_\_\_\_ onto the outside of their house.
- 4 His flat doesn't get a lot of light because it's in the \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5 Go up the stairs to the \_\_\_\_\_ and the bathroom is on the left.
- 6 All of my old toys are up in the \_\_\_\_\_.
- 7 It's dark in here because I haven't opened the \_\_\_\_\_ yet.
- 8 Our garage is full of old furniture, so we have to leave our car on the \_\_\_\_\_.

Mark:  / 8

## 3 Replace the underlined words with the adjectives below.

charming contemporary cosy  
cramped dilapidated lively

- 1 We've just bought a very attractive old farmhouse which we're going to restore. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 The living room looked extremely warm and inviting in the firelight. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 I'm looking for a place in a fun and exciting part of town. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 Nobody has lived in the family home for years, so today it looks in very bad condition. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 Their living quarters are uncomfortably small because four of them are sharing the same room. \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 She lives in a flat in a modern building which is very conveniently located. \_\_\_\_\_

Mark:  / 6

## Word Skills

4 Complete the sentences with *do*, *make*, or *take*.

- 1 You can usually \_\_\_\_\_ one look at a house to know whether you want to live there or not.
- 2 You shouldn't \_\_\_\_\_ more than 120 km/h when you're driving on a motorway in Spain.
- 3 I can't \_\_\_\_\_ up my mind what to wear to the party tonight.
- 4 They're going to \_\_\_\_\_ the spare room into a nursery for their new baby.
- 5 We were prepared for last night's storm, so it didn't \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of damage.
- 6 I'd like to \_\_\_\_\_ French lessons, but I can't seem to find the time.

Mark:  / 6

## 5 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words below. The words may be used more than once.

consider feel suppose think

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_ about it, perhaps it isn't such a good idea.
- 2 I \_\_\_\_\_ the thing is whether you enjoy it or not.
- 3 Actually, now I come to \_\_\_\_\_ about it, that would definitely be the best option.
- 4 It's clearly a question which people have strong \_\_\_\_\_ about.
- 5 I'd have to give that some \_\_\_\_\_.
- 6 All things \_\_\_\_\_, I don't suppose it really matters.

Mark:  / 6

## Grammar

## 6 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the adjectives in brackets. It may be necessary to add an extra word to the sentence.

- 1 The \_\_\_\_\_ the house, the more expensive it is to heat. (large)
- 2 That's the \_\_\_\_\_ balcony I've ever seen. (tiny)
- 3 Houseboats are \_\_\_\_\_ today than they used to be. (common)
- 4 We'll have to look \_\_\_\_\_ if we want to find a house we can afford. (hard)
- 5 Our new flat has \_\_\_\_\_ rooms than our old one, so now I have to share a room with my sister. (few)
- 6 Your garden is \_\_\_\_\_ than ours because you haven't got as many flowers. (colourful)
- 7 They're worried that their cellar might flood as it's raining \_\_\_\_\_ now. (heavy)

- 8 This is the \_\_\_\_\_ room in the house because we haven't furnished it yet. (comfortable)
- 9 The grass on their lawn is growing \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_, but nobody seems interested in cutting it. (high)

Mark:  / 9

7 Complete the dialogues with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 A Where would you live if you \_\_\_\_\_ (have) the choice?  
B I \_\_\_\_\_ (buy) a villa on the coast.
- 2 A What would your parents do if you \_\_\_\_\_ (not clean) your room?  
B They \_\_\_\_\_ (not give) me any pocket money.
- 3 A How would you feel if you \_\_\_\_\_ (be) homeless?  
B I \_\_\_\_\_ (not like) it at all.
- 4 A If you could, \_\_\_\_\_ (you / make) any changes to your home?  
B Yes. I'd build an extension so that I \_\_\_\_\_ (can) have my own room.
- 5 A If your room \_\_\_\_\_ (need) painting, what colour would you choose?  
B I \_\_\_\_\_ (paint) one wall blue and the others white.

Mark:  / 10

8 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 I wish we \_\_\_\_\_ a swimming pool. It would be perfect in the summer. (have)
- 2 If only my brother \_\_\_\_\_ more in the house. Then I wouldn't have to do everything! (help)
- 3 If only you \_\_\_\_\_ so far away. We hardly ever see each other. (not live)
- 4 I wish my neighbour \_\_\_\_\_ his music so loud. I can't concentrate! (not play)
- 5 I wish you \_\_\_\_\_ the bathroom every time you have a shower. You make such a mess! (not flood)
- 6 If only I \_\_\_\_\_ older. Then I could leave home. (be)

Mark:  / 6

## Use of English

9 Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first. Use the words in brackets.

- 1 We haven't got enough money, so we can't buy a new house. (if)  
We \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 I didn't expect the mobile home to be so cosy. (than)  
The \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 She's stressed because she lives in the city centre. (be)  
If \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 I'm annoyed because you never make your bed. (wish)  
I \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 I've never seen such an ugly chest of drawers. (the)  
That's \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 I don't like my room. It hasn't got a desk. (only)  
If \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 The kitchen isn't as cramped as the bathroom. (less)  
The kitchen \_\_\_\_\_
- 8 There's a lift, so I don't use the stairs. (if)  
I \_\_\_\_\_

Mark:  / 8Total:  / 65

## I can ...

Read the statements. Think about your progress and tick one of the boxes.

★ = I need more practice.

★★ = I sometimes find this difficult.

★★★ = No problem!

	★	★★	★★★
I can describe houses and homes.			
I can make comparisons using a variety of structures.			
I can recognise paraphrases of simple verbs in a recording.			
I can talk about imaginary situations and things I would like to change.			
I can use 'do', 'make' and 'take' correctly.			
I can understand an article about alternative houses.			
I can compare and contrast photos and discuss various options.			
I can write an email to a friend about a new home.			



## Reading

## Exam Strategy

In a multiple-choice task, at least one of the incorrect options is usually 'almost' correct. If you are undecided between two options, decide which one is the closest to what is said in the text.

- 1 Read the Strategy. Then read the questions followed by the text. Which option is correct according to the text? Which options seem correct at first? Why aren't they correct?

Stephen bent down to pick up the fork, and when he stood up, he banged his head on the edge of the cupboard. It was not a light tap, but a powerful blow that nearly knocked him back down to the floor. Just managing to stay upright, he held his head with both hands and let out a shout. It wasn't pain he felt so much as surprise and, even more, anger with himself. When would he learn to be more careful?

- The blow to Stephen's head
  - knocked him down.
  - almost made him fall down.
  - happened as a result of falling down.
  - occurred after he had fallen down.
- What did Stephen feel as a result of the blow?
  - extreme frustration
  - extreme pain
  - no pain at all
  - embarrassment

- 2 Now read the extract from a story. Circle the correct answer (A–D).

The Pennine Way is a 469-kilometre walking path which runs from the Peak District in Derbyshire to just inside the Scottish border. Other trails go further, but it is known as the most challenging. This is because of the nature of the landscape, which is hilly, rocky and often very muddy. Some people see this trail as an opportunity to take a pleasant day's hike on a small section of the route, but eighteen-year-old David Lemming saw it as a challenge. 'I'd come across a great account of hiking the whole trail, written a few years ago, and I was determined to do it myself. A friend was going with me, but he changed his mind. So I promised my parents I'd check in daily on my mobile, and I'd also post pictures on my social media page. I didn't feel anxious – I was just excited to get going.'

Things went perfectly for the first week. David made good progress and was really enjoying the experience. Since many people use the trail, he was constantly meeting fellow hikers, so he never felt isolated. 'But then it got really stormy,' he says, 'so a lot of people gave up. I could go for hours without seeing anyone at all. But as long as I had my mobile, I wasn't really worried about anything bad happening.'

Unfortunately, something bad did happen. During a particularly heavy rain storm, David slipped in the mud, went off the edge of the trail and fell about ten metres down the hill. 'I realised I'd

broken my arm immediately, but I knew my location and thought I could still call for help. Then I found that my mobile had fallen out of my pocket. And when I tried to get up to look for it, I couldn't stand up at all. My leg was injured too.'

All he could do was to shout for help. 'I yelled until my throat was sore,' he says. 'And nothing happened. But then I saw a head at the top of the hill – someone had heard me. A man came down, saw the state I was in and called for help. And really, that was the most amazing part of the whole experience. At the hospital, even the doctors were impressed at how much of the trail I'd covered. I felt really proud.' Will he try to walk the trail again? 'Absolutely,' he says. 'It's a fantastic place, and nothing can keep me away.'

- The Pennine Way is
  - the longest trail in Britain.
  - located mainly in Scotland.
  - not popular with inexperienced walkers.
  - considered a difficult trail to walk.
- Where did David get the idea of hiking the trail?
  - from reading about it
  - from his parents
  - from hearing an account of it
  - from being challenged by a friend
- How did David get help after his accident?
  - He called for help on his mobile.
  - He spoke to a passer-by.
  - He called out until someone heard him.
  - He returned to the trail and found someone.
- What is the best title for the article?
  - A Foolish Adventure
  - How a Mobile Saved a Boy's Life
  - Near Tragedy, But No Regrets
  - Fear and Tragedy on the Pennine Way

## Listening

## Exam Strategy

When doing a gapfill task, you will sometimes be able to use the exact words that the speaker uses. Often, however, you will have to paraphrase what the speaker says by using fewer words to express the same meaning.

- 3 Read the Strategy above. Then read the extracts from five different recordings and complete the missing words in the sentences.

- 🎧 **Liam** I made a big effort to meet new people and form new friendships.
- Sally** I'm sorry, but I'd rather not empty the rubbish bins right now.
- Arlo** We had the time of our life in Paris.
- Julia** I'll have a word with the nurse.
- Marty** I hate the fact that my bedroom has purple walls!

- Liam w\_\_\_\_\_ h\_\_\_\_\_ to make new friends.
- Sally d\_\_\_\_\_ w\_\_\_\_\_ t\_\_\_\_\_ empty the rubbish bins at the moment.
- Arlo and his friends really e\_\_\_\_\_ being in Paris.
- Julia's going to t\_\_\_\_\_ t\_\_\_\_\_ the nurse.
- Marty would rather h\_\_\_\_\_ b\_\_\_\_\_ d\_\_\_\_\_ have purple walls.

4 **1.21** You will hear a conversation about house moves. Complete each sentence with no more than three words.

- Steve now lives in \_\_\_\_\_ house in a village.
- Liz's old flat was \_\_\_\_\_ than her new flat.
- Steve would rather \_\_\_\_\_ spend so much time waiting for buses.
- Steve's \_\_\_\_\_ enjoying doing DIY.
- Liz \_\_\_\_\_ live in the countryside.

## Use of English

### Exam Strategy

When choosing a word which fits in two sentences, keep in mind that these are sometimes based on phrasal verbs (e.g. *turn off*) or collocations (e.g. *call a meeting*).

5 Read the Strategy. Then circle the answer (A, B, C, or D) which completes both sentences.

- I can't \_\_\_ coffee without milk – it's disgusting!  
There were no more seats, so we had to \_\_\_ up.  
A stand    B make    C have    D take
- The problem wasn't \_\_\_ to solve, but I finally found the answer.  
Take it \_\_\_ for a few days. You've been ill!  
A simple    B light    C quick    D easy
- Can you check my list of guests? I don't want to \_\_\_ anyone out.  
If we \_\_\_ now, we'll probably catch the train.  
A put    B go    C leave    D run
- You have to sit \_\_\_ to Grandma when you talk to her as her hearing isn't good.  
The sisters, who are very \_\_\_, don't keep any secrets from each other.  
A near    B next    C close    D tight

## Speaking

### Exam Strategy

Remember to ask questions, make suggestions and agree or disagree with your partner during a role-play.

6 Read the Strategy. Then look at the role-play card and complete the dialogue with the words below.

### Student A

You and your partner don't like the living room in your flat. Suggest three changes you could make to the decoration.

could    good    keen    should    sure    would

A What do you think we<sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ do?

B We<sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ paint the walls white.

A I think yellow<sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ be better.

B I'm not<sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_. I'm not very<sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ on yellow.

A How about cream?

B That's a<sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ idea.

7 Read the role-play cards and decide who is Student A and who is Student B and role-play the discussion.

### Student A

You and your partner want to get fit. Discuss different kinds of exercise. Suggest jogging in the park tomorrow morning.

### Student B

You and your partner want to get fit. Discuss different kinds of exercise. Suggest going swimming tomorrow evening.

## Writing

### Exam Strategy

Learn a range of formal expressions to use in opinion essays.

8 Read the Strategy. Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first. Use two or three words, including the word in brackets.

- I think it's very helpful.  
\_\_\_\_\_, it's very helpful. (view)
- Lots of people think that it's difficult.  
It is \_\_\_\_\_ belief that it's difficult. (widely)
- It also helps people sleep better.  
\_\_\_\_\_, it helps people sleep better. (more)
- It's important to check your work.  
It's \_\_\_\_\_ you check your work. (vital)

9 Read the task and write an opinion essay.

Some people say that giving young people jobs to do around the home is good for them. Write an essay giving your own view, using examples to support your opinions.

- Describe some typical jobs around the house.
- Say how they might have a positive or a negative effect.
- Describe your own experiences.
- Make your opinion clear.