

Reading

Dublin

My name is Marcia. My parents come from Nigeria, but I was born in Dublin. Dublin is the capital of the Republic of Ireland. About 1.5 million people live in or around the city. In 2007, Dublin was voted the friendliest city in Europe.

If you like shopping, this is the place for you. I think the coolest clothes shops and music shops are in Temple Bar and around George's Street. In the evening, there's a lot to do. I often go to hip-hop, pop, and rock concerts.

At the weekends I like visiting art galleries like the Museum of Modern Art. Ireland is famous for its writers. In Dublin you can find statues of writers like James Joyce and Oscar Wilde.

There are many ways to explore Dublin. Walk along the river Liffey and you can see famous bridges, like the Halfpenny Bridge. You can also get around by bicycle. But I think the DART train and the LUAS tram are more comfortable. They are also faster than the bus. Finally, if you like sport, check out the Phoenix Park. It's near the city centre and it's the perfect place to skateboard or go out on your rollerblades.



1 Read the text. Circle the correct option.

- 1 Marcia's parents ...
 - a were born in Dublin.
 - b were born in Nigeria.
 - c were born in the Republic of Ireland.
- 2 The population of Dublin is ...
 - a exactly 1.5 million.
 - b 2.7 million.
 - c approximately 1.5 million.
- 3 Marcia prefers ...
 - a the shops in Temple Bar.
 - b the shops in Temple Bar and George's Street.
 - c the shops near the Museum of Modern Art.
- 4 Marcia often ...
 - a goes to the theatre.
 - b listens to music at concerts.
 - c reads books by James Joyce and Oscar Wilde.

- 5 The buses in Dublin are ...
 - a slower than the DART train and the LUAS tram.
 - b more comfortable than the DART train and the LUAS tram.
 - c very expensive.
- 6 You can go skateboarding or rollerblading ...
 - a along the river Liffey.
 - b on the Halfpenny Bridge.
 - c in the Phoenix Park.

Listening

2 Listen. True (t) or false (f)?

- 1 Juan doesn't like Dublin. ____
- 2 It's raining in Dublin. ____
- 3 Lorna is often grumpy. ____
- 4 Jenny is more interesting than Lorna. ____
- 5 At weekends Juan goes to the theatre. ____
- 6 Juan doesn't have a lot of homework. ____

Writing

too and also

1 Write **too** or **also** in one of the gaps.

- My favourite city in Ireland is Galway.
_____ / _____ I like Dublin too. (too)
- There are mountains near Dublin. It
_____ is _____ next to the sea. (also)
- I've got a lot of cousins in Dublin. Some
of my friends _____ live _____
there. (also)
- In Ireland, English is an official language.
Irish _____ is an official language
_____. (too)
- Football's a popular sport in Ireland.
Rugby and Gaelic football _____ are
_____ popular. (also)
- Dublin's an important city. It's _____
got _____ some famous universities.
(also)

2 Write **X** or **✓**. Correct the errors.

- We learn English at my school. We also
study French or German. ✓
- We have English three times a week. Too
we do a lot of homework. ____

- This summer I'm going to study in Ireland.
It will be too a holiday. ____

- My mum thinks it's a great idea. My
teacher thinks also it's a good idea. ____

- I'm going to study English in the morning.
There are also going to be other cultural
activities. ____

- I'm reading a book about Dublin. I've got
also some Irish friends on the Internet. ____

- I'm very happy about my trip. I'm a little
nervous too. ____

and, but, or, because

3 Complete the sentences with these words.

but | and | because | because | but | or

- I want to go to Dublin because I'm
interested in Irish culture.
- Last week I read a book about Ireland
_____ I saw some documentaries.
- The trip is expensive, _____ I'm
saving money for it.
- I'm not interested in shopping _____
going out, so I don't need a lot of money.
- We're learning about Irish history at school
_____ our teacher loves Ireland.
- Now we know something about Irish
culture, _____ we aren't experts.

Punctuation

4 Rewrite the sentences with punctuation.

- where are you from, mark
Where are you from, Mark?
- i'm from dublin

- it's the capital of ireland its great

- what do you usually do on saturdays

- i go shopping with my sister clare

- in june july and august we go to the beach

Reading

Aboriginal Australia

Before 1788 only Aboriginal people lived in Australia. They spoke many different languages and there was a strong tradition of telling stories. These stories taught children many things about the land. Today, a lot of aboriginal teenagers learn about their history and culture through these stories. One of the most important stories is The Rainbow Serpent or Rainbow Snake.



The Rainbow Serpent is an enormous snake. It appears to people as a rainbow, or moves through water and rain. The serpent is sometimes creative. It gives names to places and it sings about these places. The snake also gives things to people. It can help sick people and make others stronger. But the Rainbow Serpent can be dangerous too. So if you see it in Australia, be careful!

The British anthropologist Professor Alfred Radcliffe-Brown saw that many Aboriginal groups across Australia told similar stories about a snake. Each group had a different name for this snake. In 1926, Radcliffe-Brown first used the term Rainbow Serpent, to talk about the snake in these stories. Today the Rainbow Serpent myth is well-known. It is used as an excellent example of Australian Aboriginal mythology.

1 Read the text. Circle the correct option.

- 1 Before 1788 Aboriginal people ...
 - a didn't live in Australia.
 - b spoke more than one language.
 - c told stories in one language.
- 2 Nowadays the stories ...
 - a teach many aboriginal young people about their past.
 - b teach people about snakes.
 - c teach teenagers how to tell a story.
- 3 The Rainbow Serpent is ...
 - a not very big.
 - b very small.
 - c very big.
- 4 The Rainbow Serpent ...
 - a is always good.
 - b is always bad.
 - c can be good and bad.
- 5 Professor Alfred Radcliffe-Brown ...
 - a invented the term Rainbow Serpent.
 - b had a different name for each of the snakes in the stories.
 - c invented the stories about the snake.

- 6 The Rainbow Serpent ...
 - a is not well known today.
 - b is still talked about today.
 - c is the only example of Australian Aboriginal mythology.

Listening

2 Listen. True (t) or false (f)?

- 1 The speaker found the information in different places. ____
- 2 European people arrived in Australia after Indigenous people. ____
- 3 Indigenous people hunted and fished too much. ____
- 4 They moved around from one place to another. ____
- 5 The women often hunted large animals. ____
- 6 Young people learned about their culture by reading books. ____
- 7 There are different Aboriginal groups today. ____
- 8 Dreamtime is the name of one Aboriginal group. ____

Writing

before/after + -ing form

1 Rewrite the sentences. Write before or after in the correct place.

- 1 going to Australia, I didn't know a lot about Aboriginal people. (before)
Before going to Australia, I didn't know a lot about Aboriginal people.
- 2 I started learning about this culture visiting the country last year. (after)

- 3 I worked in an art shop in London going to Australia. (before)

- 4 living in Sydney for two months, I found a job in an art gallery. (after)

- 5 I learned a lot about Aboriginal art working for a year in the gallery. (after)

- 6 returning to London, I did a course in Indigenous Art. (before)

Past time expressions

2 Underline the correct time expression.

- (1) One afternoon/minute later I was watching a documentary about Dreamtime: an Aboriginal belief in a parallel form of time.
- (2) Two minutes later/One day I started to float in the air. I was flying through the air (3) when / in the end I realised that I was a bird.
- (4) In the end/A few minutes later I was looking down at my mother buying a red coat.
- (5) In the end/One day I woke up. It was all a dream! But a strange thing happened.
- (6) When/The next day my mother said, 'What do you think of my new red coat?'

3 Complete the story with these time expressions.

the next day | when | ~~one afternoon~~
a minute later | in the end

- (1) One afternoon I went shopping for clothes. I was trying on a beautiful red coat
- (2) _____ a strange bird flew into the shop. (3) _____ it flew away.
- (4) _____ I forgot about the bird and went home. (5) _____ I showed my son the coat he said, 'I dreamed about that last night!'

because and so

4 Match the parts of the sentence.

- 1 The Rainbow Serpent myth is on the Internet,...
- 2 An Australian can also tell you the myth...
- 3 You can read a lot of Rainbow Serpent stories...
- 4 I want to study English at university...
- 5 It's a difficult course, but I love reading,...
- a because it's famous in Australia. 2
- b because I love reading novels. ____
- c because many different versions exist. ____
- d so you can read it. ____
- e so I'm not nervous. ____

5 Complete the sentences with *because* or *so*.

- 1 Aboriginal art is interesting because it's thousands of years old.
- 2 Today you can see examples on people's skin _____ body painting is popular.
- 3 I love nature, _____ I was happy to learn that rock art is also popular.
- 4 Some Australians take photos of these rocks, _____ you can see them on the Internet.
- 5 My mum bought me a painting _____ she knew I was a big fan.
- 6 The painting is on my ceiling, _____ I can see it when I'm in bed.

Reading

About sports

What is your favourite sport? Many teenagers in Spain like football or tennis. But if you ask a teenager this question in London or LA, they will probably also say cricket or baseball.

Cricket is a team sport. There are eleven players on each team. It is played during the summer in the United Kingdom. It is also popular in many other countries from Australia to India. It is normally played on grass, but in Estonia they play cricket on ice. But only in winter! Many historians think that the game started in England in the 16th century and that it was invented by children.

Baseball is also a team sport. There are nine players on each team. It is very popular in the United States and also in Central America, the Caribbean and in other parts of the world. Historians think baseball started in England around 1755. British and Irish immigrants later brought baseball to North America. Today baseball is the national sport of the US and some people believe it was invented there.

Some professional cricket and baseball players are rich, famous and successful. They travel abroad and have a good time. But they must also practise a lot and remember to eat a balanced diet.



1 57 Read the text. Circle the correct option.

- 1 If you want to play cricket, ...
 - a you can play it alone.
 - b you will need one other person.
 - c you will need more than one other person.
- 2 Cricket is ...
 - a popular in a lot of countries.
 - b only popular in Australia and India.
 - c only popular in the UK.
- 3 Cricket was ...
 - a invented by children in England.
 - b invented in the 16th century in Estonia.
 - c invented by historians.
- 4 In a normal game of baseball ...
 - a there are 9 players in the game.
 - b there are 18 players in the game.
 - c there are 1,755 players in the game.
- 5 In professional cricket and baseball ...
 - a some players have a lot of money.
 - b all players have a lot of money.
 - c some players play for more than one team.
- 6 If you want to be a professional player, ...
 - a you must only eat pasta and hamburgers.
 - b you must eat different types of food.
 - c you must practise eating slowly.

Listening

2 58 Listen. True (t) or false (f)?

- 1 Anton runs every day after school. ____
- 2 Anton's coach says he should drink plenty of water every day. ____
- 3 Anton's parents think he should do well at school. ____
- 4 When he finishes school, he's going to play professional cricket. ____
- 5 Tiffany is also mad about cricket. ____
- 6 She's going to be a professional baseball player. ____
- 7 Tiffany wants to be a teacher. ____
- 8 Tiffany will probably play baseball at work. ____

Writing

but and although

1 Join the sentences. Use *but* or *although*.

- 1 John plays baseball every weekend; he's not very good. (but)

John plays baseball every weekend, but he's not very good.

- 2 baseball isn't a popular sport at school, some of us play it. (although)

- 3 people play baseball in the UK, it's more popular in the USA. (but)

- 4 the rules are complicated, I understand them. (although)

- 5 there's one boys' team, there are two girls' teams. (but)

- 6 Tim plays baseball on his games console, he doesn't like real baseball. (although)

both of, some of, all of

2 Underline the correct option.

- 1 Paula and I play on the school cricket team. Both of us/All of us love it.
- 2 Milos and Tim play on the baseball team. Both of them/Some of them are baseball fans.
- 3 I like most girls on the cricket team, but all of them/some of them are horrible.
- 4 The girls are the same age as me. All of us/Both of us are fourteen.

- 5 Not all the girls live in North London. Both of them/Some of them live in South London.
- 6 Milos's team is excellent. All of they/All of them play really well.

3 Complete the sentences.

all | us | some | of | them | both

- 1 At school we learn to play football, but some of us don't like it.
- 2 Tina and I want to learn other sports. _____ of us like tennis, for example.
- 3 There are two PE teachers. Yesterday we spoke to both of _____.
- 4 The teachers think we all love football. They said _____ of us wanted to play football.
- 5 But seven people don't like football, so _____ of us aren't very happy.
- 6 We're having a class meeting today. All _____ us are going to vote for our favourite sport.

Paragraphs

4 Match the paragraph titles with the paragraphs.

- 1 What do the teachers think? ____
- 2 What's the problem? ____
- 3 What's the solution? ____
- a In PE lessons, our teachers only teach football, but some students want to learn other sports. They want to do tennis, running and basketball, for example.
- b The teachers say that the school has only got footballs, and that everyone loves playing football.
- c We don't need new equipment to do running. Although, If the school buys some new equipment, we'll be able to learn alternative sports. Some students can also bring in tennis rackets and a basketball.

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- 5 At weekends Juan goes to the theatre. f
- 6 Juan doesn't have a lot of homework. f

Writing

too and also

1 Write too or also in one of the gaps.

- My favourite city in Ireland is Galway.
_____ / _____ I like Dublin too. (too)
- There are mountains near Dublin. It
_____ / _____ is also next to the sea. (also)
- I've got a lot of cousins in Dublin. Some
of my friends also live _____ / _____
there. (also)
- In Ireland, English is an official language.
Irish _____ / _____ is an official language
too. (too)
- Football's a popular sport in Ireland.
Rugby and Gaelic football _____ / _____ are
also popular. (also)
- Dublin's an important city. It's also
got _____ / _____ some famous universities.
(also)

2 Write X or ✓. Correct the errors.

- We learn English at my school. We also
study French or German. ✓
- We have English three times a week. Too
we do a lot of homework. X
We have English three times a week. We do a
lot of homework too.
- This summer I'm going to study in Ireland.
It will be too a holiday. X
This summer I'm going to study in Ireland. It will
be a holiday too.
- My mum thinks it's a great idea. My
teacher thinks also it's a good idea. X
My mum thinks it's a great idea. My teacher
also thinks it's a good idea.
- I'm going to study English in the morning.
There are also going to be other cultural
activities. ✓
- I'm reading a book about Dublin. I've got
also some Irish friends on the Internet. X
I'm reading a book about Dublin. I've also got
some Irish friends on the Internet.

- I'm very happy about my trip. I'm a little
nervous too. ✓

and, but, or, because

3 Complete the sentences with these words.

but | and | because | because | but | or

- I want to go to Dublin because I'm
interested in Irish culture.
- Last week I read a book about Ireland
and I saw some documentaries.
- The trip is expensive, but I'm
saving money for it.
- I'm not interested in shopping or
going out, so I don't need a lot of money.
- We're learning about Irish history at school
because our teacher loves Ireland.
- Now we know something about Irish
culture, but we aren't experts.

Punctuation

4 Rewrite the sentences with punctuation.

- where are you from, mark
Where are you from, Mark?
- i'm from dublin
I'm from Dublin.
- it's the capital of ireland its great
It's the capital of Ireland. It's great!
- what do you usually do on saturdays
What do you usually do on Saturdays?
- i go shopping with my sister clare
I go shopping with my sister Clare.
- in june july and august we go to the beach
In June, July and August, we go to the beach.

Reading

Aboriginal Australia

Before 1788 only Aboriginal people lived in Australia. They spoke many different languages and there was a strong tradition of telling stories. These stories taught children many things about the land. Today, a lot of aboriginal teenagers learn about their history and culture through these stories. One of the most important stories is The Rainbow Serpent or Rainbow Snake.



The Rainbow Serpent is an enormous snake. It appears to people as a rainbow, or moves through water and rain. The serpent is sometimes creative. It gives names to places and it sings about these places. The snake also gives things to people. It can help sick people and make others stronger. But the Rainbow Serpent can be dangerous too. So if you see it in Australia, be careful!

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Listening

2 Listen. True (t) or false (f)?

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- 5 The women often hunted large animals. f
- 6 Young people learned about their culture by reading books. f
- 7 There are different Aboriginal groups today. t
- 8 Dreamtime is the name of one Aboriginal group. f

Writing

before/after + -ing form

1 Rewrite the sentences. Write before or after in the correct place.

- 1 going to Australia, I didn't know a lot about Aboriginal people. (before)
Before going to Australia, I didn't know a lot about Aboriginal people.
- 2 I started learning about this culture visiting the country last year. (after)
I started learning about this culture after visiting the country last year.
- 3 I worked in an art shop in London going to Australia. (before)
I worked in an art shop in London before going to Australia.
- 4 living in Sydney for two months, I found a job in an art gallery. (after)
After living in Sydney for two months, I found a job in an art gallery.
- 5 I learned a lot about Aboriginal art working for a year in the gallery. (after)
I learned a lot about Aboriginal art after working for a year in the gallery.
- 6 returning to London, I did a course in Indigenous Art. (before)
Before returning to London, I did a course in Indigenous Art.

Past time expressions

2 Underline the correct time expression.

- (1) One afternoon/minute later I was watching a documentary about Dreamtime: an Aboriginal belief in a parallel form of time.
- (2) Two minutes later/One day I started to float in the air. I was flying through the air (3) when / in the end I realised that I was a bird.
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- (6) When/The next day my mother said, 'What do you think of my new red coat?'

3 Complete the story with these time expressions.

the next day | when | ~~one afternoon~~
a minute later | in the end

- (1) One afternoon I went shopping for clothes. I was trying on a beautiful red coat
- (2) when a strange bird flew into the shop. (3) A minute later it flew away.
- (4) In the end I forgot about the bird and went home. (5) When I showed my son the coat he said, 'I dreamed about that last night!'

because and so

4 Match the parts of the sentence.

- 1 The Rainbow Serpent myth is on the Internet,...
- 2 An Australian can also tell you the myth...
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- b because I love reading novels. 4
- c because many different versions exist. 3
- d so you can read it. 1
- e so I'm not nervous. 5

5 Complete the sentences with *because* or *so*.

- 1 Aboriginal art is interesting because it's thousands of years old.
- 2 Today you can see examples on people's skin because body painting is popular.
- 3 I love nature, so I was happy to learn that rock art is also popular.
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1 57 Read the text. Circle the correct option.

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 - a you can play it alone.
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 - c** you will need more than one other person.
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6 If you want to be a professional player, ...

- a you must only eat pasta and hamburgers.
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Listening

2 58 Listen. True (t) or false (f)?

- 1 Anton runs every day after school. f
- 2 Anton's coach says he should drink plenty of water every day. t
- 3 Anton's parents think he should do well at school. t
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- 5 Tiffany is also mad about cricket. f
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- 7 Tiffany wants to be a teacher. t
- 8 Tiffany will probably play baseball at work. t

Writing

but and although

1 Join the sentences. Use *but* or *although*.

- 1 John plays baseball every weekend; he's not very good. (but)

John plays baseball every weekend, but he's not very good.

- 2 baseball isn't a popular sport at school, some of us play it. (although)

Although baseball isn't a popular sport at school, some of us play it.

- 3 people play baseball in the UK, it's more popular in the USA. (but)

People play baseball in the UK, but it's more popular in the USA.

- 4 the rules are complicated, I understand them. (although)

Although the rules are complicated, I understand them.

- 5 there's one boys' team, there are two girls' teams. (but)

There's one boys' team but there are two girls' teams.

- 6 Tim plays baseball on his games console, he doesn't like real baseball. (although)

Although Tim plays baseball on his games console, he doesn't like real baseball.

both of, some of, all of

2 Underline the correct option.

- 1 Paula and I play on the school cricket team. Both of us/All of us love it.
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- 3 I like most girls on the cricket team, but all of them/some of them are horrible.
- 4 The girls are the same age as me. All of us/Both of us are fourteen.

- 5 Not all the girls live in North London. Both of them/Some of them live in South London.
- 6 Milos's team is excellent. All of they/All of them play really well.

3 Complete the sentences.

all | us | some | of | them | both

- 1 At school we learn to play football, but some of us don't like it.
- 2 Tina and I want to learn other sports. Both of us like tennis, for example.
- 3 There are two PE teachers. Yesterday we spoke to both of them.
- 4 The teachers think we all love football. They said all of us wanted to play football.
- 5 But seven people don't like football, so some of us aren't very happy.
- 6 We're having a class meeting today. All of us are going to vote for our favourite sport.

Paragraphs

4 Match the paragraph titles with the paragraphs.

- 1 What do the teachers think? b
- 2 What's the problem? a
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- a In PE lessons, our teachers only teach football, but some students want to learn other sports. They want to do tennis, running and basketball, for example.
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