

1.1 Friends for ever

1 Here are some reasons why friends are important. Look at them together. Which are true for you?
Which is the best reason? Write three more reasons together.

Twelve reasons why friends are great!

1

Friends are always there for you.

2

It isn't fun to watch television alone.

3

You get funny text messages from them.

4

They don't tell you lies.

5

You have someone to go shopping with.

6

Friends don't forget your birthday.

7

It's great to go on the PlayStation together.

8

You can chat about football for hours.

9

Your best friend has your favourite ice cream in the fridge.

10

They help you with your homework.

11

Parties without your friends aren't good!

12

Friends make you laugh.

Grammar **extra**
be and have

2 Copy and complete the verb boxes. Some words are in exercise 1.

The verb <i>be</i>
I <i>am, I'm, I'm not</i>
you
he, she, it
we
they

The verb <i>have</i>
I
you
he, she, it
we
they

Pronunciation

3 **1.02** Spelling is important in the Key exam. Listen and write down the letters you hear. What famous names do the letters spell?

- 1 _____
(a tennis player)
- 2 _____
(a film star)
- 3 _____
(a boy in a cartoon)
- 4 _____
(a footballer)
- 5 _____
(a popular film)
- 6 _____
(an American band)

Listening

4 **1.03** Listen to Maria asking four teenagers about their best friends. Complete the information.



1 Matt

Best friend is *Jonny*
How old is he?
What do they do together?



2 Elena

Best friend is
When do they meet?



3 Kelly-Anne

Best friend is
Why is she special?
How old is Kelly-Anne?



4 Tom

Best friend is
Where do they go together?

5 **1.04** Listen and write short answers to Maria's questions.

- 1 What's your best friend called?
- 2 Can you spell that?
- 3 How old is he or she?
- 4 When do you meet?
- 5 Where do you go together?
- 6 What do you do together?
- 7 Why is your friend special?

6 Now ask and answer questions 1–7 from exercise 5 in pairs. Use some of this language from the recording.

Key speaking

asking	answering
OK ...	Well ...
Right ...	That's easy.
So ...	That's difficult.
And ...	That's right.

OK ... can you spell that? It's M-A-R-T-A.

Right, and why is Marta special? Well, because she ...

1.2 Borrow this!

- 1 What things do you lend your friends? Do they always give them back? Use these words to help you.
- 2 Read the photo story with another student. Why is Sam angry at the beginning? Why isn't he angry at the end?

Key words

books clothes computer games
DVDs magazines make-up money



Grammar Asking questions

- 3 Read the photo story again and find:
- a Yes/No question like this one: *Are you sad?*
 - a Wh- question like this one: *What's wrong, Sam?*

Look carefully at the order of the words in the questions. Then read the grammar rules and add an example question for each one.

Yes/No questions in the present tense

- Questions with *have got*: **Has Gary got** your Avatar DVD?
The verb *have* always comes **first** and *got* comes **after** the **subject**.
EXAMPLE:
- Questions with *be*: **Are you** free tonight, Sam?
The verb also comes **first**.
EXAMPLE:
- Questions with *can*: **Can you text** him about my DVDs?
This verb comes **first** and the **main verb** comes after the **subject**.
EXAMPLE:
- Questions with *other verbs*: **Do you know** about Gary's problems?
The question **starts** with *Do* or *Does* and the **main verb** comes after the **subject**.
EXAMPLE:

Wh- questions in the present tense

- Questions with *be* and *have got*: **What is** wrong, Sam?
The **verb** comes after the **question word**.
EXAMPLE:
- Questions with *can*: **What can we see**?
This **verb** comes **after** the **question word** and the **main verb** comes after the **subject**.
EXAMPLE:
- Questions with *other verbs*: **When do you want** them back?
The verb form *do* or *does* comes **after** the **question word**, then the **subject** and then the **main verb**.
EXAMPLE:

Suggesting things

You can use *How about ... +ing?* and *Why don't/ doesn't ...?* to suggest things:

EXAMPLE:

EXAMPLE:

➞ page 136

- 4 Correct the mistakes that exam candidates made with questions. Two are correct.

- 1 When you want to come here?
- 2 Where you are now?
- 3 How about meet me at 7 o'clock?
- 4 Why don't we meet at the station?
- 5 Why you think it is interesting?
- 6 What do you want to buy?
- 7 Who he does like?

- 5 Ask and answer questions.

- 1 Why / you / happy?
A: *Why are you happy?* B: *Because it's sunny!*
- 2 Where / you / live?
- 3 What / your dad's / first name?
- 4 When / this lesson / finish?
- 5 Who / special friend?
- 6 How / lending me ...?

Vocabulary

- 6 Complete the sentences with an adjective from the box. There is one extra adjective. Then find three more adjectives in the sentences.

Key words

amazing free horrible lucky
pleased popular sick true worried

- 1 Maria's so lucky – she's got two tickets for tonight's rock concert!
- 2 My mum's – she's in bed with flu.
- 3 Are you tonight? Let's go out!
- 4 This sweet is really ! Can I have a different one?
- 5 I'm really to see you. How are you?
- 6 Don't look so – I'm not angry!
- 7 Your new phone is ! I want one.
- 8 Why is this cartoon so ? I think it's really boring!

Activity

Questionnaires

- Look at page 130. Ask questions to complete the questionnaire about your partner. Ask him/her to spell difficult words!
- Tell the class about your partner.

Exam folder 1

Listening Part 1 Short conversations

In Part 1 of the Listening paper, you will hear five short conversations on different topics. There are always two speakers (usually a man and a woman). There is an example and five questions. You must choose the correct answer from options A, B or C. These options can be pictures, words or numbers.

Note: Write your answers on the question paper during the test. **You do not transfer any answers to the answer sheet until the end of the test.**

Here is an example of the answer sheet for Part 1. You must write your answers in pencil.

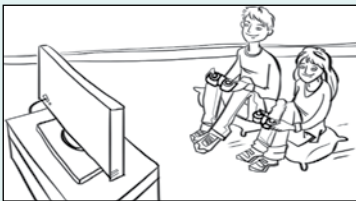
Part 1			
1	A	B	C
2	A	B	C
3	A	B	C
4	A	B	C
5	A	B	C

Here is an example question. Read the question and the recording script. Match the parts in colour to pictures A, B or C. Then look at the other words in the recording script and decide on the correct answer.

What did David do after school?



A



B



C

Mother You're late, David. Did you work in the library after your lessons finished?
David Mum, it was too sunny to be inside! I watched the football team with some of my friends. They won the match! I can go to the library another afternoon.
Mother I suppose so. Well, why don't you go on the PlayStation with your sister before dinner?
David She's busy with her homework.

EXAM ADVICE

Before you listen

- Read the questions and look at the choices to help you understand the topic.
- Underline the important words in each question.

First listening

- Listen out for language that matches the words you have underlined. In the example above, *after school* is in the question, and *after your lessons finished* is on the recording.
- Remember to listen carefully for the tense (e.g. present simple, present perfect) and person (e.g. *he, she, they*) used in the question.
- Mark your answer in pencil on the question paper.

Second listening

- Check your choice of answer is correct and answer any questions you couldn't answer the first time.

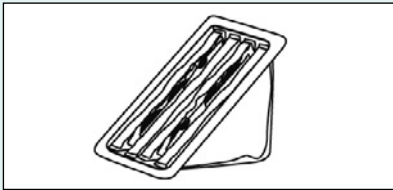
1 05

Part 1

Questions 1–5

You will hear five short conversations.
You will hear each conversation twice.
There is one question for each conversation.
For questions 1–5, put a tick (✓) under the right answer.

1 What is the man buying for his lunch?



A ☐

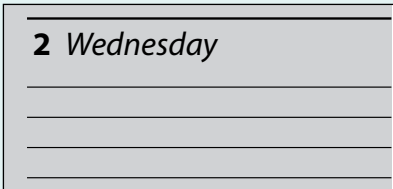


B ☐

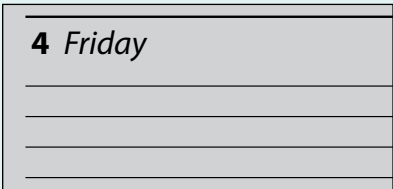


C ☐

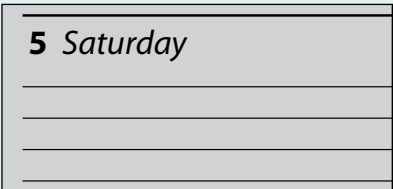
2 When is Maria’s party?



A ☐

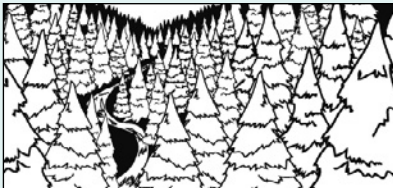


B ☐

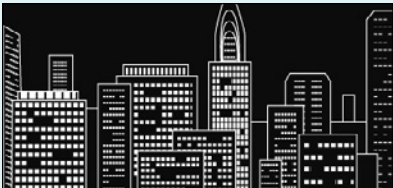


C ☐

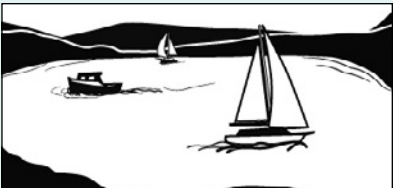
3 Which postcard does the woman choose?



A ☐



B ☐

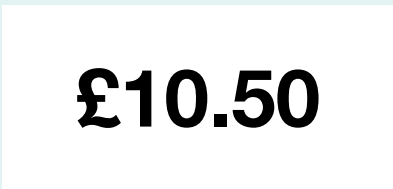


C ☐

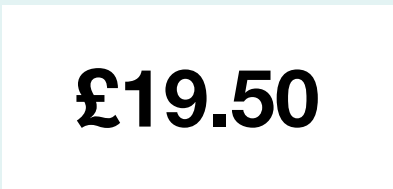
4 How much does the woman pay for the DVD?



A ☐



B ☐



C ☐

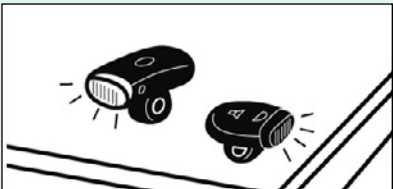
5 What did the girl leave at Ben’s flat?



A ☐



B ☐



C ☐