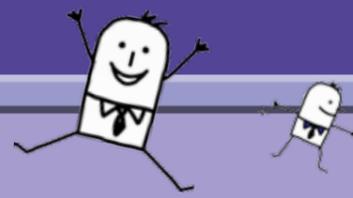
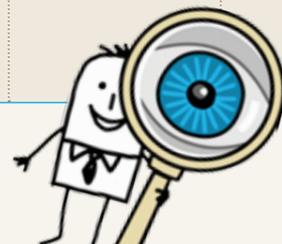


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# [5] Out of This World

The Webkids are preparing for World Space Week at school and there's going to be a quiz about space. Do the quiz and check your answers on page 179.

## How much do you know about outer space?

- 1 What is the region **beyond** the earth's **atmosphere** called?  
a the sky                      b air                      **c** outer space
- 2 The **solar system** is our sun and its planets. How many planets are there in the solar system?  
a 7                      **b** 8                      c 9
- 3 What is the name of the galaxy that **contains** our solar system?  
a the Black Eye              b Andromeda              **c** the Milky Way
- 4 A long time ago, people believed the sun **orbits** the earth. Who made the **discovery** that the earth goes round the sun?  
a Ptolemy                      **b** Copernicus              c Newton
- 5 In what year did **humans** first land on the moon, and what was the name of their **spacecraft**?  
a 1958, Explorer 1              **b** 1969, Apollo 11              c 1977, Voyager 2
- 6 If you **weigh** 50 kilos **on Earth**, what would your **weight** be on the moon?  
**a** 8.33 kilos                      b 25.5 kilos                      c 75.5 kilos
- 7 What organization in the USA trains astronauts and **launches** spacecraft?  
a NATO                      **b** NASA                      c UNESCO
- 8 There are **giant rocks** that orbit the sun and **explode** when they reach Earth. What are these rocks called?  
a satellites                      b planets                      **c** asteroids



5 Reading

1 It's World Space Week and the Webkids have posted two articles about space in the Webmag. Read the first article and answer questions 1-4.



- 1 What do we learn about the Voyager 1 spacecraft?
  - a Only the first mission was a success.
  - b It is sending photographs from the Milky Way.
  - c It is the first spacecraft to leave the solar system.
- 2 Why did scientists launch Voyagers 1 and 2?
  - a to get information about the Milky Way
  - b to find out about some of the planets
  - c to photograph the Earth and the moon
- 3 What will happen to Voyagers 1 and 2 in 10 years?
  - a The cameras will stop working.
  - b They will return to Earth.
  - c They will stop communicating with Earth.
- 4 In the second sentence of paragraph 4, what does **in case that happens** refer to?
  - a NASA engineers put gold discs in the Voyagers.
  - b Aliens find one of the Voyagers.
  - c The Voyagers leave the solar system.

Chat | Vote | Post It | **Find Out**

What are the names of the planets in English?  
 Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune

Sounds from Far Away

1 On 25 August, 2012, Voyager 1 left the solar system, becoming the first spacecraft in history to fly so far from Earth. It sent a recording of the sounds around it to excited NASA space scientists – the first sounds ever heard from the Milky Way beyond the farthest planets. The recording took 17 hours to reach Earth because it came from a distance of 19 billion kilometres.

2 Voyager 1 and Voyager 2, two twin spacecraft, were launched in 1977, and they have been in space ever since. Their mission was to fly near the giant outer planets – Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune – taking photographs and sending back information. They succeeded so well that their discoveries completely changed scientists' ideas about these planets and their moons. Many years later, these photos still amaze us.

3 When the Voyagers were launched, NASA expected their electronic signals to continue for only four or five years. But they just kept going and going. Soon Voyager 2 will follow Voyager 1 and leave the solar system. Though their cameras have stopped working, the spacecraft are still communicating with Earth and sending information about parts of space that have never been explored before. In about 10 years, both spacecraft will run out of power. Then they will continue to float through the Milky Way, dark and silent, forever.

4 What if one of the Voyagers is found by aliens? NASA engineers put two gold discs in each spacecraft just **in case that happens**. The discs will give the aliens an idea of what life on Earth is like. They contain nature sounds and different kinds of music, greetings in 59 languages, and 116 photographs of animals and humans. And in case the aliens wonder where the spacecraft is from, there's a map showing the location of Earth.

Look at the list of what NASA put on the discs. Why do you think they chose these things? Is there anything else you would have added?

See Teacher's Guide for possible answers.



2 Read the second article and answer questions 1-4.

Danger – Flying Rocks!

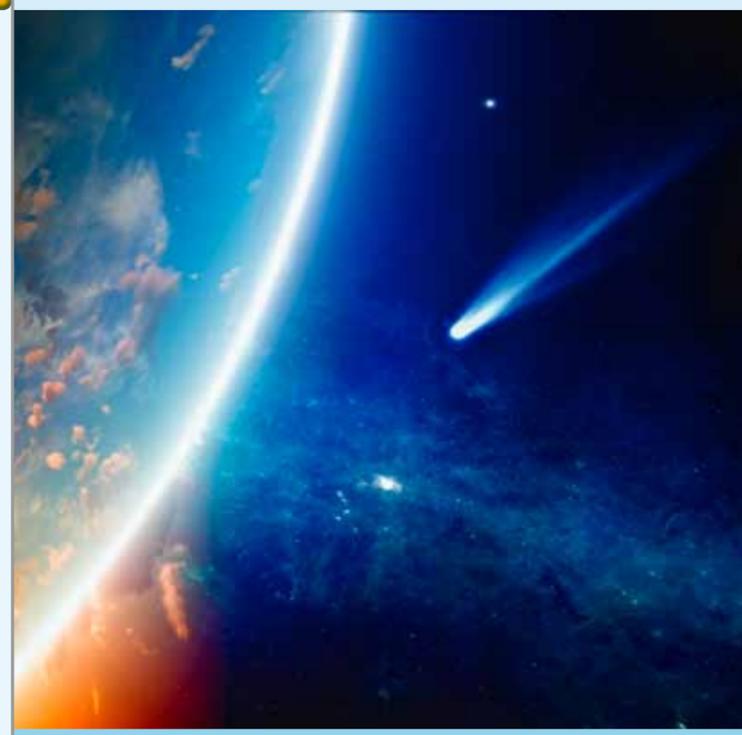
1 It was 9.20 am on 15 February, 2013. Yulia Karbysheva, a primary school teacher in Chelyabinsk, Russia, was standing near a window in her classroom when she saw a flash of light in the sky. It was so bright that it hurt her eyes. She quickly told her

2 students to hide under their desks. Seconds later, there was a huge explosion. Yulia was seriously injured, but not one of the 44 children was harmed. They were saved by her quick thinking.

2 Yulia didn't know it at the time, but an asteroid – a rock that orbits round the sun – had entered the earth's atmosphere and exploded directly over the city of Chelyabinsk. This flying rock was 18 metres across and weighed 13,000 tonnes. Almost 1,500 people were injured, mostly from glass flying from windows even miles away. Many residents asked angrily why no one had warned them. The reason is simple: an asteroid of this size and weight may seem huge to us, but it's actually very small for an asteroid – so small that scientists can't see it with their telescopes until it's

3 too late.

4 Up till now, scientists have believed that asteroids this size enter our atmosphere about once every century, but now they know that it happens at least every 10 or 20 years. We don't usually notice them because they often explode over the ocean or over uninhabited areas. Scientists are working on ways to detect these small asteroids, but **so far** there are no perfect solutions. Let's hope they succeed before the next one comes along so that they can warn us ahead of time!



- 1 What is the main purpose of this passage?
  - a to describe the problem of asteroids
  - b to help people detect asteroids
  - c to tell people what to do if an asteroid comes along
- 2 Why did Yulia Karbysheva tell her students to hide?
  - a She knew that an asteroid was coming.
  - b She felt that something dangerous was happening.
  - c She didn't want them to see that she was injured.
- 3 Why didn't the scientists warn residents about the asteroid?
  - a They didn't know when it would explode.
  - b They didn't know it was so dangerous.
  - c They didn't know that it existed.
- 4 In the second to last sentence in paragraph 3, what is the meaning of **so far**?
  - a at such a distance
  - b until now
  - c unfortunately



### Vocabulary from the Text

**1** Circle the correct words.

- Lightning makes a **flash** of light. What else can make a flash of light? **a campfire** / **a torch**
- Thunder makes a loud **sound**. What else makes sounds? **a piano** / **a notebook**
- Windows are usually made of **glass**. What else is usually made of glass? **mirrors** / **spoons**
- Astronauts can **float** in space. Where else can people float? **on the ground** / **on water**
- Engineers** plan bridges. What other work might an engineer do? **build planes** / **play the piano**

**2** **FIX IT** The following sentences are not logical. Fix them by replacing the words in bold with the words below.

harm • resident • aliens • twins  
uninhabited • warn • primary

- You should **smile at** someone when there's danger. **warn**
- Everyone knows that Mars is **full of people**. **uninhabited**
- When you live in a place, you are a **tourist** there. **resident**
- Looking at the sun will **help** your eyes. **harm**
- Children between the ages 6-12 usually go to **secondary** school. **primary**
- Friends** are always the same age. **Twins**
- People think there may be **humans** living on other planets. **aliens**

Chat **Vote** Post It Find Out

Do you believe aliens exist in outer space?

**3** **EXPRESSIONS FROM THE TEXT** Circle the correct words.

- You pulled the boy away from the fire! That was **quick** / **fast thinking**!
- I didn't know it **at** / **in the time**, but my friends were looking for me.
- The man was **very** / **seriously** **injured** in the car accident.
- We've had a lot of good luck **up till now** / **present**.
- When do you think the next big storm will **come** / **go along**?
- Astronauts mustn't eat a lot, or they will go / **run out of** food.

**4** The Webkids learned a lot during World Space Week. Complete what they say. Use the words given.

**bright • enter**  
I've always thought meteors were falling stars, but they are actually small pieces of asteroids that explode when they <sup>1</sup> **enter** the earth's atmosphere. Their light is very <sup>2</sup> **bright**!

**noticed • scientists**  
Everyone used to think that only planets had rings round them. That's why <sup>3</sup> **scientists** were surprised when they <sup>4</sup> **noticed** that an asteroid called Chariklo also had two rings.

**detected • expected • size**  
No one ever <sup>5</sup> **expected** to find water in space! But a group of American scientists <sup>6</sup> **detected** an area of water trillions of kilometres away. Its <sup>7</sup> **size** is 140 trillion times bigger than all of our oceans combined.

**5** Complete. Use the words below.

save • wonder • century • explosion  
forever • power • solution • mission

- I **wonder** if people will live on Mars someday.
- We're living in the 21st **century**.
- Scientists think there may not be enough food in the future so they're looking for a **solution**.
- Scientists don't know if space has an end or if it goes on **forever**.
- Fortunately, no one was hurt in the **explosion**.
- The **mission** of the Apollo 11 space flight was to land a human on the moon.
- Knowing more about asteroids can **save** people's lives.
- Satellites get their electrical **power** from the sun.

### Vocabulary Expansion

**1** **NOUN SUFFIX: -ce** Complete the chart. Then use words from the chart to complete the sentences below.

adjective	noun
silent	<b>silence</b>
important	<b>importance</b>
independent	<b>independence</b>
confident	<b>confidence</b>
intelligent	<b>intelligence</b>
different	<b>difference</b>

- Finding water on the moon was one of the most **important** discoveries in space.
- If aliens exist, do you think they are more **intelligent** than humans?
- One **difference** between a star and a planet is that a star makes its own light.
- You're a great person. You should have more **confidence** in yourself.
- You must be **silent** in a library and during an exam.
- Every year on 15 August, India celebrates its **independence** from Britain.

**2** **PREPOSITIONAL PHRASES** Complete by choosing and writing the correct preposition.

Do you want to be an astronaut?  
Here's what to do!

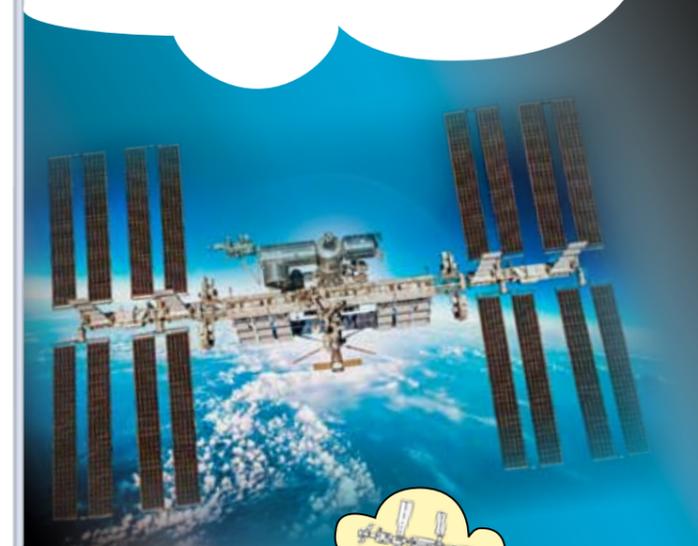
- Apply <sup>1</sup> **at** the age of 26 or older. (at / on)
- You have to be <sup>2</sup> **at least** 157 cm tall, but not more than 190. (to / at)
- You must be healthy and in really good shape. <sup>3</sup> **For instance**, you have to be able to swim 75 metres with a heavy spacesuit on. (in / for)
- Work hard now at maths and physics <sup>4</sup> **in case** you decide to try out for the job one day. (of / in)
- Study maths, science or engineering at a good university. <sup>5</sup> **Above all**, make sure you get good marks! (above / over)
- Don't be <sup>6</sup> **in a hurry**. You may have to apply several times before you get in. (at / in)

It may sound difficult, but it's definitely worth it for the most exciting job <sup>7</sup> **on** Earth and in space! (on / in)

**3** **SPACE RESEARCH** Jake wrote to the astronauts in the International Space Station, asking what they do there. Complete their reply with the words below.

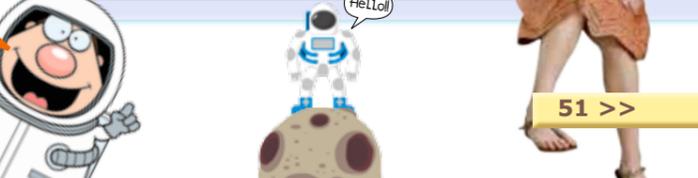
conditions • research • purpose • effect  
measure • gravity • laboratory • reacted

Hi Jake,  
The International Space Station (ISS) is an amazing place where astronauts live for months at a time. It's like a huge <sup>1</sup> **laboratory**, where we work and do important <sup>2</sup> **research**. One of our missions is to find out how plants can grow in outer space. The <sup>3</sup> **purpose** of this is to develop a way for people to grow food on Mars someday. In the ISS, <sup>4</sup> **conditions** are right for this because <sup>5</sup> **gravity** is more similar to the gravity on Mars. So how do we do it? A few months ago, vegetable seeds were sent to us from Earth and we had to <sup>6</sup> **measure** how fast the plants grew and how they <sup>7</sup> **reacted** to being in space. We learned a lot, but taking care of plants also made us feel happy, as if we were in our gardens back home! This may be an important <sup>8</sup> **effect** for people living on Mars as well! Is there anything else you'd like to know? All the best,  
The astronauts at the ISS



Chat **Vote** Post It Find Out

Erin: I'd love to spend time on the ISS. It's so interesting!  
You: .....



## Grammar

### Past Perfect Simple and Past Perfect Continuous

#### Past Perfect Simple (had + past participle)

- an action which took place before another time or action in the past (Past Simple).  
The scientists were happy because their mission **had succeeded**.  
The astronauts returned after they **had been** in space for two weeks.

**Time expressions** already, after, before, by the time, as soon as, until

#### Past Perfect Continuous (had been + verb -ing)

- an action in the past which was going on for a period of time before something else happened in the past (Past Simple).  
The astronauts were in good shape because they **had been training** all year.  
How long **had you been playing** the computer game before your laptop ran out of power?

**Time expressions** for, since, all day / year, How long

**Note:** We often use Past Perfect Simple and Past Perfect Continuous after *because*.

► Grammar Appendix, page 167.

### 1 Complete. Use Past Simple, Past Perfect Simple or Past Perfect Continuous.

- The teacher **had begun** (begin) the lesson by the time I **got** (get) to school.
- We **were** (be) tired because we **had been working** (work) all morning.
- How long **had** you **been searching** (search) for your key before you **found** (find) it?
- The ground **was** (be) wet because it **had been raining** (rain) for hours.
- John **called** (call) Diane after he **hadn't seen** (not see) her for a month.

### 2 Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first, using the word given. Use between two and five words.

- We started to hike and two hours later it started to rain. **FOR**  
We **had been hiking for** two hours when it started to rain.
- We waited for an hour and then the bus arrived. **BEEN**  
By the time the bus arrived, we **had been waiting** for an hour.
- John arrived at the restaurant and then we started dinner. **SOON**  
We started dinner as **soon as John had arrived** at the restaurant.
- Mike trained for a year, which is why he won the race. **BECAUSE**  
Mike won the race **because he had been training** all year.
- We finished our homework and after that, we went to the cinema. **HAD**  
We **had finished our homework before** we went to the cinema.



### 3 THE SPACE RACE Complete the timeline. Use Past Simple, Past Perfect Simple or Past Perfect Continuous and the verbs given.

1957

Since 1955, the Americans **had been trying** (try) to send a satellite into outer space. But in 1957, the Soviets did it first when they **launched** (launch) Sputnik 1, the world's first satellite!

A month later, the Soviets **sent** (send) the first dog, Laika, into orbit in Sputnik 2. Unfortunately, she **died** (die) after she **had been orbiting** (orbit) in space for a few hours.

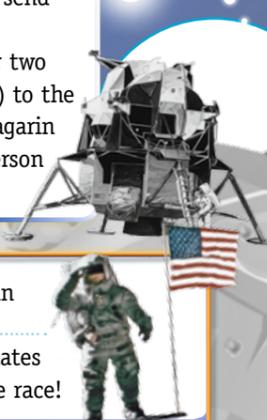


1961

The Americans wanted to be the first to send humans into space, and by 1961, they **had been training** (train) astronauts for two years. But they **lost** (lose) to the Soviets when Russian cosmonaut Yuri Gagarin **became** (become) the first person in space in 1961.

1969

In 1969, the astronauts of American spacecraft Apollo 11 **landed** (land) on the moon. The United States **had won** (win) the space race!



## Listening

► Gabi and Matt are talking about Sunita Williams, who was commander of the ISS. Listen and circle the correct answer.

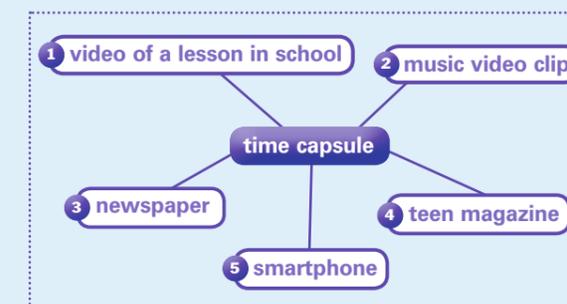
- Sunita Williams has spent more time than other women ...
  - in outer space
  - at the space station
  - on spacewalks**
- Where is Sunita from?
  - India
  - the United States**
  - Slovenia
- What did she want to be when she was young?
  - an astronaut
  - a helicopter pilot
  - a vet**
- How long did Sunita wait to fly to space after she became an astronaut?
  - 13 years
  - 8 years**
  - 5 years
- What has a bad effect on the astronauts' health?
  - sleeping problems
  - being in zero gravity**
  - eating special food
- How does Sunita feel about being a woman astronaut?
  - It wasn't a problem for her.**
  - It's hard for a woman to be an astronaut.
  - Men are better at it than women.
- What does Sunita like doing most in space?
  - looking at Earth
  - calling her family
  - floating around the station**



## Speaking What to Include in a Time Capsule

1 **PAIR WORK** The Webkids want to create a time capsule that would show people in the future what teenagers are like now. With a partner, think of two things you would put in the time capsule. See Teacher's Guide for possible answers.

2 Webmag readers suggested five things for the time capsule. Match the suggestions with the reasons for choosing them.



- a They can see what our schools and classrooms are like.
- b It shows what we are interested in and what we do in our free time.
- c They can see how we communicate with our friends.
- d It shows what kinds of music and dance are popular today.
- e It shows we have real teachers.
- f It shows what's happening in the world and the events that influence our lives.

3 Listen to two friends talking about two of the items in the time capsule. Tick the expressions in the Speaking Help that they use.

4 **YOUR TASK** Work with a partner to continue the dialogue about the other items in the capsule. See Teacher's Guide for model speaking.

So, what about a smartphone? What will it tell teenagers in the future about us? I think ...

Chat **Vote** Post It Find Out

Which item from Exercise 2 is the best one to include in the time capsule?

5 **DISCUSSION** Discuss the questions below. See Teacher's Guide for possible answers.

- Is it important to study science at school? Why?
- How can the research being done in space help us here on Earth?

### SPEAKING HELP

#### Suggesting

- What do you think about ... ? ✓
- What about a ... ? ✓

#### Agreeing

- Absolutely! ✓
- You've got a point. ✓
- I didn't think of that! ✓

#### Disagreeing

- I'm not sure about that.
- I suppose so, but ... ✓

**Writing** A Letter to the Editor

**Work with a Model**

1 Read the task and answer the questions.

**Plans for a Space Museum**

Many people are excited about the new plans to build a space museum in the city centre. However, in order to build the museum, they will have to tear down several cafés and restaurants, as well as the old cinema.

Write a letter to the editor. Say whether you agree with the plan and give your reasons.

- Who is going to read your letter? **the editor**
- What are you asked to give your opinion about? **whether I agree with the plans to build a new space museum in the city**

2 Read a letter to the editor. Is the writer in favour of building the new museum? **yes**

**MODEL**

Dear Editor,

I am writing about the plans to build a new space museum. As a student, I think it is a good idea to build a space museum in the centre of the city.

As I see it, the museum will really benefit our city. First of all, it will be an excellent place to go to on school trips. Students can learn all about our planet and the universe when they visit the museum. In addition, it will be easy for people to get to the museum as the city centre is within easy reach by bus or train. Moreover, our city has very few tourist attractions. If we build a space museum, students and tourists from other cities will come to visit it.

In conclusion, I believe the space museum will be good for our city. This is why I am in favour of the plan.

Yours faithfully,  
John Lewis

**TIP** Letters to the editor

Certain words or phrases are used to begin and end letters to the editor or to people you don't know.

Underline the words John used in his greeting and signing off.

3 **LINKING WORDS** You can improve your writing by using different linking words to express similar ideas. Find linking words John uses in the model to:

- express an opinion: *I think* / As I see it / I believe
- list ideas: *First of all* / In addition / Moreover

4 **EXPLAINING REASONS** In paragraph 2, the writer gives three reasons for his opinion and explains why each reason is important. What are the reasons? How does he explain each one?

- first reason: It's an excellent place to go on school trips.
- explanation: Students can learn all about our planet and the universe.
- second reason: It will be easy for people to get to the museum.
- explanation: The city centre is within easy reach by bus or train.
- third reason: Our city has very few tourist attractions.
- explanation: Students and tourists from other cities will come to visit it.



**Prepare to Write**

5 Read the task and answer the questions.

**Plans to Build a New Shopping Mall**

Many people are excited about the plans to build a shopping mall with lots of cinemas and restaurants in the city centre. However, the shopping mall will be built in the city's central park.

Write a letter to the editor. Say whether you agree with the plan and give your reasons.

- Who is going to read your letter? **the editor**
- What are you asked to give your opinion about? **whether I agree with the plans to build a new shopping mall in the city's central park**

6 **A BRAINSTORMING** Read the reasons for and against building a shopping mall in the park. Circle the reasons you agree with and decide what your opinion is.

**+ In favour of building a shopping mall**

- The city has grown and many more people live here today.
- We need new shops, restaurants and cinemas.
- The shopping mall will be within easy reach.

**- Against building a shopping mall**

- The park is the only open space left in the city.
- There are beautiful old trees in the park.
- There are plenty of shops, cinemas and restaurants in town.

6 **B EXPLAINING REASONS** The sentences below explain why some of the reasons above are important. Match the explanations to the reasons.

- 5 a If we build a shopping mall in the park, many of these trees will disappear.
- 1 b There are not enough places for young people to meet and hang out.
- 4 c People use it to relax or to do things like cycling and skateboarding.
- 6 d Why should we build more when there are already so many?

7 **IMPROVING YOUR STYLE** Write new sentences using the words given. Use the Writing Help.

- The new shopping mall will be good for our city. **benefit**  
The new shopping mall will benefit our city.
- The shopping mall will be easy to get to. **reach**  
The shopping mall will be within easy reach.
- This is why I don't agree with the plan. **against**  
This is why I am against the plan.
- I think there are enough shops and restaurants. **see / plenty**  
As I see it, there are plenty of shops and restaurants.

8 Read the task in Exercise 5 again and write your letter to the editor. Use the exercises on this page and the plan below to help you.

Chat | Vote | **Post It** | Find Out

**WRITING HELP**

**A plan for a letter to the editor**

**Greeting:** Dear Editor,

**Par 1: Say why you are writing, explain who you are and state your opinion.**

- I am writing about the plans to build ...
- As a resident, I think it is a good / bad idea to ...

**Par 2: Give your reasons with examples and explanations.**

- As I see it, ...
- First of all, ...
- In addition, ...
- Moreover, ...

**Par 3: Sum up and restate your opinion.**

- In conclusion, / To sum up, ...
- I believe ... will / won't benefit ...
- For these reasons, ...
- This is why I am in favour of / against ...

**Signing off:** Yours faithfully,



