

# UNIT 1

## TOPIC VOCABULARY | Words connected with personality

Word	Example
<b>creative</b> (adj)	Tina's quite creative – she loves making things out of plastic bottles.
<b>curious</b> (adj)	Dan's very curious – he always asks questions starting with 'why'!
<b>dependable</b> (adj)	Amira's totally dependable – if she says she'll be there, then she will.
<b>friendly</b> (adj)	Our new teacher is very friendly, she always tries to help everyone.
<b>generous</b> (adj)	My uncle and aunt are quite generous – they always give me great birthday presents.
<b>negative</b> (adj)	Don't be so negative – we can still win the game!
<b>polite</b> (adj)	Jill's so polite – she always says 'please' and 'thank you' and never says rude words.
<b>popular</b> (adj)	Leila's very popular – she has lots of friends.
<b>serious</b> (adj)	Mr Black is very serious – he never smiles.
<b>shy</b> (adj)	Dana is quite shy and doesn't like talking to people at parties.
<b>unreliable</b> (adj)	Gareth's a bit unreliable, so he'll probably be late tomorrow.

## PHRASAL VERBS

Phrasal verb	Meaning	Example sentence
<b>look after</b> (Type 3)	take care of	A babysitter usually looks after us on Friday evenings.
<b>look forward to</b> (Type 4)	be excited about something in the future	I'm really looking forward to my birthday!
<b>look into</b> (Type 3)	investigate	The police are looking into the cause of the accident.
<b>look up</b> (Type 1)	(try to) find information in a book, dictionary, etc.	If you don't know the meaning of the word, look it up in a dictionary.
<b>turn into</b> (Type 3)	change from one thing into another	It takes many years for a tiny acorn to turn into a big oak tree.
<b>turn off</b> (Type 1)	make a machine (e.g. a TV or computer) stop working temporarily	Turn off the computer when you've finished with it.
<b>turn on</b> (Type 1)	make a machine (e.g. a TV or computer) start working	Turn on the laptop, then enter your password.
<b>turn over</b> (Type 1)	proceed to the next page of a book or magazine	If you turn over the page, you'll see a map of Egypt.

## COLLOCATIONS | Collocations with adjectives

Collocation	Example sentence
<b>a long time</b>	Have you lived in that house for a long time?
<b>deep voice</b>	My dad's got a really deep voice.
<b>fast asleep</b>	The cat was fast asleep in its basket when we got home.
<b>feel small</b>	I felt really small when my best friend told me I was selfish.
<b>in big trouble</b>	You'll be in big trouble if you don't tidy your bedroom soon!
<b>wide awake</b>	When I heard a noise downstairs, I went from being fast asleep to being wide awake in about one second!

## WORD FORMATION | Nouns with -ity / -ness

Core word	Derivatives
<b>create</b> (v)	creative (adj), creation (n), creator (n), creativity (n), creatively (adv)
<b>curious</b> (adj)	curiosity (n), curiously (adv)
<b>depend</b> (v)	dependable (adj), (in)dependent (adj), dependability (n), (in)dependently (adv)
<b>friend</b> (n)	(un)friendly (adj), friendship (n), friendliness (n)
<b>generous</b> (adj)	generosity (n), generously (adv)
<b>negative</b> (adj)	negativity (n), negatively (adv)
<b>person</b> (n)	personalise (v), (im)personal (adj), personality (n), personally (adv)
<b>polite</b> (adj)	impolite (adj), politeness (n), (im)politely (adv)
<b>popular</b> (adj)	unpopular (adj), popularity (n), popularise (n), (un)popularly (adv)
<b>rely</b> (v)	(un)reliable (adj), (un)reliability (n), (un)reliably (adv)
<b>serious</b> (adj)	seriousness (n), seriously (adv)
<b>shy</b> (adj)	shyness (n), shyly (adv)

# UNIT 2

## TOPIC VOCABULARY | Words connected with the house and home

Word	Example sentence
<b>attic</b> (n)	Dad got a ladder and climbed up into the attic to find some old boxes.
<b>balcony</b> (n)	Juliet stood on the balcony and waved to Romeo.
<b>basement</b> (n)	I felt nervous as I went down into the basement because it was so dark and damp.
<b>ceiling</b> (n)	I looked up at the ceiling and noticed a big crack from one side of the room to the other.
<b>chimney</b> (n)	It was cold so Mum lit a fire and the smoke started to go up the chimney.
<b>dining room</b> (n)	When dinner was ready, we all went into the dining room and sat down.
<b>fence</b> (n)	We couldn't find the gate into the garden so we had to climb over the fence!
<b>garage</b> (n)	Mum was in the garage all day, trying to mend her car.
<b>hedge</b> (n)	I kicked the ball and it went over the hedge into next door's garden!
<b>living room</b> (n)	After doing her homework, Jessie went into the living room and turned the TV on.
<b>roof</b> (n)	There was a storm during the night and it almost blew the roof off the house!
<b>study</b> (n)	I like to go into the study when I want to read quietly by myself.

## PHRASAL VERBS

Phrasal verb	Meaning	Example sentence
<b>do up</b> (Type 1)	repair, improve the appearance of	It took us a long time to do the house up but now it looks great!
<b>move in</b> (Type 2)	start living in a house	When we moved in, our new neighbours welcomed us.
<b>move out</b> (Type 2)	stop living in a house	When we moved out, it was very sad to leave the house we had loved so much.
<b>pull down</b> (Type 1)	demolish, knock to the ground	I can't believe they've pulled my primary school down!
<b>put up</b> (Type 1)	provide accommodation for	Could you put me up for a few days?
<b>rent out</b> (Type 1)	make available for others to live in for money	Mum is thinking of renting out the spare room to make a bit of money.
<b>settle in</b> (Type 2)	become comfortable in a new place	Has Alfie settled in at university yet?
<b>tidy up</b> (Type 1)	make neat and clean	I have to tidy my bedroom up once a week.

## WORD PATTERNS

Core words	Example sentence
<b>be worth</b> (doing sth)	It's not worth travelling all the way to New York just for the weekend.
<b>be keen on</b> (doing sth)	My mum's not very keen on flying so she usually takes the train.
<b>depend on</b>	Your success in the test depends on how much work you do.
<b>tell (sb) to</b> (do sth)	Our teacher told us to write a letter to a friend.
<b>stop (sb) from</b> (doing sth)	The rain stopped us from going to the park.
<b>make (sb) do</b>	Dad made me do the washing up!

## UNIT 3

### TOPIC VOCABULARY | Words connected with holidays

Word	Example sentence
<b>backpacker</b> (n)	Lots of backpackers travel to Thailand each year.
<b>business trip</b> (n)	My dad's away on a business trip at the moment.
<b>camping trip</b> (n)	Let's go on a camping trip in the summer!
<b>campsite</b> (n)	We stayed at a lovely campsite by the beach.
<b>cruise</b> (n)	We're going on a two-week cruise around the Greek islands.
<b>currency</b> (n)	What currency do we need to take to the UK – British pounds or euros?
<b>guest</b> (n)	This hotel has rooms for 40 guests.
<b>guidebook</b> (n)	It says in the guidebook that this castle is 500 years old.
<b>guided tour</b> (n)	We went on a guided tour of the Acropolis – we learnt a lot about its history.
<b>hostel</b> (n)	Backpackers often stay in hostels rather than hotels as they're cheaper.
<b>luggage</b> (n)	How much luggage are you taking on this trip?
<b>package holiday</b> (n)	Package holidays are great because you don't need to book flights and accommodation separately.
<b>passport</b> (n)	You'll have to show your passport when you enter the country.
<b>resort</b> (n)	We stayed in a lovely holiday resort by the coast.
<b>school trip</b> (n)	We're going on a school trip next Thursday to see a play at a theatre.
<b>sightseer</b> (n)	Here's a list of the 10 most important things for sightseers to see in the city.
<b>tour guide</b> (n)	The tour guide told us everything about the history of the building.
<b>tourist</b> (n)	Nobody lives here in the winter, but lots of tourists come in the summer.

### PHRASAL VERBS

Phrasal verb	Meaning	Example sentence
<b>break down</b> (Type 2)	stop working properly (a machine, vehicle, etc.)	Mum was late to work because her car broke down.
<b>check in</b> (Type 2)	register at an airport, hotel, etc.	Let's find the desk where we need to check in.
<b>drop off</b> (Type 1)	to take someone to a place (usually by car)	Could you drop me off outside the supermarket?
<b>pick up</b> (Type 1)	collect (in a vehicle)	Could you pick me up outside the post office in half an hour?
<b>set off</b> (Type 2)	start a journey	We'll have to set off at 5.30 in the morning.
<b>speed up</b> (Type 2)	increase speed	If we don't speed up, we'll be late for the show.
<b>take off</b> (Type 2)	leave the ground	I love watching planes take off and start flying.
<b>turn up</b> (Type 2)	arrive, appear	Jack just turned up at the door with two tickets for tonight's concert!

## WORD PATTERNS

Core words	Example sentence
<b>be interested in</b>	Are you interested in going to the science museum?
<b>be keen on</b>	I'm not very keen on playing team games.
<b>be ready for</b>	Are you ready for the geography test?
<b>have time to</b> (do sth)	I didn't have enough time to revise last night.
<b>look forward to</b> (doing sth)	I'm really looking forward to seeing you next week!
<b>make (sb) do</b>	Never let someone make you do something you don't want to do.
<b>prevent (sb) from</b> (doing sth)	The security guards prevented everyone from entering the building.
<b>spend time</b> (doing sth)	Do you spend a lot of time playing video games?

### WORD FORMATION | Adjectives with un- / im- / il- / ir- / dis-

Core word	Derivatives
<b>able</b> (adj)	(in)capable (adj), unable (adj), disabled (adj), (in)ability (n), capability (n)
<b>certain</b> (adj)	uncertain (adj), (un)certainty (n), certainly (adv)
<b>comfortable</b> (adj)	uncomfortable (adj), (dis)comfort (n), (un)comfortably (adv)
<b>fair</b> (adj)	unfair (adj), (un)fairness (n), (un)fairly (adv)
<b>happy</b> (adj)	unhappy (adj), (un)happiness (n), (un)happily (adv)
<b>helpful</b> (adj)	unhelpful (adj), helpless (adj), help (v/n), helper (n), (un)helpfully (adv), helplessly (adv)
<b>honest</b> (adj)	dishonest (adj), (dis)honesty (n), (dis)honestly (adv)
<b>legal</b> (adj)	illegal (adj), (il)legality (n), (il)legally (adv)
<b>patient</b> (adj)	impatient (adj), (im)patience (n), (im)patiently (adv)
<b>popular</b> (adj)	unpopular (adj), popularity (n), popularise (v), (un)popularly (adv)
<b>possible</b> (adj)	impossible (adj), (im)possibility (n), (im)possibly (adv)
<b>responsible</b> (adj)	irresponsible (adj), (ir)responsibility (n), (ir)responsibly (adv)
<b>tidy</b> (v/adj)	untidy (adj), (un)tidiness (n), (un)tidily (adv)

## UNIT 4

### TOPIC VOCABULARY | Words connected with outdoor activities

Word	Example sentence
<b>hiking</b> (n)	We went hiking in the mountains and got lost!
<b>horse-riding</b> (n)	Ryan went horse-riding and he fell off the horse five times!
<b>ice-skating</b> (n)	I would love to try ice-skating but there isn't an ice rink where I live.
<b>rock-climbing</b> (n)	The hardest thing about rock-climbing is building up the strength in your fingers.
<b>sailing</b> (n)	My family goes sailing around the Mediterranean every summer.
<b>skiing</b> (n)	The last time we went skiing, I broke my ankle!
<b>snowboarding</b> (n)	To be good at snowboarding, you need to have good balance.
<b>sky-diving</b> (n)	I don't think sky-diving is dangerous if you have training.

PHRASAL VERBS		
Phrasal verb	Meaning	Example sentence
<b>call off</b> (Type 1)	cancel	The school sports day has been called off because of bad weather.
<b>eat out</b> (Type 2)	eat in a restaurant	Whenever we eat out, my little brother has pasta.
<b>get together</b> (Type 2)	meet	Why don't we get together on Saturday and go to the cinema?
<b>go out</b> (Type 2)	leave home to meet friends, etc.	Mum and Dad go out every Friday night with their friends.
<b>sleep in</b> (Type 2)	stay in bed in the morning	I had a late night, so I slept in the next day.
<b>stay up</b> (Type 2)	not go to bed	At the weekend, I stay up later than I do during the week.
<b>take up</b> (Type 1)	start doing something new regularly	I'm thinking of taking up ice hockey.
<b>work out</b> (Type 2)	exercise	Dan works out at the gym three times a week.

COLLOCATIONS   Collocations connected with <i>free time</i>	
Collocation	Example sentence
<b>have a go at doing (sth)</b>	Why not have a go at a sport you've never tried before?
<b>spend time with (sb)</b>	It's important to spend time with your friends.
<b>make time for (sb/sth)</b>	Jasmine's very busy at school, but she always makes time for playing video games!
<b>take a break from</b>	Why not take a break from your busy life and come to sunny Jamaica?
<b>have a good time</b>	Did you have a good time at summer camp?
<b>have the day off</b>	Mum had the day off so she took us out for the day.

## UNIT 5

TOPIC VOCABULARY   Words connected with <i>health and illness</i>	
Word	Example sentence
<b>ache</b> (v/n)	I banged my finger a couple of days ago and it still aches.
<b>ankle</b> (n)	I fell over yesterday and twisted my ankle.
<b>bandage</b> (v/n)	The nurse wrapped a bandage around Jill's arm.
<b>blood</b> (n)	I cut my finger and got blood on my bedroom carpet.
<b>bone</b> (n)	There are more than 200 bones in the human body.
<b>chin</b> (n)	My dad's got a small beard on his chin.
<b>cold</b> (n)	I can't go swimming after school today because I've got a cold.
<b>cough</b> (v/n)	I've had a cough for three days so I'm going to start taking some medicine.
<b>cut</b> (v/n)	Put your finger over the cut until it stops bleeding.
<b>flu</b> (n)	My sister has flu so she's not going to school this week.
<b>hurt</b> (v)	Did you hurt yourself when you fell off your bike?
<b>infection</b> (n)	Take antibiotics for a week to stop the infection.
<b>injure</b> (v)	Lots of people injure themselves while doing sport.
<b>knee</b> (n)	I banged my knee on the desk and now it hurts when I walk.
<b>medicine</b> (n)	Buy some medicine for your cough from the pharmacy.
<b>operation</b> (n)	My grandma's just gone into hospital to have an operation.
<b>pain</b> (n)	If you feel any pain in your teeth, see a dentist immediately.
<b>prescription</b> (n)	The doctor gave me a prescription for antibiotics.
<b>shoulder</b> (n)	She was carrying a red bag over her left shoulder.
<b>skin</b> (n)	Skin burns easily in the sun, so put sun cream on before you go out.

PHRASAL VERBS		
Phrasal verb	Meaning	Example sentence
<b>cheer up</b> (Type 3)	become happier	Cheer up! It's Friday!
<b>cheer up</b> (Type 1)	make sb happier	Arjun looks sad – let's cheer him up!
<b>come down with</b> (Type 4)	become ill with a disease	I feel a bit strange – I hope I'm not coming down with a cold.
<b>feel up to</b> (Type 4)	feel well enough, have enough energy	Tony's a bit better, but he still doesn't feel up to having visitors.
<b>get down</b> (Type 1 – usually with a pronoun)	make sad or miserable	It really got me down when my dog got lost.
<b>get down</b> (Type 3)	become sad/miserable	I get down occasionally, but usually I'm a happy person.
<b>get over</b> (Type 2)	recover from	It took me about two weeks to completely get over my cold.
<b>pass out</b> (Type 3)	faint, become unconscious	It was so hot in the room, I nearly passed out.
<b>put down</b> (Type 1)	kill (a very old or sick animal)	Vets sometimes have to put animals down.
<b>put on</b> (Type 1)	gain, add extra	I've put on some weight recently, so I'm going to cut down on sugar.

COLLOCATIONS   Collocations with <i>have, take, make and do</i>	
Collocation	Example sentence
<b>do homework/ housework</b>	Don't forget to do your homework this evening.
<b>do your teeth/ hair</b>	I always do my teeth after breakfast and before bed.
<b>do/take some exercise</b>	How much physical exercise do you do each week?
<b>have flu or a cold/cough/ headache</b>	Sam has a headache so I'm going to get some aspirin for her.
<b>have surgery or an operation</b>	My cousin's just gone into hospital to have surgery on her knee.
<b>have/take a bath/shower</b>	I'm going to take a quick shower before dinner.
<b>have/take medicine</b>	Take this medicine twice a day for a week.
<b>make a mistake</b>	If you make a mistake, cross it out and write it again correctly.
<b>make an effort</b>	When Lucas broke his leg, everyone made an effort to help him.
<b>make fun of somebody</b>	My older brother always makes fun of me – it's so annoying!
<b>make up your mind</b>	I can't make up my mind whether to buy the green T-shirt or the blue one.
<b>make your bed</b>	Don't forget to make your bed before you go to school.
<b>make/take a decision</b>	I've made a decision – I'm going to buy the green T-shirt.
<b>take care of somebody</b>	A nurse visits twice a day to take care of my granddad.

## WORD FORMATION | Words formed from verbs

Core word	Derivatives
<b>accommodate</b> (v)	accommodation (n)
<b>agree</b> (v)	disagree (v), (dis)agreeable (adj), (dis)agreement (n), (dis)agreeably (adv)
<b>amaze</b> (v)	amazing (adj), amazement (n), amazingly (adv)
<b>communicate</b> (v)	(un)communicative (adj), communicator (n), communication (n), (un)communicatively (adv)
<b>decide</b> (v)	(in)decisive (adj), decision (n), (in)decisively (adv)
<b>enjoy</b> (v)	(un)enjoyable (adj), enjoyment (n)
<b>entertain</b> (v)	entertaining (adj), entertainer (n), entertainment (n)
<b>equip</b> (v)	equipment (n)
<b>excite</b> (v)	(un)exciting (adj), (un)excited (adj), excitement (n), (un)excitingly (adv), (un)excitedly (adv)
<b>improve</b> (v)	improving (adj), (un)improved (adj), improvement (n)
<b>infect</b> (v)	infected (adj), infection (n)
<b>operate</b> (v)	operating (adj), operator (n), operation (n)
<b>organise</b> (v)	(un/dis)organised (adj), organiser (n), organisation (n)
<b>prescribe</b> (v)	prescribed (adj), prescription (n)
<b>protect</b> (v)	(un)protected (adj), (un)protective (adj), protector (n), protection (n), protectively (adv)
<b>treat</b> (v)	(un)treatable (adj), treatment (n)

## UNIT 6

### TOPIC VOCABULARY | Words connected with food

Word	Example sentence
<b>bake</b> (v)	Why don't we bake a cake this afternoon?
<b>barbecue</b> (v)	When you barbecue the fish, make sure it doesn't burn.
<b>bitter</b> (adj)	I don't like the taste of dark chocolate – it's too bitter.
<b>boil</b> (v)	Let the water boil for a minute before you put the eggs in the pan.
<b>fry</b> (v)	Fry the potatoes in a little oil and then add salt and pepper.
<b>grill</b> (v)	Chop the tomatoes while I grill the chicken.
<b>juicy</b> (adj)	These oranges are nice and juicy.
<b>microwave</b> (v)	I microwaved my bowl of soup and it got too hot!
<b>roast</b> (v)	I'm going to roast some beef for Sunday lunch.
<b>salty</b> (adj)	I love salty food, such as anchovies and olives.
<b>sour</b> (adj)	Add a bit of sugar to the tomato sauce if it's too sour.
<b>spicy</b> (adj)	I need a glass of water – this curry is too spicy!
<b>sweet</b> (adj)	My mum says I shouldn't eat too much sweet food.

### PHRASAL VERBS

Phrasal verb	Meaning	Example sentence
<b>chop up</b> (Type 1)	cut into small pieces	Chop the onion up into very small pieces.
<b>cool down</b> (Type 2)	become colder	Let your soup cool down before you eat it.
<b>cut down on</b> (Type 4)	eat less of something	I've cut down on bread and potatoes and I feel much better.
<b>eat up</b> (Type 1)	eat all of something	I didn't like the curry, but my brother ate up all of his.
<b>give up</b> (Type 1)	stop eating	My mum has given up fish, but I still eat it.
<b>go off</b> (Type 2)	begin to decompose	An orange has gone off in the fruit bowl and it smells terrible!
<b>live off</b> (Type 2)	survive by eating only something	My sister lives off peanut butter sandwiches!
<b>warm up</b> (Type 1)	make hotter	Why don't you warm up the pasta in the fridge for lunch?

## WORD FORMATION | Adjectives/nouns/verbs

Core word	Derivatives
<b>fry</b> (v)	fried (adj), frying (adj)
<b>mix</b> (v)	mixed (adj), mixture (n), mixing (adj)
<b>spice</b> (n)	spicy (adj)
<b>cream</b> (n)	creamy (adj), creamed (adj)
<b>blend</b> (v)	blender (n)
<b>boil</b> (v)	boiling (adj), boiled (adj)
<b>satisfy</b> (v)	(dis)satisfied (adj), (un)satisfying (adj)
<b>taste</b> (n)	tasty (adj), tasteless (adj)

## COLLOCATIONS

Collocation	Example sentence
<b>a wide variety</b>	This shop has a wide variety of things for sale – everything from food to bicycles!
<b>fall ill</b>	When our teacher fell ill, the headteacher taught us for the day.
<b>have in common</b>	My cousin and I have a lot in common, since we're both blond, tall and athletic.
<b>in the opposite direction</b>	Mum turned the car around and headed in the opposite direction.
<b>look forward to</b>	I'm looking forward to Katrina's party this weekend.
<b>make a meal</b>	Have you ever made a meal for your whole family?
<b>set foot in</b>	This is the last time I ever set foot in this restaurant!
<b>the whole world</b>	Apparently, this is the biggest cave in the whole world!

## UNIT 7

### TOPIC VOCABULARY | Words connected with shopping

Word	Example sentence
<b>bargain</b> (n)	Those shoes were a bargain – I should have bought two pairs!
<b>brand-new</b> (adj)	It's a brand-new video game – it only came out yesterday.
<b>cash card</b> (n)	I need to go to the cash machine but I can't find my cash card anywhere.
<b>change</b> (n)	Here's your receipt, and here's your change.
<b>cost</b> (v/n)	How much did your coat cost?
<b>exchange</b> (v)	I got a shirt for my birthday but it's too small so I'm going to exchange it for a bigger one.
<b>half price</b> (phr)	These jeans are normally €40 but I got them half price in the sales.
<b>special offer</b> (phr)	We've got this cheese on special offer this week – three packs for the price of two.
<b>order</b> (v)	We haven't got that book in stock, but we can order it for you.
<b>rent</b> (v/n)	My grandparents don't own their flat – they rent it.
<b>return</b> (v)	I got a shirt for my birthday but it's got a black mark on it so I'm going to return it.
<b>second-hand</b> (adj)	They have lots of nice second-hand furniture in that shop.
<b>voucher</b> (n)	My uncle usually sends me a gift voucher so I can choose my own birthday present.

## PHRASAL VERBS

Phrasal verb	Meaning	Example sentence
<b>add up to</b> (Type 2)	form a total	If you get all these clothes, it'll add up to over €100.
<b>get by</b> (Type 2)	survive (with enough money)	It's difficult to get by if you can't find a job.
<b>give away</b> (Type 1)	to provide sb with something that you no longer want or need	These clothes are too small for Tomek now, so I'll give them away.
<b>pay back</b> (Type 1)	return money you have borrowed	I'll pay you back on Friday, I promise.
<b>run out of</b> (Type 4)	not have any left	We've run out of milk, so I'll go and get some.
<b>save up</b> (Type 1/2)	keep money until you have enough to buy something	I'm saving up for a new bike.
<b>shop around</b> (Type 2)	look in different shops	If you shop around, you might find the same phone cheaper.
<b>take back</b> (Type 1)	return	I bought a new shirt yesterday but it's got a black mark on it so I'm going to take it back.

## IDIOMS | Idioms for shopping and spending

Idiom	Example sentence
<b>be on sb</b>	The meal's on me because I'm celebrating!
<b>go on a spending spree</b>	She won the lottery and went on a spending spree.
<b>like a bull in a china shop</b>	Calm down, George – stop rushing around like a bull in a china shop!
<b>shop till (sb) drop(s)</b>	We've got all day tomorrow, so we can shop till we drop!
<b>window shopping</b>	I haven't got any money, but I'm happy to go window shopping.

## WORD FORMATION | Nouns connected with people

Core word	Derivatives
<b>assistant</b> (n)	assist (v), assistance (n)
<b>buyer</b> (n)	buy (v)
<b>cashier</b> (n)	cash (n)
<b>customer</b> (n)	custom (n)
<b>electrician</b> (n)	electric (adj), electrical (adj), electrify (v)
<b>hairstylist</b> (n)	hairstylist (n), hair (n), haircut (n)
<b>lawyer</b> (n)	law (n)
<b>librarian</b> (n)	library (n)
<b>manager</b> (n)	manage (v), managing (adj)
<b>mechanic</b> (n)	machine (n), machinery (n), mechanism (n)
<b>optician</b> (n)	optic (adj), optical (adj)
<b>owner</b> (n)	own (v), ownership (n)
<b>receptionist</b> (n)	reception (n)
<b>salesperson</b> (n)	sale(s) (n), salesman (n), saleswoman (n)
<b>seller</b> (n)	sell (v), (un)sold (adj), sold (adj)
<b>shopper</b> (n)	shop (v/n), shopping (n), shopkeeper (n)
<b>supervisor</b> (n)	supervise (v), (un)supervised (adj), supervision (n)
<b>visitor</b> (n)	visit (v/n)
<b>waitress</b> (n)	wait (v), waiter (n)

## UNIT 8

### TOPIC VOCABULARY | Words connected with clothes and accessories

Word	Example sentence
<b>belt</b> (n)	I'm going to need a new belt for my trousers now that I've lost weight!
<b>bracelet</b> (n)	Molly bought herself a lovely silver bracelet.
<b>button</b> (n)	I've lost a button on my coat and now I can't fasten it.
<b>cap</b> (n)	Mohammed was wearing a cool baseball cap.
<b>collar</b> (n)	The wind started to get stronger so I put my collar up around my neck.
<b>earring</b> (n)	Your new gold earrings really suit you!
<b>glove</b> (n)	It's cold today so don't forget your hat and gloves.
<b>handbag</b> (n)	Amelia thought she'd lost her phone but it was in her handbag.
<b>jewellery</b> (n)	Mum doesn't wear much jewellery, but she does have one or two gold rings.
<b>jumper</b> (n)	I got hot during the lesson so I took my jumper off.
<b>necklace</b> (n)	In the shop window, there was a gold necklace with a large letter S on it.
<b>pocket</b> (n)	I like this jacket because it's got a pocket for my phone.
<b>sandals</b> (n)	Sandals are much more comfortable than shoes on the beach.
<b>shorts</b> (n)	When I'm on holiday, I usually wear a pair of shorts and a T-shirt.
<b>sleeve</b> (n)	Don't reach across the table or you'll get ketchup on your sleeve!
<b>socks</b> (n)	Change your socks every day or your feet will smell.
<b>suit</b> (n)	At his wedding, my cousin was wearing a nice blue suit.
<b>sweatshirt</b> (n)	I need a new sweatshirt to wear at the gym.
<b>trainers</b> (n)	You can run faster in trainers than in ordinary shoes.
<b>wristband</b> (n)	My best friend gave me a wristband that said 'Friends forever'.

## PHRASAL VERBS

Phrasal verb	Meaning	Example sentence
<b>have on</b> (Type 1)	be wearing	When I got to the wedding, everyone had a hat on!
<b>hang up</b> (Type 1)	put (clothes) on a hook or hanger	Why don't you hang your clothes up instead of leaving them on the floor?
<b>do up</b> (Type 1)	fasten	Can you help me do the zip up on my coat, please?
<b>dress up</b> (Type 2)	wear formal or smart clothes	The party on Friday will be a great chance to dress up!
<b>take off</b> (Type 1)	remove, stop wearing	Take that ridiculous hat off!
<b>put on</b> (Type 1)	start wearing	It was raining so I put my coat on before leaving the house.
<b>try on</b> (Type 1)	wear to see if it fits or suits you	In the clothes shop, I tried on six pairs of jeans but didn't like any of them.
<b>wear out</b> (Type 2)	be used a lot and become old and useless	When your shoes start to wear out, it's time to get a new pair.

## WORD FORMATION | Adjectives/nouns/verbs

Core word	Derivatives
<b>amaze</b> (v)	amazing (adj), amazed (adj), amazement (n), amazingly (adv)
<b>appear</b> (v)	appearance (n), disappear (v), disappearance (n), apparent (adj), apparently (adv)
<b>beauty</b> (n)	beautiful (adj), beautifully (adv)
<b>cloth</b> (n)	clothes (n), clothing (n)
<b>create</b> (v)	creator (n), creative (adj), creatively (adv)
<b>design</b> (v/n)	designer (n), designed (adj)
<b>fashion</b> (n)	(un)fashionable (adj), old-fashioned (adj), (un)fashionably (adv)
<b>trend</b> (n)	trendsetter (n), trendy (adj)

## UNIT 9

### TOPIC VOCABULARY | Words connected with *people in sport*

Word	Example sentence
<b>acrobat</b> (n)	It takes years of training to become a circus acrobat.
<b>athlete</b> (n)	The world's best athletes compete in the Olympic Games.
<b>captain</b> (n)	Greg is the captain of our football team this season.
<b>climber</b> (n)	Two climbers were rescued from the mountain by helicopter.
<b>cyclist</b> (n)	You need strong legs to be a professional cyclist.
<b>gamer</b> (n)	I play video games online with gamers from all around the world.
<b>gymnast</b> (n)	You need very good balance to be a gymnast.
<b>player</b> (n)	How many players are there in a football team?
<b>referee</b> (n)	The referee blew the whistle and the match began.
<b>rider</b> (n)	Two riders fell off their bikes during the race.

### PHRASAL VERBS

Phrasal verb	Meaning	Example sentence
<b>be knocked out (of)</b> (Type 1)	have to leave a competition because you lose	In the first round, the loser of each match is knocked out of the competition.
<b>catch on</b> (Type 2)	become popular	<i>Pokemon Go</i> caught on extremely quickly.
<b>join in (with)</b> (Type 2/4)	take part	We're going to play a board game – do you want to join in?
<b>pull out (of)</b> (Type 2/4)	leave a game/competition because of a problem or accident	My sister had to pull out of the swimming competition when she broke her leg.
<b>put away</b> (Type 1)	store something in its usual place	Please put the equipment away after you've finished using it.
<b>put off</b> (Type 1)	delay, postpone	The match has been put off until next week because of the bad weather.
<b>send off</b> (Type 1)	make sb leave a game because they broke the rules	The referee sent Jake off because he shouted at another player.
<b>set up</b> (Type 1)	prepare equipment	You set up the board game and I'll get the coffee ready.

### COLLOCATIONS | Collocations with *do, play and go*

Collocation	Example sentence
<b>do athletics/gymnastics/yoga</b>	We do athletics at school in the summer term.
<b>go for a bike ride</b>	Let's go for a bike ride tomorrow.
<b>go swimming /windsurfing/ water-skiing/skiing/ice-skating/surfing/horse-riding</b>	My mum used to go horse-riding when she was younger.
<b>play tennis/football/basketball/golf</b>	Have you ever played golf?

## UNIT 10

### TOPIC VOCABULARY | Words connected with *people in the media*

Word	Example sentence
<b>actor</b> (n)	Ana's an excellent actor – I hope she gets the main part in the play.
<b>author</b> (n)	The author of <i>The Hobbit</i> is J. R. R. Tolkien.
<b>celebrity</b> (n)	Most of the people they interview on chat shows are celebrities.
<b>cinema</b> (n)	Let's go to the cinema on Saturday to see the new Tom Cruise film.
<b>DJ</b> (n)	My cousin's a DJ on a local radio station.
<b>festival</b> (n)	There's a three-day music festival near here every summer.
<b>gallery</b> (n)	All the paintings in the gallery are for sale.
<b>journalist</b> (n)	My aunt works as a journalist for a local newspaper.
<b>museum</b> (n)	It's a fantastic museum – some of the exhibits are thousands of years old.
<b>musician</b> (n)	A big orchestra has between 70 and 100 musicians.
<b>performer</b> (n)	All the performers have to do an audition in front of the judges.
<b>presenter</b> (n)	Who's the presenter of the quiz show on Channel 5?
<b>stage</b> (n)	All the actors came back onto the stage at the end of the show.
<b>studio</b> (n)	They record the show in a studio in London.
<b>theatre</b> (n)	We're going to the theatre to see a play on Friday evening.
<b>venue</b> (n)	The Merton Centre is the perfect venue for weddings, parties and business meetings.

### PHRASAL VERBS

Phrasal verb	Meaning	Example sentence
<b>come out</b> (Type 2)	become available (books, magazines, films, etc.)	The magazine I get comes out every Friday.
<b>log onto/into</b> (Type 3)	enter (a website, app, etc.)	You need your email address and password to log into Facebook.
<b>log out of</b> (Type 2/4)	leave (a website, app, etc.)	Log out of Gmail when you finish or someone else will be able to see your emails.
<b>put on</b> (Type 1)	hold (a show, event, etc.)	We're going to put on a school play at the end of term.
<b>shut up</b> (Type 2)	stop talking (often considered rude or very informal)	Shut up, Leo – I'm trying to watch a film!
<b>turn down</b> (Type 1)	decrease volume	Turn down the TV please – I'm on the phone.
<b>turn up</b> (Type 1)	increase volume	Turn up this song – it's my favourite!
<b>write back</b> (Type 2)	reply	I got an email from my cousin in Australia so I'm going to write back this evening.

### WORD PATTERNS

Core words	Example sentence
<b>allow sb to</b> (do sth)	Many parents don't allow their children to use computers in bed.
<b>be able to</b> (do sth)	I'll be able to join you after six o'clock.
<b>be allowed to</b> (do sth)	Many children aren't allowed to use computers in bed.
<b>be capable of</b> (doing sth)	I'm not capable of swimming two lengths underwater.
<b>chance to</b> (do sth)	I'd love to have the chance to visit Antarctica.
<b>chances of</b> (doing sth)	What are my chances of passing the exam?
<b>let sb</b> (do sth)	Many parents don't let their children use computers in bed.
<b>manage to</b> (do st)	I managed to swim a length underwater!

## UNIT 11

### TOPIC VOCABULARY | Words connected with *studying*

Word	Example sentence
<b>lesson</b> (n)	It was such an interesting lesson that the time seemed to fly by!
<b>pass</b> (v)	Joe was so pleased when he passed the English test.
<b>primary</b> (adj)	I've still got lots of friends from primary school.
<b>pupil</b> (n)	There are 30 pupils in my class.
<b>read</b> (v)	I've been reading an interesting book about music.
<b>secondary</b> (adj)	When I was 11, I started at my local secondary school.
<b>student</b> (n)	I'd love to be a student at a large university.
<b>study</b> (v)	We've been studying the Ancient Romans in history at school.
<b>subject</b> (n)	My favourite subject at school is history.
<b>take</b> (v)	If you fail the exam, you can take it again next year.

### PHRASAL VERBS

Phrasal verb	Meaning	Example sentence
<b>copy out</b> (Type 1)	write something again exactly as it's been written	Please copy out the first sentence on page 57.
<b>break up</b> (Type 2)	stop going to school for the holidays	We break up on Friday and then we can relax!
<b>hand in</b> (Type 1)	give to someone in authority	When you have finished your exam, hand your paper in to the examiner.
<b>go over</b> (Type 3)	repeat to make something clear	Let's go over the definition one more time.
<b>drop out</b> (Type 2)	leave (a course) before the end	Max hated college and he dropped out after only a few weeks.
<b>fall behind</b> (Type 2)	not be at the same level as	You need to work hard or you'll fall behind the others.

### IDIOMS | Idioms for education and learning

Idiom	Example sentence
<b>have your nose in a book</b>	Tyler loves reading, he always has his nose in a book.
<b>learn sth by heart</b>	When I find a poem I really like, I try to learn it by heart.
<b>learn the ropes</b>	Once you've learnt the ropes, this job is quite easy.
<b>pass with flying colours</b>	You're good at maths so I'm sure you'll pass the test with flying colours.
<b>put your thinking cap on</b>	Put your thinking cap on and you'll find a solution to the problem.
<b>teach sb a lesson</b>	It's time somebody taught that bully a lesson!

### WORD FORMATION | Irregular forms

Core word	Derivatives
<b>believe</b> (v)	(un)believable (adj), (dis)belief (n), believer (n), unbelievably (adv)
<b>choose</b> (v)	chosen (adj), choosy (adj), choice (n)
<b>day</b> (n)	daily (adj/adv), everyday (adj)
<b>deep</b> (adj)	deepen (v), depth (n)
<b>long</b> (adj)	lengthen (v), length (n)
<b>lose</b> (v)	loss (n), loser (n), losing (adj)
<b>prove</b> (v)	disprove (v), (un)proven (adj), proof (n)
<b>solve</b> (v)	(un)solvable (adj), solution (n)
<b>speak</b> (v)	spoken (adj), speaker (n), speech (n)
<b>succeed</b> (v)	successful (adj), success (n), successfully (adv)
<b>think</b> (v)	(un)thinkable (adj), thoughtful (adj), thought (n), thoughtfully (adv)
<b>wide</b> (adj)	widen (v), width (n), widely (adv)

## UNIT 12

### TOPIC VOCABULARY | Words connected with *natural habitats*

Word	Example sentence
<b>camel</b> (n)	Camels can live for a long time without water.
<b>desert</b> (n)	Take lots of water if you're going out into the desert.
<b>dolphin</b> (n)	Dolphins don't enjoy performing or doing tricks.
<b>elephant</b> (n)	They say that elephants never forget!
<b>giraffe</b> (n)	Giraffes have long necks to reach the tops of trees.
<b>gorilla</b> (n)	Did you know gorillas make a new nest every night?
<b>grassland</b> (n)	Many animals live in the grasslands in Africa.
<b>lion</b> (n)	When we were on safari, we could hear the lions roaring.
<b>lizard</b> (n)	A small lizard ran across the hot rock.
<b>monkey</b> (n)	Monkeys can use their tails to hold onto branches.
<b>ocean</b> (n)	Does anything live at the bottom of the ocean?
<b>rainforest</b> (n)	Sadly, the rainforests are disappearing.
<b>shark</b> (n)	There aren't any sharks in the sea here, are there?
<b>snake</b> (n)	Watch you don't stand on that snake!
<b>tiger</b> (n)	Most tigers are orange and black, but I've seen white tigers.
<b>whale</b> (n)	We were all scared when a whale appeared beside our boat.
<b>zebra</b> (n)	Is it possible to ride a zebra like you can ride a horse?

### PHRASAL VERBS

Phrasal verb	Meaning	Example sentence
<b>bring up</b> (Type 1)	raise a child	I was brought up by my grandparents.
<b>cut up</b> (Type 1)	break something down into pieces	He cut the vegetables up and started making the soup.
<b>end up</b> (Type 3)	the result of a past action or event	We're travelling across the USA and planning to end up in San Francisco.
<b>fill up</b> (Type 1/3)	make something full	Before a long drive, I always fill up the car with petrol.
<b>grow up</b> (Type 3)	grow older / become an adult	My best friend grew up in Spain, so she's fluent in Spanish.
<b>keep up</b> (type 1)	continue to do something	Our basketball team won the league last year, so hopefully we can keep up the winning ways this year!
<b>split up</b> (type 3)	to end a relationship	Apparently, 5% of animals are together for life and don't split up.
<b>wake up</b> (Type 1/3)	stop sleeping or feel energetic	The noisy traffic outside the hotel woke him up really early.

### WORD FORMATION | Adjectives and nouns

Core word	Derivatives
<b>explain</b> (v)	explanation (n), unexplained (adj)
<b>nature</b> (n)	(un)natural (adj), (un)naturally (adv)
<b>poison</b> (n)	poisonous (adj)
<b>scene</b> (n)	scenery (n), scenic (adj)
<b>science</b> (n)	scientist (n), (un)scientific (adj), scientifically (adv)
<b>sun</b> (n)	sunshine (n), sunny (adj)
<b>tropic</b> (n)	tropical (adj)