

SOLUTIONS ELEMENTARY 5
UNIT 9: HOME SWEET HOME!
REVIEW

PEGAH BAHOJB GHASEMI

WHAT'S SHE DOING?



WHAT'S SHE DOING?
SHE'S READING HER BOOK CAREFULLY.
WHY?



Reading

Strategy

Make sure you read the whole of each paragraph before you start to match the headings. The extra heading will contain a word or phrase that matches part of one or two paragraphs, but only the correct heading will match the whole of the paragraph.



**DO YOU HAVE ANY IDEA ABOUT
MEXICAN HOUSES?**

DO YOU HAVE ANY IDEA ABOUT MEXICAN HOUSES?



DO YOU HAVE ANY IDEA ABOUT MEXICAN HOUSES?

BLOCK



DO YOU HAVE ANY IDEA ABOUT MEXICAN HOUSES?

ADOBE



BLOCK



DO YOU HAVE ANY IDEA ABOUT MEXICAN HOUSES?

ADOBE



BLOCK



VILLA



1 Read the **Strategy**. Read each paragraph of *Homes in Mexico* and answer the questions.

- 1 Which paragraphs in the text contain the word *rich*?
- 2 Which paragraphs in the text contain the word *big*?
- 3 Which paragraph matches the whole meaning of heading F?

2 Read the text. Match the headings (A–F) to the gaps (1–5). There is one extra heading which does not fit any of the gaps.

- A European-style houses, old and new
- B Old houses in many colours
- C Small houses for Mexico's richest people
- D New houses, old style
- E Colours have made life better
- F Big houses for rich people

Homes in Mexico

Mexico has forests and beaches, high mountains and lowlands. It has very rich people and very poor people. It isn't surprising then that there are so many different kinds of homes in Mexico.

1 _____

There are modern blocks of flats in Mexico's towns and cities, but a lot of Mexican people prefer to live in houses. In the old areas of town you can see traditional houses. Their outside walls are painted bright green, yellow, orange and blue. The houses haven't got gardens, but there's usually a small outside space at the back where you can sit and relax. People can talk to their neighbours easily because the houses are next to each other.

2 _____

Some people in Mexico have built modern *adobe* houses. They look like houses from ancient Mexican cultures. They are small and simple, with red walls and small windows. Inside they are cool and comfortable, even when the weather's hot.

3 _____

Some rich people in Mexico live in Spanish *villas*. These houses may be modern or old, but they all have white walls, red roofs, wooden doors and lots of windows. The walls in the kitchens and bathrooms are usually blue. Some Spanish villas have beautiful gardens.

4 _____

Other very rich people live in very big, beautiful houses called *haciendas*. In the past, rich families owned haciendas and all of the land around them. They used the land for growing coffee and sugar. Lots of people worked there, but only the family who owned the land lived in the big house.

5 _____


Not everyone in Mexico can live in a beautiful house, but in one town where life is difficult for many people, the government has paid a group of street artists to paint more than 200 new houses in bright colours. The houses make a 20,000 m² picture. 'It's fantastic,' says Ana Flores, who lives in the area. 'It's helped young people believe that a better future is possible.'

Listening

Strategy

Read the instruction and the options in multiple-choice questions carefully before you listen. Then guess what the general topic of the listening is about.

- 3 Read the **Strategy**. Read the questions in exercise 4. What is the best summary of the listening text?
- 1 Three teenagers tell us about their new homes.
 - 2 Three teenagers describe their homes and bedrooms.
 - 3 Three teenagers talk about their experiences of moving house.

4  4.12 Listen to part of a radio report about moving house. Choose the correct options, A, B, or C.

1 Which feelings does the presenter talk about?

A excitement, happiness, worry

B sadness, anger, worry

C excitement, sadness, worry

2 Caitlin, Ahmed and Josie

A moved house three months ago.

B have moved house recently.

C moved house a long time ago.

3 Caitlin

A has felt unhappy in her new house.

B doesn't like her bedroom.

C has been to visit her old school.

4 Ahmed

A started his new school last week.

B has already decorated his bedroom.

C thinks his bedroom is too dark.

5 Josie

A has felt very sad in her new house.

B hasn't spoken to her old friends.

C has made some new friends.

Use of English

Strategy

Open cloze tasks might test you on collocations (words which usually go together). Prepare yourself by learning collocations.

5 Read the **Strategy**. Match the verbs below to 1–5.

do have make share take

- 1 _____ your bed / friends / a phone call
- 2 _____ an argument / a rest / breakfast
- 3 _____ your best / the cleaning / your homework
- 4 _____ a pizza / the bills / a room
- 5 _____ someone's advice / an exam / medicine

6 Read the email and complete each gap with ONE word.

Hi Matt,

Help! Why did I decide to have ¹ _____ party? It's four o'clock and I'm still getting the house ready! I ² _____ tidied the living room, but there's still a lot to do! I ³ _____ cleaned the floors yet, and I need to finish making the food.

⁴ _____ Darren phoned you? ⁵ _____ he be here this evening? Does he know the party starts ⁶ _____ eight o'clock?

Can you ⁷ _____ me a favour? I've done the shopping, but I ⁸ _____ a mistake at the supermarket – I forgot to buy some bread! Can you get some?

See you later.

Vicky

PS I've decorated the cake so we don't need to worry ⁹ _____ that. 😊

PPS Oh no! I've ¹⁰ _____ remembered something else! I need to clean the bathroom!

Speaking

Strategy

Learn positive and negative adjectives for people, places and things so that you can use a variety of adjectives when you compare two pictures.

- 7 Read the **Strategy**. Write the adjectives in the correct place in the table.

attractive awful cosy light relaxing ugly
uncomfortable untidy

Positive	Negative

8 Compare and contrast the two rooms below. Where do you study at home? Where do you relax?



Writing

Strategy

When you describe a place, use preposition + noun phrases (e.g. *in London, at home*) and adverbs of place (e.g. *here, there, downstairs*) to explain where things are.

9 Read the **Strategy**. Complete the sentences with the words below.

at in nearby next on upstairs

- 1 There are two big rooms _____ the second floor.
- 2 There's a swimming pool _____. It takes about five minutes to walk there.
- 3 There's a small bathroom downstairs, and there's a bigger bathroom _____.
- 4 The kitchen is _____ the front of the house.
- 5 I live _____ a small village.
- 6 The house is _____ to a park.

10 Think of a home that you know well (but not your own home). Write a description. Include information about the points below.

- who lives there
- the location
- the rooms
- when you last went there and what you did

Unit 9

9G Adjectives to describe rooms

1 Complete the adjectives with *a, e, i, o, u* and *y*.

1 br _ght

2 cl _ _ n

3 c _mf _rt _bl _

4 c _s _

5 d _rk

6 d _rt _

7 l _rg _

8 m _d _rn

9 _ld-f _sh _ _ n _d

10 r _l _x _ng

11 sm _ll

12 t _d _

13 _nc _mf _rt _bl _

14 _nt _d _

2 Describe the following rooms in your home. Use three adjectives for each one.

1 the living room

2 your bedroom

3 the kitchen

9H Modifiers

LEARN THIS! Modifiers



- Modifiers (*fairly, very, etc.*) come before an adjective and make the meaning stronger or weaker.

It's 5°C today. That's cold.

It's 10°C today. That's fairly cold.

It's -5°C today. That's very cold.

- We only use *a bit* or *not very* when the adjective is after a noun.

My bedroom is not very large. ✓

NOT ~~We've got a not very large kitchen.~~ ✗

- We can use *quite* with adjectives before or after the noun. However, when the adjective is before the noun, we put *quite* before the indefinite article *a / an*.

Our flat is quite old. We live in quite an old flat.

3 Read the **Learn this!** box. Then add the modifiers below to the table.

a bit extremely fairly not very pretty quite rather
really very

Make the adjective stronger	Make the adjective weaker
extremely	a bit

**4 Complete the sentences with a suitable modifier.
Sometimes more than one answer is possible.**

- 1 That Aston Martin sports car is _____ expensive. It costs over €200,000!
- 2 We live in a _____ small cottage.
- 3 These shoes are _____ small. They're size 42 and I need a 43.
- 4 He's _____ late. The lesson started 30 minutes ago!
- 5 Their house isn't beautiful but it's _____ attractive.
- 6 This room is _____ warm. I need to put a jumper on.

9B Present perfect (affirmative)

- 1 Complete the sentences with the present perfect of the verbs below. ➔ 9.1, 9.2, 9.3

chat live marry start stop travel visit work

- 1 We _____ a long way to get here.
- 2 Sit down! The film _____.
- 3 I don't know Rita, but I _____ to her online.
- 4 Let's go outside now. The rain _____.
- 5 This project is excellent. You _____ very hard on it.
- 6 My next-door neighbour _____ his Italian girlfriend.
- 7 My cousins _____ in five different countries.
- 8 We _____ all the museums and art galleries in New York!

2 Rewrite the sentences with the present perfect affirmative.
Choose the correct verb. ➔ **9.1, 9.2, 9.4**

- 1 I **take** / **write** 500 words of my history essay.
- 2 We **eat** / **give** two pizzas each. I feel so full!
- 3 My friend **speak** / **tell** Henry about the surprise party.
- 4 I **give** / **forget** my old bike to my younger sister.
- 5 Lucy **be** / **come** ill and needs to rest.
- 6 Thanks! You **make** / **meet** a sandwich for me!

3 Look at the prompts. Write sentences in the present perfect affirmative. Some of the verbs are regular and some are irregular. ➡ 9.1, 9.2, 9.3, 9.4

1 we / meet / all of our teachers for next year

We've met all of our teachers for next year.

2 Ed Sheeran / reply / to my tweet!

3 you / forget / your coat

4 our train / stop / between two stations

5 my teacher / email / my parents

6 my friends / plan / a great trip

7 we / see / the latest Bond film

8 you / take / a lot of photos

4 Rewrite the sentences with the present perfect affirmative.
Use *just* instead of the underlined time expression. ➡ 9.1,
9.2, 9.3, 9.4, 9.5

1 They moved house yesterday.

They've just moved house.

2 My friends arrived a few minutes ago.

3 We saw that film very recently.

4 They did their homework a short while ago.

5 I told Tara about the party this morning.

6 My mum bought a new computer last weekend.

7 I tidied my bedroom earlier today.

9D Present perfect (negative and interrogative)

5 Make the sentences negative. ➡➡ 9.6

- 1 I've seen that film.
- 2 Jo has forgotten Molly's phone number.
- 3 James and Emily have learnt Spanish.
- 4 We have had breakfast.
- 5 You have finished your project.
- 6 It has stopped raining.
- 7 The cat has caught a mouse.

6 Write questions and short answers. Use the present perfect interrogative. ➔ 9.6

1 Fran / meet anyone famous? ✗

Has Fran met anyone famous? No, she hasn't.

2 you / hear the weather forecast for tomorrow? ✗

3 Evie / write any emails today? ✗

4 Ruby and Zack / answer any questions in class today? ✓

5 we / buy our tickets for the concert on Saturday? ✗

6 Chloe / post a photo of me on her Facebook page? ✓

7 Aisha and Muhammad / reply to your email? ✗

8 you / find your keys? ✓

7 Write responses with *already*. Use the present perfect affirmative. ➡➡ 9.7

1 Please phone Mandy.

I've already phoned her.

2 Are you going to do your homework?

3 Do you want to watch this DVD?

4 You should apologise to Ben.

5 Why don't you buy a new phone?

6 Please do the washing up.

8 Emma and Oscar are visiting London. Look at the things that they have and have not done. Write sentences with the present perfect affirmative and negative. Use *yet* with the negative sentences. ➔ 9.6, 9.7, 9.8

Things to do in London

1 visit the Madame Tussauds museum ✗

They haven't visited the Madame Tussauds museum yet.

2 take a boat trip on the Thames ✓

They've taken a boat trip on the Thames.

3 see the paintings in the National Gallery ✗

4 walk along Oxford Street ✗

5 have a meal in Chinatown ✓

6 buy tickets for a musical ✓

7 take a ride on the London Eye ✓

8 visit Buckingham Palace ✗

9 **SPEAKING** Work in pairs. Ask and answer questions about the things Emma and Oscar have done. Use the present perfect interrogative with *yet*. ➔➔ 9.6, 9.8

Have they visited the Madame Tussauds museum yet?

No, they haven't.