

OXFORD



RAHNAMA
P R E S S

@RAHNAMAPRESS
WWW.RAHNAMAPRESS.COM

Got it!

Level 2 A

Student Book
& Workbook



Philippa Bowen & Denis Delaney

Contents

Unit	Vocabulary	Grammar	Communication	Skills
Welcome	Physical descriptions Music Jobs Movies Transportation Food and drink Geography Feelings and emotions	Simple present / Present progressive <i>be</i> : Simple past Simple past Present progressive for future <i>How long ...? + take</i> <i>some / any</i> with countable / uncountable nouns <i>a lot of / much / many / a little / a few</i> Comparative adjectives Superlative adjectives		
1 Nobody lives here page 4	Places around town	<i>must</i> (affirmative and negative) Compounds: <i>some / any / no</i> Compounds: <i>every</i>	Asking for and giving directions Pronunciation: /r/	Reading: A magazine article about online safety Listening: A police officer talking about road safety Speaking: Road safety rules Writing: A text about road safety rules
2 I have to clean my room page 10	Housework	<i>have to</i> (affirmative, negative, interrogative, and short answers) <i>mustn't / don't have to</i> Gerunds Verb + <i>-ing</i> form	Asking for permission Pronunciation: <i>have /həv/</i> and <i>have to /həv 'tə/</i>	Reading: A magazine article about active teenagers Listening: A radio show about lazy teenagers Speaking: Asking and answering questions about household Writing: A text about your weekly schedule
Review A: pages 26–27 Culture club A: page 28 My progress A: page 29				
3 What are you going to do? page 30	Personality	<i>be going to</i> (1) (affirmative, negative, interrogative, and short answers) <i>be going to</i> (2) Verb + infinitive / <i>-ing</i> form	Inviting people to do things Pronunciation: Rising and falling intonation	Reading: A magazine article about star signs Listening: A conversation about star signs Speaking: Future plans Writing: An e-mail about future plans
4 What will it be like? page 38	The weather	<i>will</i> : future (affirmative, negative, interrogative, and short answers) <i>will / be going to</i> First conditional	Making offers Pronunciation: /l/	Reading: A magazine article about the environment Listening: A conversation about the environment Speaking: Calculating your carbon footprint Writing: A description of your carbon footprint
Review B: pages 46–47 Culture club B: page 48 My progress B: page 49				
Curriculum extra B: Physics: pages C3–C4				
Word list: page V1				

Transportation

10 Complete the chart with the words in the box.

airplane bike boat bus car
 ferry helicopter motorcycle
 subway taxi train truck

Air	Road
	
airplane	2 _____
1 _____	3 _____
	4 _____
	5 _____
	6 _____
	7 _____
Rail	Water
	
8 _____	10 _____
9 _____	11 _____

11 And you? What forms of transportation do you use?

Food and drink

12 Complete Carla's shopping list. Match A and B to make food words.

A	B
1 che	goes
2 cook	atoes
3 mi	na
4 bre	lk
5 man	ies
6 pot	er
7 sal	ese
8 tu	urt
9 wat	ad
10 yog	mon

13 And you? What is your favorite food? What food don't you like?

Geography

14 Match words 1–6 with the geographical features a–f.

- | | | | |
|------------|-----|-----------|-----|
| 1 desert | d | 4 island | ___ |
| 2 lake | ___ | 5 volcano | ___ |
| 3 mountain | ___ | 6 river | ___ |



15 And you? Can you name an example for each geographical feature?

Feelings and emotions

16 Look at the faces. Choose the correct words.



1 excited / fed up



2 angry / bored



3 happy / sad



4 embarrassed / annoyed



5 confident / frightened



6 nervous / proud

17 And you? How do you feel today?



Grammar

Simple present / Present progressive

- 1 Complete the sentences with the simple present or present progressive form of the verbs in parentheses.



- 1 Manuel usually **travels** (travel) to school by bus, but this morning he ¹ _____ (not go) by bus. His mom ² _____ (take) him to school by car.
- 2 Mari and Kana ¹ _____ (go) to the movies every Saturday. They usually ² _____ (watch) love stories, but today they ³ _____ (watch) a thriller.
- 3 I ¹ _____ (not like) vegetables, but my grandma always ² _____ (cook) them for me. It's lunch time now and I ³ _____ (give) my vegetables to the dog!
- 4 A ¹ _____ (Laura / play) any sports on the weekend?
 B Yes, she does. She sometimes ² _____ (play) basketball.
 A ³ _____ (she / play) today?
 B No, she isn't. She isn't on the team today so she ⁴ _____ (watch) the game.

- 2 Answer the questions with true answers.

- How do you usually travel to school?
- How often do you go to the movies?
- Do you like vegetables?
- What sports do you play every week?
- Are you playing sports now?
- What are you doing now?

be: Simple past

- 3 Robbie Smith is a music journalist. Write questions about his day yesterday. Then look at his schedule and answer the questions.

8 a.m. Breakfast interview with Jay-Z at Café Gitane, New York.
 10:30 a.m. La Guardia Airport – New York.
 11:30 a.m. Airplane to Philadelphia
 1:30 p.m. Lunch with Jack Wilson of *Music Magazine* (Morimoto restaurant)
 4 p.m. Visit *The Rock* radio station with Jack Penn's View Hotel
 6 p.m.
 8:30 p.m. Justin Bieber concert – Susquehanna Bank Center, Camden

Robbie / be / in Camden / at 8 a.m. yesterday?
Was Robbie in Camden at 8 a.m. yesterday?
No, he wasn't. He was in New York.

- Who / be / Robbie with / at 8 a.m?

- Where / be / they?

- What time / be / Robbie at the airport?

- Where / be / Robbie and Jack Wilson / at 1:30 p.m?

- They / be / in the restaurant / at 4:15 p.m?

- Where / be / the Chris De Burgh concert in the evening?

Simple past

4 Complete the text with the affirmative or negative simple past form of the verbs.

Sandra Carroll
Police officer

Yesterday morning I

1 _____ (go) to a school and

2 _____ (talk) about road safety.

Then I 3 _____ (meet) a friend. We

4 _____ (not eat) lunch in a café. We

5 _____ (buy) some

sandwiches and we 6 _____ (eat) them in the car. In the afternoon, I 7 _____ (write)

some e-mails and I 8 _____ (make) some phone calls. I 9 _____ (finish) work at 5:30.

I 10 _____ (not go out) in the evening. I

11 _____ (have) a relaxing evening at home.



5 Write questions about Sandra. Then answer the questions.

Where / Sandra / go yesterday morning?

*Where did Sandra go yesterday morning?
She went to a school.*

1 What / she / talk about?

2 Who / Sandra / meet after the talk?

3 What / they / buy for lunch?

4 Where / they / eat lunch?

5 What / she / do in the afternoon?

6 What time / she / finish work?

6 Complete the text with the simple past form of the verbs in the box.

become come go join
make not have not speak start



Charlie Chaplin

One hundred years ago, movies were very different. Movie studios **made** them very quickly – sometimes in two or three days!

They 1 _____ color – the images were black and white – and the actors 2 _____.

This period of movie history is "The Silent Era". Charlie Chaplin was one of the great actors of the Silent Era. He 3 _____ from

London and he 4 _____ his acting career in England. In 1910 he 5 _____ to the U.S.

with a group of British actors. He 6 _____ the Keystone Film Company in 1914 and he

soon 7 _____ a famous actor, writer, and movie director.

7 Read the answers. Complete the questions.

What period of movie history **did Charlie Chaplin act in?**

Charlie Chaplin acted in the period of movie history called "The Silent Era".

1 Where _____?

He came from London in England.

2 When _____?

He went to the U.S. in 1910.

3 What _____ in 1914?

In 1914 he joined the Keystone Film Company.

4 What _____?

He became a famous actor, writer, and movie director.



Present progressive for future

8 Write questions with the present progressive. Then answer the questions.

The Domes Latin America Tour

February 26 th	Buenos Aires, Argentina @ River Plate Stadium
February 28 th	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil @ Apoteose Stadium
March 2 nd	São Paulo, Brazil @ Morumbi Stadium
March 4 th	Bogotá, Colombia @ Parque Simon Bolivar
March 6 th	Mexico City, Mexico @ Foro Sol

Where / the tour / start?
Where is the tour starting?
It's starting in Buenos Aires.

- When / the Domes / play / in Colombia?

- How many / concerts / they / give / in Brazil?

- Where / they / perform / in São Paulo?

- Where / they / go / after Brazil?

- Where / the tour / finish?

- How many cities / they / visit / in Latin America?

How long ...? + take

9 Write questions. Then answer the questions.

How long / fly from Rio de Janeiro to São Paulo? (1 hour)
How long does it take to fly from Rio de Janeiro to São Paulo?
It takes one hour.

- How long / drive from Rio de Janeiro to São Paulo? (7 hours)
- How long / travel by airplane from Bogotá to Mexico City? (4 hours 45 minutes)
- How long / go from São Paulo to Buenos Aires by bus? (2 days)

some / any with countable / uncountable nouns

10 What food and drink is there in the refrigerator? Check (✓) or cross (x) the food items, then write sentences.

- chicken *There isn't any chicken.*
 carrots *There are some carrots.*
 1 yogurt _____
 2 eggs _____
 3 cheese _____
 4 orange juice _____
 5 potatoes _____



11 Now write questions and short answers about the food in the refrigerator.

- water?
Is there any water? Yes, there is.
- cookies? _____
 - mangoes? _____
 - salmon? _____
 - tomatoes? _____
 - beef? _____

a lot of / much / many / a little / a few

12 Choose the correct answers.



Hi Ava!
I don't have a lot of / much free time because I always have ¹a lot of / much homework. I study twelve subjects at school. How ²much / many subjects do you study? I don't watch ³much / many TV because there aren't ⁴much / many good shows on TV at the moment. I watch ⁵a little / a few music shows. How ⁶much / many TV shows do you watch? I listen to ⁷a lot of / much music and I have ⁸many / a lot of posters of my favorite bands on my bedroom wall. Do you have ⁹a lot of / many posters? On the weekend, I often go for a pizza with my family. My favorite pizza is Four Cheeses. It has ¹⁰much / a lot of cheese on it!

Comparative adjectives

13 Complete the sentences with the comparative form of the adjectives.

- Luiza is older (old) than Beatriz.
- Chicago is _____ (big) than Boston.
 - Traveling by bus is _____ (good) than traveling by train in South America.
 - Elephants are _____ (heavy) than giraffes.
 - San Francisco is _____ (far) from Mexico than San Diego.
 - Oxford is a _____ (safe) city than Detroit.
 - Is Colombia _____ (large) than Bolivia?
 - A documentary is _____ (interesting) than a quiz show.
 - Hawaii is _____ (hot) than Alaska.

Superlative adjectives

14 Complete the sentences with the superlative form of the adjectives. Then write true answers.

Who is the oldest (old) person in your family?
My grandma. She's 75 years old.

- What is _____ (difficult) subject for you at school?

- What is _____ (easy) subject for you at school?

- Who is _____ (good) singer in your country?

- What was _____ (bad) movie you saw last year?

- What is _____ (famous) tourist attraction in your country?

- Who is _____ (tall) person in your family?

15 Complete the geography quiz with the comparative or the superlative form of the adjectives. Are the statements true (✓) or false (x)?

Geo quiz!

- | | |
|--|---|
| | T F |
| 1 Mount Everest is _____ (tall) mountain in the world. | <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 The Pacific Ocean is _____ (deep) than the Atlantic Ocean. | <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 South America is _____ (big) than North America. | <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 The Mediterranean Sea is _____ (large) the Gulf of Mexico. | <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 The Vatican City is _____ (small) country in the world. | <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6 China is _____ (populated) than the U.S.A. | <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 7 The River Nile is _____ (long) river in Africa. | <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 8 The Atacama Desert in Chile is _____ (dry) place in the world. | <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> |



RAHNAMA
P R E S S

@RAHNAMAPRESS
WWW.RAHNAMAPRESS.COM

Got it!

Level 2 A

Workbook

Philippa Bowen & Denis Delaney

must**Affirmative and negative**

Affirmative	
I must go	it must go
you must go	we must go
he must go	you must go
she must go	they must go

Subject + | **must** | + base form of the verb

Negative	
Full form	Short form
I must not go	I mustn't go
you must not go	you mustn't go
he must not go	he mustn't go
she must not go	she mustn't go
it must not go	it mustn't go
we must not go	we mustn't go
you must not go	you mustn't go
they must not go	they mustn't go

Subject + | **must not (mustn't)** | + base form of the verb

1 Must is a modal verb. All modal verbs follow the same rules:

- **We only use one form for all persons.**
I **must** study. He **must** study.
We **must** study. They **must** study.
- **We do not add an -s to must with he, she, or it.**
He **must** study. NOT ~~He musts study.~~
- **We always follow must with another verb in the base form.**
You **must eat** this pizza.
NOT ~~You must to eat this pizza.~~
You **mustn't go** to school.
NOT ~~You mustn't to go to school.~~
- **We don't use don't / doesn't with the negative form of modal verbs.**
You **mustn't** talk.
NOT ~~You don't must talk.~~

2 The negative form of must is must not. In spoken and informal written English, must not is usually abbreviated to mustn't. You must not shout. = You mustn't shout.**3 We use must to talk about necessity.**

Necessity means that you cannot avoid doing something.

You **must** come home before 9:30 p.m. (You cannot come home after 9:30 p.m.)

I **must** call Mel. It's her birthday today. (You cannot call Mel tomorrow because it is her birthday today.)

I **must** do my homework now. (You cannot do your homework later because you are busy.)

4 We use must to express general obligation.

You **must** drive on the right in the U.S.

5 We use mustn't to express prohibition.

You **mustn't** use a dictionary in the test!

You **mustn't** use your cell phone in class.

Compounds: some / any / no

	Person	Thing	Place
some	someone / somebody	something	somewhere
any	anyone / anybody	anything	anywhere
no	no one / nobody	nothing	nowhere

1 We use -one / -body to talk about people.**2 We use -thing to talk about things and objects.****3 We use -where to talk about places.****4 We use the compound some in affirmative sentences.**

Someone / Somebody is at the door.

There's always **something** interesting to do.

I want to go **somewhere** today.

5 We use the compound any in negative and interrogative sentences.

There isn't **anyone / anybody** at the door.

Is there **anyone / anybody** at the door?

There isn't **anything** interesting to do.

Is there **anything** interesting to do?

I don't want to go **anywhere** today.

Do you want to go **anywhere** interesting today?

6 We use *no* in affirmative sentences to mean something does not exist.

There's **no one / nobody** in the classroom.

The teacher said **nothing** about doing extra homework.

There's **nowhere** to go swimming in Highmore.

Watch out!

In English, only one negative is used. In a sentence with *no*, we use the verb in the affirmative form.

There's **nothing** on TV.

NOT There isn't nothing on TV.

I know **no one** in my new school.

NOT I don't know no one in my new school.

Compounds: *every*

	Person	Thing	Place
every	everyone / everybody	everything	everywhere

1 We use the compound *every* to talk about all people, objects, or places.

Everyone / Everybody is here.

Everything is ready.

We went **everywhere** in the museum.

2 We use the compound *every* in affirmative, negative, and interrogative forms.

Everyone / Everybody came to my party.

We didn't have **everything** ready.

Did you go **everywhere** in the museum?

3 We use the compound *everyone / everybody* with a singular verb.

Everyone likes Lady Gaga.

Everybody in my class is from Brazil.

Word list

Places around town

- bank _____
- bus station _____
- bus stop _____
- café _____
- church _____
- hospital _____
- library _____
- park _____
- parking lot _____
- police station _____
- post office _____
- shopping mall _____
- sports center _____

Vocabulary

Places around town

1 Match the word halves.

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| 1 shopping | a office |
| 2 police | b stop |
| 3 sports | c mall |
| 4 parking | d center |
| 5 post | e station |
| 6 bus | f lot |

2 Read the descriptions. Then write the place name.

There are a lot of different stores here.

shopping mall

- People go to this place when they aren't well or when they have an accident.
h _____
- You can usually swim and play other sports here.
s _____
- There are a lot of books here. People can borrow them and take them home for two or three weeks.
l _____
- You usually come here when you lose your passport or cell phone.
p _____
- Some people go to this place on Sundays. They sing and pray here.
c _____
- You can send mail and parcels here.
p _____
- There are trees and flowers here. You can walk and relax, and sometimes there's a play area for children.
p _____
- People come here to change money.
b _____
- You usually pay to leave your car here.
p _____
- People come here to have a drink. They sometimes eat here, too.
c _____

Grammar

must / mustn't

3 Complete the sentences with *must* (✓) or *mustn't* (X) and the verbs in the box.

clean do eat go
send study watch

- You mustn't send text messages in class! (✓)
- I _____ for the math exam. (✓)
 - You _____ food in your bedroom. (X)
 - I _____ my homework in front of the TV. (X)
 - The boys _____ straight home after school. (✓)
 - Katia _____ TV after 10 p.m. (X)
 - Girls! You _____ your room. It's awful. (✓)

4 Read the information about Ocean County Library. Then complete the rules with *must* or *mustn't* and a verb.

OCEAN COUNTY LIBRARY

Information for library members

- You can borrow a maximum of four books, but please return them to the library after two weeks.
- You can only read dictionaries in the library. Don't take them home.
- Please don't use cell phones or talk loudly in the library.
- Please don't eat or drink in the library.
- You can use the computers, but please get a password from the information desk.

LIBRARY RULES

- You mustn't borrow more than four books.
- You ¹ _____ your books to the library after two weeks.
- You ² _____ the dictionaries home.
- You ³ _____ cell phones or talk loudly.
- You ⁴ _____ or drink.
- You ⁵ _____ your password from the information desk.

Compounds: *some / any / no*

5 Complete the sentences with *some, any, or no* using *-thing, -where, or -body*.

We're not going anywhere this weekend.

Nobody came to soccer practice today!

- I'm bored! I don't have _____ to do!
- The cat isn't _____ in the yard.
- This math problem is really difficult. Does _____ know the answer?
- They live _____ in Delaware.
- There is _____ good on TV tonight. Let's watch a DVD.
- There is _____ to go. It's boring here.
- I didn't see _____ from my grade at the party.
- Jack wants _____ to eat.

6 Write sentences in affirmative (+), negative (-), or interrogative (?) forms.

There's someone in the classroom. (?)

Is there anyone in the classroom?

- I didn't do anything interesting on the weekend. (+)

- Did Helen go anywhere on Sunday? (-)

- There was someone at the bus stop. (?)

- You have something in your bag. (?)

- I know somebody in that school. (-)

- Kevin didn't say anything. (+)

Compounds: *every*

7 Write five sentences using the phrases in **A, B, and C**.

<p>A</p> <p>Are you inviting Mom does We went Does Kelly have They cycled I don't know</p>	<p>B</p> <p>everything everyone everywhere</p>	<p>C</p> <p>in our car. on their vacation. in my school. to your party? in our house. for her trip?</p>
---	---	--

Are you inviting everyone to your party?

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

Round-up

8 Read Mia's e-mail. Choose the correct answers.

Hi, Zoe

Hello from Woodsboro – my new town. It's very small and it's very boring! There's a post office, a store, and a church, but **anything / nothing** exciting happens here!

Everyone in the town ¹is / are friendly, but there's ²no one / anyone my age and there's ³anything / nothing to do! I go to school in Union Bridge, a town near Woodsboro. I only started two days ago and, at the moment ⁴nothing / everything at school is new! We ⁵must / mustn't change classroom after every lesson, but I don't know where the classrooms are! There are a lot of rules at my new school. We ⁶must / mustn't use our cell phones and we ⁷must / mustn't talk during lessons. We ⁸must / mustn't run in the corridors and we mustn't eat ⁹something / anything in the classrooms! It's difficult to remember ¹⁰something / everything!

Anyway, I must stop now because I have some homework for tomorrow.

Love,
Mia.

9 Correct the mistakes in the sentences below.

Mia lives in Union Bridge.

Mia lives in Woodsboro.

- A lot of exciting things happen in the town.

- Nobody is friendly in Woodsboro.

- There are some people of Mia's age in Woodsboro.

- There are a lot of things to do.

- Mia's new school doesn't have any rules.

- The students mustn't leave their classrooms after a lesson at school.

- They must run in the corridors and they must eat their lunch in the classrooms.

Asking for and giving directions

1 Complete the dialogue with the phrases in the box.

as far as the _____ at the traffic lights
go up how do I get to opposite

A Excuse me. How do I get to the bank, please?

B Go down Springwood Avenue
1 _____ roundabout. Turn left
and 2 _____ East Street.
Go straight on 3 _____ and the
bank is on the left. It's 4 _____
the church.

A Thanks.

2 Where do the people want to go? Look at the map. Then read the directions and complete the questions with the name of the place.

You are at the shopping mall.

A Excuse me. How do I get to the bank please?

B Go out of the shopping mall and cross the road. Go down Black Tail Boulevard as far as the traffic lights then turn left. It's on the left, next to the post office.

1 You are at the market.

A Excuse me. Can you tell me the way to the _____, please?

B Yes, sure. Go out of the market and go to the end of this road. Turn right at the junction and go down Poindexter Street as far as the traffic lights. Turn left. It's on the right, opposite a church.

2 You are at the parking lot.

A Excuse me. How do I get to the _____, please?

B Go out of the parking lot and turn right. Cross Hemon Street and go down Utah Street. At the end of the road, opposite the sports center, turn left. Take the first left and it's at the end of the road.

3 You are at the library.

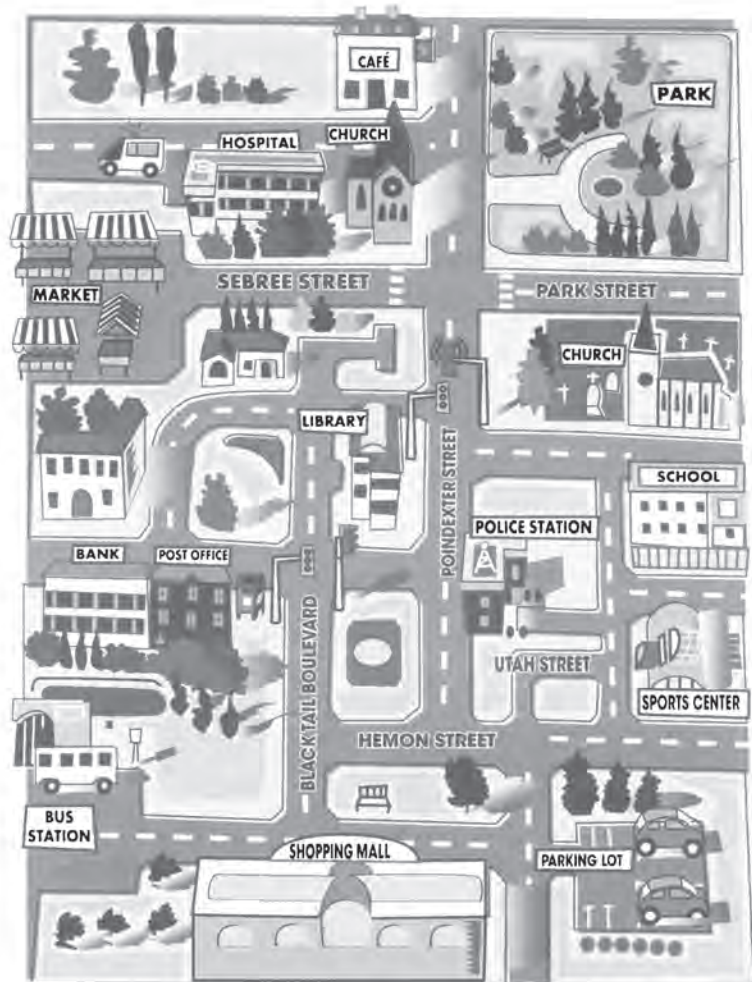
A Excuse me. Can you tell me how to get to the _____, please?

B Yes, of course. Go out of the library and turn right. Take the first turning on the right and walk down the road to Poindexter Street. Turn left onto Poindexter Street and then take the second left. It's on the left, near the church.

4 You are at the bank.

A Excuse me. Can you tell me the way to the _____, please?

B Yes, sure. Turn right outside the bank and walk to Black Tail Boulevard. Turn right at the traffic lights and walk to the shopping mall. At the shopping mall, turn right and walk to the end of the road. It's on the right.



Reading

1 Read the text. Then match the sentence halves.

- | | |
|-----------|--|
| 1 Arthur | a is a religious community in the U.S. |
| 2 Amish | b is a list of rules. |
| 3 Ordnung | c is a town in Illinois. |

A quiet life

Arthur is a small town in the U.S. It's in the state of Illinois, 250 km south of Chicago. In some ways it is a typical town. It has a small town center with some stores, a bank, a post office, and a few restaurants, but there's also something very different about Arthur. Some of the houses are modern but some houses don't have electricity or phones. Then, in the parking lots you can see horses and carts next to the cars. That is because a lot of Amish people live there.

The Amish are an old religious community. They originally came from Switzerland and Germany in the 18th century. They left Europe to escape religious persecution and a lot of them went to live in America. Today the Amish live in small communities in the states of Ohio, Pennsylvania, Iowa, and Illinois. They live very simple lives.

The Amish community has a lot of rules, or Ordnung. These rules tell them what they must and mustn't do. For example, they mustn't drive cars, use phones, or have electricity in their homes. There are also rules about their clothes and hair. Amish women and girls must wear long dresses and the men must wear dark jackets and pants. Women mustn't cut their hair short and men must have beards. Some of the rules are strict, but the Amish are happy to follow them because they like their traditional way of life.



2 Read the text again. Then answer the questions.

- 1 Why is Arthur different to other small towns in the U.S?
- 2 Where did the Amish originally come from?
- 3 When and why did they leave Europe?
- 4 What do Amish rules say about transportation and technology?
- 5 What rules are there about clothes and hair?



Writing

3 Read what Rebecca, an Amish student, says about her school. Then write a paragraph comparing it to your school. Write about:

- the age of students (from ... to ...)
- the number of students in a class
- the number of classrooms in your school
- the subjects you must study at school
- the length of your school day

"Amish children must start school when they are six years old and they finish at fourteen. We usually go to school from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. There are nineteen children in my school and we all have lessons in one classroom. At school we must study math, English, German, geography, history and music." Rebecca

Got it!

Everything you could possibly need

Level 2A Student Book & Workbook



Student Pack

Got it!

- Integrated **Workbook**
- CD-ROM for interactive practice
- Access to online **KET practice test**
- Guided discovery approach to new language
- Self-assessment pages correlated to the
Common European Framework of Reference
- Cross-curricular project work



iTools

Got it!

- Digital **Student Book** for use with interactive whiteboard
- Workbook** answers at the touch of a button
- Video** lessons
- 50 printable **worksheets**
- Editable **tests**
- Printable **KET practice test**



Extra digital support

Got it!

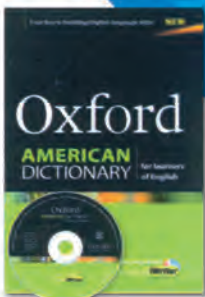
- DVD** with cultural documentary clips
- Print Test Generator** for flexible assessment options
- Interactive content** for Learning Management Systems,
with exclusive audio and video



Teaching essentials

Got it!

- Teacher's Book**
- Audio CDs**



The perfect partner
to Got it! 2A

OXFORD
UNIVERSITY PRESS

www.oup.com/elt



for all your
testing needs
online **go to**

oxfordenglishtesting.com



www.gooyeshpress.com

Get it all with Got it!

Oxford › making **digital** sense

CEFR
B2
B1
A2

OXFORD ENGLISH
ISBN 978-0-19-446244-0



OXFORD

Bowen & Delaney