

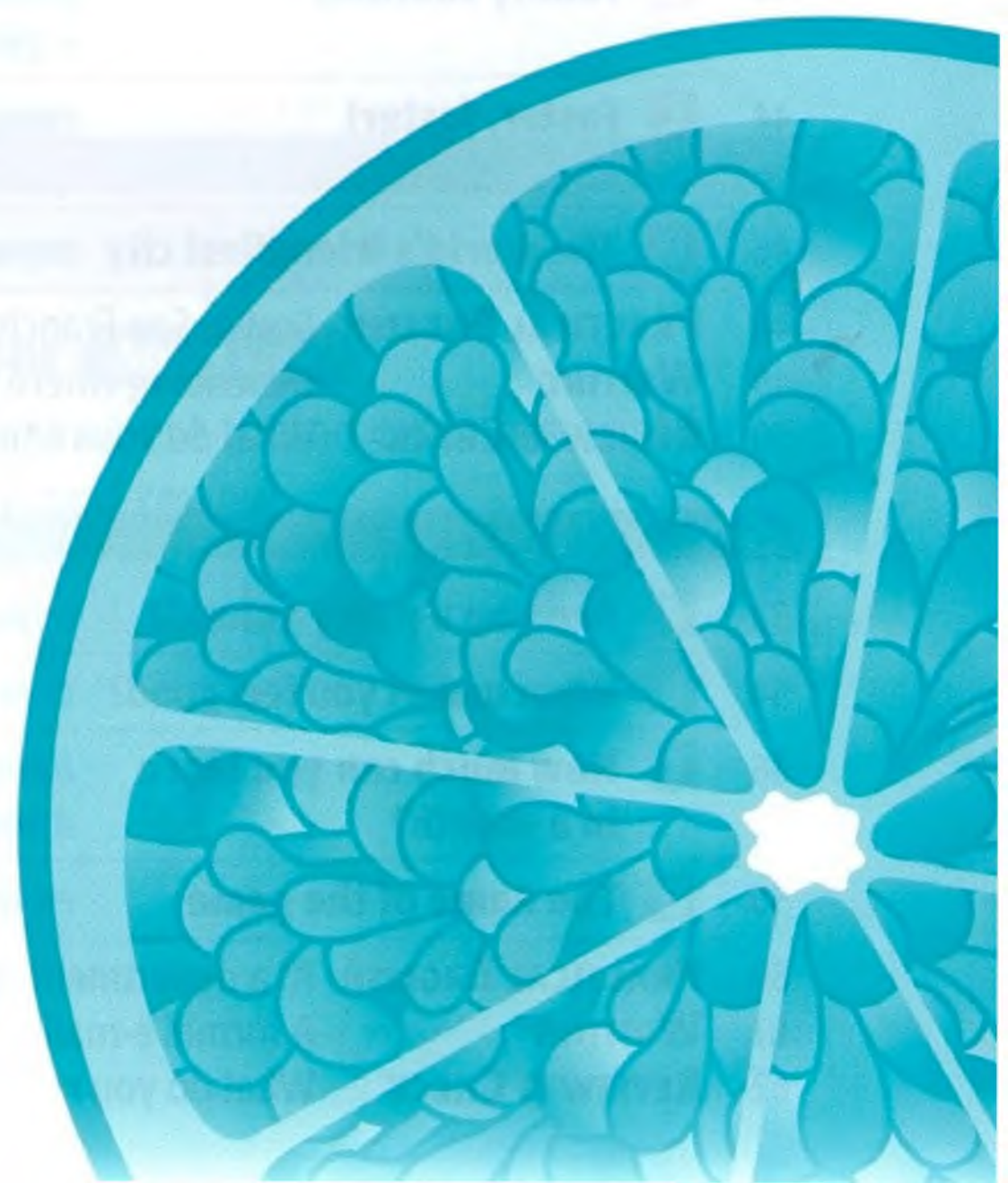
American English File

Student Book 2

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Paul Seligson and Clive Oxenden are the original co-authors of *English File 1* (pub. 1996) and *English File 2* (pub. 1997).



Do the exercises in pairs or small groups.

a Underline the word with a different sound.

1		nothing	enough	mouse	must
2		shoes	house	through	few
3		since	nice	might	eyes
4		many	already	friends	secret
5		although	clothes	come	most
6		won't	rob	father	body
7		worn	shirt	dirty	worst
8		mouth	how	slowly	round
9		bored	four	story	work
10		fast	pass	ask	walk
11		who	hour	holiday	hate
12		age	just	enjoy	glasses
13		gym	argue	forget	goal
14		used	yet	years	very
15		which	where	twin	whose

b Underline the stressed syllable.

information

- 1 biography
- 2 exercise
- 3 university
- 4 divorced
- 5 borrow
- 6 decision
- 7 always
- 8 promise
- 9 dangerous
- 10 polite
- 11 under
- 12 afraid
- 13 education
- 14 interesting
- 15 along
- 16 important
- 17 anything
- 18 depressing
- 19 language
- 20 unfortunately

c Write the words.

- 1 /ʃʊd/ _____
- 2 /'kwaɪət/ _____
- 3 /luz/ _____
- 4 /ɔl'ðʊ/ _____
- 5 /'tɪtʃər/ _____
- 6 /'nʌθɪŋ/ _____
- 7 /'rɪli/ _____
- 8 /'haʊswɜrk/ _____
- 9 /ɪn'dʒʊ/ _____
- 10 /læf/ _____

1B Claire and Rosa Student A



a Ask B questions and complete the chart for Rosa.

Name	Claire	Rosa
Age?	25	
From?	Toronto, Canada	
Lives in?	Seattle, Washington	
Job?	Journalist	
Smokes?	No	
Likes?	movies, especially comedies; cats	
Doesn't like?	men who smoke	



b Answer B's questions about Claire.

c In pairs, decide who is the best girlfriend for Richard. Why?

1C Describe and draw Student A

a Look at your painting for a minute. Then describe it for B to draw.

b Listen to B describing his / her painting. Try to draw it. Don't look at it. Ask B questions to help you.

c Now compare your drawings with the original paintings!



1D Crossword Student A

a Ask B for the definitions of your missing words. Guess the words and complete your crossword.

What's 2 across?

What's 5 down?

b Give definitions of the words B asks for.



2B Famous photos Student A



The Eiffel Tower painter
Marc Riboud 1953

IT WAS 1953. The photographer was living in Paris. He didn't have much money, and he was living in a small room and taking photos of the city every day. One day he saw that some people were painting the Eiffel Tower, and he decided to take some photographs. He went up the tower, and suddenly he saw the man in the photo. The man was painting. The photographer was very nervous because he was sure that the painter was going to fall. He took his photo, and a few weeks later the photo was in *Life* magazine.

The photo became very famous, and they made postcards and a poster with it. Later the company that paints the Eiffel Tower called him and invited him to lunch. They told him that the painter was an acrobat. His name was Zazou.



Leaving for Newfoundland
Willy Ronis 1949

- Look at the photos and read the text about *The Eiffel Tower painter*. Try to remember the information.
- Tell B the story of *The Eiffel Tower painter*. Try to tell it from memory.
- Now B will tell you about *Leaving for Newfoundland*.

2C Music quiz Student A

a Write your questions.

1 Which singer (PLAY) soccer for Real Madrid?

Which singer played soccer for Real Madrid _____?

- a Julio Iglesias b Enrique Iglesias c Placido Domingo

2 Which group Beyoncé (SING) in?

_____?

- a Destiny's Child b The Spice Girls c En Vogue

3 Who (SING) *Living on My Own*?

_____?

- a Bruce Springsteen b Marc Anthony c Ricky Martin

4 What kind of music the Sex Pistols (INVENT)?

_____?

- a reggae b punk c hip-hop

5 When MTV (BEGIN)?

_____?

- a 1971 b 1981 c 1991

6 Which of these groups (NOT HAVE) brothers or sisters in it?

_____?

- a Oasis b The Corrs c Red Hot Chili Peppers

7 Whose daughter Michael Jackson (MARRY) in 1994?

_____?

- a Elvis Presley's b Frank Sinatra's c Paul McCartney's

8 Which Spice Girl David Beckham (MARRY) in 2000?

_____?

- a Posh Spice b Sporty Spice c Ginger Spice

9 Which group (SING) *Losing my Religion*?

_____?

- a Blur b REM c Evanescence

10 Which instrument Sting (PLAY) in the song *Every Breath you Take*?

_____?

- a piano b guitar c double bass

- b Ask B your questions. Give your partner one mark for each correct answer. Answer B's questions. Who got the most correct answers?

3D Dreams Student A

- a Last night you dreamed about these things. Prepare to tell B about your dream.



- b B is a psychoanalyst. Tell him / her about your dream. He / she will tell you what it means.

Last night I dreamed about a river...

- c Change roles. Now you are a psychoanalyst. Listen to B's dream. Number the things below in the order he / she talks about them.

- Ice cream** – You will get some money (from the lottery or from a relative).
- Long hair** – You want to be free. Perhaps you have problems with your family or your boyfriend/girlfriend.
- A key** – You have a problem, and you are looking for a solution.
- People speaking other languages** – You think your life is boring – you would like to have a more exciting life.
- Traveling by bus** – You are worried about a person who is controlling your life.

- d Now use the information in c to interpret B's dream.

First you dreamed about... This means...

4D The best and the worst Student A

- a Write names in at least SIX of the ovals on p.47.

- In 1, one of the best books you've ever read.
- In 2, the coldest place you've ever been to.
- In 3, the most generous person you know.
- In 4, the most beautiful modern building you've ever seen.
- In 5, the worst program currently on TV.
- In 6, the most frightening movie you've ever seen.
- In 7, the best restaurant you've ever been to.
- In 8, the messiest person in your family.

- b Go back to page 47.

5A Guess the infinitive Student A

- a Look at sentences 1–6. What do you think the missing infinitives are?

Don't write anything yet!

☐ = affirmative infinitive ☐ = negative infinitive

- 1 I don't like my job. I've decided _____ another one. ☐
- 2 Oh no! I forgot _____ the lights. ☐
- 3 I promise _____ anybody your secret. ☐
- 4 Your sister's really friendly. It was very nice _____ her. ☐
- 5 I was sorry _____ you when you were here last week. ☐
- 6 You don't need _____ an umbrella. It's not going to rain. ☐

- b Read your sentence 1 to B. If it's not right, guess another verb until B says "That's right." Then write in the infinitive. Continue with 2–6.

- c Listen to B's sentence 7. If it's the same as 7 below, say "That's right." If not, say "Try again" until B gets it right. Continue with 8–12.

- 7 Remember **to call** your father on his birthday.
- 8 It's often difficult **to understand** movies in English.
- 9 It's a very formal dinner, so it's important **not to be** late.
- 10 I'm going to Australia **to visit** some friends.
- 11 The jacket was really expensive, so I decided **not to buy** it.
- 12 My phone number is very easy **to remember**.

6C Decisions, decisions Student A

- a Imagine that you are a very indecisive person. B is going to ask you some questions. Answer B's questions. Give two possibilities each time, using *I may* or *I might*. Then B will help you make a decision.

I don't know. / I'm not sure. I might... or I may...

- b Change roles. Now B is indecisive. Ask B question 1 below. Help B make a decision using *If I were you, I'd ...* Say why. Continue with the other questions.

- 1 Where are you going to go on vacation next summer?
- 2 What are you going to do after class?
- 3 What are you going to wear tomorrow?
- 4 What are you going to buy when you next go shopping?
- 5 Where are you going to have lunch on Sunday?

7D Passives quiz Student A

a Complete your sentences with the verb in the passive and the right answer.

- Until 1664 New York _____ (call) _____.
a New Amsterdam b New Hampshire c New Liberty
- Pasta _____ (invent) by _____.
a the Egyptians b the Italians c the Chinese
- The Italian flag _____ (design) by _____.
a Garibaldi b Mussolini c Napoleon
- The first Levi's jeans _____ (wear) by _____.
a farmers b miners c cowboys
- The first credit card _____ (use) in _____.
a 1950 b 1960 c 1970
- The Indiana Jones movies _____ (direct) by _____.
a Steven Spielberg b George Lucas c Stanley Kubrick
- Penguins _____ (find) _____.
a in Alaska b at the North Pole c at the South Pole
- In the world 15,000 babies _____ (be born) _____.
a every second b every hour c every day

b Read your sentences to B. B will tell you if you are right.

c Now listen to B's sentences. Tell him / her if he / she is right.

B's answers

- The MP3 player was invented in Germany.
- The *Star Wars* movies were directed by George Lucas.
- Alexander the Great was born in Macedonia.
- The book that is stolen most often from libraries is *The Guinness Book of Records*.
- The electric chair was invented by a dentist.
- Modern soccer was first played by the British.
- In 1962 the original London Bridge was bought by an American.
- The noun that is used most frequently in conversation is *time*.

8B Body age Students A+B

a Start with your calendar age. Add \oplus or subtract \ominus years according to your answers.

- | | | | |
|---------|------|------|------|
| 1 a -2 | b -1 | c 0 | d +1 |
| 2 a -2 | b -1 | c 0 | d +2 |
| 3 a +2 | b +1 | c 0 | d -1 |
| 4 a +1 | b -1 | c -2 | |
| 5 a -2 | b -1 | c +1 | |
| 6 a +1 | b +1 | c +2 | d 0 |
| 7 a -3 | b +1 | c +5 | |
| 8 a -3 | b +1 | c +2 | |
| 9 a +3 | b 0 | c -2 | |
| 10 a -2 | b +1 | c +1 | |
| 11 a -2 | b -1 | c +2 | |
| 12 a +2 | b +1 | c -1 | |

9A What had happened? Student A

a Look at sentences 1–6 and think of the missing verb (\oplus = affirmative verb, \ominus = negative verb). Don't write anything yet!

- Diana was very angry because her husband _____ dinner. \ominus
- He couldn't catch his plane because he _____ his passport at home. \oplus
- We went back to the hotel where we _____ on our honeymoon. \oplus
- The telephone wasn't working because they _____ the bill. \ominus
- Miriam was surprised to hear that she _____ the exam. \oplus
- The salesperson agreed to exchange the sweater because I _____ it. \ominus

b Read your sentence 1 to B. If it's not right, try again until B tells you "That's right." Then write in the verb. Continue with 2–6.

c Listen to B say sentence 7. If it's the same as 7 below, say "That's right." If not, say "Try again" until B gets it right. Continue with 8–12.

- We went back to see the house where we **had lived** when we were children.
- The apartment was very dirty because nobody **had cleaned** it for a long time.
- The crocodile was hungry because it **hadn't eaten** anything for a long time.
- I ran to the station, but the last train **had left**.
- I didn't want to lend him the book because I **hadn't read** it yet.
- They got to the theater late and the movie **had started**.

1B Claire and Rosa Student B

a Answer A's questions about Rosa.



Name	Claire	Rosa
Age?		23
From?		Mexico
Lives in?		Vancouver, Canada
Job?		Painter
Smokes?		No
Likes?		good food, music
Doesn't like?		sports

b Ask A questions and complete the chart for Claire.

c In pairs, decide who is the best girlfriend for Richard. Why?

1D Crossword Student B

a Ask A for the definitions of your missing words. Guess the words and complete your crossword.

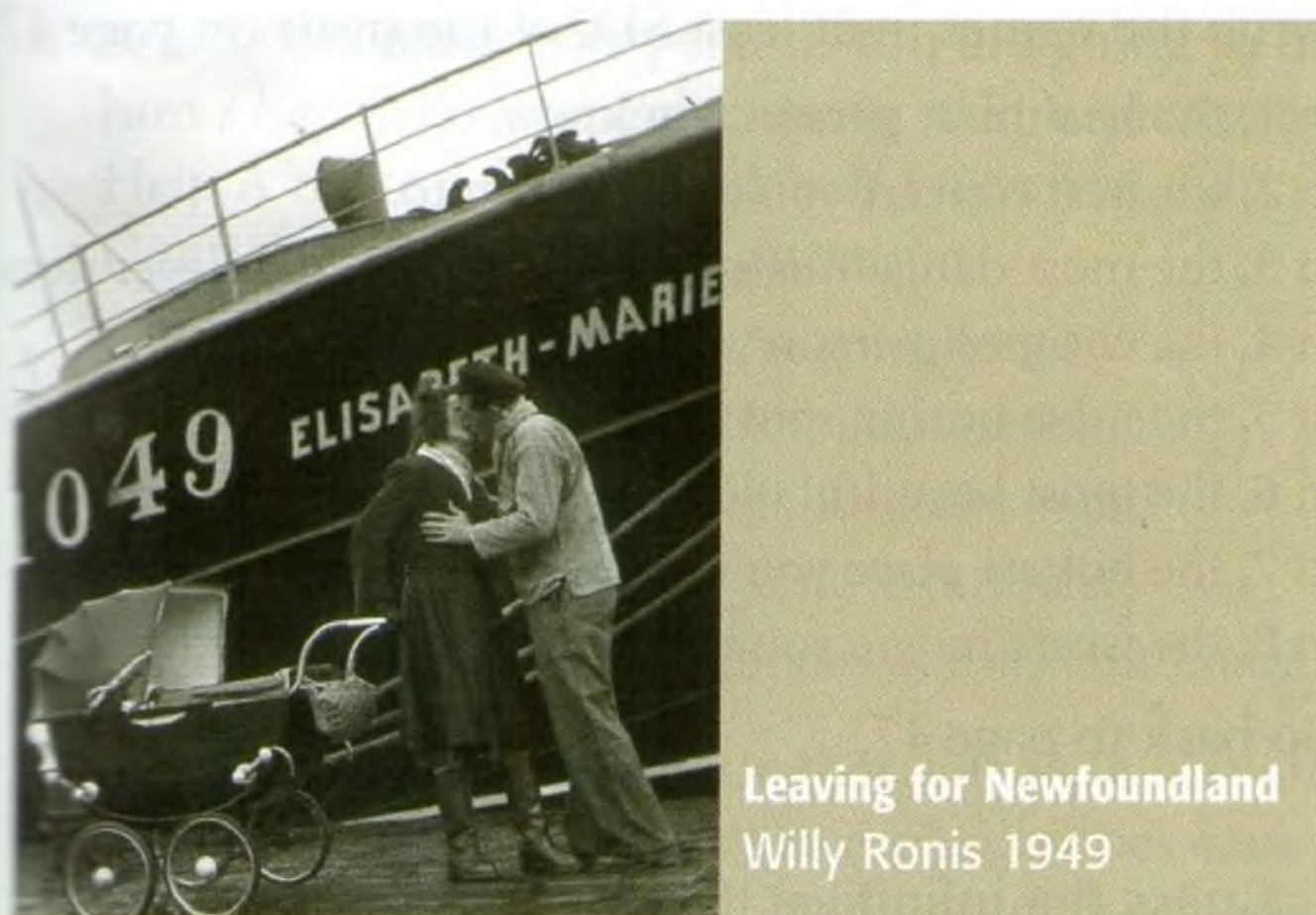
What's 1 down?

What's 6 across?

b Give definitions of the words A asks for.

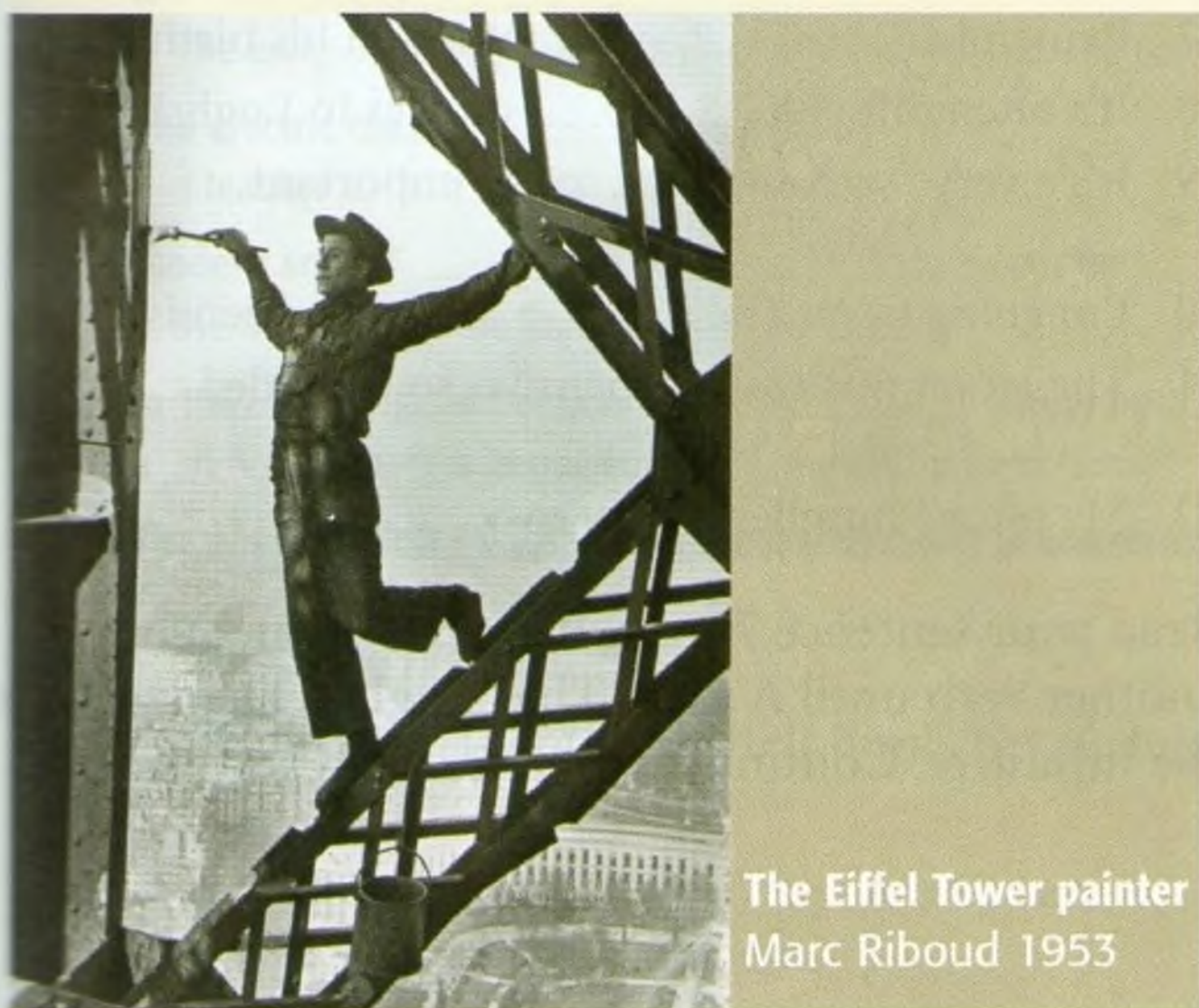


2B Famous photos Student B



Leaving for Newfoundland
Willy Ronis 1949

HE TOOK THIS PHOTO in 1949 in France. He was working for a magazine. They wanted photos of fishermen. The people in the photo were a fisherman called Marcel, his wife, and their little baby boy. Marcel was leaving to go to Canada, and the photographer wanted to take a photo of him and his wife in front of the boat. He said, "Kiss your wife good-bye. I need a photo with a kiss." But Marcel was very shy, and he gave his wife a very cold kiss. So the photographer said, "Is that how you kiss your wife?" So he kissed her again, very naturally. This time he forgot about the photographer. The photo became very famous. Many years later Marcel saw his photo in my book, and he wrote to the photographer. He said that his son (the baby in the photo) was now 30 years old and was a fisherman, too.



The Eiffel Tower painter
Marc Riboud 1953

- Look at the photos and read about *Leaving for Newfoundland*.
- A will tell you about *The Eiffel Tower painter*.
- Now tell A about *Leaving for Newfoundland*. Try to tell it from memory.

2C Music quiz Student B

a Write your questions.

- Which song Celine Dion (SING) in the movie *Titanic*?
Which song did Celine Dion sing in the movie Titanic ?
a *I Will Always Love You* b *My Heart Will Go On* c *Love Is in the Air*
- Who (SEND) *A Message in a Bottle* in 1979?
_____ ?
a The Beach Boys b Dire Straits c The Police
- Who (WRITE) the song *Nothing Compares 2U*?
_____ ?
a Prince b Sinéad O'Connor c Bono
- Which "boy band" Justin Timberlake (SING) with?
_____ ?
a Backstreet Boys b NSYNC c Boyz II Men
- Which Beatle (DIE) in 2001?
_____ ?
a Ringo Starr b John Lennon c George Harrison
- Who (BE) a *Material Girl*?
_____ ?
a Mariah Carey b Madonna c Christina Aguilera
- Which heavy metal band Ozzy Osbourne (SING) with in the 1970s?
_____ ?
a Black Sabbath b Deep Purple c Led Zeppelin
- Who (SAY) "I don't know anything about music. In my line you don't have to"?
_____ ?
a Eminem b Arnold Schwarzenegger c Elvis Presley
- How reggae singer Bob Marley (DIE)?
_____ ?
a He drowned in the ocean. b In a car accident. c He had cancer.
- Which song Elton John (REWRITE) for the funeral of Princess Diana in 1997?
_____ ?
a *Sacrifice* b *Candle in the Wind* c *Your Song*

- Answer A's questions. Then ask A your questions. Give your partner one mark for each correct answer. Who got the most correct answers?

3D Dreams Student B

- a Last night you dreamed about these things. Prepare to tell A about your dream.



- b You are a psychoanalyst. Listen to A's dream. Number the things below in the order he / she talks about them.

Taking a bath – You have a secret that nobody knows about.

Dogs – You are looking for friends.

Losing hair – You are going to lose some money.

Lost and Found – A problem you have will soon get better.

A river – You are going to be very lucky.

- c Now use the information in b to interpret A's dream.

Well, first you dreamed about... This means...

- d Change roles. Now A is a psychoanalyst. Tell him / her about your dream. A will tell you what it means.

Last night I dreamed that I had long hair...

4B Has he done it yet? Students A+B

- a Work individually. Look at the list of things Max does every morning. Which ones has he already done? Try to remember what was in the picture. Write sentences.

He's already made the bed. OR He hasn't made the bed yet.

make the bed	turn off the computer
wash his coffee cup	put his clothes in the closet
clean up his desk	take a shower
pick up towels	have breakfast
take the dog for a walk	

- b Work in pairs. Compare your sentences with your partner. Are they the same? Then go back to page 116 and compare your sentences with the picture. Were you right?

4D The best and the worst Student B

- a Write the names in at least SIX of the ovals on page 47.
- In 1, the healthiest person you know.
 - In 2, the best concert you've ever been to.
 - In 3, the most dangerous sport or activity you've ever done.
 - In 4, the cheapest person you know.
 - In 5, the most boring sport you've ever watched.
 - In 6, the most beautiful old building you've ever seen.
 - In 7, the hottest place you've ever been to.
 - In 8, the worst movie you've seen this year.
- b Go back to page 47.

5A Guess the infinitive Student B

- a Listen to A say sentence 1. If it's the same as 1 below, say "That's right." If not, say "Try again" until A gets it right. Continue with 2–6.
- 1 I don't like my job. I've decided **to look for** another one.
 - 2 Oh no! I forgot **to turn off** the lights.
 - 3 I promise **not to tell** anybody your secret.
 - 4 Your sister's really friendly. It was very nice **to meet** her.
 - 5 I was sorry **not to see** you when you were here last week.
 - 6 You don't need **to take** an umbrella. It's not going to rain.
- b Look at sentences 7–12. What do you think the missing infinitives are? **Don't write anything yet!**
- ☒ = affirmative infinitive ☐ = negative infinitive
- 7 Remember _____ your father on his birthday. ☒
 - 8 It's often difficult _____ movies in English. ☒
 - 9 It's a very formal dinner, so it's important _____ late. ☐
 - 10 I'm going to Australia _____ some friends. ☒
 - 11 The jacket was really expensive, so I decided _____ it. ☐
 - 12 My phone number is very easy _____. ☒
- c Read your sentence 7 to A. If it's not right, guess another verb until A says "That's right." Then write in the infinitive. Continue with 8–12.

6C Decisions, decisions Student B

- a A is a very indecisive person. You are going to help him / her make some decisions. Ask A question 1 below. Help A make a decision using *If I were you, I'd ...* Say why. Continue with the other questions.

- 1 What's the next movie you're going to see?
- 2 What are you going to cook for dinner tonight?
- 3 What are you going to do on Saturday night?
- 4 What kind of car are you going to buy next?
- 5 How are you going to celebrate your next birthday?

- b Change roles. Now imagine that you are a very indecisive person. Answer A's questions. Give two possibilities each time, using *I may* or *I might ...* A will help you make decisions.

I don't know. / I'm not sure. I might... or I may...

7D Passives quiz Student B

- a Complete your sentences with the verb in the passive and the right answer.

- 1 The MP3 player _____ (invent) in _____.
a Japan b the US c Germany
- 2 The *Star Wars* movies _____ (direct) by _____.
a George Lucas b Steven Spielberg c Stanley Kubrick
- 3 Alexander the Great _____ (be born) in _____.
a Greece b Macedonia c Egypt
- 4 The book that _____ (steal) most often from libraries is _____.
a The Bible b *The Guinness Book of Records* c *The Lord of the Rings*
- 5 The electric chair _____ (invent) by _____.
a a teacher b a dentist c a politician
- 6 Modern soccer _____ first _____ (play) by _____.
a the British b the Romans c the Greeks
- 7 In 1962 the original London Bridge _____ (buy) by _____.
a an American b a museum c the British royal family
- 8 The noun that _____ (use) most frequently in conversation is _____.
a money b time c work

- b Now listen to A's sentences. Tell him / her if they are right.

A's answers

- 1 Until 1664 New York was called New Amsterdam.
- 2 Pasta was invented by the Chinese.
- 3 The Italian flag was designed by Napoleon.
- 4 The first Levi's jeans were worn by miners.
- 5 The first credit card was used in 1950.
- 6 The Indiana Jones movies were directed by Steven Spielberg.
- 7 Penguins are found at the South Pole.
- 8 In the world 15,000 babies are born every hour.

- c Read your sentences to A. A will tell you if you are right.

9A What had happened? Student B

- a Listen to A say sentence 1. If it's the same as 1 below, say "That's right." If not, say "Try again" until B gets it right. Continue with 2-6.

- 1 Diana was very angry because her husband **hadn't cooked** dinner.
- 2 He couldn't catch his plane because he **had left** his passport at home.
- 3 We went back to the hotel where we **had stayed** on our honeymoon.
- 4 The telephone wasn't working because they **hadn't paid** the bill.
- 5 Miriam was surprised to hear that she **had failed** the exam.
- 6 The salesperson agreed to exchange the sweater because I **hadn't worn** it.

- b Look at sentences 7-12 and think of the missing verb (+ = affirmative verb, - = negative verb). Don't write anything yet!

- 7 We went back to see the house where we _____ when we were children. +
- 8 The apartment was very dirty because nobody _____ it for a long time. +
- 9 The crocodile was hungry because it _____ anything for a long time. -
- 10 I ran to the station, but the last train _____. +
- 11 I didn't want to lend him the book because I _____ it yet. -
- 12 They got to the theater late and the movie _____. +

- c Read your sentence 7 to A. If it's not right, try again until A tells you "That's right." Then write in the verb. Continue with 8-12.

3A Where are you going on vacation? Students A+B

FIJI

Spend two or four weeks in the South Pacific with tropical beaches, sun, water sports, etc. An unforgettable experience.



Departure June 1st

Return June 15th or 30th

Fly Quantas Airways (via Honolulu) or Air New Zealand (via Los Angeles)

Hotels Blue Lagoon (small beach hotel) Tropics (modern luxury hotel)

KENYA

Go on a two- or four-week safari for the experience of a lifetime. In a 4x4 you will see lions, zebras, and elephants in their natural habitat.



Departure June 1st

Return June 15th or 30th

Fly British Airways (via London) or KLM (via Amsterdam)

Accommodation in luxury campsites or in hotels

a Read the ads and choose a vacation. Decide:

Where are you going? _____

How are you getting there? _____

When are you leaving? _____

Where are you staying? _____

When are you coming back? _____

b Now find a partner who has planned exactly the same trip as you:

A Where are you going?

B To Fiji.

A Me too. How are you getting there?

B I'm flying Air New Zealand.

A I'm flying Quantas Airways, so we can't go together.

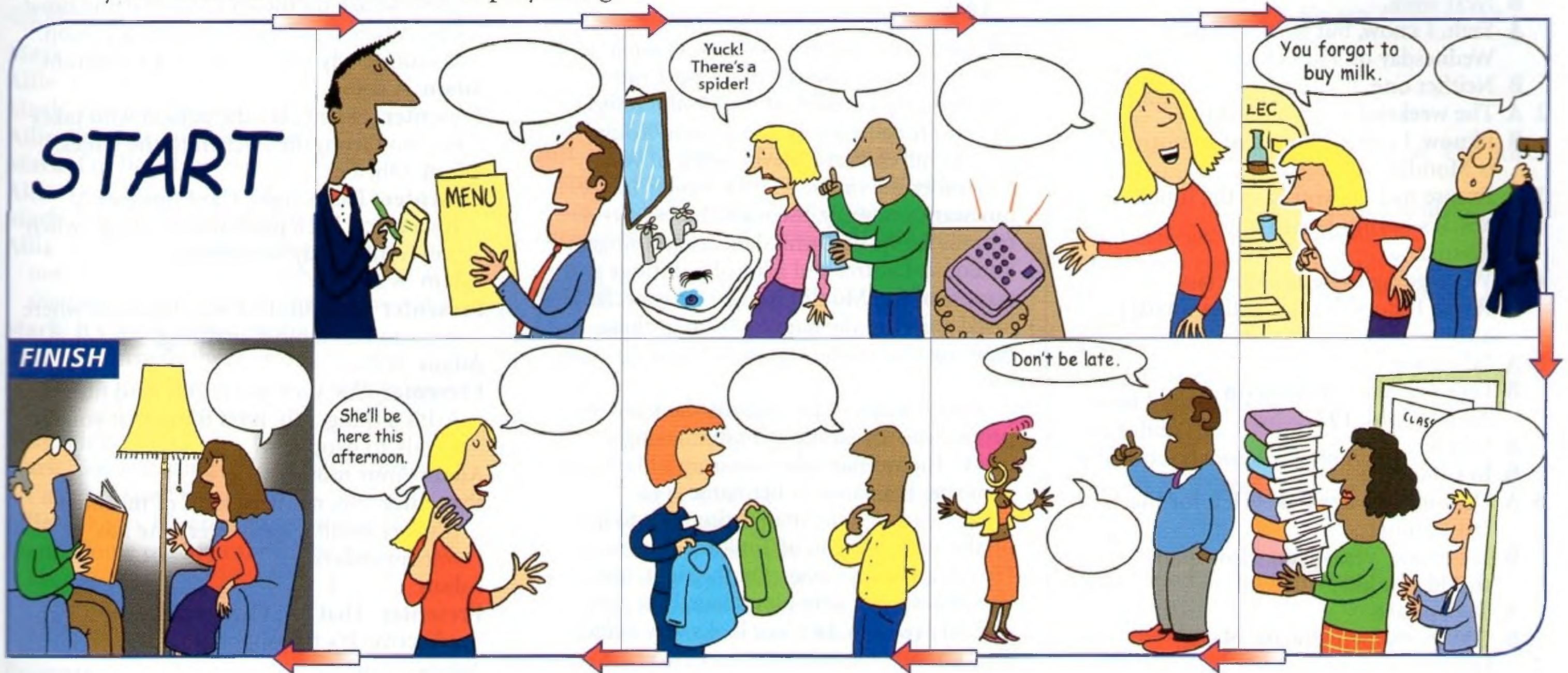
4B Has he done it yet? Students A+B

Look at the picture for one minute and try to remember what's in it. ➡ p.114

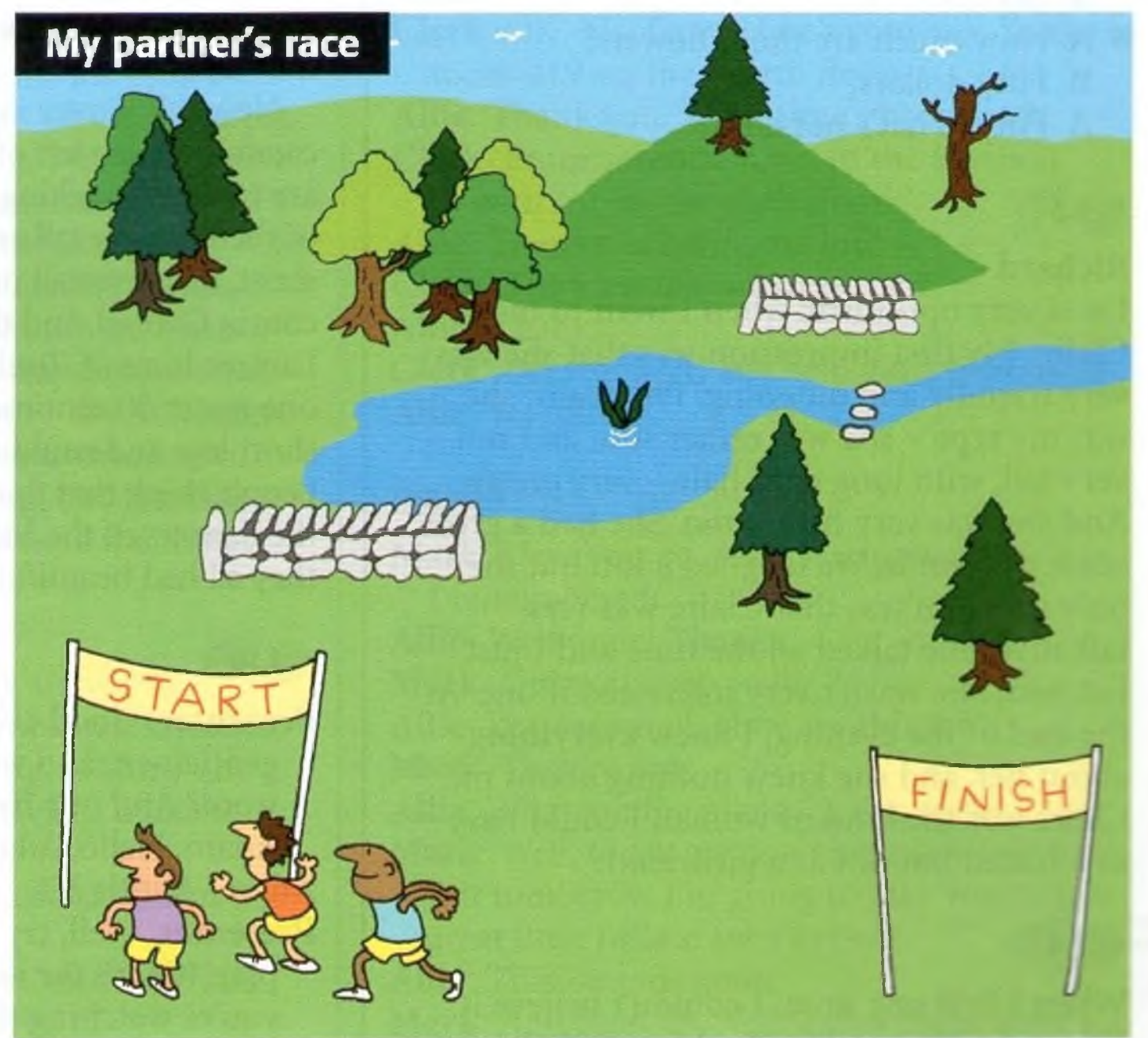


3C I'll game

Follow your teacher's instructions to play the game.



5D Cross country Students A+B



a You are the organizer of a cross-country race. You have to plan the race for the runners. Draw a route on the map marked MY RACE, beginning at START and finishing at the FINISH line. Your route must include all the things in the picture, but you can choose the order.

b Take turns. A describe your route to your partner.
B must draw it on your map marked MY PARTNER'S RACE.

You have to go down the hill, around the lake...

c Change roles.

d Compare the two routes. Which is the most difficult?

1.2

- 1 **A** When's the test?
B Next week.
A Yeah, I know, but what day? Is it Wednesday or Thursday?
B Neither one. It's Tuesday.
- 2 **A** The weekend goes so quickly.
B I know. I can't believe that tomorrow is Monday.
- 3 **A** Excuse me! Do you have the time?
B Yes, it's twenty-five to nine.
A Thanks.
- 4 **A** We're going to be late for class.
B Relax. It doesn't start until a quarter after ten. It's only five after.
- 5 **A** When was she born?
B Let's see. She was born on August 23rd, 1977.
A Where?
B In Colombia.
- 6 **A** Do you have any tickets left for the 5th of June?
B Let's see... yes, we do. How many would you like?
A Two, please.
B OK, that's forty dollars, please.
- 7 **A** Hello?
B Hi, it's me. I'm on your street, but I can't remember the number of your house. Is it 117?
A No, it's 170.
- 8 **A** How much are those flowers?
B Fifty dollars.
A Fifty? That's not cheap.

1.3

Richard

I was very optimistic when I went to meet Claire. My first impression was that she was very friendly and outgoing. Physically, she was my type – she was rather slim and not very tall, with long dark hair – *very* pretty. And she was very funny, too. She had a great sense of humor. We laughed a lot. But the only problem was that Claire was *very* talkative. She talked all the time and I just listened. She wasn't very interested in me. At the end of the evening, I knew everything about her, and she knew nothing about me. Claire was the kind of woman I could have as a friend but not as a girlfriend.

1.4

When I first saw Rosa, I couldn't believe it. I thought, "Wow! Thanks, Mom." She's very attractive – she has short dark hair and she's fairly tall. She's Mexican, from Guadalajara, but her English was fantastic.

At first, she was a little shy, but when we started talking, we found we had a lot of things in common – we both like music, good food, and traveling. We got along really well – we didn't stop talking for the whole evening. When it was time to go, I knew I really wanted to see Rosa again, and I asked her to go on another date. But... she just smiled at me and said in her beautiful

Mexican accent, "Richard, you're very sweet, but I'm sorry, you're not my type."

1.8

OK, now... the painting we're looking at now is by the French painter Toulouse-Lautrec. The painting is called *At the Moulin Rouge*. As you probably know, the Moulin Rouge is a nightclub in Paris. Maybe some of you remember the movie *Moulin Rouge*? In the nineteenth century, the nightclub was very famous for its beautiful dancers and singers. Toulouse-Lautrec did a lot of paintings and posters of the Moulin Rouge. He especially loved painting the dancers. And in these paintings he sometimes included his friends, too.

In the middle of the picture, there are five people who are sitting at a table having a drink. The woman who's wearing a black and white hat is a dancer – her name is La Macarona – and the man sitting next to her on the left is a friend of Toulouse-Lautrec's. He was a photographer. On the right, here, there's a woman with blond hair, blue eyes, and very red lips. Her face looks very white. That's another famous dancer called Jane Avril. At the back of the picture, on the right, there are two women who are standing together. One of them is touching her hair. That's La Goulue, and she was one of the most famous singers at the Moulin Rouge at that time.

Now this is very interesting. If you look carefully to the left of the two women, there are two men walking out of the nightclub. One of them is very tall and the other one is very short. The very tall man is Toulouse-Lautrec's cousin Gabriel, and the other man is Toulouse-Lautrec himself. Toulouse-Lautrec was only one meter 50 centimeters tall. He had very short legs and couldn't walk very well. Some people think that this is why he loved painting the dancers of the Moulin Rouge... because they all had beautiful, long legs.

1.10

Presenter Good evening, ladies and gentlemen, and welcome to *What's the word?* And our first contestant tonight is Adam. Hello, Adam. Are you nervous?

Adam A little bit.

Presenter Well, try and relax, Adam, and play *What's the word?* with us. In case you're watching the show for the first time, here's how we play the game. I have six cards with things, people, or places written on them. I'm going to give Adam definitions, and he's going to try and guess the words on my six cards. But of course, I can't use any of the words on the cards in my definitions. So, for example, if I have a card with *taxi driver*, I can't use *taxi* or *driver* in my definition. Are you ready, Adam?

Adam Uh...yes.

Presenter OK. You have two minutes to guess what's on the six cards starting now!

1.11

Presenter OK. You have two minutes to guess what's on the six cards starting now! OK, Adam. Card number 1. It's a person. It's somebody who works in a restaurant.

Adam A cook.

Presenter No, no. It's the person who takes the food from the kitchen to the tables.

Adam Oh, a _____.

Presenter That's right. Card number 2.

It's a place. It's a place where you go when you want to buy something.

Adam A store.

Presenter Yes, but it's a very big store where you can buy almost anything.

Adam Is it a _____?

Presenter Yes, very good! OK, card number 3. It's a thing...uh. It's a thing that you use to talk to people.

Adam Your mouth?

Presenter No, no. It's a kind of machine. It's very small. Nearly everyone has one nowadays.

Adam _____!

Presenter That's it! Card number 4. It's an adjective. It's the opposite of *fat*.

Adam Thin?

Presenter It's like *thin*, but it means "thin and attractive."

Adam _____.

Presenter Yes! Number 5. It's an adjective again. Uh... It's how you feel when you have a lot of work.

Adam Worried?

Presenter No, but it's similar to *worried*. It's how you feel when you have a lot of things to do, but you don't have time to do them.

Adam Busy?

Presenter No!

Adam _____?

Presenter Yes, excellent! And card number 6, the last one. OK. It's a verb. For example, you do this with the TV.

Adam Watch?

Presenter No... It's the thing that you do when you finish watching the TV.

Adam Uh... go to bed?

Presenter No, you do it *to* the TV before you go to bed.

Adam Is it _____?

Presenter Yes!

1.15

Mark

Hi. My name's Mark Ryder. I'm American, and I live in San Francisco. I work for a music company called MTC. I'm divorced and I have a daughter.

Last month I went to England on a work trip, and I met Allie. She's British, and she works for MTC in the UK. We had a great five days. We went out for coffee. We went shopping. It was my birthday, and she bought me a present. We went out for dinner. I really liked her, and I think she liked me, too.

I invited her to a conference in San

Francisco, and she said yes. And now I'm at the airport. I'm waiting for her to arrive.

1.18

Mark Allie, hi!

Allie Hi, Mark.

Mark You look great!

Allie You too. How are you?

Mark I'm fine. How was the flight?

Allie Long! Eleven hours.

Mark You must be really tired.

Allie Yes. I couldn't sleep at all. The people next to me had a baby with them. What's the time here? I need to change my watch.

Mark It's seven in the evening.

Allie It's three in the morning for me.

Mark OK, I'm going to take you right to the hotel and you can rest.

Allie Fine. Sorry!

Mark You are going to love San Francisco! I'm so pleased you came!

Allie Me too. It's great to see you again.

Mark Come on. My car's in the parking lot. Let's go.

2.3

Presenter Hello and welcome to today's Travel Program. Today we've asked you to call in with your vacation horror stories – vacations where things went wrong. Our first caller today is Bill. Hi, Bill.

Bill Hello.

Presenter So where was this vacation?

Bill Well, this didn't happen to me; it happened to my aunt and uncle last summer.

Presenter Where did they go?

Bill To Ibiza, in Spain.

Presenter A fantastic place for a vacation.

Bill Yes, a fantastic place if you're seventeen – but they're nearly seventy!

Presenter Oh...

Bill And they wanted a quiet, relaxing vacation – you know. They like walking in the woods, sitting on quiet beaches – things like that. They don't go abroad very often, but they wanted to do something different.

Presenter So why did they choose Ibiza? It's "the party island."

Bill Yes, it is now, but they didn't know that. You see, they first went to Ibiza in the late sixties, when it was a beautiful, peaceful island with traditional cafes and restaurants, deserted beaches. And this was exactly what they wanted. So they looked on the Internet – my uncle loves using his computer – and they booked a hotel for a week in the same part of the island where they'd been before. And they found some cheap flights. It all seemed so perfect.

Presenter So what happened?

Bill Well, you can imagine. It was a complete disaster. Their hotel was in San Antonio, a resort that's full of bars and clubs.

Presenter Oh, no.

Bill Yeah... There was music until 5:00 in the morning, noise of car doors opening,

motorcycles, and people shouting. They couldn't sleep at all. They were too tired to do anything during the day. They tried to get some sleep, but they couldn't because it was too hot. When they came home, they were in a state of shock.

Presenter Oh, no... So, what are their plans for this year?

Bill I don't know. I think they'll probably stay at home this year... and next year... and probably the year after that...

Presenter Well, thank you, Bill. And now...

2.4

Marinette We didn't know that our picture was so famous until 30 years later. One day I was working in the cafe when the man from the bookstore next door came in. He was holding a new book, which had a photo on the cover. Suddenly I said, "I don't believe it! That's Henri and I when we were very young!"

I remember that afternoon at the Bastille very well. When the man took that photo, we were arguing! Henri was standing very near me. I was saying, "Henri, don't stand so near me, there is somebody behind us."

Henri We didn't know that the photographer was taking a photo of us. We were arguing. I can't remember exactly what we were arguing about. I think I was trying to kiss Marinette and she didn't want to. Or I think maybe we were arguing about our wedding – we got married a few months after the man took the photo.

Marinette People who know this photo always think of us as the eternal lovers, like Romeo and Juliet. But life isn't like that. It's very difficult to stay in love when you see your husband every day at home, and you see him every day at work, too. And I'm very hardworking, but Henri is still a dreamer. Ah, those were the days...

2.15

Two hours later a police car arrived at Hannah's house. A policewoman knocked at the door. "Good evening, ma'am," she said. "Are you Hannah Davis? I'd like to speak to you. Can I come in?"

The policewoman came in and sat down on the sofa.

"Are you a friend of Jamie Dixon?" she said. "Yes," said Hannah.

"I understand you were going to meet him this evening."

"Yes, at 5:30, at a coffee shop. But he didn't come, so I didn't see him."

"Well, I'm afraid I have some bad news for you," said the policewoman.

"What? What happened?"

"Jamie had an accident this evening."

"Oh no! What kind of accident?"

"He was crossing the street, and a car hit him."

"Is he ... Is he ... OK?"

"Well, he's going to be in the hospital for a long time."

"Oh no."

"But don't worry, He's going to be OK."

"When did this happen?"

"This evening at 5:25. He was crossing the street on Bridge Street."

"And the driver of the car?"

"She didn't stop."

"She?"

"Yes, it was a woman in a white car. The police are looking for her."

"Can I go to the hospital to see Jamie?"

"Yes, I can take you there now."

"I'll get my coat. OK, I'm ready."

"Is that your car, ma'am? The white one over there?"

"Yes, it is."

"Can I have a look at it? Did you know your front light is broken?"

"No, I didn't."

"What exactly were *you* doing at 5:25 this evening, ma'am?"

2.16

Clerk Good evening, ma'am. How can I help you?

Allie Good evening. I have a reservation. My name's Alison Gray. I'm here for the MTC conference.

Clerk Just a moment. Ah, here it is. Ms. Gray. For six nights?

Allie That's right.

Clerk OK, Ms. Gray. Here's your key. You're in room 419 on the fourth floor.

Allie Thank you. What time's breakfast?

Clerk From seven to nine, in the Pavilion Restaurant on the sixth floor.

Allie Thanks. Where's the lift?

Clerk The *elevators* are over there.

Allie Thanks.

Clerk Do you need any help with your bags?

Allie Yes, please.

2.19

Mark Here you go, Allie. A cappuccino – see, I remembered!

Allie Well done! Thanks.

Mark Did you sleep well?

Allie Yes, very well. How are things?

Mark They're fine.

Allie What are the plans for the week?

Mark Well, today we don't have any free time. But tomorrow I'm going to take you to this great little restaurant I know.

Allie That sounds good.

Mark And then on Wednesday night there's a cocktail party here at the hotel, and then a conference dinner on Thursday. Is there anything special you want to do?

Allie Well, I'd like to see the bay and the Golden Gate Bridge. And I'd like to go shopping if there's time.

Brad Hi, Mark, how are you doing?

Mark Hi, Brad. I'm fine, just fine.

Brad Aren't you going to introduce me?

Mark Oh, sure. Allie, this is Brad Martin. Brad works in the Los Angeles office. Brad, this is Allie Gray from the London office.

Allie Hello.

Brad Hi, Allie, great to meet you. Mark told me you were very nice, but he didn't tell me you were so beautiful. So, is this your first time in San Francisco?

Allie Yes. Yes, it is.

Brad Has Mark shown you the sights?

Allie Well, not yet.

Brad Then maybe I can show you around. I love this city.

Mark Allie, it's time to go. Excuse us, Brad.

Brad Well, great to meet you, Allie. See you around.

Allie Yes. Nice to meet you, too. Good-bye.

Brad Bye.

3.1

Interviewer So Marina, did you find a job as an au pair?

Marina Well, I found a job, but not taking care of children. I'm working in a restaurant – a Mexican restaurant. I'm a waitress. I work very long hours!

Interviewer Was it difficult to find a job?

Marina No. There are lots of jobs in restaurants and hotels, things like that.

Interviewer Are you still living in your friend's apartment?

Marina Yes, because it's very expensive here and I can't afford my own apartment. New York is incredibly expensive!

Interviewer Your English is much better!

Marina Well, a bit better, but I don't go to classes, because I don't have time. As I said, I work very long hours in the restaurant. But I watch a lot of American TV, and I speak English at work.

Interviewer When are you going back to Brazil?

Marina I don't know. My plans have changed a little bit.

Interviewer Why?

Marina Well, I met someone at the restaurant. He's the chef. We're getting married next month.

Interviewer Congratulations! Is he from Brazil, too?

Marina No, he's Mexican. From Guadalajara. He's a fantastic cook.

Interviewer So, are you going to stay in New York?

Marina Yes. I'm very happy here now. We both really like New York. Our dream is to open a restaurant together someday.

Interviewer Is your family coming to the wedding?

Marina No! They don't even know I'm getting married! You see, they want me to go back to Brazil.

Interviewer Well, good luck with everything, Marina.

Marina Thank you.

3.7

Presenter Today's topic is "positive thinking." We all know that people who are positive enjoy life more than people who are negative and pessimistic. But scientific studies show that positive people are also

healthier, get better more quickly when they're sick, and live longer. A recent study shows that people who are optimistic and think positively live, on average, nine years longer than pessimistic people who think negatively. So, let's hear what you the listeners think. Do you have any tips to help us be more positive in our lives?

3.8

Presenter And our first caller this evening is Andy. Hi, Andy. What's your tip for being positive?

Andy Hello. Well, I think it's very important to live in the present, not in the past. Don't think about mistakes you made in the past. You can't change the past. The important thing is to think about how you will do things better in the future.

Presenter Thank you, Andy. And now we have another caller. What's your name, please?

Julie Hi, my name's Julie. My tip is think positive thoughts, not negative ones. We all have negative thoughts sometimes, but when we start having them we need to stop and try to change them into positive ones. Like, if you have a test tomorrow and you start thinking "I'm sure I'll fail," then you'll fail the test. So you need to change that negative thought to a positive thought. Just think to yourself "I'll pass." I do this and it usually works.

Presenter Thank you, Julie. And our next caller is Rosa. Hi, Rosa.

Rosa Hi. My tip is don't spend a lot of time reading the newspapers or watching the news on TV. It's always bad news, and it just makes you feel depressed. Read a book or listen to your favorite music instead.

Presenter Thanks, Rosa. And our next caller is Mi-young. Mi-young?

Mi-young Hi.

Presenter Hi, Mi-young. What's your tip?

Mi-young My tip is every week make a list of all the good things that happened to you. Then keep the list with you, in your bag or in a pocket, and if you're feeling a little sad or depressed, just take it out and read it. It'll make you feel better.

Presenter Thanks, Mi-young. And our last call is from Michael. Hi, Michael. We're listening.

Michael Hi. My tip is to try to use positive language when you speak to other people. You know, if your friend has a problem, don't say "I'm sorry" or "Oh poor you." Say something positive like "Don't worry! Everything will be OK." That way you'll make the other person think more positively about their problem.

Presenter Thank you, Michael. Well that's all we've got time for. A big thank-you to all our callers. Until next week then, good-bye.

3.13

Patient So what does it mean, doctor?

Doctor Well, first the party. A party is a

group of people. This means that you're going to meet a lot of people. I think you're going to be very busy.

Patient At work?

Doctor Yes, at work... you work in an office, I think?

Patient Yes, that's right.

Doctor I think the party means you are going to have a lot of meetings.

Patient What about the champagne?

Doctor Let me look at my notes again. Ah yes, you were drinking champagne. Champagne means a celebration. It's a symbol of success. So we have a meeting or meetings and then a celebration. Maybe in the future you'll have a meeting with your boss, about a possible promotion?

Patient Well, it's possible. I hope so... What about the garden and the flowers? Do they mean anything?

Doctor Yes. Flowers are a positive symbol. So, the flowers mean that you are feeling positive about the future. So perhaps you already knew about this possible promotion?

Patient No, I didn't. But it's true, I am very happy at work and I feel very positive about my future. That's not where my problems are. My problems are with my love life. Does my dream tell you anything about that?

Doctor Hmm, yes, it does. You're single, aren't you?

Patient Yes, well, divorced.

Doctor Because the violin music tells me you want some romance in your life. You're looking for a partner perhaps?

Patient Yes, yes, I am. In fact, I met a very nice woman last month – I really like her... I think I'm in love with her. I'm meeting her tonight...

Doctor In your dream you saw an owl... in a tree?

Patient Yes, an owl... a big owl.

Doctor The owl represents an older person. I think you'll need to ask this older person for help. Maybe this "older person" is me? Maybe you need my help?

Patient Well, yes, what I really want to know is... Does this person... this woman... love me?

Doctor You remember the end of your dream? You were feeling cold?

Patient Yes, my feet were very cold.

Doctor Well... I think perhaps you already know the answer to your question.

Patient You mean she doesn't love me.

Doctor No, I don't think so. I think you will need to find another woman. I'm sorry.

3.15

Waiter Are you ready to order?

Mark Yes, to start a tomato and mozzarella salad – is that right, Allie?

Allie Yes.

Mark And the mushroom soup for me.

Waiter And for your main course?

Allie I'll have the fried chicken.

Waiter With French fries or a baked potato?

Allie A baked potato, please.

Waiter And for you, sir?

Mark And I'd like the steak, with French fries.
Waiter How would you like your steak?
 Rare, medium, well-done?
Mark Rare, please.
Waiter And to drink?
Mark Could your bring us the wine list, please?

3.18

Waiter Your check, sir.
Mark Thanks.
Waiter Thank you.
Allie Thank you, Mark. That was a lovely dinner.
Mark I'm glad you enjoyed it.
Allie How's your daughter?
Mark Jennifer? She's fine. She's with her mother in Los Angeles.
Allie Mark?
Mark Yeah.
Allie Can I ask you something? Something personal?
Mark Sure. What?
Allie How long were you married?
Mark Three years.
Allie Why did you break up?
Mark There were a lot of reasons. We were very young when we had Jennifer. We were both working very hard. We didn't spend much time together... the usual story. What about you, Allie?
Allie Well, there was someone. I met him when I was at university. We were together for two years. We broke up.
Mark Why?
Allie I don't know. Usual story!
Mark Thank you. Listen, it's early – it's only nine o'clock. Shall we go for a walk?
Allie Good idea. Where shall we go?
Mark There's a place called Fisherman's Wharf – it's right on the bay. There are lots of cafes and bars. We could have another cup of coffee.
Allie Fine. Let's go.

4.2

Interviewer Excuse me, sir, I'm doing a ... sir? Excuse me, ma'am, do you have a few minutes to answer...
Passer-by Sorry, I really don't have time.
Interviewer Excuse me. Could I ask you a few questions about Zara?
Woman 1 Yes, OK.
Interviewer Have you ever been to a Zara store?
Woman 1 Yes, many times.
Interviewer And when did you last go there?
Woman 1 About three weeks ago.
Interviewer And where was that?
Woman 1 Here in Houston. At the Galleria Mall.
Interviewer OK, thank you. What did you buy?
Woman 1 Uh, a white jacket.
Interviewer And are you happy with it?

Woman 1 Hmm...yes and no. I like the jacket, but the color was a mistake. It's already dirty.

Interviewer Thank you very much for your time.

Interviewer Hello. Do you mind if I ask you a few questions about Zara?

Woman 2 How long will it take?

Interviewer Only a few minutes.

Woman 2 Well, all right.

Interviewer Have you ever been to a Zara store?

Woman 2 Yes.

Interviewer When did you last go there?

Woman 2 Last month.

Interviewer Where?

Woman 2 In Spain.

Interviewer What did you buy?

Woman 2 Just a scarf. I tried on some pants, but I didn't buy them.

Interviewer Are you happy with the scarf?

Woman 2 Yes. I like it a lot.

Interviewer Have you ever been to a Zara store?

Man Yes, once.

Interviewer When did you go there?

Man In August.

Interviewer Where?

Man At an airport.

Interviewer Uh-huh. What did you buy?

Man Well, I *almost* bought lots of things, but in the end I didn't buy anything. But my girlfriend bought some shoes.

4.8

- 1 Definitely more. My daughter got married last year, and she and her husband live pretty far away. She calls me almost every day to tell me how everything is going, and we usually talk for hours. My phone bill is now double what it was when she was living at home.
- 2 I spend a lot less time than before. My youngest child just started school, and I've gone back to work, so I never make lunch now during the week – I just have a sandwich. And in the evenings we often get take-out pizza or Chinese food, or we heat something up in the microwave. I spend a little more time in the kitchen on weekends, though.
- 3 Well, I'd say less – though I'm not sure if my parents would agree. I get so much homework now that I never go to bed before 11:00 or 12:00, but I still get up at 7:00 in the morning. It's true I get up later on weekends, but that's only two days out of seven.
- 4 More, much more. Before, it only used to take me fifteen minutes to get to work, and now it takes me at least half an hour. It's mainly because there are just more cars on the road. Sometimes I think I should use public transportation, but it's so complicated from where I live.

4.9

Tim

First I did the photo test. I was near Charing Cross station. I stopped a man who was walking fairly slowly down the street and I said, "Excuse me, could you take my photo?" The man said, "No, no, I have no time for that," and just continued walking. Then I asked a woman in a business suit, who was walking toward the station. She took one photo, but when I asked her to take another one, she walked away quickly.

Next, it was the shopping test. I went to a souvenir shop and bought a key ring and a red bus. The red bus was very expensive. The total price was £40. I gave the man £100 – two fifty-pound bills. He gave me £60 back.

Finally, it was time for the accident test. For this test, I went down into the Tube (the London subway). As I went down the stairs, I purposely fell down and landed on the floor. A man immediately stopped and looked down at me. I thought he was going to help me, but he didn't. He just said, "Why don't you look where you're going?"

4.11

Clerk Good morning, ma'am. How can I help you?

Allie I want to go shopping. Where's the best place to go?

Clerk Well, all the big department stores are around Union Square.

Allie Can you tell me how to get there?

Clerk Yes, of course. Go out of the hotel and turn left. Go straight ahead, down Sutter Street. Turn left at Stockton – it's the third street on the left. Union Square will be right in front of you. You can't miss it.

Allie Thanks.

4.14

Allie Oh, where is it? Excuse me. Can you tell me the way to Union Square?

Brad Hey – don't I know you?

Allie I don't think so.

Brad Allie, I'm Brad! Brad Martin from the Los Angeles office. I'm Mark's friend, remember? We met yesterday at the hotel.

Allie Oh yes, that's right. Brad. I'm so sorry.

Brad No problem. What are you doing here?

Allie I want to go shopping. I'm looking for Union Square. But I'm lost.

Brad Where's Mark?

Allie He's at the hotel – he had a meeting, I think.

Brad Listen, Allie. I'm going to take you for a cup of coffee at Del Monico's – they have the best coffee in San Francisco, and amazing cookies. And then I'll walk with you to Union Square.

Allie That's really kind of you. Are you sure?

Brad Absolutely. It's my pleasure.

Allie OK. Great. I'm awful with new cities. I always get lost.

Brad Oh, I love your British accent...

5.1

1
Harry Hello, you're one of Peter's friends, aren't you?
Alan That's right. I'm Alan.
Harry Hi, I'm Harry. Are you enjoying the party?
Alan Yes, I am.
Harry So, what do you do for a living, Alan?
Alan I'm a doctor.
Harry A doctor? Oh, good. Listen, I have a problem with my back. Could you take a look at it? I've got a pain right here...
Alan I'm sorry, can you excuse me? I see Peter over there, and I want to wish him a happy birthday.

2
Man Jim, this is Sandra.
Jim Hi.
Sandra Nice to meet you.
Man Sandra's a math teacher in a high school.
Jim A teacher? Really? What a wonderful job! You're so lucky.
Sandra Why lucky?
Jim Well, you have really long summer vacations!
Sandra Yes, that's what people always say. Maybe you would like to teach my class sometime. When you teach teenagers all year, you *need* a long summer vacation.

3
Kate Hello. We haven't met before, have we?
Luke No, I don't think so.
Kate I'm Kate. I'm Peter's sister.
Luke Oh, hi, I'm Luke. I went to school with Peter.
Kate Ah, Luke! You're the travel agent, aren't you?
Luke Yes, I am.
Kate Peter's told me all about you. Listen, can you recommend a cheap vacation? I'd like to go somewhere hot. And I want to go in August. But when I say cheap, I mean cheap. Oh, and I can't fly because I'm terrified of flying.

4
Woman Deborah, can I introduce you to an old friend of mine, Laura?
Deborah Hi, Laura.
Laura Nice to meet you.
Woman Laura's my hairdresser.
Deborah Ah. You're just the person I want to talk to. Laura, what do you think of my hair color?
Laura Well...
Deborah Come on, tell me the truth. Is it too blond?
Laura Uh... no. I think it's fine.
Deborah Are you sure?
Woman Laura, what would you like to drink?
Laura Oh, a diet soda, please.
Deborah Do you think my hair would look better shorter?
Woman Deborah, Laura's not at work now.
Deborah Oh... sorry.

5

Andrea Hi. I'm Andrea. Nice to meet you.
Steve Hello. My name's Steve.
Andrea What do you do, Steve? No, don't tell me! Let me guess your job! Let me see. You look like a ... professional athlete.
Steve No... I'm a psychiatrist.
Andrea A psychiatrist! Ooh, how fascinating! Steve ...? Are you analyzing me?
Steve Uh, no, I'm not. Excuse me, uh, Andrea. I need to go to the restroom.

5.5

Interviewer Good morning and welcome. In today's program, we're going to talk about singing. In the studio we have Martin, the director of a singing school in Atlanta, and Jenny, a student at Martin's school. Good morning to both of you.
Martin & Jenny Good morning.
Interviewer First, Martin, can you tell us, why is it a good idea for people to learn to sing?
Martin First, because singing makes you feel good. And secondly, because singing is very good for your health.
Interviewer Really? In what way?
Martin Well, when you learn to sing, you need to learn to breathe correctly. That's very important. And you also learn to stand and sit correctly. As a result, people who sing are often in better shape and healthier than people who don't.
Interviewer Are your courses only for professional singers?
Martin No, not at all. They're for everybody. You don't need to have any experience singing. And you don't need to be able to read music.
Interviewer So how do your students learn to sing?
Martin They learn by listening and repeating. Singing well is really 95% listening.
Interviewer OK, Jenny. Tell us about the course. How long did it last?
Jenny Only one day. From ten in the morning to six in the evening.
Interviewer Could you already sing well before you started?
Jenny No, not well. But I *have* always liked singing. But I can't read music, and I never thought I sang very well.
Interviewer So what happened in the course?
Jenny Well, first we did a lot of listening and breathing exercises, and we learned some other interesting techniques.
Interviewer What kind of things?
Jenny Well, for example, we learned that it's easier to sing high notes if you sing with a surprised look on your face!
Interviewer Oh really? Could you show us?
Jenny Well, I'll try.
Interviewer And for those of you at home, I can promise you that Jenny looked *very* surprised. Were you happy with your progress?
Jenny Absolutely. By the end of the course, we were singing in almost perfect

harmony. It was amazing. In just one day we really were much better.

Interviewer Could you two give us a little demonstration?

Martin & Jenny Oh, OK.

5.7

I arrived at São Paulo Airport with Fabiana, my guide. Test number one. I had to get a taxi to the hotel. I said to the taxi driver, in Portuguese, "To the Holiday Inn Hotel, please" – "*Vamos para o hotel Holiday Inn, por favor.*" No problem. The driver understood me. But then he started talking to me in perfect English. I felt a little stupid.

We got to the hotel, checked in, and then we went to a café for test number two. A waitress came up to us and I said, "*Uma água mineral, por favor.*" That is, a mineral water, please. Then the waitress said something in Portuguese and I understood her! She said, "A large or a small water?" "Large," I said. I was so happy that I could understand her. I really enjoyed that drink.

Next we went out into the street for test three: asking for directions. I decided to ask for directions to a drugstore because I knew the word for drugstore, *farmácia*. I stopped a woman who looked friendly and I said, in Portuguese, "Excuse me, please, is there a drugstore near here?" No problem. But then she started talking really fast and pointing. I tried to listen for *left* or *right* or anything I could understand, but no, I couldn't understand anything. I was sure that Fabiana was going to give me zero for this test!

I was feeling less confident now. We went back to the hotel for test four: making a phone call. Fabiana gave me a phone number and told me to ask to speak to her friend. His name was Adam. I dialed the number. A woman answered the phone. "Is Adam there?" I said hopefully. "*Não, ele não está,*" she said. I understood that! "No, he's not in." I wanted to say, "When will he be back?" but I could only say "When home?" "*Quando em casa?*" And I didn't understand her answer. So I said thank you and good-bye very politely. Fabiana smiled, so I thought, well, that wasn't bad.

Finally, test five: asking for the time. I *knew* this test was going to be easy. Numbers in Portuguese aren't too difficult for me, and I've always found telling the time very easy. I stopped a man in the street and said, "Excuse me, do you have the time?" Surprisingly, I couldn't understand the answer, but I had a great idea and said, "Can I see your watch, please?" He showed it to me. Seven forty. Perfect!

How well did I do on the tests? Well, Fabiana gave me five out of ten for language, and eight for imagination. So can you learn a language in a month? Not Portuguese, definitely!

5.12

Salesperson Can I help you?

Allie Yes, I really like this sweater. Do you have it in a medium?

Salesperson Let's see... um...we have it in red in a medium.

Allie No, I want it in black.

Salesperson Just a minute, I'll go and check. Here you are. A black medium. Do you want to try it on?

Allie No, thanks. I'm sure it'll be fine. How much is it?

Salesperson \$43.38.

Allie It says \$39.99.

Salesperson Yes, but that doesn't include sales tax – that's 8.5% extra.

Allie Oh, OK. Do you take MasterCard™?

Salesperson Yes, of course.

5.15

Mark Allie! You look great, as usual.

How was your morning?

Allie Really good. First I went shopping, and then I went to the Museum of Modern Art.

Mark What did you think of it?

Allie It was wonderful. But I didn't have enough time to see it all. Never mind.

Mark Maybe next time.

Allie What a lovely evening!

Brad Hi, Allie. How was the shopping?

Allie Great, thanks.

Brad Hi, Mark. And did you like the museum? I hope you didn't get lost again!

Mark Hey, I didn't know you two were friends already.

Allie We met this morning. I got lost. I was trying to find Union Square – and suddenly Brad appeared.

Brad So I took her to my favorite coffee shop.

Mark Allie, what would you like to drink?

Allie I'd like a cocktail please. A margarita.

Brad What a good idea. I'll have one, too. Mark, could you get us a couple of margaritas?

Mark Oh, so now I'm the waiter, am I?

Brad So tell me about the museum, Allie. What was your favorite painting?

6.4

Interviewer OK, Michael, can you tell us what to do in these three situations? First, what about the crocodile attack?

Michael Well, once a crocodile has seen you, it will attack you. So doing nothing is not really an option. And a crocodile attacks so quickly that people never have time to swim to safety. The crocodile will try to get you in its mouth and take you under the water. Your only hope is to try to hit it in the eye or on the nose. If you did this and you were very lucky, the crocodile would open its mouth and give you time to escape. But I have to say that it's very difficult, although not impossible, to survive a crocodile attack.

Interviewer What about the bear attack?

Michael When a bear attacks someone, their natural reaction is always to try to run away or to climb up a tree. But these are both bad ideas. Bears can run much faster than we can and they're also much better and faster at climbing trees. The best thing to do in this situation would be to pretend

to be dead. A bear usually stops attacking when it thinks that its enemy is dead, and so, if you were lucky, it would lose interest in you and go away.

Interviewer And finally, the bull attack.

Michael Well, if you were in the middle of a field, forget about running. Bulls can run incredibly fast. And don't shout or wave your arms because bulls react to movement, and this will just make the bull come in your direction. The best thing to do is to try not to move, and just stay where you are, and then at the last moment to throw something, a hat or your shirt, away from you. If you were lucky, the bull would change direction to follow the hat or shirt and you'd be able to escape. By the way, it doesn't matter what color the shirt is. It isn't true that bulls like red. They don't see color; they only see movement.

6.11

Presenter Welcome to this morning's edition of *What's the problem?* Today we're talking about friends, so if you have a problem with one of your friends, call us now. And if you're listening to the program, and you think you can help with any of the problems, just send an e-mail to our website. Our e-mail address is what.problem@radiotalk.com. Our first caller today is Barbara. Hello, Barbara.

Barbara Hello.

Presenter So, Barbara, what's the problem?

Barbara Well, I have a problem with a friend called Jonathan. (That's not his real name.) Well, Jonathan often goes out with me and my friends. The problem is that he's really cheap.

Presenter Cheap?

Barbara Yes, he never pays for anything. When we have a drink, he always says he doesn't have any money or that he forgot to bring his wallet. So in the end one of us always pays for him. At first, we thought, "Poor Jonathan, he doesn't have much money." But it's not true. His parents work, and he works on Saturdays in a store – so he must have some money. Do you think we should say something to him?

Presenter Thanks, Barbara. I'm sure you'll soon get some e-mails with good advice. OK, our next caller is Kevin. Hello, Kevin.

Kevin Hi.

Presenter What's the problem?

Kevin Uh, my problem is with my best friend. Well, the thing is, he's always flirting with my girlfriend.

Presenter Your best friend flirts with your girlfriend?

Kevin Yes, when the three of us are together, he always says things to my girlfriend like, "Wow! You look fantastic today," or "I love your dress, Suzanne," things like that. And when we're at parties, he always asks her to dance.

Presenter Well, do you think he's in love with your girlfriend?

Kevin I don't know, but I'm really angry

about it. What can I do?

Presenter Well, let's see if one of our listeners can help, Kevin. And our last caller is Catherine. OK, Catherine, over to you. What's the problem?

Catherine Hello. I'm in college and I live on campus. I live in a dormitory, and I share a room with a roommate. She's really nice. I get along very well with her, but there's one big problem.

Presenter What's that?

Catherine Well, she always borrows things from me without telling me.

Presenter What does she borrow?

Catherine Well, first it was CDs and books, but then she started taking my clothes too... sweaters, jackets, and things. Yesterday she took a white sweater of mine and she didn't tell me. So when I wanted to wear it this afternoon, it was dirty. I don't want to lose her as a friend, but what should I do?

Presenter Thank you, Catherine. So... if you can help Barbara, Kevin, or Catherine, e-mail us at what.problem@radiotalk.com...

6.14

Clerk Hi. How can I help you?

Allie Do you have any painkillers? I have a headache.

Clerk I'm sorry. We can't give our guests medicine. But we can call a doctor for you if you like.

Allie No, it's OK. I don't need a doctor. It's just a cold. But is there a chemist's near the hotel?

Clerk Do you mean a pharmacy?

Allie Sorry, that's right, a pharmacy.

Clerk Sure. There's one right across the street.

Allie Thank you.

Clerk You're welcome.

6.17

Mark Bless you! Are you OK?

Allie It's just a cold. I had a bad headache this morning, but I feel better now.

Mark Listen. I'm really sorry about last night.

Allie What do you mean?

Mark At the party. I got kind of angry at Brad. He was really annoying me.

Allie Oh, I think he's very nice.

Mark Yeah, women always think so.

Allie Don't worry, Mark. Brad's not my type.

Mark So what is your type, Allie?

Allie You know what my type is. Dark hair, 34 years old, lives in San Francisco...

Mark Listen, tomorrow's your last day. I want to do something special. What would you like to do?

Allie I don't mind. You choose.

Mark How about a boat trip around the bay? We could do that in the morning, and then have a nice dinner in the evening.

Allie That sounds fantastic.

Mark It's too bad you can't stay longer.

Allie Yes, it's a pity – this week has gone so quickly. I feel I've just arrived and now

I'm going home.

Mark Well, I'm going to make sure tomorrow is a really special day.

7.1

Interviewer What exactly is your phobia, Scott?

Scott Well, the medical name is felinophobia or gatophobia.

Interviewer And what does that mean exactly?

Scott It means I'm afraid of cats.

Interviewer Cats?

Scott Yes.

Interviewer How long have you had this phobia?

Scott Since I was a child.

Interviewer And how did it start?

Scott When I was five or six years old, I remember going to a friend's house, and I saw a cat on the stairs. And the cat was looking at me, well, staring at me. I went to touch it, and it bit me. And since then I've always been afraid of cats.

Interviewer What happens if you see a cat?

Scott Well, I start to feel very nervous, and my heart beats quickly. And I have to go away very quickly from where the cat is. For example, if I see a cat on the street, I always cross to the other side.

Interviewer Hmm... What do you do?

Scott I'm a doctor.

Interviewer Is your phobia a problem for you in your work?

Scott Yes, sometimes. For example, if I go to a house and there is a cat, I have to ask the people to put the cat in another room. I can't be in the same room as a cat.

Interviewer Hmm. Have you ever had any treatment for your phobia?

Scott Yes, I just started going to a therapist. I've had three sessions.

Interviewer How's it going?

Scott Well, now I can look at a photo of a cat without feeling nervous or afraid. And I can touch a toy cat. The next step will be to be in a room with a real cat.

Interviewer Do you think you will ever lose your phobia of cats?

Scott I hope so. I'm optimistic. Who knows, maybe someday I'll have a cat as a pet.

7.5

Presenter Good evening and welcome to *Movie of the Week*. Tonight we are going to see Sofia Coppola's movie *Lost in Translation*. This movie came out in 2003, and it gave the young director her first Oscar nomination. Before it starts, Anthony, can you tell us a little bit about her?

Anthony Well, of course as you know, Sofia Coppola is the daughter of Francis Ford Coppola, so you could say that she was born with a camera in her hand. She was born in New York in 1971 while her father was making the movie *The Godfather*, and

in fact she actually appeared in the movie – she was the little baby in the baptism scene.

After she graduated from school, she decided to become an actress, but her career as an actress didn't last long. When her father made *The Godfather Part III*, he gave his daughter a part in the movie. She played Mary Corleone, the Godfather's daughter. But it was a disaster, and the movie critics wrote terrible things about her. So she stopped being an actress, and she went to the California Institute of Art, where she studied fine arts and photography. Then she decided to become a movie director.

Nineteen-ninety-nine was a really big year for her. She directed her first movie, *The Virgin Suicides*, and this time the critics thought she was great. She also got married, to the movie director Spike Jonze – but they separated after a few years.

And then in 2003 she made her next movie, which is the one we're going to see now, called *Lost in Translation*. *Lost in Translation* was the movie that made Sofia Coppola famous. For this movie she became the first American woman to be nominated for an Oscar for best director, although she didn't win it.

Presenter Thank you very much, Anthony. And now, let's watch *Lost in Translation*.

7.6

Interviewer How old are you in the photograph, Melissa?

Melissa Twelve or thirteen, I think.

Interviewer Did you like school?

Melissa Not really.

Interviewer Why not?

Melissa Because I didn't like any of the subjects. Well, that's not completely true; I liked English, but that was the only class I used to look forward to. I didn't like math, didn't like science at all, and I *hated* phys ed. I used to argue with the PE teacher all the time. She used to make us do impossible things, things we couldn't do, like climbing ropes and jumping over the horse. I think she just wanted to humiliate us.

Interviewer Were you "a good girl" at school?

Melissa It depends on what you mean by "good." I didn't smoke, I didn't use to write graffiti on the walls or anything like that. But I was a little bit of a rebel. I used to break rules all the time, and of course the teachers didn't like that.

Interviewer What kind of rules did you break?

Melissa Well, for example, the school was very strict about the school uniform – we had to wear a blue skirt, and the skirt had to cover our knees. I used to make the skirt shorter. And sometimes I used to wear blue socks and a black sweater, like in the photo, instead of a gray sweater, and gray socks. The teachers used to get really angry; I just thought it was silly.

Interviewer What did you want to be when you were in school?

Melissa I wanted to be a lawyer.

Interviewer Why?

Melissa Well, I used to watch a lot of TV programs and movies about lawyers at the time, and I used to think it would be fun to argue with people all day.

Interviewer So why did you become an elementary school teacher?

Melissa Lots of reasons. But I think the main reason is that both my parents were teachers, and they both used to tell me, "When you grow up and get a job, *don't* be a teacher." So as I was a rebel, I did exactly the opposite.

7.11

Presenter Good afternoon, and welcome to another edition of *Science Today*. In today's program we are going to hear about women inventors. When we think of famous inventors, we usually think of men, such as Alexander Graham Bell, Guglielmo Marconi, Thomas Edison. But as historian Sally Brown will tell us, many of the things that make our lives easier today were invented by women.

Sally That's absolutely right. Let's take the dishwasher, for example. This was invented by a woman named Josephine Cochrane in 1886. She was a rich American woman who gave a lot of dinner parties. But she was annoyed that her servants used to break plates and glasses when they were washing them after the party. So, Josephine decided to try to invent a machine that could wash a lot of plates and glasses safely. Today the dishwasher is used by millions of people all over the world.

The car was invented by a man, but it was a woman, Mary Anderson, who in 1903 solved one of the biggest problems of driving. Until her invention, it was impossible for drivers to see where they were going when it was raining or snowing. The name of her invention? Windshield wipers.

A fantastic invention that definitely improved the lives of millions of people was disposable diapers. They were invented by a woman named Marion Donovan in 1950. Anybody who has a small baby will know what a big difference disposable diapers make in our lives. Today more than 55 million disposable diapers are used every day in the world.

A few years later in 1956, Bette Nesmith Graham was working as a secretary. She used to get frustrated and angry when she made typing mistakes. In those days if you made a mistake, you had to get a new sheet of paper and start again from the beginning. She had a brilliant idea, which was to use a white liquid to paint over mistakes. Her invention is called white-out today. Ms. Graham was a divorced mother, and her invention made her a very rich woman.

And finally... Police officers, soldiers, and politicians all over the world are protected by something that was invented by a woman. In 1966 Stephanie Kwolek invented kevlar, a special material that was very light but extremely strong, much stronger than metal. And this material is used to make the bulletproof vest. Her invention has probably saved thousands of lives.

Presenter Thanks very much, Sally. So... if you thought that everything was invented by men, think again.

7.14

Mark Hi, Allie. How are you feeling today?

Allie Much better.

Mark Good. Are you going to be warm enough with just that sweater? It might be a little cold on the boat.

Allie I'll be fine. Are we going to walk to the bay?

Mark No, it's too far. It's better if we get a cab.

Allie How long does it take by cab?

Mark About ten minutes.

Allie And how long's the boat trip?

Mark I'm not sure. I think it's an hour. Why?

Allie Well, I have to be back here by 1:00 – I'm expecting an important phone call.

Mark Not from Brad, I hope?

Allie Well, actually... No, of course not! From the New York office.

Mark OK. Let's go.

7.17

Mark So, what do you think of San Francisco?

Allie It's beautiful, Mark. I love it.

Mark Better than London?

Allie Not better. Different.

Mark Do you think you could live here?

Allie No, I don't think so.

Mark Oh. Why?

Allie Well, it's a long way from London. I think I'd miss all my family and friends.

Mark Could you live somewhere else – but in Europe?

Allie Maybe. Why do you ask?

Mark Oh, no reason. I just wondered.

On your left you can see the island of Alcatraz.

Mark Look, can you see that building? That used to be the prison, but it was closed in 1963. It's a museum now.

Allie Where are we going for dinner tonight?

Mark It's a surprise.

Allie I'm really looking forward to it.

Mark Me too.

Allie Brr. I'm cold.

Mark Do you want to borrow my coat?

Allie No. It's OK. I'm going to miss you, Mark.

Mark Hey, excuse me! Could you take a photo of us, please?

Man Sure. Are you ready?

Allie Ready.

Man Say cheese!

8.3

Newsreader And now for our top news story. Last Friday Steve Olson, a businessman from Seattle, was looking forward to a relaxing two days in the mountains. He and his wife had arranged a skiing weekend in a luxury hotel. But the weekend didn't work out exactly as they had planned.

Steve worked until late on Friday evening. His office was on the 12th floor. When he finished, at 8 o'clock, he locked his office and got into the elevator... and he didn't get out again until Monday morning!

Steve I pressed the button for the first floor, and the elevator started going down but then stopped. I pressed the button again, but nothing happened. I pressed the alarm and shouted, but nobody heard me. Most people had already gone home. I tried to call my wife, but my cell phone didn't work in the elevator... I couldn't do anything. I just sat on the floor and hoped maybe somebody would realize what had happened. But on Saturday and Sunday, I knew nobody would be there. I slept most of the time to forget how hungry I was.

Newsreader Meanwhile Steve's wife, Kate, was waiting for her husband to come home.

Kate I was very worried when he didn't come home on Friday evening, and I couldn't understand why his cell phone wasn't working. I called the police, and they looked for him but couldn't find him anywhere. I thought maybe he was with another woman.

Newsreader So Steve was in the elevator the whole weekend from Friday evening until Monday morning. At 8 o'clock, when the office workers arrived, they called the emergency number, and somebody came and repaired the elevator.

Steve I was very happy to get out. I hadn't eaten since Friday afternoon, and I was extremely hungry. It's lucky that I'm not claustrophobic because the elevator was very small. The first thing I did was to call my wife to say that I was OK.

Newsreader Steve will soon be the fittest man in his office – from now on he's going to take the stairs every day – even though it's 12 floors.

8.6

Interviewer Excuse me. Could I ask you a few questions? We're doing some research.

David Sure. What's it about?

Interviewer Well, we want to find out if you are a morning or an evening person.

David OK, fine.

Interviewer OK, and what's your name?

David David Cope.

Interviewer And, what do you do, David?

David I'm a magazine editor.

Interviewer OK, and when do you work?

David Monday to Friday, eight till four.

Interviewer What time do you get up in the morning?

David At 5:45. I have to get up early because I start work at 8:00, and it takes me an hour to get to work.

Interviewer What time do you go to bed?

David Probably around 10 o'clock.

Interviewer If you have a test, do you study best in the morning, afternoon, or at night?

David Let me think, I haven't taken a test for a long time, but when I was a student, I used to study better in the morning.

Interviewer And... if you exercise, when do you prefer to do it?

David In the morning, definitely. I love going for a long walk or cycling. It's really great early in the morning because you feel that you're the only person in the world who's awake at that time.

Interviewer Do you like your work schedule?

David I don't mind it. Finishing work early means I can pick up my daughter from school and take care of her in the afternoons. It's true that I can't really have a social life during the week because I go to bed at ten, but that's OK.

Interviewer All right, and the last question. Would you like to change your work schedule?

David Well, yes, I would. I'd like to work four days a week, maybe working more hours in the day and have a three-day weekend. Then I could spend three full days a week with my family.

Interviewer That's great. Thank you very much for your time.

8.13

Clerk Good afternoon. How can I help you?

Allie Hi. I'm leaving tomorrow morning very early. Could you prepare my bill so I can pay this evening?

Clerk Of course.

Allie And could you order me a cab?

Clerk For what time?

Allie My flight's at 9:15, so I have to be at the airport at 7:15.

Clerk Then you'll need a cab at six o'clock. I'll order one for you.

Allie Thanks. Oh, and has there been a phone call for me?

Clerk Oh, yes. There's a message for you. Can you call this number in New York?

Allie Right. Thanks.

Clerk You're welcome.

1A word order in questions

Questions with *do / does / did* in simple present and past

Question word	Auxiliary	Subject	Base form (= verb)
	Do	you	live with your parents?
	Does	Lian	like Chinese food?
Where	do	you	live?
What kind of food	does	Lian	like?

- In the simple present use the auxiliary verb *do / does* to make questions.
- In the simple past use the auxiliary verb *did* to make questions.
- In these questions the subject goes after the auxiliary verb.
- Remember to use the base form of the verb in questions with *do, does, and did*.

Questions with *be*, present continuous, and *going to*

Question word	<i>be</i>	Subject	(adjective, noun, verb + <i>-ing</i> , etc.)
	Is	Ana	a student?
What	are	they	doing?
	are	you	talking about?
Where	is	he	going to live?

- In questions with *be*, make questions by inverting the verb and the subject.

⚠ If a verb is followed by a preposition (*listen to, talk about*), the preposition goes at the end of the question.
What are you talking about?
 NOT ~~About what are you talking.~~

1B simple present

	I / you / we / they	he / she / it
+	I usually work at home.	Danny knows me very well.
-	They don't live near here.	It doesn't usually rain here.
?	Do you smoke ?	Does Rosa like music?
✓ ✗	Yes, I do . / No, I don't .	Yes, she does . / No, she doesn't .

- Use the simple present for things you do every day, week, year, and for things that are always true.
- Remember the spelling rules for 3rd person singular s:
 work > works add s
 study > studies consonant + y: y and add ies
 finish > finishes sh, s, ch, x: add es
 go > goes do > does have > has

adverbs and expressions of frequency

- We often use the simple present with adverbs of frequency (*always, often, sometimes, usually, hardly ever, never*).
- Adverbs of frequency usually go before the main verb, but after *be*.
*He **never** goes out.* NOT *He goes never out.*
*She's **always** late.* NOT *She's late always.*
- Expressions of frequency (*every day, once a week, etc.*) usually go at the end of a sentence.
*I have English classes **twice a week**.*

1C present continuous: *be + verb + ing*

	I	you / we / they	he / she / it
+	I'm working	You We 're working	He She 's working
-	I'm not working	They You We aren't working	It He She isn't working
?	Are you working ?	Yes, I am .	No, I'm not .
✓ ✗	Is he working ?	Yes, he is .	No, he isn't .

- Use the present continuous for things happening now, at this moment.
*My brother **is working** in South America.*
A *What are you **doing**?*
B *I'm **sending** a text message to Sarah.*
- Remember the spelling rules for the *-ing* form.
 cook > **cooking** study > **studying**
 live > **living** run > **running**

⚠ Some verbs are not normally used in the present continuous, for example *like, want, have* (= possess), *need*.
*I **need** to talk to you now.*
 NOT *I'm **needing** to talk to you now.*

1D defining relative clauses with *who, that, where*

A cook is a person **who** works in a restaurant.
 A clock is a thing **that** tells the time.
 A post office is a place **where** you can buy stamps.

- Use relative clauses to explain what a place, thing, or person is or does.
*That's the woman **who** won the lottery last year.*
*This is the restaurant **where** we had dinner last week.*
- Use *who* for a person, *that* for a thing, and *where* for a place.

⚠ You can use *that* instead of *who*.
*She's the woman **who** / **that** works with my brother.*
 You can use *which* instead of *that* to talk about things.
*It's a thing **which** / **that** connects two computers.*

1A

a Put the word or phrase in the right place in the question.

- How/^{old}are you? (old)
 1 you going to go out this evening? (are)
 2 Where does your work? (sister)
 3 What song are you listening? (to)
 4 Does finish at 8:00? (the class)
 5 Why you write to me? (didn't)
 6 Do you to the movies a lot? (go)
 7 What this word mean? (does)
 8 What time did arrive? (your friends)

b Put the words in the right order to make questions.

- you live where do? *Where do you live?*
 1 you a do have car?
 2 older is brother your you than?
 3 often he how to write does you?
 4 this time start does what class?
 5 last go where you summer did?
 6 languages how you many do speak?
 7 see you are going to evening her this?
 8 for waiting who you are?

1B

a Write sentences and questions with the simple present.

- he / usually get up late + *He usually gets up late.*
 1 Anna / like music ? _____?
 2 she / have a lot of hobbies + _____
 3 I / get along well with my sister - _____
 4 my brother / know me very well - _____
 5 they / have any children ? _____?
 6 the movie / finish late ? _____?
 7 he / go out twice a week + _____
 8 we / usually talk about politics - _____

b Complete with a verb in the simple present.

get along not have listen live open not talk not work

- He *lives* in an apartment.
 1 _____ the banks _____ in the afternoon?
 2 My sister _____ many friends.
 3 We hardly ever _____ to the news in the car.
 4 She's very shy. She _____ much.
 5 _____ Jane _____ well with her boss?
 6 My cell phone is new, but it _____ very well.

1C

a Write sentences with the present continuous.

- It / rain. - *It isn't raining.*
 1 Hey! you / stand on my foot! +
 2 they / play very well today -
 3 what / you study right now ?
 4 we / think of you +
 5 she / wear makeup ?
 6 they / make / a big mistake +
 7 your brother / work in Taipei now ?
 8 she / talk on the phone right now -

b Complete the sentences with the simple present or present continuous.

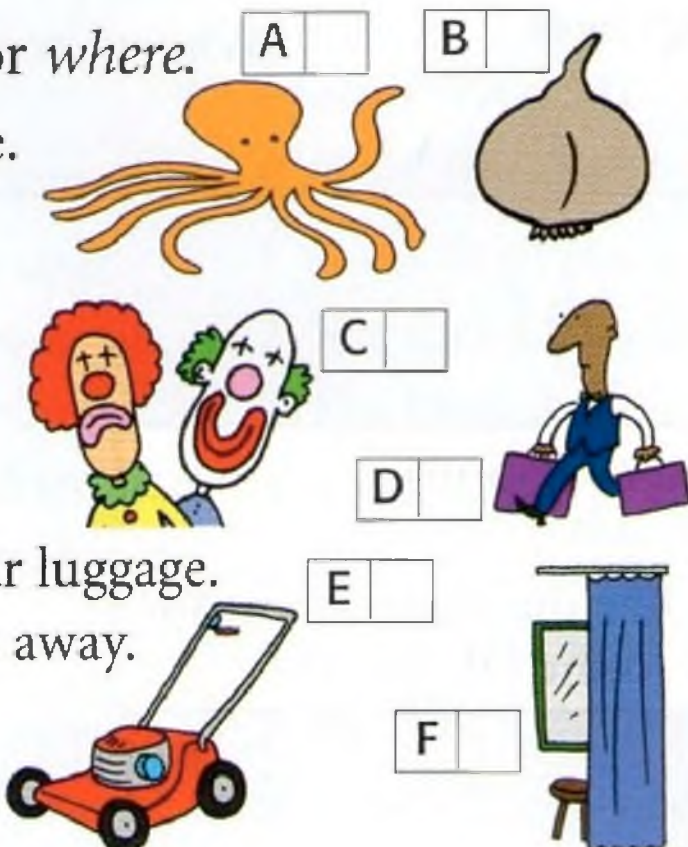
- The girl in the painting *is playing* the guitar. (play)
 1 My dog isn't dangerous. He _____. (not bite)
 2 Why _____ you _____ sunglasses? It _____. (wear, rain)
 3 You can turn off the radio. I _____ to it. (not listen)
 4 I _____ to go to the bank. I _____ any money. (need, not have)
 5 Be careful! The baby _____ that pencil in her mouth! (put)
 6 A _____ you usually _____ on weekends? (cook, eat)
 B No, we always _____ out.
 7 A What _____ you _____ here? (do, meet)
 B I _____ Keiko. Look, there she is.

1D

a Complete the definitions with *who*, *that*, or *where*.

- It's the person who serves you in a cafe.
 1 They're people _____ make you laugh.
 2 It's a machine _____ cuts the grass.
 3 It's an animal _____ lives in the sea and has eight legs.
 4 It's a room _____ people try on clothes.
 5 He's the person _____ helps you with your luggage.
 6 It's a kind of food _____ keeps vampires away.

b Match the definitions and the pictures.

c Write sentences with *who*, *that*, or *where*.

- that / the dog / always barks at night
That's the dog that always barks at night.
 1 she / the woman / lives next door to me
 2 that / the store / I bought my dress
 3 he / the actor / was in *Friends*
 4 they / the children / broke my window
 5 this / the restaurant / they have great pasta
 6 that / the switch / controls the air-conditioning
 7 he / the teacher / teaches my sister
 8 that / the room / we have our meetings

2A simple past: regular and irregular verbs

+		-
I You He She It We They	stayed at a hotel. went on vacation.	didn't stay at a hotel. didn't go on vacation.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Did you stay at a hotel? Yes I did . Did you go on vacation? No, I didn't .	

Base form	Past
work	worked
stay	stayed
like	liked (just add <i>d</i> if verb finishes in <i>e</i>)
study	studied (<i>y>i</i> after a consonant)
stop	stopped (if a one-syllable verb ends in consonant-vowel-consonant, double the final consonant)

- Use the simple past to talk about finished actions in the past.
- The simple past is the same for all persons.
- Use the base form after *Did...?* and *didn't* for negatives and questions.
- To make the simple past **+** of regular verbs add *-ed*. Remember the spelling rules.
- Many common verbs are irregular in **+** simple past, for example, *go>went*. See the **Irregular verb list** on p.155.

2B past continuous: *was / were + verb + ing*

+	I He She It	was working.	You We They	were working.
-	I He She It	wasn't working.	You We They	weren't working.
<input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Was he working? Yes, he was . No, he wasn't . Were they working? Yes, they were . No, they weren't .			

simple past or past continuous?

When I **took** the photo, they **were writing** a song.
I **was sitting** on the sofa when I **saw** the news on TV.

- Use the past continuous to describe an action in progress at a specific moment in the past.
At six o'clock last night, I was driving home.
On April 1st I was staying with some friends in the country.

- Use the simple past for a completed action.
I took the photo. / I saw the news.
- Use the past continuous for an action in progress.
They were writing a song. / I was sitting on the sofa.

2C questions with and without auxiliaries

Questions with an auxiliary

Question	Auxiliary	Subject	Base form
What music	do	you	like?
Which CD	did	he	buy?
Who	did	you	go with?

- To make questions in the simple past and simple present, we normally use the auxiliary verbs *do / does / did* + base form.
What music do you like? NOT *What music you like?*
- In these questions the subject goes after the auxiliary verb.

Questions without an auxiliary

Subject	Verb	
What	happened	after the concert?
Which team	won	the game?
Who	writes	their songs?

- When the question word (*Who? What? Which? How many?*) is the subject of the verb in the question, we do not use an auxiliary (*do, does, did*). The verb is in the third person.
Who writes their songs? NOT *Who does write their songs?*

2D *so, because, but, although*

because and *so*

She was driving fast **because** she was in a hurry. (reason)
She was in a hurry, **so** she was driving fast. (result)
Hannah spoke to the DJ **because** they didn't like the music. (reason)
They didn't like the music, **so** Hannah spoke to the DJ. (result)

- Use *because* to express a reason.
- Use *so* to express a result.

but and *although*

She tried to stop, **but** she hit the man.
Although she tried to stop, she hit the man.
It was late, **but** she couldn't sleep.
She couldn't sleep, **although** it was late.

- Use *but* and *although* to show a contrast.
- *Although* can go at the beginning or in the middle of the sentence.

2A

a Put the verbs in parentheses in the simple past.

Two summers ago we took (take) our vacation in Vancouver. We ¹ _____ (drive) there from San Francisco, but our car ² _____ (break) down on the freeway and we ³ _____ (spend) the first night in Seattle. When we ⁴ _____ (get) to Vancouver, we ⁵ _____ (not can) find a hotel – they ⁶ _____ (be) all full. We ⁷ _____ (not know) what to do, but we finally ⁸ _____ (find) a bed and breakfast, and we ⁹ _____ (stay) there for the week. We ¹⁰ _____ (see) the botanical gardens, ¹¹ _____ (go) to an arts festival, and ¹² _____ (buy) a lot of souvenirs. We ¹³ _____ (want) to go to Victoria, but we ¹⁴ _____ (not have) enough time. The weather ¹⁵ _____ (be) good, but it ¹⁶ _____ (start) raining the day we ¹⁷ _____ (leave).

b Reorder the words to make questions.

Where did you go on vacation? go where vacation you on did?

Chicago

1 _____ ? time did have you good a?

Yes, it was great.

2 _____ ? with did who go you?

With some friends.

3 _____ ? stay where did you?

At a hotel.

4 _____ ? you it why didn't like?

Because it was noisy and very expensive.

5 _____ ? how did cost plane much the ticket?

\$500.



2B

a Complete with a verb in the past continuous.

- 1 He met his wife when he _____ in Japan. (work)
- 2 They _____ for us when we arrived. (wait)
- 3 _____ she _____ a coat when she went out? (wear)
- 4 What _____ you _____ at 7:30 last night? (do)
- 5 I _____ when you gave the instructions. (not listen)
- 6 I _____ when you called me. (drive)
- 7 It _____ when I woke up this morning. (not rain)

b Put the verbs into the simple past or past continuous.

She *arrived* when we *were having* dinner. (arrive, have)

- 1 I _____ my arm when I _____ soccer. (break, play)
- 2 _____ you _____ fast when the police _____ you? (drive, stop)
- 3 It _____ when we _____ the theater. (snow, leave)
- 4 I _____ the game because I _____. (not see, work)
- 5 When you _____ me, I _____ to my boss. (call, talk)

2C

a Cross out the wrong question.

What ~~you did~~ / **did you** do last night?

- 1 What **happened** / ~~did happen~~ to you?
- 2 What **means this word** / **does this word mean**?
- 3 How many people **came** / ~~did come~~ to this class?
- 4 Which bus **goes** / ~~does go~~ to the airport?
- 5 Which actor **won** / ~~did win~~ the Oscar this year?
- 6 What **said the teacher** / ~~did the teacher say~~?

b Write the questions. Do you know the answers?

Who said, "Hasta la vista, baby?" (say)

- 1 How many Formula 1 world championships _____? (Ayrton Senna / win)
- 2 Which US president _____ the Nobel Peace Prize in 2002? (win)
- 3 Who _____ the movie *The Godfather*? (direct)
- 4 When _____ president of South Africa? (Nelson Mandela / become)
- 5 Who _____ *The Lord of the Rings*? (write)
- 6 What _____ before he became a singer? (Sting / do)

2D

a Complete with *so*, *because*, *but*, or *although*.

We couldn't find a taxi, so we walked home.

- 1 _____ it was very cold, she wasn't wearing a coat.
- 2 I woke up during the night _____ there was a noise.
- 3 I called him, _____ his cell phone was turned off.
- 4 _____ she's very nice, she doesn't have many friends.
- 5 There was nothing on TV, _____ I went to bed.
- 6 All the cafes were full _____ it was a holiday.
- 7 She wanted to be a doctor, _____ she failed her exams.

b Match the sentence halves and complete with *so*, *because*, *but*, or *although*.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| 1 I was tired last night, <u>so</u> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E A I lost your e-mail address. |
| 2 She drove very fast _____ | <input type="checkbox"/> B it was her birthday. |
| 3 His English isn't very good, _____ | <input type="checkbox"/> C they didn't have any rooms. |
| 4 I called him at his office, _____ | <input type="checkbox"/> D he lived in Canada for two years. |
| 5 She's not feeling very well, _____ | <input type="checkbox"/> E I went to bed early. |
| 6 I didn't write to you _____ | <input type="checkbox"/> F she was in a hurry. |
| 7 He called the hotel, _____ | <input type="checkbox"/> G he was in a meeting. |
| 8 I took her to a restaurant _____ | <input type="checkbox"/> H she can't go to class tonight. |

3A *going to*

+	I'm going to work in a restaurant. She's going to meet me at the airport.
-	We aren't going to stay very long. He isn't going to like the weather there.
?	Are you going to find a job? When is your brother going to visit you?

- Use (be) *going to* + base form to talk about future plans and predictions.

I'm going to work in the US for six weeks. (plan)

I think it's going to rain this afternoon. (prediction)

- When you use *going to* go, you can omit *to go*.

I'm going to go to college next year

or *I'm going to go to college next year.*

present continuous for future arrangements

+	I'm seeing some friends tonight. We're having dinner at their house tomorrow.
-	She isn't leaving until Friday. They aren't coming to the party.
?	What are you doing this evening? Is she meeting us at the theater?

- You can also use the present continuous for future arrangements that you have planned for a fixed time or place.
- Don't use the simple present for this. NOT *I see some friends tonight.*
- The present continuous is especially common with the expressions *tonight, tomorrow, this weekend*, etc. and with these verbs: *go, come, meet, see, leave, and arrive.*

3B *will, won't* + base form (predictions)

+	-
I You He She It We They	I You He She It We They
'll be late.	won't be late.
Contractions: 'll = will; won't = will not	

- Use *will / won't* + base form for future predictions. (You can also use *going to*. See 3A above.)
- The future of *there is / are* = *there will be*; the future of *I can* = *I'll be able to* NOT *I'll can*.

?	✓	✗
I you he she it we they	I you he she it we they	I you he she it we they
Will she be late?	Yes, she will.	No, she won't.

- We often use *I think / I don't think ... + will ...* *I think he'll fail the exam. I don't think he'll pass the exam.* NOT *I think he won't pass.*

3C *will* (promises, offers, and decisions)

Decisions	I won't have the fish. I'll have the steak. We'll take the 6:30 train.
Offers	I'll help you with your homework. I'll open the door for you.
Promises	I'll always love you. I won't tell anyone.

- Use *will / won't* + base form for making decisions, offering, and promising.
I'll help you with those bags. NOT *I help you.*

⚠ In ☐ sentences with *I* and *we*, *shall* (and not *will*) is sometimes used to offer to do something or to make a suggestion, but this is not a common use.
Shall we go for a walk?

3D review of tenses: present, past, and future

Tense	Example	Use
simple present	I live downtown. She doesn't smoke .	Things that happen always or usually.
present continuous	He's looking for a new job. I'm leaving tomorrow.	Things that are happening now or plans for a fixed time or place.
simple past	We saw a good movie last night. We didn't do anything yesterday.	Finished actions in the past.
past continuous	He was working in Taipei. What were you doing at 7:00?	Actions that were in progress at a past time.
<i>going to</i> + base form	I'm going to see Tom tonight. It's going to rain .	Future plans and predictions.
<i>will / won't</i> + base form	You'll love Bangkok. I'll call her later. I'll help you. I'll pay you back tomorrow.	Predictions, instant decisions, offers, and promises.

3A

a Complete with *going to* + a verb.

be buy get married not go not pass see snow stay

What movie are you going to see tonight?

- 1 He's very lazy. I'm sure he _____ his exams.
- 2 _____ your sister _____ a new house?
- 3 You _____ in my class next year.
- 4 We _____ camping next summer. We _____ at a hotel.
- 5 A When _____ they _____? B In October.
- 6 It's very cold, but I don't think it _____ today.

b Cross out the wrong form. Put a check (✓) if both forms are possible.

~~I see~~ / I'm seeing my boyfriend tonight.

- 1 What ~~are you doing~~ / ~~do you do~~ after class today?
- 2 Is it ~~going to rain~~ / ~~raining~~ tomorrow?
- 3 We're ~~going to go away~~ / ~~going away~~ this weekend.
- 4 ~~I'm meeting~~ / I meet Susan this evening.
- 5 Where are you ~~going to stay~~ / ~~staying~~ in Seoul?
- 6 Hurry up! We're ~~going to be late~~ / ~~being late~~.
- 7 She's ~~going to come~~ / ~~coming~~ tonight.

3B

a Write sentences and questions with *will* / *won't*. Use contractions where you can.it / be difficult ☒ It'll be difficult.

- 1 they / win ☐
- 2 the meeting / be long ☐
- 3 he / get the job ☐
- 4 you / see him at the party ☐
- 5 it / be impossible to park ☒
- 6 you / like the movie ☐
- 7 she / love the chocolates we bought her ☒
- 8 there / be a lot of traffic at 6:00 ☐
- 9 you / can find a good job ☒

b Complete the predictions with *will* / *won't* + a verb.

be do have last make

"I don't think we'll have another war. This one is probably the last."
Richard Nixon, 1971 (talking about the Vietnam War)

- 1 "He _____ never _____ anything important in life."
Albert Einstein's teacher (said to his father), 1895
- 2 "No movie about the Civil War _____ ever _____ any money."
An MGM executive, 1945 (about the movie *Gone With The Wind*.)
- 3 "It's a bad joke. It _____."
Coco Chanel (about the miniskirt)
- 4 "I don't think there _____ a woman Prime Minister in my lifetime."
Margaret Thatcher, 1973

3C

a Match the sentences.

It's cold in here.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| 1 I'm thirsty. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> G A I'll help you with it. |
| 2 That music is too loud. | <input type="checkbox"/> B I'll make you a sandwich. |
| 3 This exercise is hard. | <input type="checkbox"/> C I'll carry one for you. |
| 4 I'm hungry. | <input type="checkbox"/> D I'll lend you some money. |
| 5 These bags are heavy. | <input type="checkbox"/> F I'll send it by e-mail now. |
| 6 I left my wallet at home. | <input type="checkbox"/> G I'll shut the window. |
| 7 I need that photo urgently. | <input type="checkbox"/> H I'll turn it off. |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> I I'll get you a glass of water. |

b Complete the sentences with *will* / *won't* + a verb.

call forget have help pay take tell

A What would you like? B I'll have the pasta.

- 1 A I can't open this window. B I _____ you.
- 2 A It's a secret. B I _____ anyone, I promise.
- 3 A When will I see you again? B I _____ you tonight.
- 4 Can I borrow \$50? I _____ you back tomorrow.
- 5 A It's my birthday next week. B Don't worry. I _____.
- 6 A I don't feel very well. B I _____ you home.

3D

a Complete the sentences with an auxiliary verb.

Where did you have lunch yesterday?

- 1 _____ you usually remember your dreams?
- 2 When _____ your mother coming to stay?
- 3 _____ you see the game last night?
- 4 Who _____ you talking to a few minutes ago?
- 5 Who _____ you think _____ win the elections?
- 6 _____ your brother like classical music?
- 7 What _____ you going to cook tonight?
- 8 _____ it raining when you left?

b Put the verb in the right form.

A What are we doing tonight? (do)B We ¹ _____ dinner with my sister. (have)A But we ² _____ dinner with her last week! (have)B Yes, but she ³ _____ to tell us some good news. (want)A Oh, OK. I ⁴ _____ some champagne. (buy)B It's 7:00! What ⁵ _____ to you? (happen)A When I ⁶ _____ home, I ⁷ _____ to buy the champagne. (come, stop) And then I ⁸ _____ Jim at the store... (meet)B Well, hurry up. We ⁹ _____ late! (be)

4A present perfect (experience) + *ever* and *never*

+

I've (I have)	been to Korea.
You've (You have)	
He's (He has)	
She's (She has)	
It's (It has)	
We've (We have)	
They've (They have)	

-

I haven't	worked in a bank.
You haven't	
He hasn't	
She hasn't	
It hasn't	
We haven't	
They haven't	

?

Have you ever worked in a bank?	Yes, I have .	No, I haven't .
Has he ever been to Korea?	Yes, he has .	No, he hasn't .

✓

✗

- Use the present perfect to talk about past experiences when you don't say exactly when they happened.
I've been to London. NOT *I've been to London last year.*
My brother has worked abroad.
- For regular verbs the past participle is the same as the past simple (+ *ed*). For **Irregular verbs** see page 155.
- We often use the present perfect with *ever* (= in your life until now) and *never*.
Have you ever been to London? No, *I've never been there.*



Compare the present perfect of *go* and *be*.
He's gone to Paris. = He's in Paris now.
He's been to Paris. = He went to Paris and came back.

present perfect or simple past?

- A Have you ever been to Mexico? B Yes, I have.
 A When did you go there? B I went last year.

- Conversations often begin in the present perfect (with a general question) and then change to the simple past (with questions asking for specific details, *when, where, who with*, etc.)
- Use the simple past to ask / say exactly when something happened.

4B present perfect + *yet* and *already*

yet

- A Have you finished your homework **yet**?
 B No, not **yet**. I haven't finished **yet**.

- Use *yet* + the present perfect in ☐ and ☐ sentences to ask if something that you think is going to happen has happened or to say it hasn't happened.
- Put *yet* at the end of the sentence.

already

- A Do you want to see this movie?
 B No, I've **already** seen it three times.
 A Do you want a newspaper?
 B No, I've **already** bought one.

- Use *already* in ☐ sentences to say that something happened before now or earlier than expected.
- Put *already* before the main verb.

4C comparative adjectives

Adjective	Comparative	
short	shorter	one syllable: + <i>er</i>
big	bigger	one vowel + one consonant: double final consonant
busy	busier	consonant + <i>y</i> : <i>y</i> + <i>ier</i>
relaxed	more relaxed	two or more syllables: <i>more</i> + adjective
good bad far	better worse farther, further	irregular

comparative adverbs

Adverb	Comparative	Adverb	Comparative
Regular		Irregular	
quickly	more quickly	hard	harder
slowly	less slowly	well	better
		badly	worse

- Use comparative adjectives to compare people and things.
My brother's taller than John.
- Use comparative adverbs to compare actions.
He drives more slowly than my father.
- You can also use (not) *as* + (adjective / adverb) + *as*.
John isn't as tall as my brother.
He doesn't drive as fast as my father.

4D superlatives (+ *ever* + present perfect)

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
cold	colder	the coldest
hot	hotter	the hottest
pretty	prettier	the prettiest
beautiful	more beautiful	the most beautiful
good	better	the best
bad	worse	the worst
far	further	the furthest

- Use *the* + superlative adjectives to say which is the biggest, etc. in a group.
It's the highest mountain in Asia.
She's the best in the class.
- We often use a superlative with the present perfect.
Russia is the coldest place we've ever been to.
That's the most beautiful painting I've ever seen.

4A

a Write sentences or questions with the present perfect.

he / ever / be there? *Has he ever been there?*

- 1 you / ever buy / clothes from that store?
- 2 I / not read / the newspaper today.
- 3 We / never be / to that shopping mall.
- 4 your brother / live abroad / all his life?
- 5 They / go / to live in South America.
- 6 She / never fly / before.
- 7 We / not save / enough for a vacation.
- 8 you / eat / in this restaurant before?

b Right (✓) or wrong (✗)? Correct the wrong sentences.

He's got up late this morning. ✗ *He got up late this morning.*

- 1 We've been to Pusan last year.
- 2 Have you ever been to Chile?
- 3 Jane's gone to the bank an hour ago.
- 4 I like your shoes. Where did you buy them?
- 5 I've seen that movie last week.
- 6 I spoke to him a minute ago.
- 7 My sister's a writer. She's written five novels.
- 8 World War II has ended in 1945.

4B

a Reorder the words to make sentences.

- 1 made have you yet your bed?
- 2 gone already to work she's.
- 3 yet we haven't a cup of coffee had.
- 4 I found a job haven't yet.
- 5 sent me yet an he hasn't e-mail.
- 6 house already sold they've their.

b Write sentences or questions with *already* or *yet*. Use the present perfect.

he / arrive (already) *He's already arrived.*

- 1 you / finish your homework? (yet)
- 2 the movie / start (already)
- 3 I / not meet / his girlfriend (yet)
- 4 You're too late. He / go home (already)
- 5 you / speak to him? (yet)
- 6 I / not read his new book (yet)

4C

a Write comparative sentences.

Hong Kong is / expensive / Bangkok.
Hong Kong is more expensive than Bangkok.

- 1 Ana is / thin / my sister.
- 2 I'm / busy / this week / last week.
- 3 Quebec is / far from Toronto / Ottawa.
- 4 I did / bad / on the final exam / the midterm.
- 5 Our team played / well / theirs.
- 6 my new job is / boring / my old one.

b Rewrite the sentences so they mean the same. Use *as... as*.

Mike is stronger than Jim. Jim isn't *as strong as Mike*.

- 1 Cindy is taller than Kelly. Kelly isn't _____.
- 2 Your laptop is heavier than mine. My laptop isn't _____.
- 3 Mexico City is bigger than Bogotá. Bogotá isn't _____.
- 4 Soccer is more popular than tennis. Tennis isn't _____.
- 5 Children learn languages faster than adults. Adults don't _____.
- 6 You work harder than John. John doesn't _____.
- 7 Brazil played better than Italy. Italy didn't _____.

4D

a Complete the sentences with a superlative.

Is this *the noisiest* city in the world? (noisy)

- 1 Yesterday was _____ day of the year. (hot)
- 2 This is _____ time of day to drive downtown. (bad)
- 3 She's _____ person in the class. (friendly)
- 4 This is _____ part of the test. (difficult)
- 5 The _____ month to visit is September. (good)
- 6 It's _____ city in the world. (polluted)
- 7 The _____ I've ever flown is to Australia. (far)

b Write sentences with *ever*.

it / hot country / I be to
It's the hottest country I've ever been to.

- 1 it / good movie / I / see
- 2 he / unfriendly person / I / meet
- 3 it / hard test / he / take
- 4 they / expensive shoes / she / buy
- 5 it / long book / I / read
- 6 she / beautiful woman / I / see
- 7 it / bad meal / I / eat

5A uses of the infinitive

infinitive

I want **to go** to the party.
I need **to buy** some new clothes.
It'll be nice **to meet** some new people.
It's important **not to be** late.

- Use the infinitive after:
 - some verbs (*want, need, would like*, etc.) See **Verb Forms** page 154.
 - adjectives
It isn't easy to find a job. Nice to meet you.
- The negative infinitive is *not* + infinitive.
Try not to be late tomorrow.

infinitive of purpose

A Why did you go to the party? **B** **To meet** new people.
I went to the party **to meet** new people.

- Use the infinitive to say why you do something.
I came to this school to learn English. NOT *for learn English.*

5B uses of the -ing form

Eating outside in the summer makes me feel good.
I enjoy **reading** in bed.
I'm thinking of **buying** a new car.

- Use verb + *-ing*:
 - as the subject of a sentence
Smoking is bad for you.
 - after some verbs, (*finish, practice, enjoy*, etc.) See **Verb Forms** page 154.
Have you finished doing your homework?
 - after prepositions
He left without saying good-bye.
- Remember the spelling rules for the *-ing* form (See page 126 1C)

5C have to, don't have to, must, must not, can't + base form

have to, don't have to

+	She has to get up at 7:00 every day. You have to drive on the left in Japan.
–	We don't have to wear a uniform at this school. He doesn't have to work on Saturdays.
?	Do I have to buy a grammar book? Does she have to study tonight?

Don't contract *have* or *has*.
I have to go. NOT *I've to go.*

- Use *have to* + base form to talk about rules and obligations, or to say something is necessary.
- Use *don't have to* + base form to say there is no obligation, or something is not necessary.
- Use *do / does* to make questions and negatives.
Do I have to go? NOT *Have I to go?*

must / must not / can't

+	All traffic must turn right.
–	Passengers must not leave bags unattended.
–	You can't bring food into the library.

- Use *must* + base form to talk about rules and obligations.
You must turn off your cell phone before coming into class.
- Use *can't / must not* + base form to say something is prohibited or to state a rule.
You can't park here. / You must not park here.
- The words *can't* and *must not* have similar meanings, but *can't* is more common in speaking. You can also use *cannot*.
- The verbs *must / must not / can't* are the same for all persons.
- The verb *must* is not often used in questions (*have to* is more common).

⚠ *Must* and *have to* are very similar, but *have to* is more common, especially in speaking. *Must* is often used in official forms, notices, and signs.

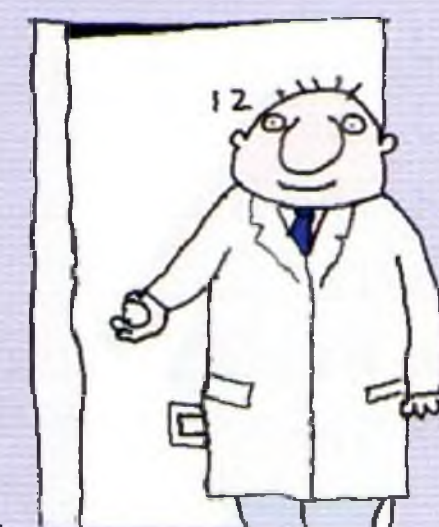
Must not and *don't have to* have completely different meanings. Compare:
You must not go = You can't go. It's prohibited.
You don't have to go = You can go if you want, but it's not obligatory/necessary.

5D expressing movement: go, run, etc. + preposition

The man **went up** the steps and **into** the building.
I **ran over** the bridge and **across** the park.
She **drove out of** the garage and **along** the street.

- To express movement, use a verb of movement, for example, *go, come, run, walk*, etc. and a preposition of movement (*up, down*, etc.)

- Be careful with *in / into* and *out / out of*. Use *into / out of* + noun, but if there isn't a noun, only use *in* or *out*.
*Come **into** the living room. Come **in**.*
*He went **out of** the house. He **went out**.*



5A

a Complete with an infinitive.

I'm planning to take a vacation next month.

do not drive go learn leave not make meet

- 1 A Hi, I'm Su-jin.
B I'm Renata. Nice _____ you.
- 2 What do you want _____ this evening?
- 3 I need _____ to the bank. I don't have any money.
- 4 Try _____ noise. Your father's asleep.
- 5 I'd really like _____ a new language.
- 6 Be careful _____ too fast on the way home.
- 7 She's decided _____ her husband.

b Match the sentence halves.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| They want to go to Ecuador | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> D A to celebrate getting the job. |
| 1 He's going to have a party | <input type="checkbox"/> B to get some gas. |
| 2 You'll need a visa | <input type="checkbox"/> C to buy stamps. |
| 3 Don't forget to call the restaurant | <input type="checkbox"/> D to visit their family there. |
| 4 I stopped at the gas station | <input type="checkbox"/> E to tell them where we are. |
| 5 She's gone to the supermarket | <input type="checkbox"/> F to go to China. |
| 6 I went to the post office | <input type="checkbox"/> G to make a reservation. |
| 7 I'll send them a text message | <input type="checkbox"/> H to get some food for tonight. |

5B

a Complete the sentences with a verb in the -ing form.

be do go learn remember study talk teach

I don't enjoy doing housework.

- 1 My mother is very bad at _____ names.
- 2 _____ teenagers is really hard work.
- 3 You can't sing well without _____ to breathe properly.
- 4 My sister spends hours on the phone _____ to her boyfriend.
- 5 I hate _____ the first to arrive at parties.
- 6 _____ by train is cheaper than by plane.
- 7 I'll keep on _____ until dinner time.

b Put the verbs in the -ing form or infinitive.

I feel like listening to a CD. (listen)

- 1 _____ yoga is good for your health. (do)
- 2 We decided _____ to the party. (not go)
- 3 We won't take the car. It's impossible _____. (park)
- 4 I'm not very good at _____ maps. (read)
- 5 You can borrow the car if you promise _____ slowly. (drive)
- 6 Have you finished _____ your homework? (do)
- 7 I don't mind _____ but I dislike _____ the dishes. (cook, do)

5C

a Write sentences with the correct form of *have to*.

I / work on Saturday ☐ I don't have to work on Saturday.

- 1 Jane / work very hard ☒
- 2 you / wear a uniform ☐
- 3 my sister / go to school ☐
- 4 I / finish this now ☐
- 5 we / get up early tomorrow ☐
- 6 Harry / work tomorrow ☐
- 7 we / hurry or we'll be late ☒

b Complete the sentences with *have to*, *don't have to*, or *can't*.

We don't have to work tomorrow. It's a holiday.

- 1 You _____ enter the country without a passport.
- 2 We _____ take the bus to school. It's too far to walk.
- 3 The concert is free. You _____ pay.
- 4 It's late. I _____ go now.
- 5 You _____ bring food into the library.
- 6 You _____ come if you don't want to. I can go by myself.
- 7 In Australia you _____ drive on the left.
- 8 You _____ be very tall to play soccer.

5D

a Cross out the wrong preposition.

My phone stopped working when we went **across** / **through** a tunnel.

- 1 She ran **to** / **down** the lake and jumped **into** / **out of** the water.
- 2 If you go **over** / **past** the school, you'll see my house on the left.
- 3 He walked **along** / **across** the street until he got to the drugstore.
- 4 The plane flew **on** / **over** the town and then landed.
- 5 The police officer walked **toward** / **to** me, but then he stopped.
- 6 We drove **over** / **out of** the bridge and **in** / **into** the city.
- 7 The cyclists went **around** / **under** the track three times.

b Complete the sentences with *in*, *into*, *out*, or *out of*.

She jumped into her car and drove away.

- 1 I like to go _____ on a Friday night.
- 2 Come _____. The door's open.
- 3 He took his passport _____ his jacket.
- 4 She walked _____ the cafe and ordered a coffee.

6A *if* + present, *will* + base form (first conditional)

If I miss the bus, I'll get a taxi.
She **won't be** angry **if** you **tell** her the truth.
What **will** you **do** **if** it rains?

⚠ You can also use the imperative or *can*.
If you miss the bus, get a taxi.
If you miss the bus, you can get a taxi.

- Use *if* + present, *will* + base form to talk about a possible future situation and its consequence.
- The *if* clause can come first or second.
I'll come if you like. OR *If you like, I'll come.*

6B *if* + past, *would* + base form (second conditional)

If a bear attacked me, I'd run away.
If I didn't have children, I **wouldn't** live in the country.
Would you take the manager's job **if** they offered it to you?

- Use *if* + past, *would* + base form to talk about an improbable / impossible or hypothetical future situation and its consequence.
If a bear attacked me, I'd run away. = I'm imagining this situation. It's very improbable.
- *would* / *wouldn't* is the same for all persons.
- The contraction of *would* is 'd (*I'd, you'd, he'd*, etc.), and the contraction of *would not* is *wouldn't*.

- The *if* clause can come first or second.
If I saw a bear, I'd run. OR *I'd run if I saw a bear.*
- Remember with *can*, use *could* + base form, not *would can*.
If I had a car, we could drive there.

⚠ With the verb *be* use *were* (instead of *was*) after *I* and *he / she / it*.
If he were here, he'd help you.
We often use the expression *If I were you...* for advice.
If I were you, I'd find a new roommate.

First and second conditionals

Compare the first and second conditionals:

Use the **first conditional** for **possible** future situations.

If I have time tomorrow, I'll help you. (= maybe I will have time)

Use the **second conditional** for **improbable** / **impossible** or **hypothetical** situations.

If I had time tomorrow, I'd help you. (= I won't have time.)

6C *may* / *might* + base form (possibility)

We **might** have a picnic tomorrow, but it depends on the weather.
I **might not** go to the party. I haven't decided yet.
I **may** go to the party, but I'm not sure.
I **may not** have time to do everything today.
Might not and **may not** aren't usually contracted.

⚠ You can also use *May I... / May we...* to ask for permission.
May I use your phone? (Can I use your phone?)

- Use *might* / *may* and *might not* / *may not* + base form to talk about a future possibility.
It might / may rain. = It's possible that it will rain.
- *Might* / *May* (not) is the same for all persons, *I might / may, he might / may, we might / may*, etc.

6D *should* / *shouldn't* + base form (advice)

I think you **should** change your job.
The government **should** do more for old people.

- Use *should* / *shouldn't* + base form to give somebody advice or say what you think is the right thing to do.
You should cut your hair. = I think it would be a good idea.
- *should* / *shouldn't* + base form is the same for all persons.
- You can also use *ought to* instead of *should*. We don't usually use *ought to* in the negative form.
You ought to change your job.

6A

a Match the sentence halves.

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|----------|--------------------------------|
| If you leave now, | C | A if you don't start now. |
| 1 It will be cheaper | | B will you give it back to me? |
| 2 If I don't see you later, | | C you'll catch the 8:00 train. |
| 3 You'll learn more | | D if you go by bus. |
| 4 If you get the job, | | E I'll see you on Friday. |
| 5 You won't have time | | F if you come to every class. |
| 6 If I lend you this book, | | G will you earn more money? |

b Complete with the correct form of the verbs.

- If you tell me your secret, I won't tell anybody. (tell, not tell)
- 1 If we _____ walking, the bus _____. (start, come)
- 2 He _____ angry if you _____ him. (be, not tell)
- 3 If I _____ it down, I _____ it. (not write, not remember)
- 4 _____ you _____ me if you _____ any news? (call, hear)
- 5 If you _____ her nicely, she _____ you. (ask, help)
- 6 You _____ the test if you _____. (not pass, not study)

6B

a Match the sentence halves.

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|----------|---|
| You'd feel much better | C | A we could go shopping. |
| 1 I'd enjoy the weekend more | | B I'd get a new job. |
| 2 If you stayed for another day, | | C if you stopped smoking. |
| 3 Would you wear it | | D if I went to live in China? |
| 4 If I were you, | | E if I bought it for you? |
| 5 I wouldn't work | | F if I didn't need the money. |
| 6 Would you come with me | | G if I didn't have to work on Saturday. |

b Complete with the correct form of the verbs.

- If I found a good job, I would move to Mexico. (find, move)
- 1 We _____ the house if it _____ bigger. (buy, be)
- 2 If I _____ his number, I _____ him. (know, call)
- 3 You _____ more if you _____ harder. (learn, work)
- 4 If you _____ for a week, you _____ see everything. (stay, can)
- 5 We _____ our son more often if he _____ closer to us. (see, live)
- 6 I _____ to the doctor if I _____ you. (go, be)

6C

a Match the sentence halves.

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|----------|----------------------------------|
| Take your umbrella. | D | A You might fall. |
| 1 Let's buy a lottery ticket. | | B It might not be your size. |
| 2 Call the restaurant. | | C We might get lost. |
| 3 Don't stand on the wall. | | D It might rain. |
| 4 Let's take a map. | | E I might be late. |
| 5 Try the shirt on. | | F You might cut yourself. |
| 6 Don't wait for me. | | G It might be closed on Sundays. |
| 7 Be careful with that knife. | | H We might win. |

b Complete the sentences with *might* + a verb.

be cold be sick be in a meeting ~~go to the movies~~
not have time not like it win

I'm not sure what to do tonight. I might go to the movies.

- 1 Jong-mi wasn't in class today. She _____
- 2 Danilo isn't answering his phone. He _____
- 3 It's an unusual movie. You _____
- 4 I don't know if I'll finish it. I _____
- 5 It's a difficult game, but we _____
- 6 Take your coat. It _____

6D

a Complete the doctor's advice with *should* or *shouldn't*.

- You should stop smoking.
- 1 You _____ eat too much red meat.
- 2 You _____ work 12 hours a day.
- 3 You _____ lose some weight.
- 4 You _____ eat more fruit.
- 5 You _____ drink a lot of coffee.
- 6 You _____ get enough sleep.
- 7 You _____ start exercising.

b Complete the sentences with *should* or *shouldn't* + a verb.

drive go leave relax study walk wear

We should leave early. There might be a lot of traffic later.

- 1 You _____ a jacket. It's cold outside.
- 2 I _____ tonight. I have a test tomorrow.
- 3 You _____ alone in that part of the city. Get a taxi.
- 4 She _____ more. She's very stressed.
- 5 People _____ so fast when it's raining.
- 6 You _____ to bed early tonight. You look really tired.

7A present perfect + *for* and *since*

- | | |
|--|---|
| A Where do you live now? | B In Tokyo. |
| A How long have you lived there? | B I've lived there since 1990. |
| A Where do you work? | B In an elementary school. |
| A How long have you worked there? | B I've worked there for five years. |

⚠ You can't use the simple present here.
NOT ~~How long do you live here?~~
I live in Tokyo since 1990.

- Use the present perfect + *for* or *since* to talk about actions and states that started in the past and are still true now.
I've lived in Tokyo since 1990. = I came to live in Tokyo in 1990, and I live in Tokyo now.
- Use *How long?* to ask questions about the duration of an action or a state.
- Use *since* with the beginning of a period of time, for example, *since 1990*, *since last June*, etc.
I've been afraid of water since I was a child.
- Use *for* + a period of time, for example, *for two weeks*, *for ten years*, etc.
I've had this car for three months.

7B present perfect or simple past?

- | | |
|---|--|
| How long has Tarantino been a director? | He's been a director since the 1980s. |
| How many movies has he made ? | He's made six movies. |
| How long was Hitchcock a director? | He was a director for 50 years. |
| How many movies did he make ? | He made 52 movies. |

⚠ Don't use *since* with the simple past.
NOT ~~He was president since 1993.~~
You have to use *from...to*.
He was president from 1993 to 2001.

- Use the present perfect + *how long?*, *for*, and *since* to talk about a period of time from the past until now.
How long have you been married? *I've been married for 10 years.* (= I'm married now.)
- Use the simple past + *how long?* and *for* to talk about a finished period of time in the past.
How long was he married? *He was married for two years.* (= He's not married now.)

7C *used to* / *didn't use to*

+		?		✓		✗	
I	used to wear glasses.	I	use to wear glasses?	I	Yes, did.	I	No, didn't.
You		You		you		you	
He		He		he		he	
She		She		she		she	
It		It		we		we	
We		We		they		they	
They		They					

- Use *used to* / *didn't use to* + base form for things that happened repeatedly or over a long period of time in the past but are usually not true now, for example, for things that happened when you were a child.
I used to have long hair. I used to play in the street. I didn't use to have a cell phone.
- You can also use the simple past here: *I had long hair when I was a child.*

⚠ Don't use *use to* for present habits.
Use the simple present + *usually*.
I usually cook in the evenings.
NOT ~~I use to cook in the evenings.~~

7D passive: *be* + past participle

Present		?	
Risotto is made with rice.	It isn't made with pasta.	Is it made with meat?	
These offices are cleaned every morning.	They aren't cleaned on Saturdays.	Are they cleaned on Sundays?	
Past		?	
<i>Guernica</i> was painted by Picasso.	It wasn't painted by Dali.	When was it painted?	
The pyramids were built by the Egyptians.	They weren't built by the Greeks.	Why were they built?	

- You can often say things in two ways, in the active or in the passive.
Picasso painted Guernica. (**active**) *Guernica was painted by Picasso.* (**passive**)
- In the active sentence, the focus is more on the person (e.g., Picasso).
- In the passive sentence the focus is more on the painting (e.g., *Guernica*).
- You can also use the passive when it's not known or not important who does or did the action.
My car was stolen last week. (I don't know who stole it.)
- Make the present passive with *am / is / are* + the past participle.
- Make the past passive with *was / were* + the past participle.
- Use *by* to say who did the action.
The Lord of the Rings was written by Tolkien.

7A

a Write questions with *How long* and the present perfect.

you / be married *How long have you been married?*

- 1 he / have his car _____?
- 2 your parents / live in this house _____?
- 3 you / be a teacher _____?
- 4 she / know her boyfriend _____?
- 5 Poland / be in the EU _____?
- 6 you / have your dog _____?
- 7 Tim / be afraid of water _____?

b Answer the questions in a. Use the present perfect + *for* or *since*.

I've been married since 1986.

- 1 He _____ three years.
- 2 They _____ a long time.
- 3 I _____ 1990.
- 4 She _____ May.
- 5 It _____ 2004.
- 6 We _____ about two years.
- 7 He _____ he was a child.

7B

a Right (✓) or wrong (✗)? Correct the wrong sentences.

She is married since 1990. ✗ *She's been married since 1990.*

- 1 He has finished school last year. _____
- 2 I lived in Ottawa for two years, but then I moved to Toronto. _____
- 3 She lives in Hollywood since 2004. _____
- 4 My sister has had her baby yesterday! _____
- 5 I work in a bank. I work there for twenty years. _____
- 6 The city has changed a lot since I was a child. _____
- 7 They have been married for a year. They're divorced now. _____

b Complete with the present perfect or simple past.

- 1 A Where does Joanna live now?
B In Washington.
A How long _____ there? (she / live)
B For six months. She _____ there in February. (move)
- 2 A When _____? (Picasso / die)
B In 1973, in France, I think.
A How long _____ in France? (he / live).
B For a long time. He _____ Spain when he was 23. (leave)
- 3 A My sister and her husband get along very well.
B How long _____ married? (they / be)

7C

a Look at how James has changed. Write five sentences about how he was THEN.

THEN



He didn't use to be slim.

- 1 _____ short hair.
- 2 _____ heavy.
- 3 _____ glasses.
- 4 _____ a school uniform.
- 5 _____ wine.

NOW



b Make sentences with *used to*, *didn't use to*, or *did ... use to*.

you / have long hair [?]

Did you use to have long hair?

- 1 where / you / go to school [?]
- 2 I / like vegetables when I was a child [-]
- 3 my sister / hate math in school [+]
- 4 what / you / do in the summer [?]
- 5 they / live near here [-]
- 6 this building / be a theater [+]
- 7 your brother / study here [?]

7D

a Complete with present passive or past passive.

The Eiffel Tower was built in 1889. (build)

- 1 All the singer's clothes _____ specially for her. (make)
- 2 The grass _____ every month. (cut)
- 3 This morning I _____ up by the neighbor's dog. (wake)
- 4 Baseball _____ in the summer in the US. (play)
- 5 These songs _____ last year. (record)
- 6 Most children _____ in public schools. (educate)

b Rewrite the sentences in the passive.

Shakespeare wrote Hamlet.

Hamlet was written by Shakespeare.

- 1 Last night the police stopped us.
Last night we _____.
- 2 American teenagers eat a lot of fast food.
A lot of fast food _____.
- 3 Toulouse-Lautrec painted *At the Moulin Rouge*.
At the Moulin Rouge _____.
- 4 The marketing manager organizes weekly meetings.
Weekly meetings _____.
- 5 Oxford University Press published this book.
This book _____.

8A something, anything, nothing, etc.

	<input type="checkbox"/> +	<input type="checkbox"/> ? and <input type="checkbox"/> - verb	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> X Short <input type="checkbox"/> - answer
people	somebody someone	anybody anyone	nobody no one
things	something	anything	nothing
places	somewhere	anywhere	nowhere



Somebody's in the bathroom.



Is anybody in the bathroom?



There isn't anybody in the bathroom.

- Use *somebody, something, someone*, etc. when you don't say exactly who, what, or where.
Somebody broke the window.
I went somewhere nice last weekend.
- Use *anything, anybody, anywhere* in questions or with a ☐ - verb.
I didn't do anything last night. NOT *I didn't do nothing.*
- Use *nobody, nothing, nowhere* in short ☐ - answers or in a sentence (with a ☐ + verb).
Who's in the bathroom?
Nobody. Nobody's in the bathroom.
NOT *Anybody is in the bathroom.*
- Somebody, nobody*, etc. are the same as *someone, no one*, etc.

8B quantifiers

too, too much, too many

I'm stressed. I have **too much** work.
My diet is unhealthy. I eat **too many** cookies.
I don't want to go out. I'm **too** tired.

- Use *too, too much, too many* to say "more than is good."
- Use *too* + an adjective NOT *I'm too much tired*.
- Use *too much* + uncountable nouns (e.g., coffee, time).
- Use *too many* + countable nouns (e.g., cookies, people).

enough

Do you eat **enough** vegetables?
I don't drink **enough** water.
This dress isn't big **enough**.

- Use *enough* before a noun to mean "all that is necessary."
- Use *enough* after an adjective.

a little, a few

A Do you take sugar? B Yes. Just **a little**.
A Do want some fries? B Yes, but **just a few**.
I eat **a little** meat. Can you buy **a few** bananas?
I drink **very little** coffee. He has **very few** friends.

- Use *a little / very little* and *a few / very few* to talk about small quantities.
- Use *a little / very little* with uncountable nouns and *a few / very few* with countable nouns.

8C word order of phrasal verbs

Every morning I **get up** at 8:00.
Then I **turn on** the radio.
I always have to **look for** my glasses.

- A phrasal verb = verb + particle (preposition or adverb) *get up, turn on, look for*.

1 Some phrasal verbs don't have an object.

Come in and sit down.

What time do you get up?

2 Some phrasal verbs have an object and are separable.

Put on your coat.

Turn off the TV.

- With these verbs you can put the particle (*on, off*, etc.) before or after the object.
Put on your coat OR *Put your coat on.*
Turn off the TV OR *Turn the TV off.*

- When the object is a pronoun (*me, it, him*, etc.), it always goes between the verb and particle.

Here's your coat. Put it on. NOT *Put on it.*

I don't want to watch TV. Turn it off. NOT *Turn off it.*

3 Some phrasal verbs have an object and are inseparable.

I'm looking for my keys.

I'm looking for them.

With these phrasal verbs, the verb (*look*) and the particle (*for*) are never separated.

I looked through my notes. NOT *I looked my notes through.*

I looked through them. NOT *I looked them through.*

8D so, neither + auxiliaries

A I love soccer.
B So do I.
A I went to college.
B So did I.
A I'm not married.
B Neither am I.
A I don't smoke.
B Neither do I.

- Use *So do I / Neither do I*, etc. to say that you have something in common with somebody.
- Use *So* + auxiliary + *I* with ☐ + sentences.
A I'm happy. B So am I. NOT *So I am.*
- Use *Neither* + auxiliary + *I* with ☐ - sentences.
A I'm not hungry. B Neither am I.
NOT *Neither I am.*

- The auxiliary you use depends on the tense used in the sentence you are responding to.
I love soccer. So do I.
I didn't like the movie. Neither did I.
I can swim. So can I.
I wasn't very tired. Neither was I.
I've been to Europe. So have I.
I wouldn't like to go there. Neither would I.

8A

a Complete with *something, anything, nothing*, etc.

- Did you meet anybody last night?
- Are you doing _____ tonight?
 - _____ called when you were out. He said he'd call back later.
 - I saw your car keys _____, but I can't remember where.
 - Did _____ happen while I was out?
 - Did you go _____ exciting last night?
 - I bought you _____ for your birthday.
 - I knocked at the door, but _____ answered.
 - We went shopping, but we didn't buy _____.

b Answer with *Nobody, Nowhere, or Nothing*.

- What did you do last night? _____
- Where did you go yesterday? _____
- Who did you see? _____

c Answer the questions in b with a full sentence.

- I didn't do _____
- _____
- _____

8B

a Cross out the wrong form.

- How **much** / **many** meat do you eat?
- I drink **too** / **too much** coffee.
 - I eat **too much** / **too many** cookies.
 - I don't drink **enough water** / **water enough**.
 - I can't go. I am **too** / **too much** busy.
 - You work **too much** / **too many**.
 - I only drink **a few** / **a little** coffee.
 - I don't have **enough time** / **time enough**.
 - She has **a few** / **a little** good friends.

b Complete the sentences with *too, too much, too many, or enough*.

- My father's not in good shape. He doesn't get enough exercise.
- You eat _____ red meat. It isn't good for you.
 - I can't walk to work. It's _____ far.
 - There are _____ cars on the roads today.
 - I don't get _____ sleep – only six hours, but I really need eight.
 - I was _____ tired to go out last night.
 - There were _____ people at the party, so it was impossible to dance.

8C

a Complete the sentences with a particle from the box.

away back down (x2) for off on out up

Turn off your cell phone before you come into class. ✓

- Turn _____ the radio. It's too loud.
- What time do you usually get _____ in the morning?
- John called when you were out. He'll call _____ later.
- My sister is looking _____ a new job.
- I think you should throw _____ those old jeans.
- I always try _____ new clothes before I buy them.
- Do you want to go _____ tonight or stay home?
- You should write _____ new words in your book.

b Put a check (✓) next to the sentences in a where the particle (*on, off*, etc.) could also go after the object.

c Complete the sentences with *it* or *them* and a particle.

away off (x2) on up (x3)

- I can't hear the radio. Turn _____.
- Your clothes are all over the floor. Pick _____.
- Here's your coat. Put _____.
- What does this word mean? Look _____.
- Your shoes are wet. Take _____.
- I don't need those papers. Throw _____.
- Don't watch the TV now. Turn _____.

8D

a Complete B's answers with an auxiliary verb.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------|
| A I like coffee. | B So <u>do</u> I. |
| 1 A I'm really hungry. | B So _____ I. |
| 2 A I didn't go out last night. | B Neither _____ I. |
| 3 A I was born in India. | B So _____ I. |
| 4 A I don't smoke. | B Neither _____ I. |
| 5 A I've been to Bangkok. | B So _____ I. |
| 6 A I can't swim. | B Neither _____ I. |
| 7 A I'd like to go to China. | B So _____ I. |
| 8 A I saw a movie last night. | B So _____ I. |

b Respond to A. Say you are the same.

Use *So...I* or *Neither...I*

- | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------|
| A I don't like fast food. | <u>Neither do I.</u> |
| 1 A I live near the school. | _____ |
| 2 A I'm not afraid of snakes. | _____ |
| 3 A I went to bed early. | _____ |
| 4 A I haven't been to China. | _____ |
| 5 A I don't have any children. | _____ |
| 6 A I can speak three languages. | _____ |
| 7 A I always have breakfast. | _____ |

9A past perfect

+

-

I	I
You	You
He	He
She 'd seen the play before.	She hadn't seen the play before.
It	It
We	We
They	They

contractions: I'd = I had I hadn't = I had not

?

✓

✗

I	I	I
you	you	you
he	he	he
she	she	she
we	we	we
they	they	they
Had seen it before?	Yes, had.	No hadn't.



Suddenly he remembered that he had seen the movie before.

- Use the past perfect when you are already talking about the past, and want to talk about an earlier past action.
*When I woke up the yard was all white.
It had snowed during the night.
I arrived at the coffee shop twenty minutes late, and my friends had already left.*
- Make the past perfect with *had / hadn't* + the past participle.
- The past perfect is the same for all persons.

⚠ Be careful: *I'd* can be *I had* or *I would*.

9B reported (or indirect) speech

reported sentences

Direct speech	Reported speech
"I love you."	He said (that) he loved her.
"I want to see you again."	He told her (that) he wanted to see her again.

- Use reported speech to say what another person said.

I love you. → He said (that) he **loved** her.

- Other tenses change like this:

Direct speech	Reported speech
"I can help you."	He said (that) he could help me.
"I'll call you."	He told me (that) he would call me.
"I met a woman."	He told me (that) he had met a woman.
"I've been at work since 8:00."	He said (that) he had been at work since 8:00.

- *that* is optional after *say* and *tell*.
- Pronouns also change in reported speech, for example:
I changes to *he / she*, etc.

I'm coming. → She told me that **she** was coming.

⚠ You can use *said* or *told* in reported speech, but they are used differently.

- You can't use *said* with an object or pronoun.
NOT He said *her* he loved her
- You must use *told* with an object.
He told her that he loved her NOT *he told that...*

reported questions

Direct speech	Reported speech
"Do you want to dance?"	He asked her if she wanted to dance.
"Where do you live?"	He asked her where she lived .

- In reported questions:
 - the tenses change in exactly the same way as in reported sentences, e.g., present to past, etc.
 - we don't use *do / did*.

What do you want? →

He asked me what I wanted.

NOT He asked me what did I want.

- if the question begins with *do, can*, etc., add *if*.

Do you like the music? →

He asked her if she liked the music.

Can you sing? →

She asked him if he could sing.

- the word order is subject + verb.

Are you a student? →

He asked her if she was a student.

Have you seen the movie? →

She asked him if he had seen the movie.

9A

a Match the sentence halves.

- | | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------|--|
| I couldn't get into my house because | D | A He had made other plans. |
| 1 When our friends arrived, | | B I realized that I'd seen it before. |
| 2 I took the sweater back because | | C she hadn't flown before. |
| 3 Jack didn't come with us. | | D I'd forgotten my keys. |
| 4 I turned on the TV | | E I hadn't turned off the stove. |
| 5 Fumiko was nervous because | | F he had bought me the wrong size. |
| 6 When the movie started, | | G we hadn't finished cooking the dinner. |
| 7 At work I suddenly remembered that | | H to see what had happened. |

b Complete the sentences. Put the verbs in the simple past or past perfect.

- We didn't get a table in the restaurant because we hadn't made a reservation. (not get, not make)
- I _____ Maria because she _____ her hair. (not recognize, cut)
 - My friend _____ to tell me I _____ my jacket in the car. (call, leave)
 - When I _____ the TV, the game _____. (turn on, finish)
 - She _____ me the book because she _____ it yet. (not lend, finish)
 - He _____ all his final exams because he _____ at all. (fail, not study)
 - When we _____ home, we saw that somebody _____ the kitchen window. (get, break)

9B

a Write the sentences in reported speech.

He said, "I love you." He told her that he loved her.

- "I'm tired." She said that _____.
- "I don't like rock music." He told her _____.
- "I'll make a reservation." He said _____.
- "I've seen that movie twice." Paul told us that _____.
- "I live in the city." She said that _____.
- "We can do it." They said that _____.
- "I saw the movie on TV." Julie said that _____.

b Make reported questions.

Do you want to dance? He asked her if she wanted to dance.

- "Do you like football?" Mike asked me if I _____.
- "What kind of music do you like?" I asked her what kind of music _____.
- "Are you tired?" She asked me _____.
- "Have you been to Brazil?" I asked them _____.
- "Where did you live before?" He asked me _____.
- "Can you swim?" She asked him _____.
- "Where are you from?" I asked him _____.

YOU HEAR

a Match the phrases and pictures.




- ☐ Ask and answer the questions.
- ☐ Don't write.
- ☐ Don't speak (Spanish).
- ☐ Go to page 33.
- ☐ Write down the words.
- ☐ Sit down.
- ☐ Stand up.
- ☐ Look at the board.
- ☐ Turn off your cell phone.
- ☒ 1 Work in pairs.

b Cover the phrases. Look at the pictures and remember the phrases.

YOU SAY

a Match the phrases.

A

- 1 How do you say  in English?
- 2 How do you spell it?
- 3 Could you repeat that, please?
- 4 How do you pronounce it?
- 5 What does *awful* mean?
- 6 Can I have a (piece of paper), please?
- 7 Which page is it?
- 8 Sorry I'm late.
- 9 Bye.
- 10 Have a good weekend!

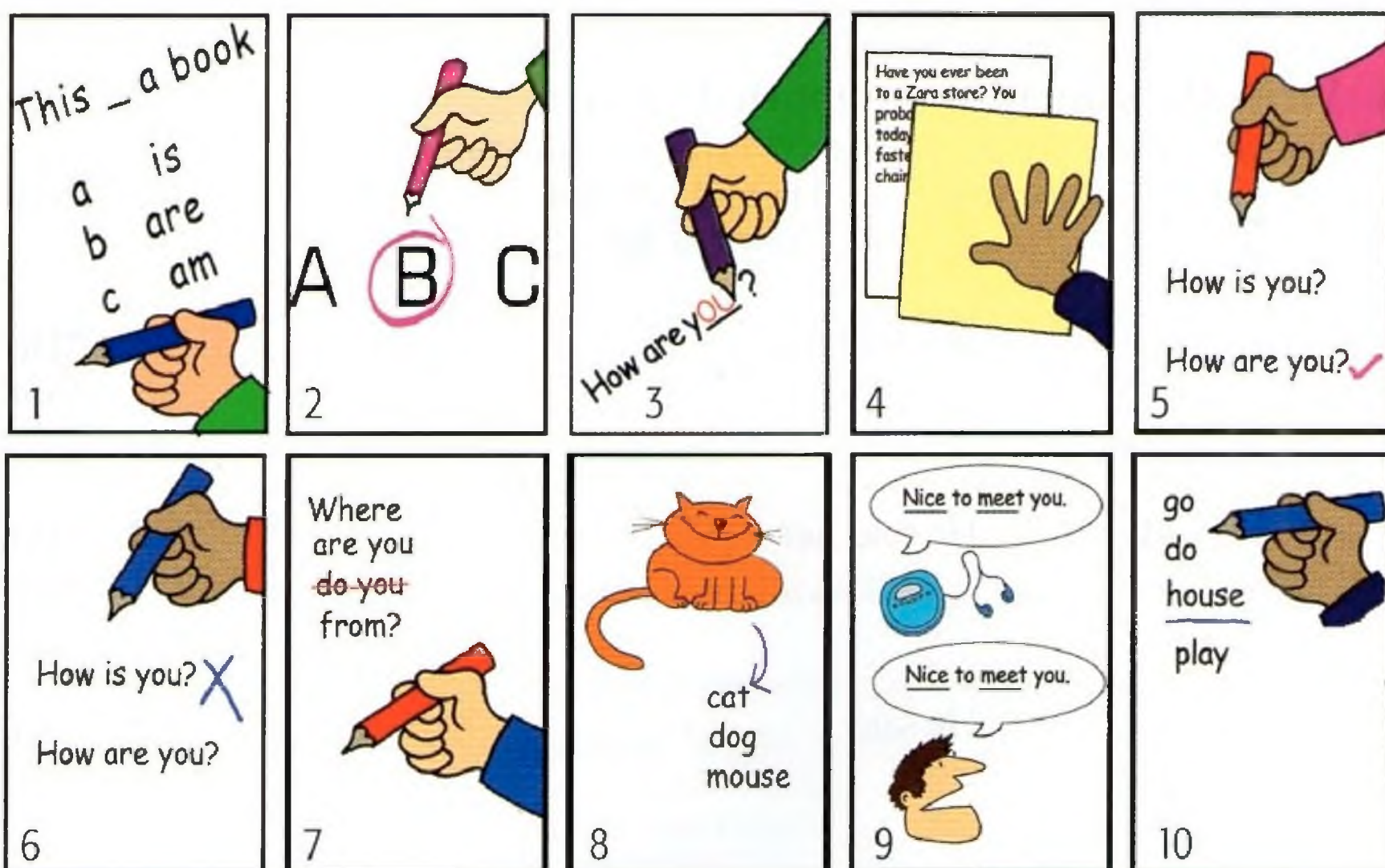
B

- ☐ Very bad.
- ☐ 84.
- ☒ 1 A sheep.
- ☐ See you. Bye.
- ☐ Yes. S-H-E-E-P.
- ☐ That's OK. Sit down.
- ☐ /ʃip/
- ☐ You too. See you on Monday.
- ☐ S-H-E-E-P.
- ☐ Here you are.

b Cover column B. Remember the answers. Then cover column A. Remember the phrases.

YOU READ

a Match the instructions and pictures.



- ☐ circle
- ☐ underline
- ☐ complete
- ☐ cross out
- ☐ check
- ☒ 1 choose
- ☐ copy the rhythm
- ☐ put an x
- ☐ match
- ☐ cover the text

b Cover the instructions. Look at the pictures and remember them.

◀ p.5

1 Personality adjectives

a Match the adjectives and definitions.

friendly /'frendli/ funny generous lazy shy talkative

A person who talks a lot is ...

A person who likes giving presents is ...

A person who never does any work is ...

A person who makes people laugh is ...

A person who is open and nice is ...

A person who is nervous and uncomfortable meeting new people is ...

Adjective

talkative

Opposite

b Complete the Opposite column.

hardworking outgoing quiet /'kwaɪət/ serious /'sɪəriəs/ stingy /'stɪndʒi/ unfriendly

c Cover the Adjective and Opposite columns. Look at the definitions and say the adjective and its opposite.

⊙ p.6

2 Opposite adjectives

a Match the words and pictures 1–8.

boring

crowded /'kraʊdəd/

dangerous /'deɪndʒərəs/

1 far

modern

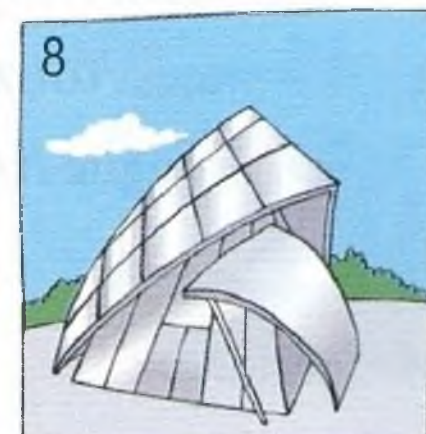
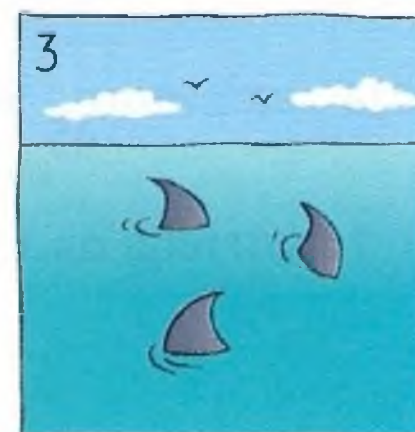
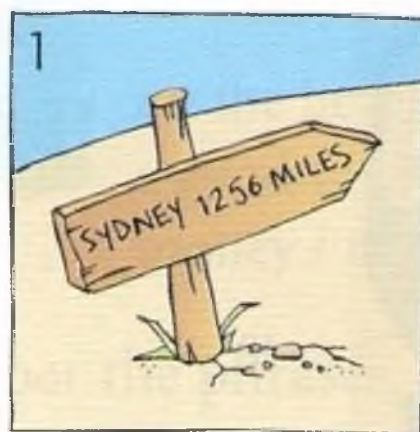
noisy

polite /pə'laɪt/

polluted

Opposite

near



b Match these adjectives with their opposites in a.

clean empty exciting / interesting near old-fashioned quiet rude safe

c Cover the words and look at the pictures. Remember the adjectives and their opposites.

d Put the adjectives with the correct prefix to make opposites.

comfortable /'kʌmfərtəbl/ happy

healthy /'helθi/ mature /mə'tʃʊr/

patient /'peɪʃnt/ polite possible

un

happy

im

e Test a partner. A say an adjective. B say the opposite.

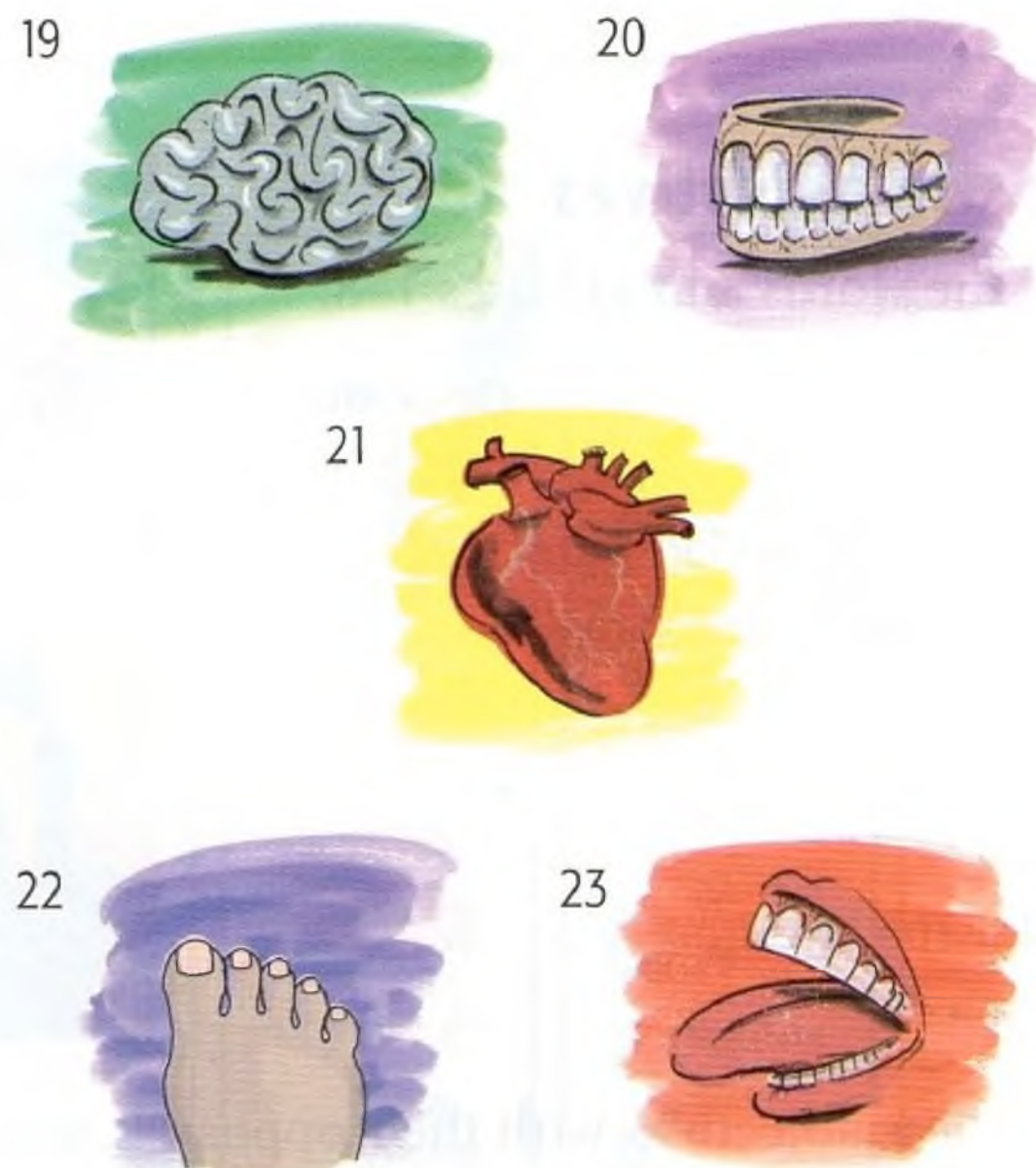
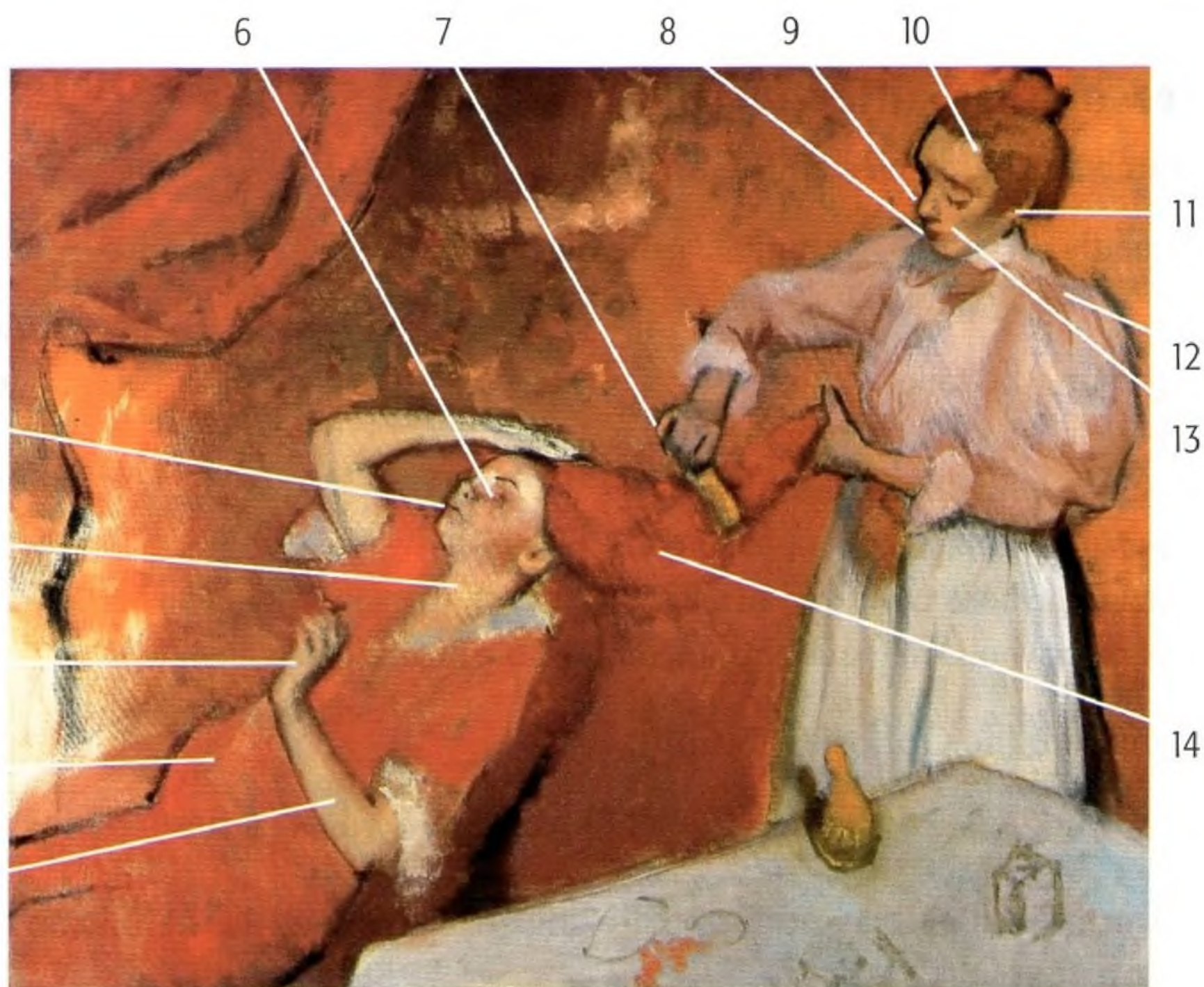
⊙ p.47

The body

a Match the words and pictures.

- ☐ arm(s)
- 11 ☐ ear(s)
- 6 ☐ eye(s) /aɪ/
- ☐ face
- ☐ finger(s)
- 14 ☐ hair
- ☐ hand(s)
- ☐ head /hed/
- 8 ☐ lip(s)
- 1 ☐ mouth /maʊθ/
- 2 ☐ neck
- 9 ☐ nose
- ☐ shoulder(s) /'ʃouldər/
- ☐ stomach /'stʌmək/

- ☐ back
- ☐ foot (plural *feet*)
- ☐ knee(s) /ni/
- 18 ☐ leg(s)
- ☐ brain
- ☐ heart /hɑ:t/
- ☐ teeth (singular *tooth*)
- ☐ toes /tu:z/
- 23 ☐ tongue /tʌŋ/



b Cover the words and test yourself or test a partner.
Point to a part of the body for your partner to say the word.

c What part(s) of the body do we use to...?

see _____ hear _____ smell _____ kiss _____ bite _____
touch /tʌtʃ/ _____ think _____ feel _____ kick _____ smile _____

d Test a partner. Ask *What do you use to see?* etc.

⚠ In English we use personal pronouns (*my, your, etc.*) with parts of the body, not *the*.
Give me your hand. NOT *Give me the hand.*

🔍 p.8

1 Phrases with *go*

a Match the verbs and pictures.

- ☐ go abroad /ə'brɒd/
- ☐ go swimming / sailing
- ☐ go sightseeing
- ☐ go camping
- ☐ go by car / bus / plane / train
- ☐ go to the beach
- ☐ go out at night
- ☐ go away for the weekend
- ☐ go for a walk

b Cover the phrases and look at the pictures. Test yourself or a partner.



2 Other vacation activities

a Complete the verb phrases.

buy have meet rent spend stay sunbathe /'sʌnbəɪð/ take walk

<u>stay</u>	at a hotel / campsite	_____	on the beach	_____	in the mountains / around the town
_____	photos	_____	a good time	_____	friends
_____	souvenirs	_____	money / time	_____	a car / an apartment

b Test yourself. Cover the verbs. Remember the phrases.

3 The weather

a Match the words and pictures.

- ☐ sunny
- ☐ windy
- ☐ foggy
- ☐ cloudy /'klaʊdi/
- ☐ rain
- ☐ snow



⚠ All these words are adjectives except *rain* and *snow*, which are nouns or verbs.
It's snowing. It snows every year. There's snow on the ground.
It rarely rains. It rained a lot this morning. There was a lot of rain last year.

b Test a partner. Imagine you were on vacation last week. Point to a picture.

A Say *What was the weather like?*




B Answer in the simple past.

It was sunny. / It rained.

Prepositions

1 at / in / on

a Complete the chart with *at*, *in*, or *on*.

PLACE			
Countries and cities <i>France, Paris</i> Rooms <i>the kitchen</i> 	Buildings, <i>a store, a museum, the library, school</i> Closed spaces <i>a park, a garden</i> <i>a car</i> <i>college, school</i>	Transportation <i>a bike, a bus, train, plane, a ship (not car)</i> A surface <i>the floor, a table, a shelf, the balcony, the roof, the wall</i> 	<i>home, work, the airport, the station, a bus stop, a party, the door, the end</i> 
TIME			
Months <i>February, June</i> Seasons <i>the winter</i>	Years, Centuries <i>2008, the 21st century</i> Times of day <i>the morning, the afternoon, the evening (not night)</i>	Dates <i>March 1st</i> Days <i>Tuesday, New Year's Day, Valentine's Day</i> <i>the weekend, weekends, Monday morning</i>	Times <i>six o'clock, half past two, 7:45</i> Times of day <i>night, noon, midnight</i> <i>lunchtime</i>

b Look at the chart for a few minutes. Then test a partner:

A (book open) say a place or time word, e.g., *Singapore*, *Tuesday*, etc.

B (book closed) say the preposition (*at*, *in*, or *on*).

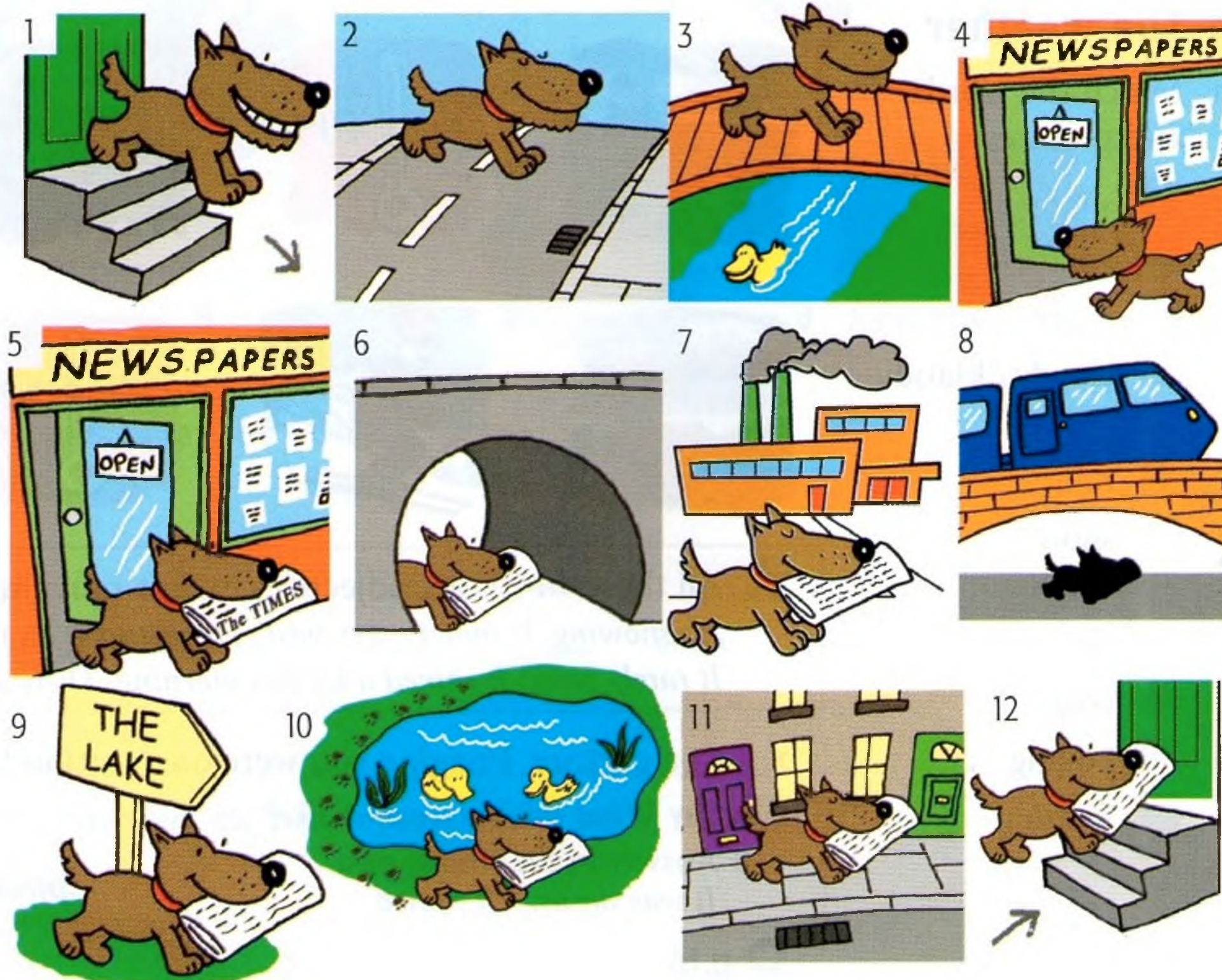
Change roles.

➡ p.19

2 Prepositions of movement

a Match the prepositions and pictures.

- ☐ under (the railroad)
- ☐ along (the street)
- ☐ around (the lake)
- ☐ through /θru/ (the tunnel)
- ☐ into (the store)
- ☐ across (the street)
- ☐ over (the bridge)
- ☐ up (the steps)
- ☐ past (the factory)
- ☐ toward /tɔrd/ (the lake)
- ☐ 1 down (the steps)
- ☐ out of (the store)



b Cover the prepositions. Where did the dog go? *It went down the steps...*

➡ p.58

1 Opposite verbs

a Match the verbs and pictures.

Opposite



- | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | buy (a house) | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | win (a game) | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | lend (money to somebody) | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | find (your keys) | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | push (the door) | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | pass (an exam) | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | forget (a name) | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | turn on (the TV) | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | send (an e-mail) | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | miss (a train) | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | arrive (at the station) | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | teach (a language) | _____ |

b Find the opposite verbs below. Write them in the Opposite column.

borrow (from somebody)	catch	fail	get / receive
learn	leave	lose (x2)	pull
	remember	sell	turn off

c Cover the verbs and look at the pictures. Remember the verbs and their opposites.

↩ p.31

2 Confusing verbs

a Match the verbs and pictures.



- | | | | |
|--------------------------|--|--------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | wear
clothes | <input type="checkbox"/> | carry
a bag |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | win
a prize
a game | <input type="checkbox"/> | earn
a salary
money |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | know
somebody
something | <input type="checkbox"/> | meet
somebody for the
first time |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | make
a cake
lunch, dinner
a noise | <input type="checkbox"/> | do
homework, housework,
the dishes, the laundry,
judo, aerobics, yoga, a job |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | hope
that something
good will happen | <input type="checkbox"/> | wait
for a bus |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | watch
TV | <input type="checkbox"/> | look at
a photo |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | look
happy | <input type="checkbox"/> | look like
your mother |

b Cover the words and phrases and look at the pictures.
Test yourself or a partner.

↩ p.64

Clothes

a Match the words and pictures.

Singular clothes

- ☐ a dress
- ☐ 1 a top
- ☐ a skirt /skɜ:t/
- ☐ a shirt
- ☐ a belt
- ☐ a T-shirt
- ☐ a sweater /'swetər/
- ☐ a suit /sut/
- ☐ a coat /kəʊt/
- ☐ a tie /taɪ/
- ☐ a scarf
- ☐ a warm-up suit
- ☐ a jacket
- ☐ a hat
- ☐ a cap
- ☐ a blouse



Plural clothes

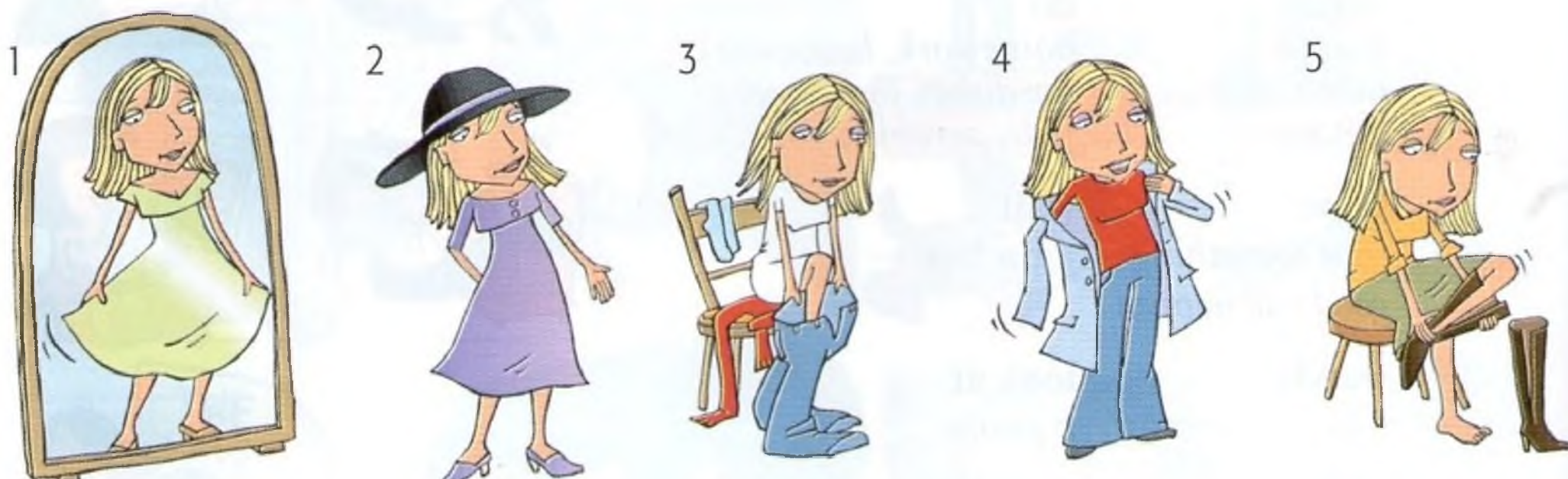
- ☐ pajamas /pə'dʒæməz/
- ☐ pants
- ☐ jeans
- ☐ shorts
- ☐ shoes /ʃu:z/
- ☐ boots
- ☐ tennis shoes / sneakers
- ☐ socks
- ☐ tights / pantyhose

b Cover the words and look at the pictures. Test yourself or a partner.

Verbs used with clothes

a Match the phrases and pictures.

- ☐ get dressed
- ☐ wear (a black hat)
- ☐ take off (her boots)
- ☐ try on (a dress)
- ☐ put on (her coat)



b Cover the phrases. What is she doing in each picture?

a Match the animals and the pictures.

insects

- 26 ☐ bee
- ☐ butterfly
- ☐ fly
- ☐ mosquito
- ☐ spider

farm animals

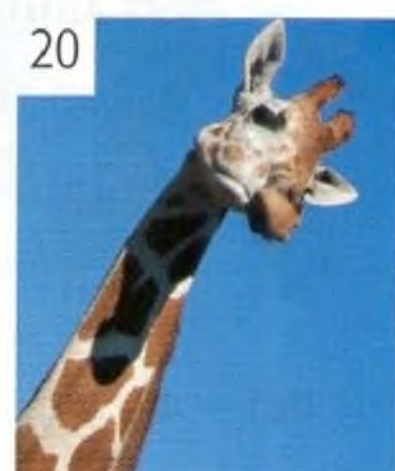
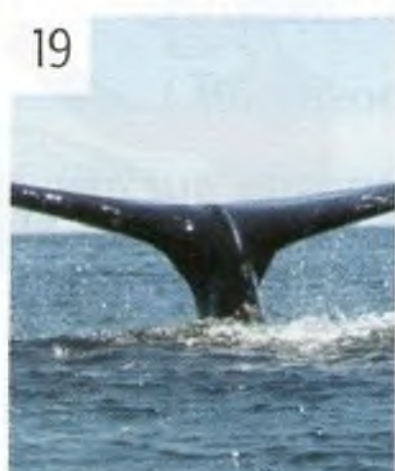
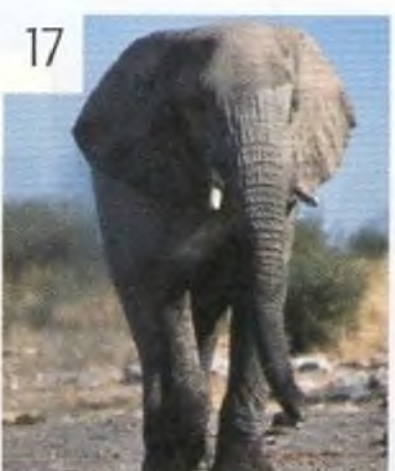
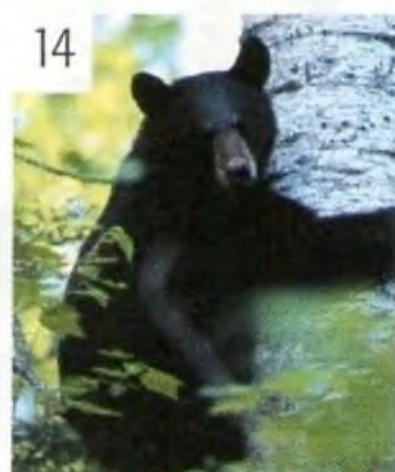
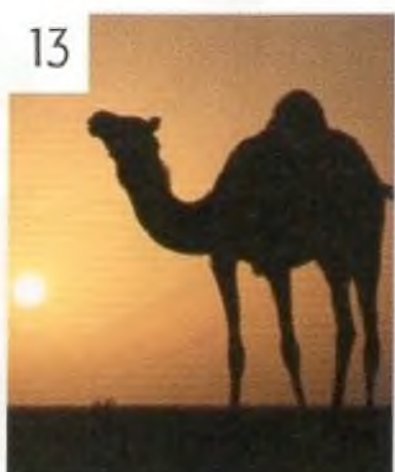
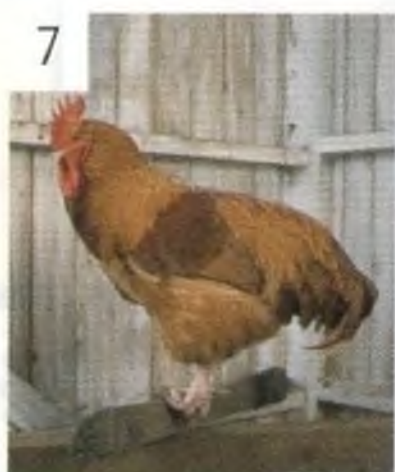
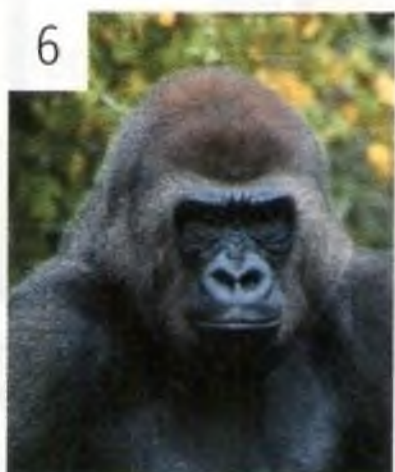
- ☐ bull
- ☐ chicken
- ☐ cow /kau/
- ☐ goat /gout/
- ☐ horse
- ☐ pig
- ☐ sheep

wild animals

- ☐ bear
- ☐ camel
- ☐ crocodile
- ☐ dolphin
- ☐ elephant
- ☐ giraffe
- ☐ gorilla
- ☐ kangaroo
- ☐ lion
- ☐ mouse (plural *mice*)
- ☐ rabbit
- ☐ shark
- ☐ snake
- ☐ tiger
- ☐ whale

birds

- ☐ duck
- ☐ eagle
- ☐ swan /swan/



b Cover the words and look at the pictures. Test yourself or a partner.

a Match the phrases and the pictures.

get + adjective

- ☐ get divorced
- ☐ 1 get angry
- ☐ get in shape
- ☐ get married
- ☐ get lost

get + comparative

- ☐ get older
- ☐ get worse
- ☐ get better

get = buy / obtain

- ☐ get a job
- ☐ get a ticket
- ☐ get an apartment
- ☐ get a newspaper

get + preposition (phrasal verbs)

- ☐ get along (well) with
- ☐ get on (opposite *off*)
- ☐ get into (opposite *out of*)
- ☐ get up

get = arrive

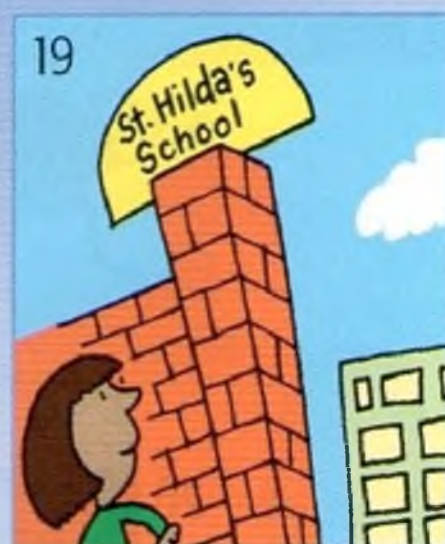
- ☐ get to work
- ☐ get home
- ☐ get to school

get = receive

- ☐ get a paycheck
- ☐ get a letter
- ☐ get a present
- ☐ get an e-mail

b Cover the words and look at the pictures. Test yourself or a partner.

⬅ p.71



get

a Match the sentences and the pictures.

- ☐ We often **stay up** late on the weekend.
- ☐ The game will **be over** at about 5:30.
- ☐ I don't **get along with** my father.
- ☐ I want to **find out** about hotels in Madrid.
- ☐ I should **give up** chocolate.
- ☐ Please **put away** your clothes.
- ☐ Don't **throw away** that letter!
- ☐ **Turn down** the music! It's very loud.
- ☐ **Turn up** the TV! I can't hear.
- ☐ 1 He **looked up** the words in a dictionary.
- ☐ Could you **fill out** this form?
- ☐ Please **pick up** that towel.

b Cover the sentences and look at the pictures. Remember the phrasal verbs.

c Look at these other phrasal verbs from Files 1–7. Can you remember what they mean?

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| get up | turn on (the TV) |
| come back | turn off (the TV) |
| go back | put on (clothes) |
| hurry up | take off (clothes) |
| go away | try on (clothes) |
| go out | give back (something you borrowed) |
| come in | take back (something to a store) |
| sit down | call back (later) |
| stand up | pay back (money you borrowed) |
| run away | write down (the words) |

Green = no object. The verb and the particle (*on, up, etc.*) are **never separated**.

I get up at 7:30.

Blue = + object. The verb and the particle (*on, up, etc.*) are **never separated**.

Look for your keys. NOT *Look your keys for.*

Red = + object. The verb and the particle (*on, up, etc.*) **can be separated**.

Turn the TV on. OR *Turn on the TV.*



look for (something you lost)

look forward to (a vacation)

look through (the advertisements)

A Verbs + infinitive

decide	We decided to go to South America.
forget	Don't forget to turn off all the lights.
*help	He helped her to start the car.
hope	We hope to see you again soon.
learn	I'm learning to drive.
need	I need to go the bank. I don't have any money.
offer	He offered to take me to the airport.
plan	They're planning to get married soon.
pretend	He pretended to be sick, but he wasn't really.
promise	She promised to pay me back.
*remember	Remember to bring your dictionaries tomorrow.
*start	The children started to cry.
*try	I'm trying to find a job, but it's not easy.
want	I want to go home.
would like	I'd like to buy a new car.

➡ p.53

B Verbs + -ing

dislike	I dislike flying in bad weather.
enjoy	I enjoy reading in bed.
feel like	I feel like singing.
finish	Have you finished getting dressed?
keep on (=continue)	He keeps on interrupting me.
*hate	I hate getting up early.
*like	I like having lunch in the garden.
*love	I love waking up on a sunny morning.
(don't) mind	I don't mind cooking. It's OK.
practice	I practice playing the piano every day.
spend time	She spends hours talking on the phone.
*start	I started reading this book last week.
*stop	Please stop talking.

➡ p.55

⚠ *help* can be used with both the infinitive and base form with no real difference in meaning.

She helped me to move.

She helped me move.

start can be used with both the infinitive and verb + *-ing* with no real difference in meaning.

It started raining.

It started to rain.

start + verb + *-ing* is more common when we talk about a habit or a longer activity.

I started working here in 2005.

When did you start playing the piano?

try and *remember* can also be used with the infinitive and verb + *ing* but the meaning is different.

Why don't you try doing yoga?

(= experiment with something)

Do you remember meeting him last year?

(= remember something after it happened)

hate, like, and love can be used with the infinitive and verb + *-ing* with no real difference in meaning. The *-ing* form puts a little more emphasis on the action of the verb.

John hates / likes / loves watching TV.

John hates / likes / loves to watch TV.

stop can also be used with the infinitive, but the meaning is different.

I stopped to get a newspaper on the way to work.

(= stop somewhere in order to do something)

C Irregular verbs

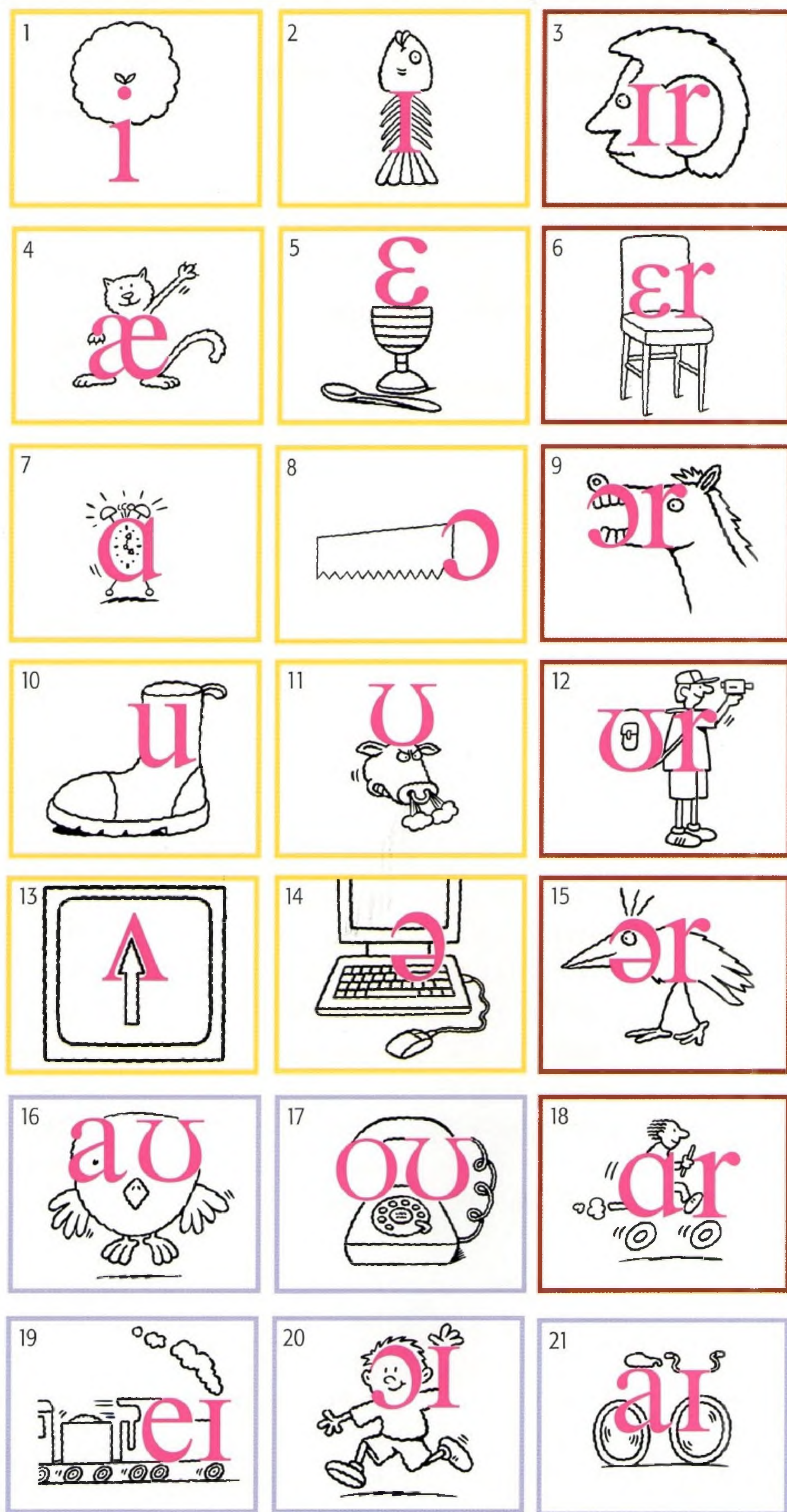
Base form	Simple past	Past participle
be	was/were	been
become	became	become
begin	began	begun
bite	bit	bitten
break	broke	broken
bring	brought /brɒt/	brought
build	built /bɪlt/	built
buy	bought /bɒt/	bought
can	could /kʊd/	—
catch	caught /kɒt/	caught
come	came	come
cost	cost	cost
choose	chose	chosen
cut	cut	cut
do	did	done /dʌn/
drink	drank	drunk
drive	drove	driven
eat	ate	eaten
fall	fell	fallen
feel	felt	felt
fight	fought /fɒt/	fought
find	found	found
fit	fit	fit
fly	flew /flu/	flown /floʊn/
forget	forgot	forgotten
get	got	gotten
give	gave	given
go	went	gone
grow	grew /gru/	grown
have	had	had
hear	heard /hɜrd/	heard
hit	hit	hit
keep	kept	kept
know	knew /nu/	known /noʊn/
leave	left	left
lend	lent	lent
let	let	let
lose	lost	lost








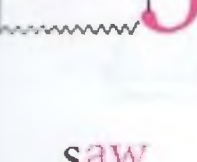


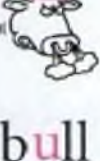
make	made	made
mean	meant /ment/	meant
meet	met	met
pay	paid	paid
put	put /pʊt/	put
read	read /red/	read /red/
ring	rang	rung
run	ran	run
say	said /sed/	said
see	saw /sɔ/	seen
sell	sold	sold
send	sent	sent
sing	sang	sung
shut	shut	shut
sit	sat	sat
sleep	slept	slept
speak	spoke	spoken
spend	spent	spent
stand	stood /stʊd/	stood
steal	stole	stolen
swim	swam	swum
take	took /tʊk/	taken
teach	taught	taught
tear	tore	torn
tell	told	told
think	thought /θɒt/	thought
throw	threw /θru/	thrown /θroun/
understand	understood	understood
wake	woke	woken
wear	wore	worn
win	won /wʌn/	won
write	wrote	written

Vowel sounds

- 1 tree /tri/
- 2 fish /fɪʃ/
- 3 ear /ɪr/
- 4 cat /kæt/
- 5 egg /ɛg/
- 6 chair /tʃɛr/
- 7 clock /klɒk/
- 8 saw /sɔ/
- 9 horse /hɔrs/
- 10 boot/but/
- 11 bull /bʊl/
- 12 tourist /'tʊrɪst/
- 13 up /ʌp/
- 14 computer /kəm'pyutər/
- 15 bird /bɜrd/
- 16 owl /aʊl/
- 17 phone /fəʊn/
- 18 car /kɑr/
- 19 train /treɪn/
- 20 boy /bɔɪ/
- 21 bike /baɪk/

vowels followed by /r/
 diphthongs

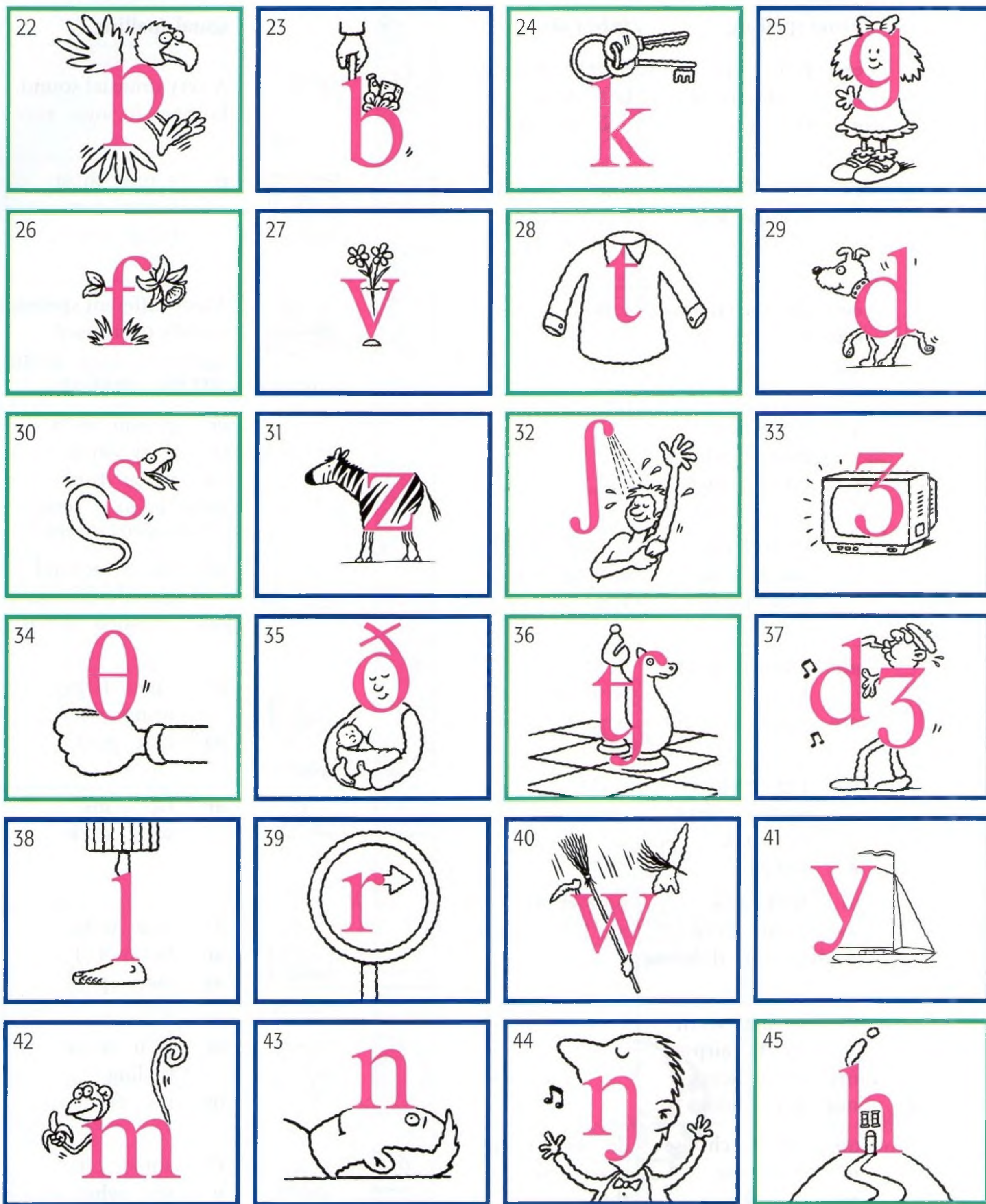


	usual spelling	⚠ but also
 tree	ee feel teeth ea teach mean e she we	people machine key niece taxi receive
 fish	i thin lips history kiss if since	English women busy decide gym build
 ear	eer cheers engineer ere here we're ear near fear	serious
 cat	a hand hat back catch carry match	
 egg	e spell lend smell send very red	friendly head sweater any said says
 chair	air airport stairs fair hair are square careful	their there wear bear where
 clock	o top rock socks college hot box a father	yacht quality
 saw	al walk talk aw awful draw augh caught daughter	bought thought abroad August
 horse	or boring worn sports airport ore more score oor door floor	four
 boot	oo school choose u* rude use ew new knew	do suit juice shoe lose through
 bull	u pull push oo foot book look took	would should woman

* especially before consonant + e

	usual spelling	⚠ but also
 tourist	A very unusual sound. Europe furious sure plural	
 up	u sunny must funny run lucky cut	come does someone enough young touch
 computer	Many different spellings, usually unstressed. nervous arrive polite agree suggest terrible problem	
 bird	er person verb ir dirty shirt ur nurse turn er/or painter writer (unstressed) invent or	earn work world worse picture
 owl	ou shout around mouth blouse ow crowded down	
 phone	o* open hope won't so oa coat goal	snow throw although shoulder
 car	ar far arms scarf dark	heart
 train	a* face wake ai brain fail ay away pay gray	break steak great eight they
 boy	oi coin noisy boiling oy toy enjoy	
 bike	i* smile bite y shy why igh might sights	buy eyes height

Consonant sounds



■ voiced
■ unvoiced

22 parrot /'pærət/

26 flower /'flaʊər/

30 snake /sneɪk/

34 thumb /θʌm/

38 leg /leg/

42 monkey /'mʌŋki/

23 bag /bæg/

27 vase /veɪs/

31 zebra /'ziːbrə/

35 mother /'mʌðər/

39 right /raɪt/

43 nose /noʊz/

24 key /ki/

28 tie /taɪ/

32 shower /'ʃaʊər/

36 chess /tʃes/

40 witch /wɪtʃ/

44 singer /'sɪŋər/

25 girl /gɜːl/









29 dog /dɒg/

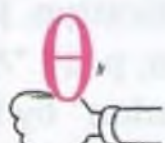






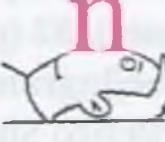


33 television /'teləvɪʒn/

37 jazz /dʒæz/

41 yacht /jɒt/

45 house /haʊs/

	usual spelling	⚠ but also
 parrot	p promise possible copy cap pp opposite appearance	
 bag	b belt body probably job cab bb rabbit robbed	
 keys	c camping across k skirt kind ck neck kick	school stomach chemistry mosquito
 girl	g grow goat forget begin gg foggy bigger	guest spaghetti
 flower	f find afraid safe ph elephant nephew ff off different	enough laugh
 vase	v video visit love invent over river	of
 tie	t try tell start late tt better sitting	walked dressed
 dog	d did dead hard told dd address middle	loved tired
 snake	s stops faster ss miss message ce/se place house c cent city cycle (before e, i, y)	science answer psychology
 zebra	z zoo lazy freezing s reason lose has toes	
 shower	sh shut shoes wash finish ti patient information (+ vowel)	sugar sure machine
 television	An unusual sound. Asia decision confusion usually garage	

	usual spelling	⚠ but also
 thumb	th thing throw healthy tooth math both	
 mother	th weather the sunbathe that clothing either	
 chess	ch chicken child beach tch catch match t (+ure) picture future	question
 jazz	j jacket just June enjoy dge bridge judge	generous teenage college
 leg	l little less ll plan incredible will silly	
 right	r really rest rr practice train re borrow married we're here	written wrong
 witch	w wet twins worried win wh why which whale	one once question
 yacht	y yet year young yoga before u useful uniform	
 monkey	m mountain modern mm remember smell summer swimming	column comb
 nose	n need nephew nn none any funny dinner	knees knock
 singer	ng tongue fingers along thing bring going	think thank
 house	h hit hate ahead perhaps hard	who whose whole

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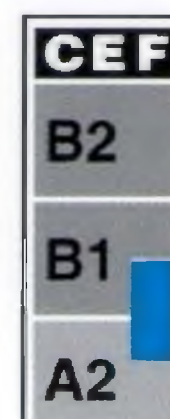
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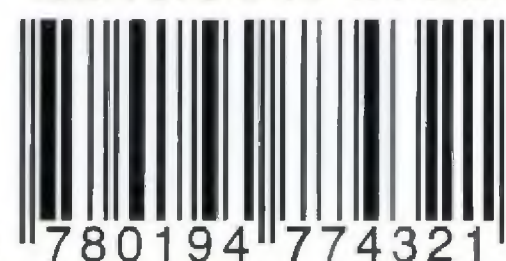
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