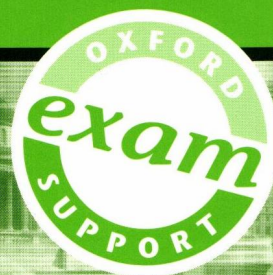


Рабочая Тетрадь
к учебнику для 8 класса

OXFORD

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Matrix



Workbook

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Michael Duckworth and Elena Khotuntseva



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Vocabulary

Keeping in touch

1 Complete the sentences with the right verb in the correct form. Some verbs are used more than once.

• write (x2) • send (x2) • leave • post • make • give

- I'll you a fax to confirm our booking for a room for two nights.
- When you a letter to apply for a job, you should always say where you saw the advertisement.
- Could I a message for Mr Jason, please?
- Don't forget to that phone call to Henry. He's waiting to hear from you.
- Nora offered to the letters on her way home from work.
- So Kate's not at home? Can you her a message when she gets back?
- Now we know the train is delayed, let's Gary a text message to tell him we'll be late.
- Lend me your pen, Kim. I want to a note to Mark.

Verbs for communicating

2 Choose the correct verb.

- The captain *thanked / congratulated* the football team for all their support over the season.
- Mike *advised / explained* how his new palmtop organiser works.
- Nina and Ray *announced / told* their engagement at the weekend.
- The customer *complained about / described* what he had done to fix his computer.
- The travel agent *said / told* us that we should get to the airport at least two hours early.
- The manager refused to help his assistant – he *told / said* she had to resolve the problem.
- Our teacher has managed to *remind / persuade* Max to apply to university.
- What's wrong with Sylvia? She didn't even *talk / tell* to me when I arrived at school today.
- Claire *invited / requested* us to her party.
- The college will *inform / instruct* students about the exam results next week.

Get the right mobile!

3 Fill in the gaps with these words.

• charger • battery • buttons • headphones • screen
• messages

The new digital camera phone from

LOKIA

This mobile may be small, but it's got a big
1 so that you can see more text.
The 2 are designed to help you
to text faster than ever so you can send and
receive 3 and pictures in
seconds. The 4 is guaranteed to
last at least 12 hours, with 12 hours on stand-by
The 5 are the latest design –
comfortable to wear, and safe for hands-free use.



The Lokia 211
is an essential part
of your life.
Buy one before
September 15th and get a free
6 for the car.

Computer talk

4 Complete the sentences with the correct parts of a computer. Use these words.

• connection • personal • monitor • plug • mouse
• hard drive • keyboard • printer

- Before you switch on, you need to put the into a socket.
- If you want to go online, you must have a to the Internet.
- The is what you use to type in information.
- The contains the screen on which information is displayed.
- To move around the screen you use a
- If you want to put information on to paper, you will need to have a
- The computer programmes are stored on the
- PC is short for computer.

Ways of communicating

5 Use words from 1–4 to help you complete this chart.

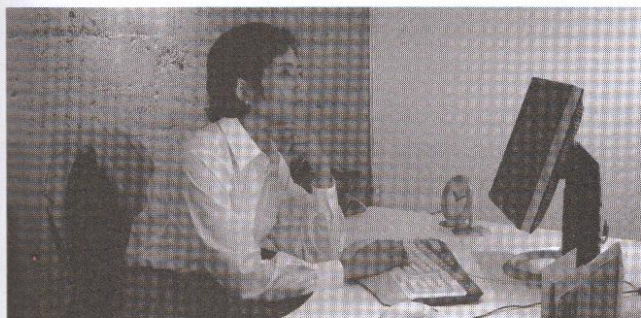
Spoken communication (verbs)	Written or printed communication (nouns)
say	note

Comparing pictures

Exam training

Comparing pictures When you first look at the pictures, think about words and expressions you know that help describe what you see. Don't spend too much time describing details in the pictures. It is important to focus on the questions or ideas you are given.

6 Look at these pictures.



Now write answers to these questions about the pictures:

- Do you think these people are talking or writing about business? What makes you think this?
- What are the advantages and disadvantages of communicating by telephone and by email?

Grammar 1

► Grammar reference, page 62

The present simple

7 Write sentences 1–10 (positive, negative or questions) in the present simple. Use the verbs in brackets.

Example

Adam / any foreign languages (not speak)
Adam *doesn't speak any foreign languages.*

1 teenagers / company logos very quickly (recognise)

2 you / French? (speak)

3 Petra / ten icons on her mobile phone (have)

4 we / the meaning of this symbol (not know)

5 everybody / the meaning of ♀ and ♂ (understand)

6 Martin / shopping on Saturdays? (go)

7 communication / easy with symbols (be)

8 my brother / in an office (not work)

9 you / hundreds of symbols on a computer (use)

10 the supermarket / at nine o'clock? (open)

8 Correct the information in these sentences.

Example

David Beckham plays tennis.
No, he *doesn't*. He *plays football*.

1 A dolphin is a bird.

2 Swiss people speak Spanish.

3 Queen Elizabeth II lives in Germany.

4 Hollywood is in Brazil.

5 Burger King makes pizzas.

6 Elephants come from Poland.

The present continuous

- 9 Complete the report with the present continuous form of the verbs in brackets.

We ¹..... (do) a project on communication at school this term. We ²..... (work) in groups and all the groups ³..... (study) different forms of communication. In my group, we ⁴..... (look) at the use of satellites to bring pictures to people's televisions all over the world. I ⁵..... (prepare) a short presentation about how satellites work. Michael ⁶..... (learn) how satellites are used for news broadcasts and Melanie ⁷..... (find out) about satellites and sports events.

- 10 Put the words in the correct order to make questions about the report, then answer them.

- 1 on / communication / they / project / are / in / doing / groups / a / ?
.....
- 2 the / business / for / Michael / use / is / satellites / studying / of / ?
.....
- 3 Melanie / and / satellites / finding out / pop concerts / is / about / ?
.....

The present simple or the present continuous?

- 11 Complete sentences 1–5 with the correct form of the verb in brackets.

- 1 Babies always (learn) to speak the language of their parents.
- 2 My baby is just over a year old and she (start) to say a few words.
- 3 She (listen) to me when I talk to her and she (copy) me.
- 4 She (not understand) my words but my voice and actions make the meaning clear.
- 5 But right now she (not learn) anything – she (sleep) for a change!

- 12 Read the article and choose the correct alternative for 1–10.



It's 10.30 in the evening and I ¹have / am having a bath. Or maybe it's 7.45 in the morning and I ²cycle / am cycling to school. My mobile is always with me. I ³answer / am answering every call, because I ⁴like / am liking talking. ⁵Do you use / Are you using your mobile phone as much as I ⁶do / am doing? At school we're not allowed to have mobiles. At the moment, we ⁷try / are trying to change the rules. We ⁸ask / are asking for permission to use our mobiles at break and at lunchtime, because we ⁹need / are needing to read our messages. Why ¹⁰do teachers always make / are teachers always making life so difficult?

Adverbs of frequency

Grammar tip

Adverbs of frequency: *always, often, usually, sometimes, rarely, never*. Remember to use the present simple, not the present continuous, with adverbs of frequency e.g. *I never get up before nine on Sunday.*

- 13 Add an adverb of frequency (*always, often, usually, sometimes, rarely, never*) to sentences 1–8 so that are true for you.

- 1 I forget people's birthdays.
- 2 My friends laugh at me.
- 3 I get good marks for my English homework.
- 4 I tell lies.
- 5 I help my friends with their schoolwork.
- 6 I help at home.
- 7 I dream about being rich and famous.
- 8 My family has lunch together on Sunday.

Functions

Talking about meaning

- 14 Put the words in 1–4 in the correct order to make questions and answers.

- 1 does / word / what / mean / 'pants' / the / ?
- 2 means / think / it / '.....' / I
- 3 know / you / do / 'cab' / what / means / ?
- 4 says / in / dictionary / it / the / 'taxi'

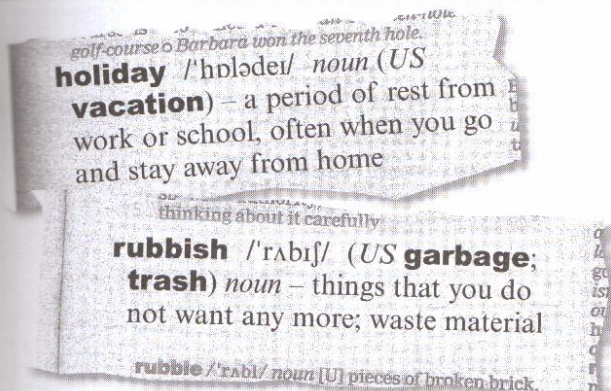
Now complete this dialogue. Use the prompts and the dictionary definitions below.

Jim What? (vacation)

Jane I

Do? (trash)

Jim Yes.



Asking questions and understanding the answer

- 15 Complete the dialogue with these questions and sentences.

- a Sorry, that was a bit fast, I didn't understand.
- b Excuse me, do you know where the swimming pool is?
- c Could you spell that, please?
- d Could you repeat it more slowly?

Anna ¹

Jim Of course. It's next to the school in Felixstowe Road. Go to the end of this street, turn right and keep going. It's just past the school.

Anna ²

³

Jim Sorry. Walk down this street. Turn right into Felixstowe Road.

Anna ⁴

Jim F-E-L-I-X-S-T-O-W-E.

- 16 Complete this dialogue with questions and sentences.

You (Ask where the department store is.)

¹

Jane It's in Halliday Street, which is the second right after the High Street.

You (Tell Jane you didn't understand, and ask her to repeat it.)

²

Jane Sorry. Go down here, cross the High Street, then the second turning on the right is Halliday Street.

You (Ask Jane to spell the name of the street.)

³

Grammar 2

► Grammar reference, page 62

can and can't

- 17 Complete gaps 1–7 with *can* and one of these verbs.

• find out • send (x2) • talk • contact • use • read

New technology is wonderful. With email, my cousin in the States ¹ me every day. He ² a letter to my computer. I ³ my password to open the letters in my mailbox. With the Internet you ⁴ information about different subjects written by individual people and organisations. Fax machines ⁵ a message written on a piece of paper to another machine, which ⁶ the signals and print the words and pictures. With a mobile phone you ⁷ to people anywhere in the world, wherever you are.

- 18 Complete sentences 1–6 with *can* or *can't*.

- 1 Michael come out with us tonight because he's got too much homework.
- 2 I haven't got a computer, but I go to an Internet café to read and send emails.
- 3 you spell the longest word in the English language?
- 4 You find a lot of information on the Internet.
- 5 Kate isn't good at music – she sing or play a musical instrument.
- 6 Please put the light on – we see our books.

can, can't or (not) be able to?

Grammar tip

Can / Can't is a modal verb we use to talk about ability. Remember that we don't follow it with *to* e.g. *I can play tennis*. If you want to use a modal form like *will*, *may* or *might*, use *be able to* e.g. *I'll be able to visit you next year*.

19 Complete 1–10 with *can*, *can't* or *(not) be able to*.

- 1 When will you speak English fluently?
- 2 We won't see Tina so often in the future, because she's moving to Scotland.
- 3 A lot of people say they dance very well, but in fact they can.
- 4 My sister's baby will walk very soon.
- 5 I use your dictionary, please?
- 6 Many young English people would like to speak another language.
- 7 It's useful to use the Internet.
- 8 Judith always make me laugh.
- 9 Will I to study Information Technology next year?
- 10 Adrian might go climbing at the weekend, because he's hurt his foot.

Writing

Asking and answering questions

20 A student is interviewing Sheena Davies. Match these questions (1–10) with her answers (a–j).

? Questionnaire ?

- 1 What ambitions have you got?
- 2 How often do you go abroad on holiday?
- 3 Can you speak Welsh?
- 4 Do you like listening to music?
- 5 What time do you get up on schooldays?
- 6 How often do you go out with your friends?
- 7 What sports do you play?
- 8 How many people are there in your family?
- 9 Where do you live?
- 10 When do you finish school in the afternoon?



- a Five.
- b I don't play any.
- c At a quarter to seven.
- d In Cardiff.
- e Once or twice a year.
- f At three fifteen.
- g Not really, just a few words.
- h I'd like to be a fashion designer.
- i Yes, I love it. I've got lots of CDs.
- j Twice a week.

21 Now write the questions for Sheena's answers.

- 1
Yes, I've got one brother and one sister.
- 2
No, I'm the oldest.
- 3
Reeve Hill High School.
- 4
History. It's really interesting.
- 5
French and German.
- 6
Because I want to travel and be able to talk to people.
- 7
No, I hate it - I don't like playing in a team, or competing against other people.
- 8
One or two hours a day - I never miss my favourite soap operas.
- 9
Eastenders and Coronation Street. I can't stand any of the other soaps.
- 10
I go out with my friends, listen to music and watch TV.

Completing a questionnaire

22 Follow the instructions to complete the questionnaire.

You are on a course in another country and have to complete a questionnaire about keeping in touch with your family and friends at home in Russia.

- Read the questions carefully. They ask you about frequency and types of communication.
- Remember to answer all parts of each question.
- You can use short answers but make sure they are easy to understand.
- Remember to think about who is reading your questionnaire and why they are asking you these questions. For example, they may want to find out how you feel away from friends / family and if teachers can make it easier for students to contact them.

Questionnaire

1 How often do you contact your family and/or friends?

.....

.....

2 What means of communication do you use most often? Name two.

.....

.....

3 Which method is the best and why?

.....

.....

4 Which method would you like your family and/or friends to use to contact you?

.....

.....

Exam training

Questions Remember that you will see different types of question, both direct and indirect, in a questionnaire. There are many question forms in English. You will see a variety of auxiliary verbs:

Have you **got** a dictionary?

Can you ask a correct question in English?

Do you know how to ask questions in English?

Culture focus

What is English?

English is more multicultural than any other language. For centuries it has taken words from other languages, and today's international communication means that new words are appearing every day. In fact English contains words from more than 350 other languages! 'Goulash' from Hungarian, 'algebra' from Arabic and 'safari' from Swahili are just a few. Sometimes English even takes whole phrases. We use 'la dolce vita' from Italian, and 'c'est la vie' from French; we even have 'feng shui' from Chinese!

New types of English

In many countries, like India or Africa, there are hundreds of local dialects (different ways of speaking the same language). These countries often use English as a common language, and each country creates its own words. As a result new variations of English are born. In West Africa for example, traffic jams are called 'go-slows', clothes are called 'wears', and hairdressers are known as 'barbing saloons'!

International communication

International communication has also created specialised English, such as Aviation English for air traffic controllers, Internet English, and even text message English for mobile phones! New words, such as 'email' and 'homepage' are added to the language when they are needed.

Who does English belong to?

What all this means is that English doesn't just belong to the English, but to all the people, professions and cultures who influence and change it. Today English is a truly global language ... because it belongs to everyone!

email go-slows
goulash homepage
algebra

Read the text and answer these questions.

- 1 Why is English a 'multicultural' language?
- 2 How many languages have given words to English?
- 3 Why is English useful in countries like India?
- 4 How has international communication influenced English?

Vocabulary

Leisure time

1 Complete the gaps with these words.

- swim • picnic • coast • sandcastles • sail • outdoors
• paddled • beach • windsurfing • shells

I grew up on the ¹ in the south west of England. As a family, we spent most of our free time ² It was only a short walk from our house to the ³ In the summer holidays we spent all day there, taking a ⁴ for lunch. When we were very young we made hundreds of ⁵, and stuck paper flags in them or decorated them with ⁶ When it wasn't warm enough to ⁷, we just took off our shoes and socks and ⁸ up to our knees. My father made his own boat and we all learnt to ⁹ As a teenager, I preferred ¹⁰ I miss the sea now I live in a big city.

2 Choose the correct word a, b or c for each gap.

Visit Wales!

Take a short ¹ in Wales and enjoy the best of Welsh life. You don't need to be super-fit to enjoy ² along the peaceful lanes. If you'd rather go ³ a walk, there are hundreds of paths in the hills. Other popular ⁴ are horse-riding, fishing and canoeing. You don't need to bring any special ⁵ equipment – it's always possible to hire it. However you choose to ⁶ your time here, you'll enjoy the beautiful Welsh ⁷



- | | | |
|-------------|---------------|-----------|
| 1 a journey | b break | c visit |
| 2 a cycling | b climbing | c skiing |
| 3 a about | b to | c for |
| 4 a events | b activities | c actions |
| 5 a games | b exercise | c sports |
| 6 a spend | b take | c have |
| 7 a nature | b countryside | c land |

3 Choose a verb and an activity to complete each gap. Use each word or phrase once. Put the verbs in the correct form.

- | | |
|-------------|------------------|
| go | the Rijksmuseum |
| go out with | time |
| visit | a football match |
| see | to the cinema |
| watch | some friends |
| have | an exhibition |

Hi Mum

We've just had a great weekend in Amsterdam. On Friday evening we (1) – you remember Sonja? On Saturday morning we (2) of modern Dutch jewellery – I've never seen so many diamonds. In the afternoon Carl and Sonja took us to the Ajax stadium to (3) Carl supports one of the Amsterdam teams. On Saturday evening we (4) Then on Sunday we (5) – it has the biggest art gallery in the city. Afterwards we didn't (6) much before we had to leave to come home.

Speak to you soon.

Kirsty

4 There is one wrong word in each sentence. Find an correct it.

- Most people do a lot of their free time at home.
- How many hours of TV do you see each week?
- The neighbours asked us up for a meal last Saturday
- My children have a lot of card games in the holidays.
- Do you enjoy watching the radio?
- Clare's doing a party for her birthday.
- I play swimming at least three times a week.
- Some children have computer games for hours.
- Luka doesn't get any hobbies. He just seems to work
- When did you last go for the theatre?

Comparing pictures

5 Look at these pictures.



Now write answers to these questions about the pictures:

- 1 Do you think the parents are having as much fun as the children? What makes you think this?
- 2 Which is better: holidays with family or holidays with friends?

Grammar 1

► Grammar reference, page 62

The past simple

6 Complete the article with the past simple form of these verbs.

- be • discover • get • go • say • start • surprise • talk
• teach • want

Dominic McVey is Britain's youngest millionaire.

My mum ¹..... me to be myself and say what I think. So I don't think it ²..... her that I went into business when I ³..... 11 years old. I ⁴..... Viza scooters on the net, and I ⁵..... about them all the time on holiday that summer. Mum ⁶..... 'Oh, another of Dom's crazy ideas.' But when we ⁷..... home again, I ⁸..... to the bank with a business plan. I ⁹..... to sell the scooters in Europe. I ¹⁰..... my company, Scooters UK, which is now worth five million pounds.'

7 Read the biography of Robbie Williams. Write questions using the prompts, then answer the questions.

Robbie Williams started his musical career as a teenager in the boy band, *Take That*. The band split up in 1995 and Robbie wanted to make it to the top of the music profession as a solo performer. His first solo single, *Freedom*, sold about a quarter of a million copies. More than a year later he produced his first solo album, *Life thru a lens*. It didn't sell very well at first, but success came suddenly, when the single *Angels* came out. He performed at the Glastonbury Festival in 2001, one of the most important events in his career. He is now one of the top pop singers in the world.



Grammar tip

We use the past simple to talk about a finished action in the past. Remember to use the auxiliary *did* in the negative and question forms e.g. *Did you watch Eastenders last night?*

Example

when / Robbie Williams start his musical career?
When did Robbie Williams start his musical career?
He started his musical career when he was a teenager.
his first solo single / sell a million copies?
Did his first solo single sell a million copies?
No, it didn't. It sold a quarter of a million copies.

1 which band / he perform in?

.....

2 he / want to stay with the band?

.....

3 his first album / sell well at first?

.....

4 when / success come?

.....

5 where / he perform in 2001?

.....

The past continuous

8 Put these phrases in the correct order to make sentences in the past continuous.

- 1 were you working / in 1998 / on the film / ?
.....
- 2 about you / was thinking / last night / I
.....
- 3 about / Mike's parents / his school report / very happy / weren't feeling
.....
- 4 Christina / her new CD / in the English lesson / was listening to / yesterday
.....
- 5 in Madrid / living / you saw her / was / when / Teresa / ?
.....

The past simple or the past continuous?

9 Choose the correct alternative for sentences 1–6.

- 1 It was a beautiful day – the sun *was shining* / *shone* and it was very hot.
- 2 By mid-afternoon, lots of people *enjoyed* / *were enjoying* themselves at the open-air concert.
- 3 The main band *appeared* / *were appearing* on the stage at six o'clock.
- 4 They *played* / *were playing* their hit song when the sky became black.
- 5 Suddenly it started to rain really heavily and the band *left* / *were leaving* the stage.
- 6 The rain *wasn't stopping* / *didn't stop* so we all had to go home.

10 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense, past simple or past continuous.

Last year I ¹..... (stay) by the sea with my parents. One day my Mum, Dad and I ²..... (walk) along the sea wall near the marina when I ³..... (see) a famous film star – one of my favourite stars! He ⁴..... (sit) on the deck of a luxury boat. While I ⁵..... (stare) at him, I suddenly ⁶..... (fall) off the sea wall and into the sea! Dad ⁷..... (manage) to get me out, but he ⁸..... (be) angry with me. 'What ⁹..... (you / do)? Why ¹⁰..... (you / fall off)?' he shouted. 'I'm sorry,' I said, 'I ¹¹..... (stand) too close to the edge.' I ¹²..... (look) quickly at the film star again – he ¹³..... (laugh) at me. After that, I never ¹⁴..... (watch) any of his films again!

Functions

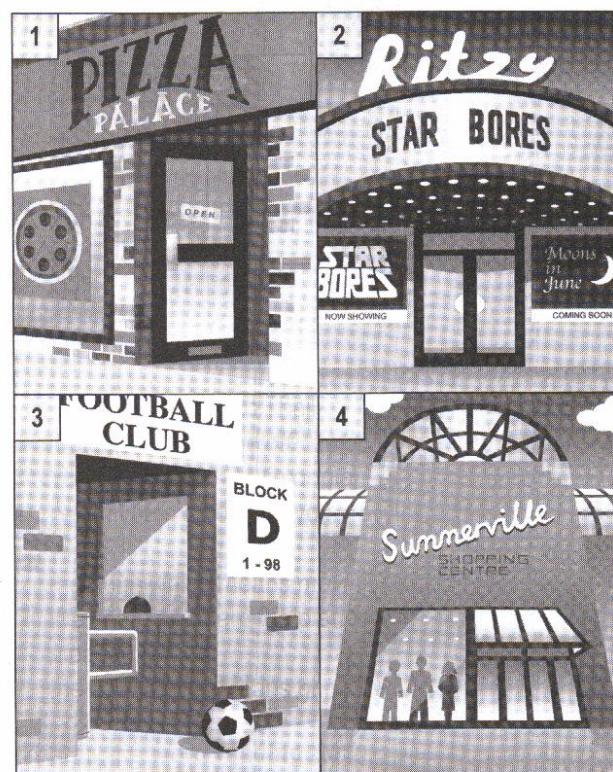
Expressing preferences

11 Number the lines of the dialogue in the correct order

- A **Jonny** I'd like to see *Shrek*. What about you?
 B **Luke** OK. Let's go to the video shop on the way home and choose something we'd both enjoy.
 C **Jonny** Well I've seen that! I think I'd rather not watch all those dinosaurs again.
 D **Luke** Which video shall we get to watch at my house tonight?
 E **Jonny** Good idea! I'll see you later.
 F **Luke** I've seen *Shrek*. I'd prefer to get *Jurassic Park III*.

Making suggestions

12 Write four suggestions. Use the pictures and these phrases: *What about ...ing?*, *Let's ...* and *Why don't we ...?*



- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4

Giving an account of your evening

13 Imagine you went out yesterday evening and had a fantastic time. Write notes to answer these questions.

- 1 Who did you go out with?
- 2 Where did you go?
- 3 Why was it a success?

14 Your friend Kim is asking you about your evening. Complete the dialogue with your notes from 13 and some of these adjectives.

- fantastic • boring • wild • glamorous • fun • OK • exciting
• tiring • interesting

Kim How was your evening with

1?

You It was 2

Kim What did you do?

You We went to 3 and then afterwards we 4

Kim That sounds fun! Why did you have such a good time?

You Because 5 It was really 6

Grammar 2

► Grammar reference, page 63

Grammar tip

We use *the* when the listener knows which thing we mean, or when there is only one of something. We also use *the* to talk about people who live in a country e.g. *the French*, *the English*.

We don't use *the* to talk about things in general e.g. *I don't like spiders* or for names of countries e.g. *Spain*, but we do use it for the plural names of countries e.g. *the United States*.

the or no article?

15 Complete sentences 1–6 with *the* or leave the gap if *the* is not necessary.

- 1 Do you enjoy funny films?
- 2 British enjoy films which have a lot of humour in them.
- 3 British director, Sam Mendes, has been very successful in America.
- 4 films about famous people are always popular with film-goers.
- 5 first James Bond film came out in 1962.
- 6 big box office hits like *Notting Hill* were successful in Britain and United States.

16 Correct six mistakes with *the* in this conversation.

Jackie Have you seen new film with Nicole Kidman?

Robert No, is it good? She usually makes the good films.

Jackie Yes, it is. It's called *Moulin Rouge* and it's set in the France, with Ewan McGregor.

Robert What kind of film is it?

Jackie It's a love story and a musical. They sing lots of the famous songs.

Robert It doesn't sound like type of film I like.

Jackie Oh well, perhaps you'd better just go to the horror films.

17 Add *the* to these sentences where it is necessary.

Example

Have you seen any of ^{the} *Jurassic Park* films?

- 1 New *Jurassic Park* film will be a great success.
- 2 It stars same actors as in earlier *Jurassic Park* films.
- 3 Films based on popular books are often very successful.
- 4 *Jurassic Park* films are successful because of their great stories.
- 5 Stories are full of exciting events and interesting characters.
- 6 In *Jurassic Park* films characters really come to life.
- 7 *Jurassic Park* films have been very good for American film industry.
- 8 Have you read *Jurassic Park* book and seen films?

a, an or the?

18 Complete sentences 1–6 with *a*, *an* or *the*.

- 1 Have you ever seen Charlie Chaplin film?
- 2 Chaplin film *The Gold Rush* is very funny.
- 3 Did you watch football match between England and Romania on TV last night?
- 4 Have you got video recorder at home?
- 5 Yes, we've got video recorder that my parents gave us last Christmas.
- 6 I'd like to watch adventure film this evening – I'm bored with love stories.

Writing

Understanding notes

- 19 Write two notes from sentences A–G. (Note 1 has four sentences, Note 2 has three sentences.)

(A) Come round soon for a meal and see it.

(B) They need to be back by lunchtime as the library is closed this afternoon.

(C) Thanks very much.

(D) After you left, I got most things sorted out, so the flat's beginning to look like home.

(E) I can't take them because I have to go to London for a meeting this morning.

(F) Thanks very much for coming to the flat to help me move yesterday.

(G) Could you take these books back to the library for me today?

Note 1

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Note 2

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Informal language

- 20 Read these two notes and underline language which is too formal. Rewrite the notes using contractions and these informal phrases.

- thanks • sorry • asap • see you soon • Do you fancy
- Hope you have • great

(A)

Olivia phoned. She has got tickets for the theatre tonight that she cannot use. Are you interested going? Please phone her as soon as possible to tell her if you would like to go.

(B)

Notes

Mike

I'm afraid I will not be able to come to your birthday party. I will be on holiday in Canada. I hope you have a very successful party. Thank you very much for inviting me. Looking forward to our next meeting.

Julie

Writing a note

Exam training

Writing notes and messages Think about who is going to read your note. Make sure you include all the information they need but keep the note short – you do not have to write whole sentences. Remember to use more informal language and contractions when you are writing to a friend than to someone you don't know.

- 21 Follow the instructions to write a note.

You are doing a language course in Britain. The other students you share a house with have gone out and will be back later. Write them a short note to invite them to a friend's birthday party.

- Remind them that it's his birthday today
- Describe what you bought as a present
- Include details of where and when the party will be
- Encourage them to join you at the party

Prepositions of time

- 22 Complete these notes with *at*, *on*, *in* or leave the gap if you do not need a preposition.

A

Jerry
Do you fancy going clubbing ¹..... tonight? I'll call for you ²..... ten o'clock and we can get the bus into town. Let's not go back to the Latin Club. It wasn't much good ³..... last week, was it?
See you later.
Vicky

B

Simon
Thanks very much for telling me that Sam's going to be in hospital for a few days ⁴..... June. I won't be able to visit him as we'll be on holiday, but I'll send a card.
How about meeting for a drink after work ⁵..... Friday?
Wendy

C

Trish
Could you feed the cat ⁶..... tomorrow? The food's in the fridge.
Please leave him plenty of water, too.
Thanks very much.
Nick

NOTES

Ben
Thanks for the invitation. I'd love to come over for supper and see Mickey again. I haven't seen him since ⁷..... 1999. It'll be great to catch up with the news. See you ⁸..... eight o'clock.
Love Kate

Types of notes

- 23 What type of notes are those in 22? Write the letters next to this list. You don't need every type in the list.

- an invitation
- accepting an invitation
- an apology for not accepting an invitation
- asking someone to do something
- asking for information
- thanking someone for doing something

Culture focus

The World is not enough

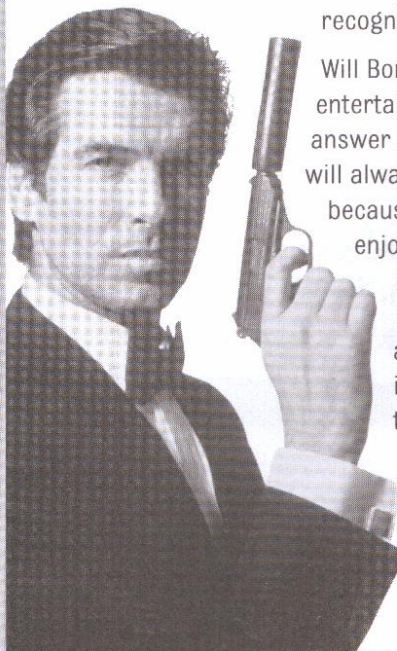
He's one of the most famous characters in film history and over three billion people have watched him – that's half the world's population! Since 1962 he's been in twenty films, or one film every two years. Who is he? He's Bond ... James Bond.

The British writer, Ian Fleming, created James Bond in 1953. Fleming was a typical English 'gentleman'. He was educated at Eton (an expensive school in England), then worked as a journalist before becoming a banker in London. However, during the war his life completely changed when he worked as a spy in Russia. He wrote most of his novels about his own interesting experiences.

Although the Bond novels were exciting action stories about spies, they didn't become well known until they were made into films. When the first film *Dr No* opened in Britain in 1962, Fleming became famous overnight. However, it wasn't until *Goldfinger* in 1964 that James Bond became successful around the world. *Goldfinger* broke box office records at home and abroad. The phrase

'The name's Bond ... James Bond' was recognised all over the world.

Will Bond films continue to entertain us in the future? The answer is probably 'yes'. There will always be James Bond fans because audiences will always enjoy exciting thrillers. The last film, *The World Is Not Enough*, made an amazing £6.2 million in its first weekend! The truth is that James Bond films, with their fast cars, spy gadgets and dangerous missions, are the ultimate action movies.



Read the text and answer the questions.

- 1 Why did Ian Fleming write spy thrillers?
- 2 Which film made James Bond famous worldwide?
- 3 What expression is James Bond known for?
- 4 Why do people still enjoy James Bond films?

Vocabulary

Finding the right home

1 Complete the advertisements for accommodation with the words given.

- drive • semi-detached • dining room • furnished • spacious
- bathroom • basement • bedroom • block • balcony

House to let

1 house available from June.
Fully 2 to a good standard,
including washing machine and microwave.
Two 3 bedrooms, study, large
family bathroom. Downstairs, separate
4 and living room, and small
kitchen. Own 5 for off-road
parking.

Flat available to rent

Small but comfortable flat to let in new
6 close to station. Double
7 8 living room with
kitchen area. Sunny 9 with space
for table and chairs. Shared laundry facilities
in the 10

Fixtures and fittings

2 Put the words in the correct column.

- wardrobe • draining board • net curtain • sink
- chest of drawers • blind • dishwasher • cupboard
- window sill

Windows	Washing up	Storing things

3 Now complete these sentences with words from the table.

- We've had to buy Jessie a new – she spends all her money on clothes.
- I don't want curtains in the bathroom, so I'll have a
- Don't worry about drying up, just leave the plates on the
- Dave bought a lovely at the market – it'll fit all my jumpers and T-shirts.
- Kay's mother gave her some old to put up in the windows of her flat.
- How many times do I have to ask you to put your toys back in your ?
- My flatmate is always leaving half-empty mugs in the – why can't she just wash them up?
- Apparently, a candle was left burning on a and the curtains caught fire.
- Each kitchen in the new flats is fitted with a microwave, an oven and a

Housework

4 Rewrite the words in the correct order to make Sarah's note for her husband, Mike. Mike's parents are coming to stay for the weekend.

Mike

Gone shopping. Can you do these things before your parents arrive tonight?

Thanks. See you later.

Sarah

the / room / make / the / spare / in / bed

1

the / vacuum / downstairs / carpets

2

windows / the / upstairs / clean

3

taps / and / clean / the / polish / bathroom / the

4

room / study / the / living / dust / and

5

in / the / change / light / hall / bulb / the

6

DIY

- 5 Steve's telling Rebecca about the house he's just bought. Read their conversation, then complete Steve's DIY list. Use these words.

• living room and kitchen • the doors • the doorbell • a shower
• the hall • the taps

Steve Well, the roof leaks a bit, but it's not too serious. There's no central heating, but I'll get someone to help me with that.

Rebecca It must be freezing.

Steve It's not too bad. But the bathroom's really bad. It needs new tiles and there's a problem with the taps. I need to get a shower, too.

Rebecca It sounds awful.

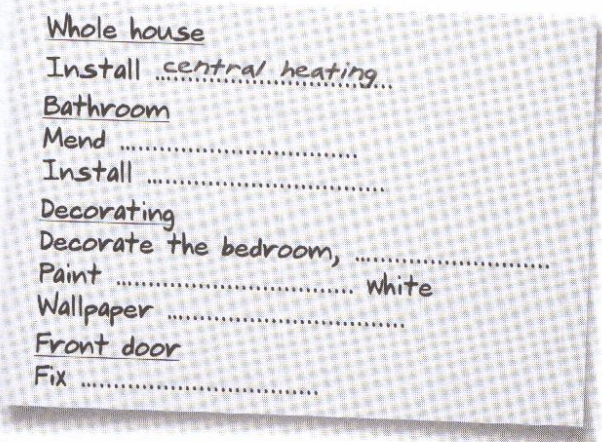
Steve Well, it was less expensive than other houses! Then I want to decorate – I think the bedroom walls will be blue, the living room pale green and the kitchen yellow. Oh, and all the doors will be white.

Rebecca Any wallpaper?

Steve Maybe, in the hall. When are you going to visit?

Rebecca How about Saturday morning?

Steve Fine. You'll have to knock on the door though because the doorbell doesn't work!



Comparing pictures

- 6 Look at the pictures and write answers to these questions:

- Do you think that the man is painting his own house or is painting his job? What makes you think this?
- Which DIY jobs around the house would you do yourself?



Grammar 1

► Grammar reference, page 64

Comparatives and superlatives

- 7 Richard is writing a travel guide to the UK. Look at his notes about three places to stay and write comparative and superlative sentences.

	Holiday Hostel		
		Regent Guest House	
			Crown Hotel
Number of beds	75	25	50
Price per person per night	£15	£25	£20
Comfort	✓	✓✓✓	✓✓
Friendly staff	✓✓	✓	✓✓✓
Distance to city centre	1 km	0 km	5 km

Grammar tip

Remember to pronounce *than* as a weak form /ðən/ in comparisons. Don't confuse it with *then*, which is pronounced /ðen/.

Examples

The Regent Guest House / small

The Regent Guest House is the smallest.

The Holiday Hostel / big / the Crown Hotel

The Holiday Hostel is bigger than the Crown Hotel.

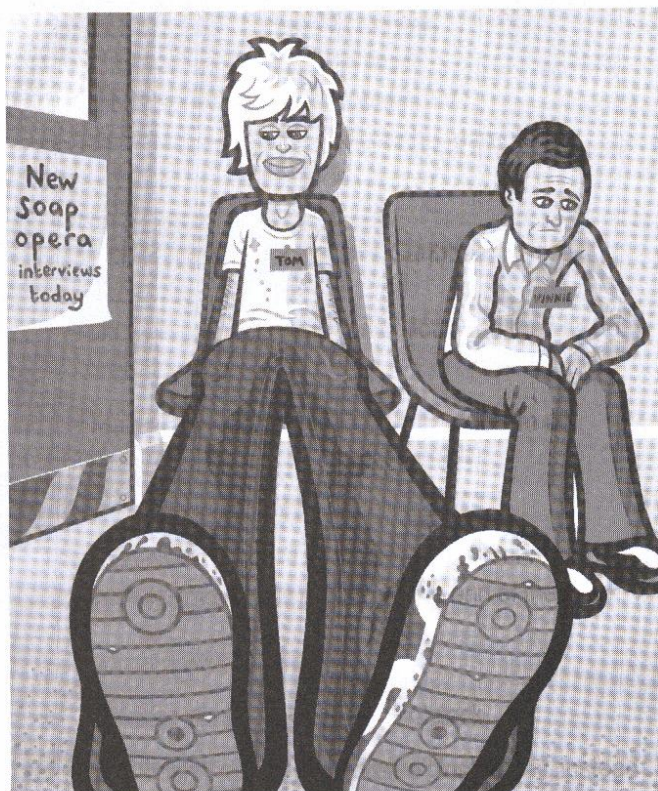
- The Holiday Hostel / friendly / The Regent Guest House
- The Regent Guest House / near / to the city centre
- The Crown Hotel / comfortable / the Holiday Hostel
- The Regent Guest House / expensive
- The Holiday Hostel / near the city centre / the Crown Hotel
- The Holiday Hostel / cheap
- The Crown Hotel / big / the Regent Guest House
- The Regent Guest House / comfortable
- The Crown Hotel / friendly
- The Holiday Hostel / big

Negative comparisons

8 Match the adjectives on the left with their opposites on the right.

- | | |
|-----------|-------------|
| 1 neat | a old |
| 2 nervous | b untidy |
| 3 clean | c short |
| 4 smart | d old |
| 5 young | e confident |
| 6 new | f dirty |
| 7 tall | g casual |

9 Rewrite sentences 1–6 to make comparisons. Use *not as ... as* and an adjective from 8.



Tom's shoes are older than Vinnie's.
Tom's shoes *aren't as new as* Vinnie's.

- Tom is more casual than Vinnie.
.....
- Tom's clothes are dirtier than Vinnie's.
.....
- Tom's hair is untidier than Vinnie's.
.....
- Tom is more confident than Vinnie.
.....
- Vinnie is shorter than Tom.
.....
- Vinnie is older than Tom.
.....

Functions

Comparing two choices

10 Read the two advertisements and answer the questions below.

(A)

Two comfortable rooms available in house for four. Quiet area near Walton Park. 15 minutes' cycle ride to university. Non-smokers preferred. Well-equipped kitchen – food enthusiasts welcome! £250 per month each including bills. Phone Sally on 07976 927297.

(B)

Two people wanted for flat share in small flat only two minutes' walk from the university. Ideal for late night visits to the student bar or the library. £275 per month each, plus share of bills. Phone Ben on 07719 334217

Which accommodation is

- nearer the university?
- more expensive?
- more comfortable?

11 Jane and Jim need new accommodation at university. They are comparing the advertisements. Complete the conversation with the phrases below in gaps a–d, and with comparative forms of the words in brackets in 1.

• It looks OK, but • I think • I don't mind • But the

Jim ^a..... the second one is better because it's ¹..... (near) the university.

Jane ^b..... second one is ²..... (small) and ³..... (expensive).

Jim I know, but it seems ⁴..... (lively) than the other one. Besides, we'd be out all the time, of course!

Jane Right. But the first one sounds ⁵..... (comfortable). It's ⁶..... (cheap), and just seems to be ⁷..... (good).

Jim ^c..... it's not ⁸..... (convenient) the second one.

Jane ^d..... a 15-minute ride to the university.

Jim I think we should visit both of them to see.

Jane Good idea. I'll phone Sally and you can phone Ben.

Making arrangements

12 Complete the two phone conversations with these phrases. You need to use some of them twice.

- See you then. • I'm sorry • I was wondering if
- That would be • What about • I'm ringing about • Sure

Sally Hello.

Jane Hi, my name's Jane.

1 the rooms in the house. Are they still available?

Sally Yes, they are.

Jane Great. 2 my friend and I could come and see them?

Sally Sure. I'm here this evening if you want to come then.

Jane Yes, perhaps at about seven o'clock.

Sally Fine. 3

Ben Hello.

Jim Hello. 4 the rooms in the advert. Are they still available?

Ben Oh, yes. They're still available.

Jim 5 I could bring a friend to see the rooms?

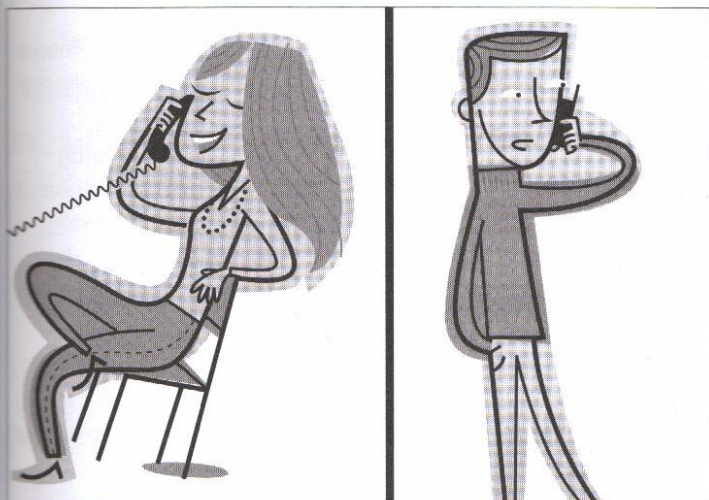
Ben 6

Jim 7 tonight at eight o'clock?

Ben 8 but I won't be in then. 9 tomorrow at about six o'clock?

Jim Yes. 10 fine. See you tomorrow.

Ben OK. Bye.



Grammar 2

► Grammar reference, page 64

Relative clauses

13 Write sentences using a relative pronoun (*who*, *that* or *which*).

Example

Mr Stokes is a teacher. He can teach Maths very well.

Mr Stokes is a teacher who can teach Maths very well.

1 On holiday I met a boy. He taught me how to waterski.

2 Travis is a pop band. They have had several hits.

3 My parents gave my brother a bike. He really loves it.

4 Did you bring the book? I gave it to you last week.

5 Jack is a friend. I met him on holiday last year.

6 Eve is a very kind woman. She doesn't say a bad word about anyone.

Relative pronouns

14 Choose the correct relative pronoun for sentences 1–10.

1 The celebration *which* / *who* the Germans brought to America is called Hallowe'en.

2 Your neighbours are the people *that* / *which* give you sweets at Hallowe'en.

3 New Orleans is the city *which* / *who* has the biggest Mardi Gras festival in the US.

4 Mardi Gras is the festival *who* / *which* is celebrated before Easter.

5 I'm going to the Independence Day party *that* / *who* will take place in the park.

6 The Declaration of Independence is a document *which* / *who* the 13 colonies of North America signed in 1776.

7 There is a long list of names of the people *which* / *who* signed the Declaration.

8 The most important day *that* / *who* Americans celebrate is Thanksgiving.

9 There are many traditions in the United States *which* / *who* have come from other countries.

10 The holiday *who* / *that* I most look forward to is Independence Day.

15 In which of the sentences in 14 can you leave out the relative pronoun?

- 16 Complete the article with the correct relative pronoun – *which, that* or *who*. If it is possible to omit the pronoun, leave a space.

Burns Night



Burns Night is a famous Scottish celebration

1..... is held on 25th January. It is the anniversary of the birth of the man 2..... is considered Scotland's great national poet. His name is Robert Burns and he lived in the second half of the eighteenth century. Burns Night usually consists of an evening meal 3..... features traditional Scottish dishes. The most important part of the meal is 'haggis': a dish made from sheep's organs 4..... is served with potatoes and swede. The people 5..... attend Burns Night sing traditional Scottish songs. A famous song 6..... everybody in Britain knows is 'Auld lang syne'. It is about remembering good times in the past. It was Robert Burns 7..... wrote the words, and it is now the best known traditional Scottish song. Another famous poem 8..... he wrote is read out when the haggis is put on the dinner table. There is usually bagpipe music to announce the arrival of the haggis. The person 9..... plays the Scottish bagpipes (the piper) wears a traditional Scottish costume – a skirt called a 'kilt'. Afterwards, everyone 10..... wants to take part in traditional Scottish dancing.

Grammar tip

We use the relative pronouns *who* or *that* for people, and *which* or *that* for things. We can leave out the relative pronoun before a noun or pronoun e.g. *This is the new CD I told you about.*

whose or who is?

- 17 Complete sentences 1–10 with *whose* or *who is*.

- I'm in the same class as a girl mother is a famous singer.
- Helena wants to know sending her flowers.
- Isn't that the man dog ate his winning lottery ticket?
- Dad doesn't know meeting us at the airport.
- Could you find out parents will help with the school play?
- I'm going to speak to the man children threw stones at my car.
- Dan's the boy in trouble with the head teacher.
- Do you know looking after the children?
- Mrs Benfield's the lady house caught fire last week.
- Is Alex the boy talking to Barbara?

Writing

Adjective order

- 18 Write the adjectives in brackets in the correct order.

- Lost! cat. She has 'Twinkle' on her name tag (black, beautiful, small)
- desk for sale. Only £30. (metal, large, grey)
- Live music at Finn's Bar. Two bands will play from 10 till late. Tickets on the door – £5. (new, Irish, entertaining)
- Do you want to learn Spanish? teacher gives individual lessons. Phone Carmen 01226 708934. (Spanish, qualified)
- chair for sale. Phone 278118. (plastic, child's, colourful)
- Found on the wall by the bus stop in Church Street – pair of glasses. (black, large, plastic)
- Do you need help with your gardening? student is looking for part-time work. (German, young, friendly)
- room available in shared house. Call Sandy on 07798 2245631. (large, single)

Types of notices

- 19 What are the notices in 18 advertising? (Be careful! There is no notice for one of these categories.)

- A meeting or event
- Accommodation for rent
- Work
- For sale
- Offering a service
- Lost and found

Language in notices

- 20 Cross out words in these sentences to make notices.

Example

~~There is a~~ winter clothes sale ~~at~~ Hardy's superstore ~~in the~~ Exchange Shopping Centre. ~~It starts on~~ Friday ~~at~~ 9.30 ~~in the~~ morning.

- 1 I have got a mountain bike for sale. The bike is in very good condition. The price is £75. Please phone me on 07765 224876.
- 2 My mother has found a ring with a bright red stone. She found it on Saturday in the park, near the children's playground. It is now at the park office.
- 3 There is a room available in a house about ten minutes' walk from the city centre. It would suit somebody like a student. The rent is £55 per week.
- 4 The Flowers Café is looking for somebody to work in the afternoons from four to six on Mondays to Fridays. The duties include washing up and making tea and coffee. I can offer a good hourly rate of pay. Please phone Mrs Barber on 01445 123990.

Exam training

Writing a notice It is important to keep notices short, so you don't have to write full sentences, but they must be informative. The main subject of your notice should be very clear so that it catches the reader's attention. Imagine you are the reader – what do you need to know? Don't forget times/dates and a telephone number or mobile number if you want the reader to contact you.

Writing a notice

- 21 Follow the instructions to write a notice.

You have bought something while you have been studying in England which you don't want to take back to Russia, so you decide to sell it.

Write an advertisement. Include:

- what you want to sell and why you want to sell it
- details about what you are selling
- information about when and where to contact you

Culture focus

Prairie life

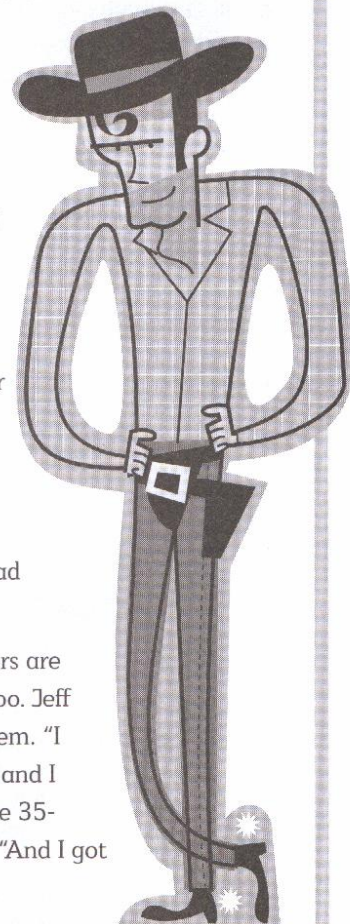
The 'National Cowboy Poetry Gathering' in Elko, Nevada is one of the less well-known festivals in the USA. Journalist Susan Spears went along to investigate.

'Every year, thousands of cowboys ride out to a week-long poetry party in the US state of Nevada. The festival has been held in Elko for 18 years, and this year was the biggest, with over 8,000 visitors. People came to listen, take part or just take a break from day-to-day life on America's ranches (large farms).

Many of the cowboys tell stories and read poems, but there's also live music and singing, and workshops on everything from ranch dancing to cow camp cooking! So what are the poems about? Some of them describe the difficult life working in the open country of the prairies, the bad weather and the long working days; others are more positive and describe the freedom of working on the prairies.

The amazing thing about the event is the number of different cowboys who come from all over the world. "You can see where people are from by the style of hat they're wearing," says Bill Cody, who works on a ranch in Nebraska. "Last year we even had cowboys from Australia!"

However, not all the festival-goers are cowboys. There are city people too. Jeff Simons from Boston is one of them. "I like the poetry, I like the singing, and I like wearing the clothes," says the 35-year-old computer programmer. "And I got a hat especially for the festival!"



Read the text and answer the questions.

- 1 How many people usually go to the 'Cowboy Poetry Gathering'?
- 2 What workshops can you do there?
- 3 What do cowboys usually write about?
- 4 Where do the cowboys come from?

Vocabulary

Cooking verbs

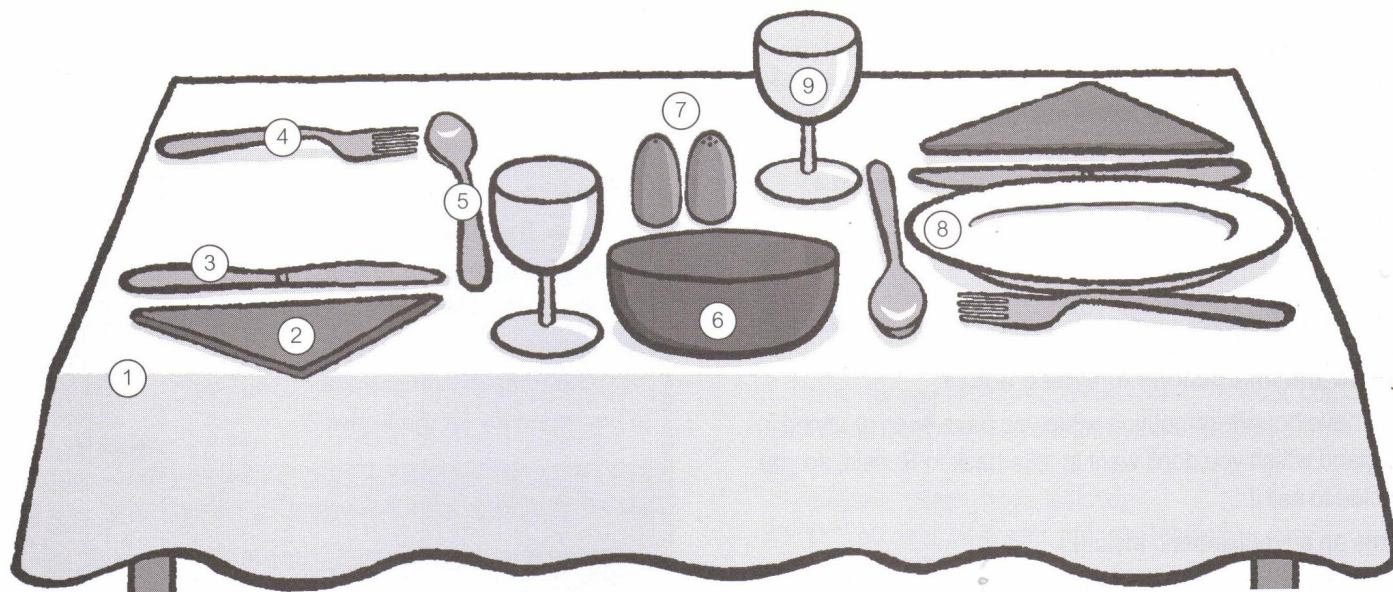
1 Match the verbs 1–11 with their meanings a–k.

- | | |
|---------|----------|
| 1 add | 7 peel |
| 2 boil | 8 serve |
| 3 chop | 9 simmer |
| 4 fry | 10 slice |
| 5 grate | 11 stir |
| 6 melt | |

- heat food until it becomes liquid
- cook gently in a hot liquid
- take the skin off a fruit or vegetable
- cut something into pieces with a knife
- cook something in water so hot it makes a lot of bubbles
- put something together with something else
- cut into thin, flat pieces
- move a liquid round and round with a spoon
- to cut something into very small pieces by rubbing it against a metal tool
- give food or drink to somebody during a meal
- cook something in hot fat or oil

Laying the table

2 Label the numbered items on the table.



- | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|
| 1 | 4 | 7 |
| 2 | 5 | 8 |
| 3 | 6 | 9 |

3 Use some of the verbs from 1 to complete the recipe.

Vegetable soup

- some butter in a large saucepan.
- the onion and garlic into small pieces and in the butter for about five minutes.
- Wash, then the carrots into tiny pieces in a food processor, or by hand. the leeks and courgettes into thin pieces.
- the potatoes and cut into 1 cm cubes.
- Make up 1 litre of vegetable stock and pour it into the saucepan. all the vegetables to the pan.
- Turn up the heat and for five minutes, then turn the heat down and for 20 minutes.
- Allow the soup to cool a little, then in 250ml of cream carefully with a spoon.
- with fresh bread.

Meal times

- 4 Correct this hotel notice about meals. Be careful, you may need to change the verbs.

Packed lunches

Tea can be prepared if you're going out for the day. Please tell your waitress at breakfast.

Snacks are served from 7.30 a.m. to 9.30 a.m.

Tea is served in the restaurant from 12.30 p.m. to 2 p.m.

Dinner is available in the bar from 9.30 a.m. to 10 p.m.

Packed lunches are available in the sitting room between 4 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Lunch is served in the restaurant from 7 p.m. to 9.30 p.m.

Eating out

- 5 Choose the correct word or phrase to complete this restaurant review.

When I ¹booked / ordered a table at 'Wild Ginger', the lady on the phone was very polite and friendly. I'm afraid the ²offer / service was not so good in the evening. I decided to have the deep-fried mushrooms as a ³starter / supper. They were fresh and tasty, if a little oily. For the ⁴dessert / main course I had roast beef. It was my choice, I know, but this, too, was rather fatty. I'm glad I'm not ⁵in / on a diet. The vegetables, though, were excellent – cooked to perfection. Feeling quite ⁶full / thick by now, I asked for a small ⁷helping / snack of the home-made fruit ice cream. It was delicious, but again, very rich. The wine ⁸menu / list is limited but well chosen. So the food was good, but the waitress was unfriendly and tried to ⁹clear / empty the table before I had finished. Needless to say, I didn't leave a large ¹⁰bill / tip.

Comparing pictures

- 6 Look at the pictures and write answers to these questions:

- Do you think these people are at home or in a restaurant? What makes you think this?
- What are the advantages and disadvantages of eating out?



Grammar 1

► Grammar reference, page 65

The present perfect

- 7 Complete Pam's email with the verbs in brackets in the present perfect.

Hi Claire

Guess what? Leo and I ¹..... (join) a health club! I ²..... (not take) any exercise for months, and I ³..... (put on) quite a lot of weight. The fitness test was so embarrassing. They ask questions like: '4..... (you / run) for a bus recently? How did you feel afterwards? When you ⁵..... (climb) a lot of stairs, are you out of breath?' and '6..... (you / drink) more than one alcoholic drink a day this week?' Well, I ⁷..... (be) very busy at work recently and I ⁸..... (not have) time to go to the swimming pool or go for a walk, so I didn't do very well in the test! Neither did Leo. He ⁹..... (spend) a lot of time in Dallas for his job in the last six months, and although he ¹⁰..... (go) swimming every day, he ¹¹..... (not feel) so unfit for years. ¹²..... (you / be) to a health club? Did you enjoy it? I'll write and let you know how we get on. Love Pam

just, already and yet

Grammar tip

We use **yet** with the present perfect negative and question forms to emphasise that we expect something to happen soon e.g. *Have you replied to Ann's email yet?* (she is expecting a reply), or *I haven't seen that film yet* (but I'm going to).

- 8 Ricky is going to France with his local football team. Look at the picture and the list of things he has to do before he goes away, and write sentences with **just**, **already** and **yet**. You may need to add other words as well.

Example

He's just cleaned his football boots.

He hasn't phoned Liz to say goodbye yet.

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8
- 9

- 9 Ricky's mum phones him from work to ask him how he's getting on. Write questions with the words in brackets and **yet**. Write Ricky's short answers.

Example

Mum (clean football boots) *Have you cleaned your football boots yet?*

Ricky *Yes, I have.*

Mum 1 (change money)

Ricky 2

Mum 3 (find passport)

Ricky 4

Mum 5 (prepare snack for the journey)

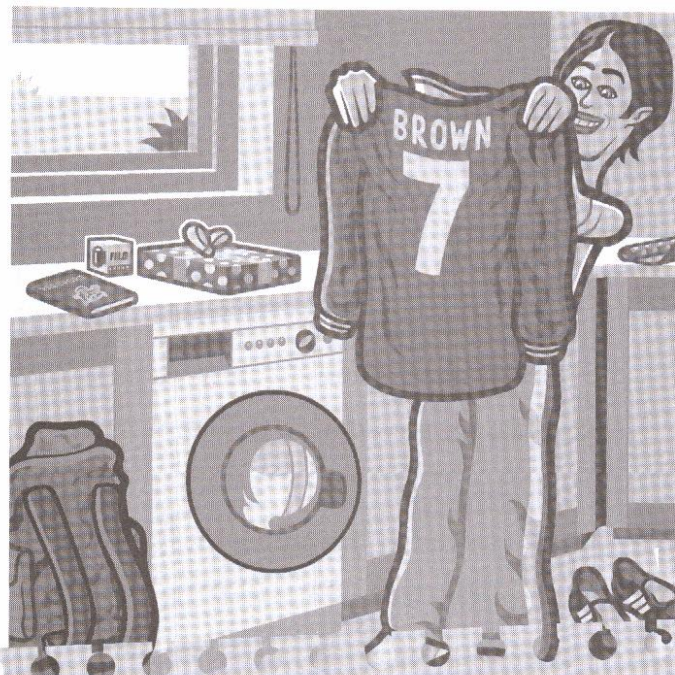
Ricky 6

Mum 7 (collect Jake's backpack)

Ricky 8

Mum 9 (leave note with host family's phone number)

Ricky 10



- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| 1 clean football boots ✓ | 7 wrap up present for w
host family ✓ |
| 2 phone Liz to say goodbye | 8 buy film for camera ✓ |
| 3 wash football kit ✓ | 9 pack clothes |
| 4 prepare snack for the
journey | 10 change money |
| 5 find passport ✓ | 11 leave Mum note with b
family's phone number |
| 6 collect Jake's backpack ✓ | |

for and since

- 10 Complete this interview with the present perfect (using the verbs in brackets) or with **for** or **since**.

Interviewer How long ¹
(you / be) interested in becoming a vet?

Mandy A long time, ² primary
school, I think.

Interviewer And ³
(you / work) with animals before?

Mandy Yes, I ⁴ (have) a
part-time job at the local vet's surgery

⁵ three years. I started it as soon
as I was 14. And ⁶ then I

⁷ (take) two courses on
animal welfare. They involved working in a rescue
home for animals ⁸ two
weeks.

Interviewer That's great. You're obviously really keen
to become a vet.

ever and never

- 11 Write sentences and questions in the present perfect with *ever* or *never*.

Example

Henry / see a famous person ✗

Henry has never seen a famous person.

Maria / study art history ?

Has Maria ever studied art history?

1 Tina / eat a curry ✗

2 Ben / do a bungee jump ?

3 you / leave a scary horror film ?

4 my grandparents / use a computer ✗

5 people in my family / learn to speak a foreign language ✗

6 Meg / visit a museum ✗

7 my father / drive a car ✗

8 you / find the perfect holiday resort ?

Functions

Talking about food

- 12 Jim and Jane are having lunch with Beth and Steve. They are looking at a menu. Complete their dialogue with these phrases. Use each phrase once.

• adore • detest • can't stand • like • don't like • really like

Jane I think I'm going to have the hot chicken salad.

I ¹ hot chicken and fresh salad – it's my favourite! What are you having, Beth?

Beth I don't know. I ² fish and chips because it's so greasy and unhealthy. I might have the pasta, because I ³ parmesan cheese – it's delicious, but I ⁴ garlic bread much. The taste's too strong for me.

Jim Well, I'm going to have fish and chips. I love fish. What about you, Steve?

Steve I suppose it has to be the curry. I

⁵ pasta – I think it's tasteless and boring, and I don't want a salad. I had fish and chips last night. Anyway, I ⁶ curry sometimes, especially if it's spicy.

Food adjectives

- 13 Replace the adjectives in *italic* with suitable opposites.

Fruit salad: the traditional *unhealthy*, *full-fat* favourite

1

Tagliatelle primavera: pasta with a *tasteless* sauce of *rotten* spring vegetables.

2

A satisfying, *expensive* dish, quick to prepare with a *mild* flavour.

3

A traditional *savoury* English pudding, which is extremely *difficult* to prepare.

4

Persuading others to agree

- 14 Jane is organising an international food evening at school. Complete the conversation with phrases a–e. You will need to use one of them twice.

a I think we should d but don't you think
b perhaps e I suppose so, but
c how about

Jane ¹ have an American theme. There are many different dishes we could serve, like burgers, fried chicken and chips.

Sara ² it's not very healthy, is it?
³ Italian food? Everyone loves pizza and pasta.

Jane ⁴ that's a bit boring? We all eat pizza a lot.

Tony I think it's a great idea. ⁵ cook pasta dishes from different parts of Italy.

Sara ⁶ we could have one or two dishes which are very special.

Jane OK, as long as there's plenty of different food, that's what the evening is all about.

Grammar 2

► Grammar reference, page 65

The present perfect or the past simple?

Grammar tip

We use the past simple to talk about a time (day, date, year etc.) when something happened in the past e.g. *They left the school in 2004.*

We also use it with time expressions to describe the order of past events e.g. *First I went to the library, then I met George at the cinema...*

15 Complete sentences 1–6 with the past simple or present perfect of the verb in brackets.

- 1 I (work) for fifteen days without a break now and I'm exhausted.
- 2 Olivia (not see) her aunt for the past eight years.
- 3 We all (go) on a trip to see a Shakespeare play last week.
- 4 (you / phone) Peter yet about going to London on Saturday?
- 5 My parents (not enjoy) their trip to the mountains earlier this year.
- 6 After Max (leave) his job, he (travel) round the world.

16 Choose the correct alternative for 1–15.

Dear Mum and Dad

I'm writing to you from our Antarctic cruise. The last few days ¹have been / were a dream come true. Every minute ²has been / was so exciting.

Yesterday we ³arrived / have arrived in Hope Bay. The scenery is the most beautiful I ⁴have ever seen / ever saw. In the morning we ⁵visited / have visited a very special place, Deception Island, where we ⁶have had / had a swim in water heated up by hot volcanic streams. In the afternoon we ⁷have gone / went out in a boat, wearing our warmest clothes, and ⁸took / have taken a trip round the bay. It ⁹was / has been amazing.

So far on the trip we ¹⁰saw / have seen lots of seals and different sea birds. This ¹¹has been / was a great holiday for me, and we've got another three days on the cruise. Our guide ¹²worked / has worked on one of the scientific research stations for five years before he became a tour guide. At a lecture on the first evening, he ¹³has told / told us all about the research and what it ¹⁴has been / was like to live in such a cold climate.

You can buy souvenirs on the boat. I ¹⁵bought / have bought a sweatshirt with a penguin on it, and some photos of the glaciers. See you soon

Love

Mark

Writing

Understanding the letter

- 17 Put the paragraphs of this letter into the correct order. Write A–D next to letters 1–4 below.

Dear Sally

(A) How about meeting up in the summer holidays? We're going to France for two weeks in July. Why don't you join us? It would be really great to have you with us

(B) Thanks for your letter. I'm really sorry you won't be able to visit me in April. I was looking forward to seeing you

(C) Write soon, just a short note to tell me if you can come to France. And good luck with your revision!

(D) Well, I'd better finish now. I'm going to see a film with Paul, my new boyfriend. I thought you might like to see this picture of us together.

Love
Emma

1 2 3 4

- 18 Answer these questions about Emma's letter with Yes or No.

- 1 Is Sally going to visit Emma in April?
- 2 Does Emma want Sally to go on holiday with her?
- 3 Has Emma known her boyfriend for a long time?
- 4 Is Emma going to the cinema?

Editing

- 19 Find five mistakes (grammar or spelling) in the letter and underline them.

Dear John

Thanks very much for your postcard. It was great to here from you.

I was sorry to hear about your mum's accident. I hope she was much better now. I'm just writing to tell you my news.

We've just had a fantastic holiday at London. We visited the Trocadero Centre. It's got lots of shops and some pop exhibitions. We were seeing Jimmie Darke, the singer, at the Hard Rock Café.

I'm sending you some photos of us at Madame Tussaud's. I hope you likes them. Hope to see you soon.

Love

Jane

20 Replace the phrases in *italic* in the letter on page 24 with one of the phrases a–e. Rewrite the letter in full, correcting the mistakes you found in 19.

- a This is just a quick note
- b Thanks for your letter.
- c Write soon. It'd be great to hear from you.
- d I thought you might like to see
- e I was really sad

21 Number these functions in the order they appear in Jane's letter. You do not need to use all the functions.

- ending the letter
- explaining why you are writing
- changing the subject
- thanking someone for writing
- sympathising
- saying what you have included in the letter

Writing an informal letter

Exam training

Writing an informal letter Read the instructions carefully. Think about who you are writing to and your reason for writing.

Use an informal beginning and ending to your letter, and other informal language e.g. See you soon! and short forms, e.g. I'm, don't.

Remember to divide your letters into paragraphs.

When you have finished writing, it is important to read through your letter to check for mistakes, and make sure that it is not too long or too short.

22 Follow the instructions to write an informal letter in 120–150 words.

Your school organised a World Food day, so that students could taste different dishes from around the world. All the dishes were prepared by students in your class. Write a letter to your English friend. Include:

- a short description of the event and what happened
- details of what dishes other students prepared, and what you prepared
- a description of the best dish you tasted and why you liked it
- your opinions and feelings about the event

Culture focus

The world's longest mail run

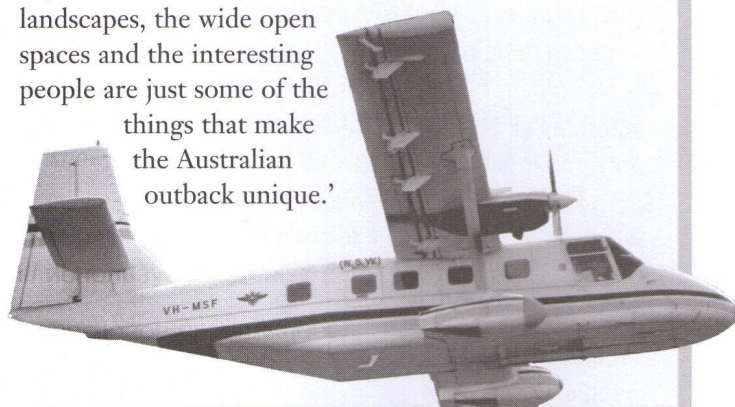
Every Saturday morning a small plane flies from Port Augusta on the South Australian coast into the outback. It carries letters and parcels to people who live in the loneliest and most dangerous part of Australia. Writer Dan Middleton hitched a lift on the world's longest mail run.

'It was 8.30 am and 30°C when we took off from Port Augusta. It was hot and it was going to get hotter as we headed towards the great Australian outback.

For hours we flew across the bush, landing every now and then at a cattle station or a small town. In places the landscape looked exactly like the moon, and was just as empty. Some cattle stations, with their small homes in the middle of nowhere, seemed like the loneliest places on earth.

Our last stop was at Birdsville, a small town on the edge of the desert. After Birdsville, you are literally 'on your own'. The town has a population of 70, and in the summer the temperature reaches an incredible 50°C. But this doesn't seem to worry the local people. The people I talked to were proud of Birdsville, with its primary school, its pub and its Flying Doctor service. Many of them worked for the cattle stations in the area.

After Birdsville we headed back to Port Augusta and civilisation. The mail run had been an exciting experience. The dry, beautiful landscapes, the wide open spaces and the interesting people are just some of the things that make the Australian outback unique.'



Read the text and answer the questions.

- 1 How often is mail delivered to the Australian outback?
- 2 What type of places does the plane stop off at?
- 3 What does the writer compare the outback to?
- 4 What type of facilities are available at Birdsville?

Vocabulary

A dog's life

1 Match these words with their definitions.

- | | |
|---------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 puppy | the person a dog belongs to |
| 2 train | a doctor for animals |
| 3 tail | a dog's 'foot' |
| 4 paw | the hair covering a dog's body |
| 5 owner | the part at the end of a dog's body |
| 6 vet | a baby dog |
| 7 bark | to teach a dog to do what you say |
| 8 coat | what a dog does when it 'shouts' |

Animals at work and in sport

2 Complete the text with these words.

- hunting • farms • blind • trained • smell
• horseback • hearing • disaster



Although there is a big difference in size and character between dogs and horses, they have quite a lot in common. Despite the changes in technology since the industrial revolution, both are still working animals, as well as being kept as much-loved pets. Dogs' amazing sense of ¹ enables them to find drugs, for example, or to help rescue services find people after a natural ² such as an earthquake or avalanche. Both animals are used to help control people — police on ³ are often seen near football stadiums or at demonstrations. Police dogs also track and stop individuals. Dogs and horses still have an active role on ⁴ in many countries, working with the farmer to round up sheep and cattle. For many years dogs have helped ⁵ people to move around safely outside, and to act as ⁶ dogs for deaf people. They can be ⁷ to do much more, and can even empty the washing machine! In ⁸ , dogs and horses actually work together, with the dogs picking up the smell of a fox and the horse-riders following after them.



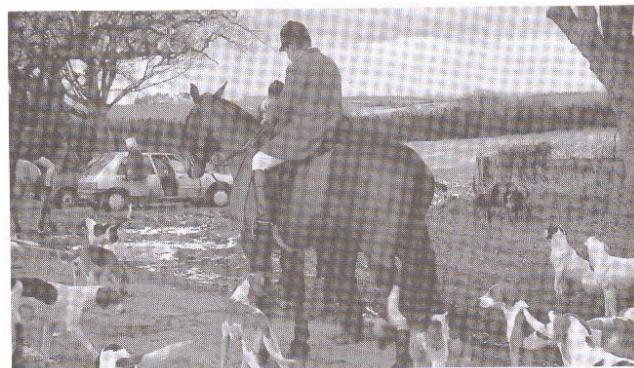
The environment

3 Choose the correct word.

- If we don't make big changes soon, global *warming / effect* will gradually destroy our planet.
- Some animals die *for / out* because they are hunted illegally.
- If we continue to destroy natural habitats, more animals will be *extinction / extinct*.
- Do you have *environment-friendly / environment-happy* rules at work and recycle all your paper?
- In many European countries you have to sort *out / up* your rubbish.
- Why can't someone think of a way to use the *drought / floods* to create water-power?
- A big van comes every week to collect rubbish for *recycling / recycled*.
- Try to *re-work / re-use* the plastic bags from supermarkets.
- People are still cleaning up the *polluted / pollution* beaches after the oil spill last year.
- Car exhaust *smoke / fumes* do less damage to the air than people thought.

Comparing pictures

4 Look at the pictures.



Now write answers to these questions about the pictures:

- What do you think is the role of the dogs in the pictures?
- What other purposes are animals used for, which do you think should not be allowed and why?

Grammar

► Grammar reference, page 65

will

5 Complete sentences 1–7 with *will* and one of the verbs below.

- not improve • be able • help • learn • increase
- not stop • rise • not fall

Example

Unemployment figures *won't fall* in the next year, says the Prime Minister.

- scientists to control our future with the newest genetic therapies?
- The government hopes that sales of electrically-powered cars next year.
- Changing the law the rising levels of crime in the cities.
- students more through the Internet than at school in the future?
- With global warming, sea levels by 0.2m per year.
- The new car engine developed in Russia polluted city air.
- Recycling more plastic and glass us to protect the global environment.

going to

6 Complete these short conversations by making sentences from the prompts.

1

Jodie What / study at university?

William I haven't decided yet. What about you?

Jodie I want to do drama. I / apply to Brighton University.

2

Penny Where / travel to next?

Katie I'd like to go to Thailand. I / buy a guidebook later.

3

Peter buy / new car this year?

Steven Yes, I / ask for a loan from the bank.

4

Andrew Why / tell lies to the judge?

Michael I don't want to tell him the truth. I / make up a very good story.

The present continuous

7 Alice Jones, a famous singer, is in London. Look at her diary and the changes in it, and complete the conversation with her secretary. Use:

- take • open • have • give • appear • come • go to • happen

7.30 hairdresser's
 8.30 breakfast with London agent
 10.00 interview with journalist from New Musical Express
 11.00 hairdresser's
 12.00 photographer from Hello Magazine, Harrods
 13.00 lunch with Nick (film director) meeting with producer and director at hotel
 15.30 book signing at Waterstones Foyles
 18.00 Beach Tree Club opening ceremony
 19.30 Parkinson Jonathan Ross Chat Show for the BBC

Alice OK, Lara, can we just check the schedule for tomorrow, then I'm going to bed.

Lara Sure, Alice. I've got a few changes here that I need to give you.

Alice Right. So at half past eight I ¹ breakfast with my agent and at ten o'clock I ² an interview to a music journalist.

Lara Yes, that's right.

Alice Then I ³ the hairdresser's ...

Lara Er, no. Actually, you ⁴ the hairdresser's at eleven o'clock now.

Alice Oh really? So when ⁵ the hairdresser's?

Lara Um, at half past seven in the morning.

Alice Half past seven! OK, if it's necessary. So a photographer from Hello ⁶ my photo at Harrods at twelve, and ⁷ lunch with Nick at one?

Lara Well, you ⁸ lunch in a restaurant, because Nick and the producer ⁹ here for a meeting with you. We can get some sandwiches.

Alice That's OK I suppose. But the book signing ¹⁰ as arranged at half past three, I hope. That's important to me.

Lara Yes, but it ¹¹ at Foyles bookshop, not Waterstones.

Alice That's OK. Then I ¹² the Beach Tree Club at six and I ¹³ on the Parkinson Chat Show at half past seven.

Lara No, you ¹⁴ on Parkinson's chat show now, you ¹⁵ the Jonathan Ross Chat Show. It's a new one.

Alice OK. So, that's correct now. Good night, Lara.

Future forms

- 8** Write sentences (positive, negative or questions) with different future forms. Use the prompts.

Example

prediction about the future – the Fizzyfruit machine / be very expensive?

Will the Fizzyfruit machine be very expensive?

arrangements – my brother / buy a sports car next year

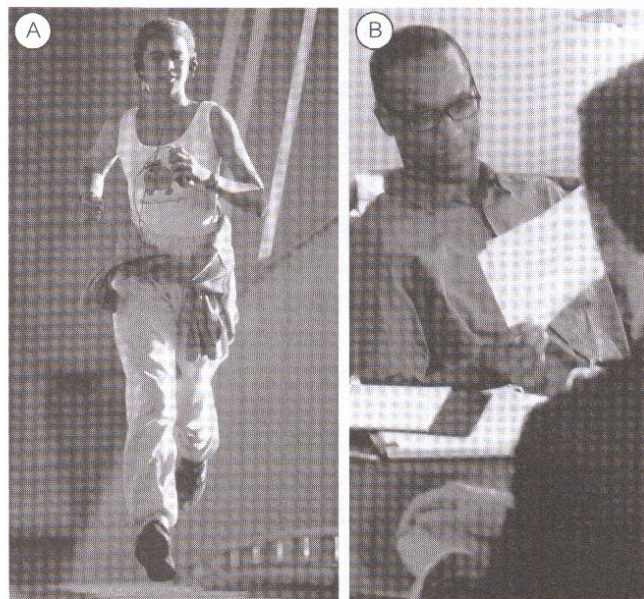
My brother is buying a sports car next year.

- 1 intentions – I / buy a square watermelon
.....
.....
- 2 arrangements – you / come to the cinema on Friday?
.....
.....
- 3 prediction about the future – people / eat more fruit in the future?
.....
.....
- 4 arrangements – Kate / meet Richard tomorrow at six o'clock
.....
.....
- 5 prediction about the future – fruit farmers / produce more square fruit
.....
.....
- 6 intentions – Mum and Dad / not move house next year
.....
.....
- 7 arrangements – Mike / not come home at Christmas this year
.....
.....
- 8 intentions – John / study chemistry at university?
.....
.....
- 9 prediction about the future – Japanese farmers / not grow square tomatoes
.....
.....
- 10 intentions – Alison / not accept the job at the bank
.....
.....

Functions

Talking about pictures

- 9** Look at the two pictures. Decide which picture the words and phrases below refer to, and write A or B next to them.



qualifications	.....	keep fit	.....
exercise	.....	CV	.....
don't smoke	.....	walk	.....
questions	.....	letter	.....
healthy diet	.....	qualities	.....
application	.....	job interview	.....
gym	.....	

- 10** Complete the texts about the pictures with these expressions.

- this picture shows • he looks • I think • he's probably
- in my opinion • can be • the second picture shows
- she looks

Picture A

- 1 a girl running.
 - 2 it represents
 - fitness.³ fit and
 - 4 she's happy and healthy.
- Taking regular exercise is important to stay healthy.

Picture B

- 5 a young man in a job
- interview.⁶ a bit
- nervous.⁷ talking about his
- qualifications. Having an interview
- ⁸ a difficult experience.

Planning and making decisions

11 Jane and Jim are organising a surprise party for Carla and Simon, to say goodbye and good luck. Number the lines of their conversation in the correct order.

- A Jane All right! And if it's a beach party, we could have barbecue food.
- B Jim Right, let's plan what we're going to do. Why don't we have a party at school?
- C Jane Don't you think it would be good to record it somehow?
- D Jim Yes, burgers, steaks and salads.
- E Jane Let's invite everyone from our class. They'll all want to come to a party at Starstruck.
- F Jim Oh, that would be great. Why don't I bring my camera and take lots of pictures? Then we could make a book each for Carla and Simon and all sign it.
- G Jane Brilliant. It's going to be a great evening.
- H Jim Yes, of course. That's a great idea. It's much nicer than school. Who shall we invite?
- I Jane Don't you think it would be more fun if it was at the Starstruck Club?
- J Jim And why don't we ask them to dress up in beach clothes, and have an Australian beach party?

Good wishes for the future

12 Complete these good luck messages for Carla and Simon. Use these words.

• same • best • too • great • success • all • wishing • goes

"Have a ¹ time, Simon. I hope everything ² well. Send us some emails to tell us what you're doing."

"³ the best, Carla. I'm going to miss you."

"You ⁴ , Penny."

"The ⁵ of luck, Simon. Every ⁶ for the future."

"Thanks, Chris. And the ⁷ to you."

⁸ you all the best for the future.



Grammar 2

► Grammar reference, page 66

must and mustn't

13 Jenny is going to stay with a family in Spain to practise her Spanish. Her father is telling her what to do when she's there. Write **must** or **mustn't** in the gaps.

'Are you ready? Have you got everything? You ¹ forget to phone me when you arrive. You ² be polite to Pilar's parents. I know you don't speak very much Spanish yet, but you ³ try to communicate with them. And you ⁴ offer to help in the house.

I don't know what you'll do in the evenings, but you ⁵ stay out too late. Make sure you're back home when Pilar's parents tell you to be.

If you have time, send a few postcards. You ⁶ spend your money on me or your mother, though, so don't buy anything for us. Come on, we ⁷ go now or we'll be late for your flight.'

have to and be not allowed to

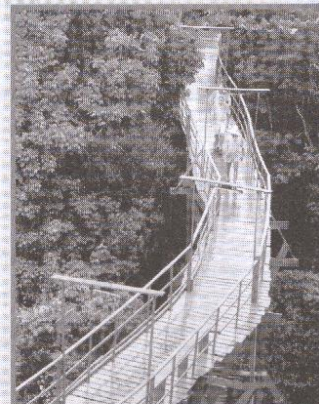
14 Read this information about the Sky Walk, which consists of bridges and paths over the jungle. Complete the rules with **have to** or **be not allowed to**.

Explore the jungle on paths and bridges which take you through and above the trees and plants.

Visitors to the Sky Walk

¹ follow some simple rules.

- All visitors ² stay on the paths and bridges at all times. You ³ go into the jungle.
- You ⁴ walk slowly and carefully across the bridges so that you don't disturb other walkers or the animals below you. You ⁵ run on the paths or bridges.
- Visitors ⁶ leave any rubbish or drop any litter while they are in the park.
- All visitors ⁷ leave the park before five p.m., when it closes.
- Children ⁸ go on the Sky Walk without an adult.



Enjoy your walk!

must, mustn't, have to or not allowed to?

Grammar tip

Sometimes we can use either *mustn't* or *be not allowed to* when there is an obligation or rule from someone else e.g. You **mustn't** smoke here/You **aren't allowed** to smoke here.

However, we use *mustn't* when the obligation is a personal feeling e.g. You **mustn't** miss the new James Bond film NOT ~~You aren't allowed to miss the new James Bond film.~~

15 Choose the best alternative for sentences 1–8. Sometimes both are possible.

1 If you go to South Africa, you **must / have to** see the Kruger National Park.

2 You **must / have to** read the rules carefully – they're very important for your safety.

3 Vehicles are **not allowed to / mustn't** leave the main roads.

4 Visitors **must / have to** drive slowly through the park.

5 When you are there, you **mustn't / are not allowed to** miss the museum about the history of the land.

6 Drivers and passengers **have to / are not allowed to** get out of the car.

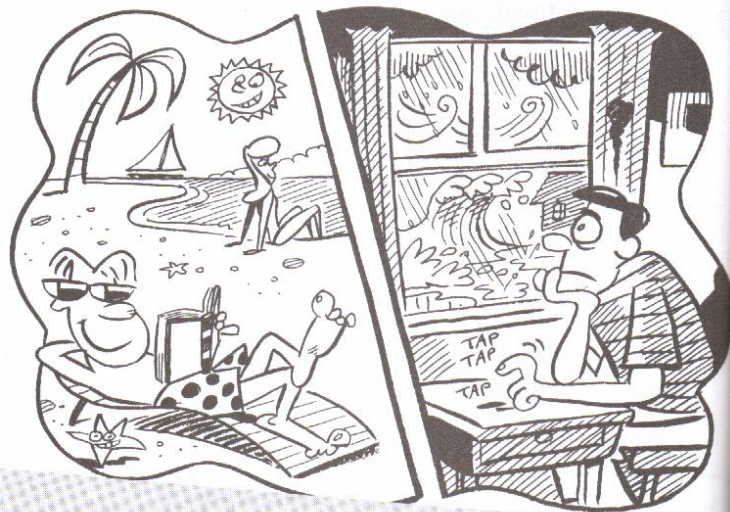
7 You **mustn't / are not allowed to** have more than four people in a car.

8 You **must / have to** tell me all about your trip when you get back.

Writing Adjectives

16 Two friends are away on different holidays. Robbie is having an awful time but his friend Sam is having a great holiday. Complete the two postcards with these adjectives. Remember to use negative adjectives for Robbie's postcard and positive adjectives for Sam's.

- rainy • happy • boring • dark • perfect • interesting • stupid
- cold • big • miserable • sunny • better • small • funny • hot
- good • terrible • disgusting • delicious • light



Dear Sam

Hi, how are you? It's awful here. I hope you're having a ¹..... holiday than we are. The weather's ²..... Every day has been ³..... and ⁴....., so we stay indoors all day. The food in the hotel is ⁵..... – I just can't eat it! Our room is at the back of the hotel and it's ⁶..... and ⁷..... There's no room for all our things. There's nothing to do. I've read three very ⁸..... books and watched some ⁹..... quiz shows on TV. I'm so ¹⁰..... I can't wait to get home!

Robbie

Dear Robbie

Hi, how are you? It's great here. We're having a really ¹¹..... holiday. We've been very lucky with the weather – it's ¹²..... We go to the beach every day because it's ¹³..... and ¹⁴..... The food in the hotel is ¹⁵..... I've eaten a lot. Our room has three beds in it and looks out over the sea, it's so ¹⁶..... and ¹⁷..... I've read three very ¹⁸..... books about the history of this area. In the evenings we've watched some ¹⁹..... films on TV – and laughed. I'm so ²⁰..... here. I don't want to go home!

Sam

Sentence building

17 Complete sentences 1–8 with *and*, *but*, *so* or *because*.

- 1 I'm here with lots of my relatives we're all staying in a big villa.
- 2 We're having a great time, the weather isn't very good.
- 3 It's rained a lot, we haven't spent much time on the beach.
- 4 We've been swimming every day there's a fantastic pool in the hotel.
- 5 Dean, I wish you were here I'm so lonely without you.
- 6 The beach is lovely, I lie in the sun all day reading and listening to CDs.
- 7 We've had some delicious meals we've been into the local town a few times.
- 8 There are some nice shops in the town, everything's very expensive.

Looking at tenses

18 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense. You will need to use the present simple, the present continuous, the past simple, the present perfect and the future with *will*.



Hi Sarah
 I ¹ (be) in Budapest with my friend Molly and her parents. We ² (have) a great time in this beautiful city. Yesterday we ³ (go) on a boat trip on the river Danube. From the boat we ⁴ (see) lots of famous buildings. We also ⁵ (have) lunch on board – I ⁶ (eat) a lot. Since Saturday we ⁷ (visit) some very interesting museums, and ⁸ (do) lots of shopping. Tomorrow ⁹ (drive) to Lake Balaton for the day. I ¹⁰ (call) you on Sunday evening.

Love
 Jilly

Culture focus

The Galapagos Islands

The Galapagos Islands in the Pacific Ocean are one of the natural wonders of the world. One thousand kilometres from the South American coast, the Galapagos are home to many rare animals, such as giant tortoises, sea birds and dolphins.

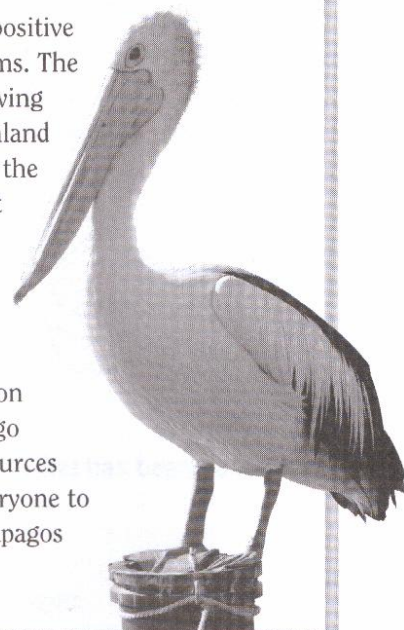
The islands first became famous in 1859 when Charles Darwin wrote about them in his book, *On The Origin of Species*. When Darwin visited the islands, he found there a key to 'that great mystery of mysteries – the first appearance of new life on this earth'.

Today the islands belong to Ecuador, and 97% of the area is a national park. However, despite this protection, the park is in danger. The most serious threat comes from illegal fishing, which is slowly destroying marine life. Every day illegal nets trap and kill sharks, pelicans and dolphins.

Another threat comes from animals brought over by people who have come to live on the islands. Dogs and cats eat the sea birds, and rats and pigs eat turtle eggs. Getting these animals off the island is difficult and expensive.

Although tourism is seen as a positive thing, it too has caused problems. The population of Galapagos is growing fast, with people from the mainland looking for jobs. Unfortunately the islands' resources can't support this growth.

Today the Galapagos is still a wonderful place, but how long will this last? 'It's impossible to protect the park on our own,' says park ranger Diego Correa. 'We need help and resources from outside, and it's up to everyone to make a contribution – the Galapagos belongs to the whole world.'



Read the text and answer these questions.

- 1 What type of animals live in the Galapagos?
- 2 How did the islands become well known?
- 3 Who owns the islands today?
- 4 What three problems do the islands have?

Vocabulary

Job hunting

1 Choose the correct word.

- 1 You need to have good *qualifications* / *references* to get that job – they will want high grades.
- 2 If you're *looking* / *applying* for a job, think carefully about what sort of work you're interested in before you read any adverts.
- 3 We'll send out your *contract* / *certificate* once we've agreed on your pay.
- 4 Your *qualifications* / *references* are very good, Miss Smith. Everyone wrote good things about you.
- 5 Please *enclose* / *fill in* the health record form in the envelope provided.
- 6 When you *look* / *apply* for a job, it's important to be interested – make your letter sound enthusiastic.
- 7 Don't forget that body language is as important in an *application* / *interview* as what you say.
- 8 I've paid to have my *contract* / *certificate* sent to me after the course.
- 9 Please *enclose* / *fill in* the health record form and bring it with you.
- 10 In your *application* / *interview* remember to write something about your personal interests.

Words connected with work

2 Match the verbs on the left with the nouns on the right. More than one may be correct.

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| 1 pass | a employment |
| 2 find | b wages |
| 3 earn | c a reference |
| 4 provide | d a job |
| 5 pay | e training |
| 6 apply for | f an exam |
| 7 pay | g money |
| 8 offer | h a salary |

3 The verbs in *italic* in sentences 1–8 are all incorrect. Write the correct verb from 2 after each sentence.

- 1 Chris *earned* all his final exams in June.
- 2 If you want to *offer* some money over the summer, why don't you pick fruit at the farm?
- 3 Mrs Porter, my History teacher, will *apply* for a reference for me. She's taught me for five years and knows me well.
- 4 We *find* your salary into the bank on the 15th of each month.
- 5 Our volunteers usually *pay* employment really easily when they return from their project.
- 6 When Paula *provided* a job as a waitress, she didn't know she had to work 12 hours a day.
- 7 The International Voluntary Service *pays* training to their volunteers for the projects they work on.
- 8 The company *offers* the wages at midday every Friday.

4 Complete the advertisement and letter with these words and phrases. Use the verbs in the correct form.

- look for • build • training • reference • apply for • take part in
• protect • provide • take up • look after • work • build up

The Youth Volunteer Project needs volunteers to
1 different projects abroad this summer.
Would you like to help to 2 the
rainforest in South America, 3 a new
school in Africa or 4 sick children in
Asia? Basic 5 in relevant skills will be
provided, plus accommodation and an allowance.
Write to Susie Banks at the address below. Please
6 the name of someone who can give us
a 7 for you.

Dear Ms Banks

I am writing to 8 a place on the
Youth Volunteer Project this summer. When I leave
school next year, I would like to 9
a career in nursing. I 10 an
opportunity to find 11 with
children and to 12 some experience
before I start a course. Your project in Asia sounds
very interesting.

I am enclosing a reference from my Head Teacher,
Mr Smith.

Yours sincerely

Jenny Green

Comparing pictures

5 Look at these pictures.



Now write answers to these questions about the pictures:

- Are these people having an informal chat or a business conversation? What makes you think this?
- Reading newspaper advertisements is one way of looking for a job. What other ways are there and how effective are they?

Grammar 1

► Grammar reference, page 66

The present perfect continuous

- 6 Complete Cindy's letter to her parents with appropriate verbs in the present perfect continuous.

Mum and Dad

..... a fantastic time here for the
 ten days. We ² in cabins for ten
 days. I ³ a room with three other
 people. We ⁴ everything in the cabin -
 the cooking, cleaning and washing. We've been doing all the
 activities together, too, so we ⁵ our
 teamwork skills a lot and now we're good friends.

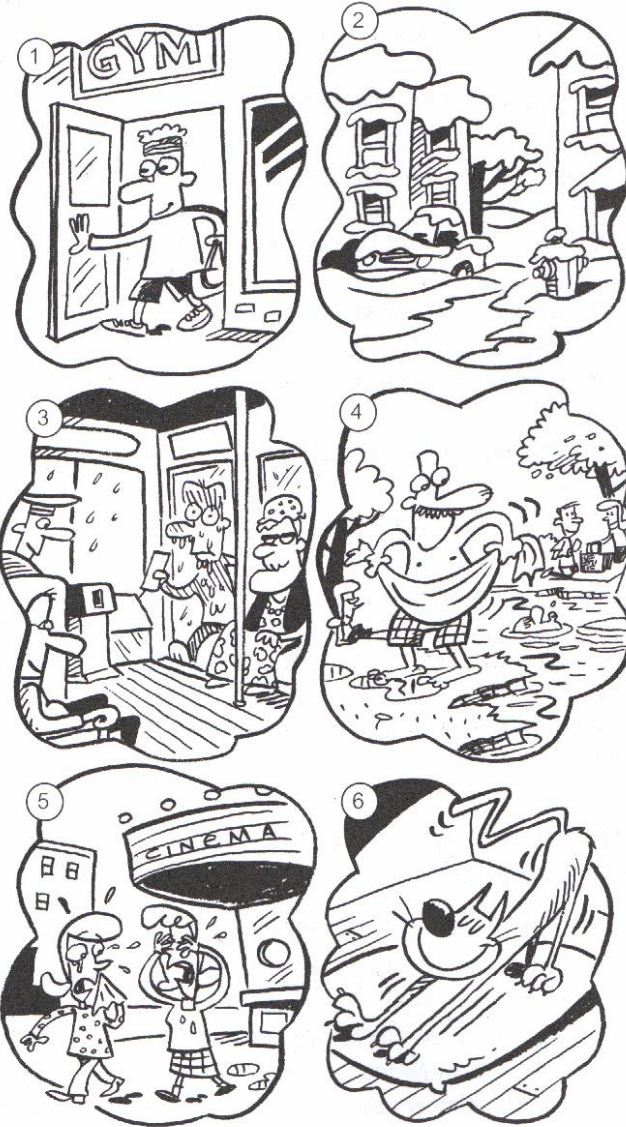
During the trip we've been rafting, caving, backpacking and
 climbing, but the programme's much more than just activities. I
 life-saving skills in the water, and I
 really hard all the time to overcome
 my fear of heights. Everyone ⁶ each
 other which has made it all much easier.

The weather's been good all the time so we ⁷
 all day every day outside, and now we're fit and healthy. I
 about school at all, even though
 I've still got loads of work to do before the term starts in
 September.

See you soon
 Love Cindy

7 Match these prompts with the pictures.

- | | |
|---------------------|-------|
| swim in the lake | ..... |
| sleep all afternoon | ..... |
| snow all night | ..... |
| watch a sad film | ..... |
| work out in the gym | ..... |
| wait in the rain | ..... |



8 Write a sentence to describe what has been happening in each picture.

Example

- He's been working out in the gym.
-
-
-
-
-

The present perfect continuous with *for* or *since*?

9 Write sentences in the present perfect continuous tense with *for* or *since*.

- 1 some governments / try / to protect the environment / twenty years
- 2 you / work / at the TV studios / May?
- 3 Bill / think about / buy a new car / months
- 4 Lesley / not live / Meg's flat / last Christmas
- 5 you / eat / too much / our holiday in March
- 6 we / look forward / to see / you / weeks
- 7 what / you / do / last summer?
- 8 I / not learn / Spanish / very long
- 9 Thomas / write / his History essay / Saturday morning
- 10 you / wait for me / hours?

Grammar tip

We use the present perfect continuous to make an action important e.g. *He's been writing emails to her at work.* We use the present perfect simple to make the result important e.g. *He's written a letter of resignation.*

The present perfect continuous or the present perfect simple?

10 Choose the correct alternative for sentences 1–10.

- 1 *I've been wondering* / *I've wondered* for ages what time you would arrive!
- 2 Mrs Smith *has given* / *has been giving* me some extra help with my Maths for the last year.
- 3 My grandfather *has sent* / *has been sending* me a book for my birthday.
- 4 *Have you been finding* / *Have you found* your card yet?
- 5 How many times *have you seen* / *have you been seeing* the Picasso exhibition at the National Gallery?
- 6 *I've been having* / *I've had* driving lessons since June.
- 7 The family *has moved* / *has been moving* to Paris.
- 8 Bridget *has tried to sell* / *has been trying to sell* the family business for five years.
- 9 We *have been watching* / *have watched* that video three times.
- 10 I'm really tired because *I've been playing* / *I've played* tennis.

Functions

Asking for and giving information

11 Complete this conversation with the prompts in brackets and any other words you need.



Night-time work at Bradley's 24-hour Superstore. Good hourly rate. Phone the Manager Mr Evans on 01445 340490.

Mr Evans Good morning. Mr Evans speaking.

1? (help)

Jim Hello, Mr Evans. My name's Jim Bell. I'm

2 (ring) the advert for night-time work in your superstore.

Mr Evans 3? (know)

Jim Could 4? (tell)

Mr Evans The hours are from 11 p.m. till 7 a.m. on Friday and Saturday nights.

Jim And 5? (rate)

Mr Evans Oh, we offer a good rate – £6.50 per hour.

Jim Is 6? (experience)

Mr Evans No, it isn't necessary to have experience, long as you're polite and can learn to weigh fruit and vegetables quickly, and understand how to accept credit cards.

Jim Right. Would 7 an application form? (possible / send)

Mr Evans Yes, of course. I'll put a form in the post you today. What's your address, Jim?

Giving advice and responding

12 Put these words in the correct order to make phrases giving advice and responding.

Giving advice

1 don't / why / you / (verb) / ?

2 you / (verb) / maybe / could /

3 (verb + -ing) / about / how / ?

Responding

4 do / because ... / I / that / could / never

5 more / it / now / like / that's / !

6 a / idea / but ... / good / that's

Finding a part-time job

- 13 Jane needs a job at the weekends. Read the advertisements and answer questions 1–5.

A Kitchen assistant required at a busy pub Saturday evenings and Sunday lunchtimes. Previous experience required. Telephone Paul on 891134.

B Babysitter needed for Saturday and Sunday mornings. Hours flexible, but must be available for about eight hours each weekend and be responsible and reliable. Phone Barbara on 4455678.

C Care assistant needed at Sunshine Day Centre on Saturdays from 11am to 5pm. Help to serve lunch and talk to the elderly people during the afternoon. No experience necessary, but must be friendly, sociable and patient. Phone Dorothy Clarke on 227036.

Which job ...

- 1 is only on Saturdays?
- 2 suits someone who likes responsibility?
- 3 is most suitable for someone who hasn't had a job before?
- 4 is best for someone who wants to be free during the day on Saturdays?
- 5 is most suitable for someone who is interested in cooking?

- 14 Now complete the conversation between Jane and her mum with the phrases from 12 on page 34.

Mum Look at these ads, Jane. Surely there'll be something here. ¹..... apply for the care assistant's job?

Jane ²..... I don't know what to say to old people.

Mum Don't be silly. You'd be fine. ³..... be a babysitter. It's only in the mornings.

Jane ⁴..... I don't think I'd be very patient with children, and I like to meet up with my friends on Saturday mornings.

Mum ⁵..... working in the kitchen in a pub in the evening and on Sunday, then? That would leave you free during the day on Saturday.

Jane ⁶..... It might be quite fun.

Grammar 2

► Grammar reference, page 66

-ing form after prepositions**Grammar tip**

Remember to use *to* and the *-ing* form after the verb *look forward* e.g. *I have been looking forward to seeing this film for ages.*

- 15 Only one of these sentences is correct. Can you find it and correct the others?

- 1 Trish isn't interested on hearing about Jo's problems.
- 2 Paul isn't good in saving his money.
- 3 Are you looking forward to go to see the play?
- 4 We're fed up at studying for the exams.
- 5 You seem to be very keen on working with children.
- 6 Sam and Jess are tired with doing all the washing up at home.

- 16 Write six sentences about Tony. Use the words and phrases in the table.



keen	at	swim	the new James Bond film
fed up	on	cook	after school every day
good	with	help	a course on the environment
tired	in	play in	lunch on Sundays
interested	to	do	the football team
look forward	of	see	his mother at home

- 1 Tony's keen
- 2 He's fed up
- 3 He's good
- 4 He's tired
- 5 He's interested
- 6 He's looking forward to

-ing form after verbs

- 17 Complete sentences 1–8 with a verb phrase from A and a verb from B. You will need to use two verb phrases twice.

A

- can't help • don't feel like • don't mind • enjoy • fancy
- can't stand

B

- meet • think • go out • come • walk • wait • hear • listen

- 1 I for you until 7.30, but I can't stay any longer than that.
- 2 Lily in the countryside.
- 3 Ben that he has chosen the wrong university course.
- 4 Do you Karen and Mick for a pizza after work?
- 5 My parents bad language on the television.
- 6 We tonight. We'd prefer to stay in.
- 7 Wendy to classical music.
- 8 I to the dentist with you tomorrow.

-ing form before verbs

- 18 Put the -ing forms of these verbs into the correct place in sentences 1–8. Put a capital letter at the beginning of each sentence.

- watch • take • wear • learn • smoke • drink • eat • write
- swim

Example

I swimming

It's a pity that / in the sea can be dangerous because I love it.

- 1 how to play a musical instrument can be very hard work.
- 2 scientists believe the wrong food can damage your brain.
- 3 I can't believe that milk is so good for you.
- 4 a DVD at home is a good way to relax.
- 5 in public places such as restaurants should be stopped.
- 6 my mother says exercise helps you to sleep well.
- 7 a diary is a great way to practise your English.
- 8 in most countries a car seat belt is necessary.

Writing

Writing a CV

- 19 Complete Steven Brown's CV with these words and phrases.

- DJ for The Pits Night Club, Ilford
- Education and qualifications
- Permanent address
- Maths and Geography
- windsurfing, films
- December
- 2002
- British
- 19
- Name

CURRICULUM VITAE

General information

1 : Steven Brown

Age: 2

Nationality: 3

4 : 35 Radcliffe Street,
Hatford, London, N22 4RD

Tel: 020 7525 5997

Email: S.Brown@freemail.com

5

Battersby High School, Hatford

7 GCSEs

'A' levels in 6

Work experience

September 1999–7 2000

Part-time cashier at Lucky's supermarket

January 2001–May 2002

8

June 9–October 2002

DJ on cruise ship 'Mediterranean Star'

Interests

10

Writing a formal letter

- 20 Steven is applying for the job in the advert below. Read the advert, then complete his letter with *for*, *to*, *in*, *at*, *on*, *with* or *of*.

DJ wanted

Experienced DJ needed for north London's newest club. We're going to be the coolest club in town, so if you know the best bands on the dance scene, write to Jake Matheson at Trendz Nightclub, Hatford Mall, London, NE21 2CR.

35 Radcliffe Street
Hatford
London
N22 4RD

Jake Matheson
Trendz Nightclub
Hatford Mall
London
NE21 2CR

13th July 2004

Dear Jake

I am writing ¹..... response ²..... your advertisement ³..... *Entertainment Weekly*. I would like ⁴..... apply ⁵..... the job ⁶..... DJ ⁷..... your club.

I enclose my CV ⁸..... details ⁹..... my qualifications and work experience. As you will see, I have almost two years' experience of working ¹⁰..... clubs and ¹¹..... a cruise ship.

I know the latest dances and all the best bands. Please contact me if you require any further information.

I look forward ¹²..... hearing from you.

Thanks very much.

Steve

- 21 There are three words or phrases which are not suitable for this type of letter. Find them and correct them.

Exam training

Formal letters Remember to use appropriate introductory and ending phrases e.g. Yours sincerely... You should also use full forms in your letter, e.g. I am, do not as well as other formal expressions e.g. I look forward to hearing from you.

Each new idea in your letter should start a new paragraph.

Make sure you leave enough time to read your letter twice and check for grammar and spelling mistakes.

Culture focus

Rag Week

One of the most exciting weeks in the student calendar is 'Rag Week'.

Universities all over

the UK invite

students to

take part in

weird and

wonderful events

organised by their student

union – and all to help a good

cause. At Leeds University for example,

students can hitchhike to Paris, take part

in a fashion show, experience a bungee

jump, or do a fire walk. All the events are

sponsored, and students usually raise

thousands of pounds for charities such as 'Help the

Aged' and 'The Children's Heart Surgery Fund'.

So how did it all start? 'The idea for Rag Week was

originally from America and England,' says Student

Union President Ella Ford. 'Its main aim has always

been to raise money for charity, but it's also a good

way to meet people and have some fun!' And what

are the most popular activities? 'Fun runs and

hitchhiking,' says Ella. 'This year we've been

organising a sponsored hitch to Morocco. The

journey will be 1,600 miles and once students get

there, they'll spend a week teaching English to local children.'

Hitchhiking is one of the harder events, but there

are lots of other ways students can help. In fact

they can do as little or as much as they like, from

helping to run an event like a charity run, to

setting up a completely new challenge. 'You don't

need to have any experience to help with Rag

Week,' says Ella. 'Just some free time, a bit of

imagination and a lot of enthusiasm!'

Read the text and answer the questions.

- 1 What is the main reason for Rag Week?
- 2 How can students benefit from Rag Week activities?
- 3 Which activities do a lot of students do?
- 4 What other ways can students contribute?

Vocabulary

Words connected with sport

1 Put these words into the correct column in the table.

• team • spectator • coach • viewer • player • fan

People who take part in sports	People who watch sports
.....
.....
.....

Which word means more than one person?

2 Choose the correct alternative for sentences 1–10.

- The school football team must *win* / *beat* the next match if they want to get into the final.
- There were over 12,000 *viewers* / *spectators* at the athletics stadium on Saturday.
- I can play tennis quite well, but my coach says he needs to *practise* / *train* me to react faster.
- We felt terrible when the junior team *won* / *beat* us at the weekend.
- Have you *joined* / *taken part in* the basketball club yet?
- More than 50 million *viewers* / *spectators* are expected to watch the next World Cup Final on TV.
- The team didn't *join* / *take part in* the competition because three of their players were ill.
- To play a sport well, you have to *practise* / *train* its main techniques as much as possible.
- I can't come shopping with you. I'm *looking at* / *watching* the World Skiing Championship.
- We played a *game* / *sport* of tennis yesterday afternoon.

Art and the artist

3 Complete the sentences with the words given.

• paint • painting • painter

- Pablo Picasso is probably the most famous of the twentieth century.
- Picasso's best known is called 'Guernica', which you can see in a gallery in Madrid's Prado Museum.
- In 1906, Picasso started to in a completely new style, called Cubism.

• sculptor • sculpture

- Picasso is less well known for his, although he created over 800 pieces.
- As a, he liked to work with materials he found, for example, parts of a bicycle or an old saucepan.

• photograph • photography • photographer

- Some famous pictures of Picasso were taken by the French, Robert Doisneau.
- Doisneau recorded life in Paris through his
- One of Picasso shows the artist sitting at a table with bread rolls for hands!

An art lesson

4 A teacher is talking about a painting to a group of students. Fill the gaps with these words.

• background • drawing • masterpiece • scene • studio
• century • exhibit • draw • style • exhibition

Now this painting is the best work in the ¹ – at least that's my opinion. This is a ² – one of the greatest paintings of the late seventeenth ³ As you can see, it shows a ⁴ from life in the country. Here, at the front, we can see a group of people celebrating the end of the harvest. But in the ⁵, there are some workers still in the fields to remind us how hard farming is. This artist always did quite a lot of ⁶ before he started to paint. And even once he started painting, he would stop to ⁷ something, before using colour and effects – look at the lines we can still see here. Apparently, the floor of his ⁸ was always covered in paper with his early ideas for a new picture. His colour and detail are quite brilliant. He influenced many other artists, who tried to copy his ⁹ Before we look at the next ¹⁰, let's spend a minute enjoying this beautiful work.

Comparing pictures



5 Write answers to these questions about the pictures:

- Where do you prefer to see paintings? Why?
- What other areas of culture can you think of and which of them are you most interested in? Why?

Grammar 1

Grammar reference, page 67

The past perfect

6 Complete sentences 1–8 with the verbs in brackets in the past perfect.

- I (already see) the film, so I turned down Beth's invitation to see it with her.
- The postman (take) the letters before Ben put his form in the letter box.
- Sophie (already tell) Mark about the meeting before it was cancelled.
- I (never experience) the thrill of rafting before I tried it on my holiday.
- The children (not eat) any lunch before they went to the football match.
- (you ask) the boss about promotion before he told you to leave?
- We've got you a little present, but until the last day we (not buy) any souvenirs at all.
- Chris (already decide) to buy the car before he saw it.

7 Number these actions in the correct order. Write 1 and 2 in the correct boxes.

Example

1

2

When Sue saw her brother at the airport, he ran to meet her.

2

1

Sue's brother arrived late as there had been a technical problem on the plane.

☐☐

1 When I got to the library, it had already closed.

☐☐

2 When I saw Dave, he offered me a lift home.

☐☐

3 Dad had decided not to accept the job when he opened the letter.

☐☐

4 When Pete found the little cat, he took it home with him.

☐☐

5 After the thief had taken Anna's handbag, she went to the police station.

☐☐

6 When we arrived at the hotel, they had given our room to some other guests.

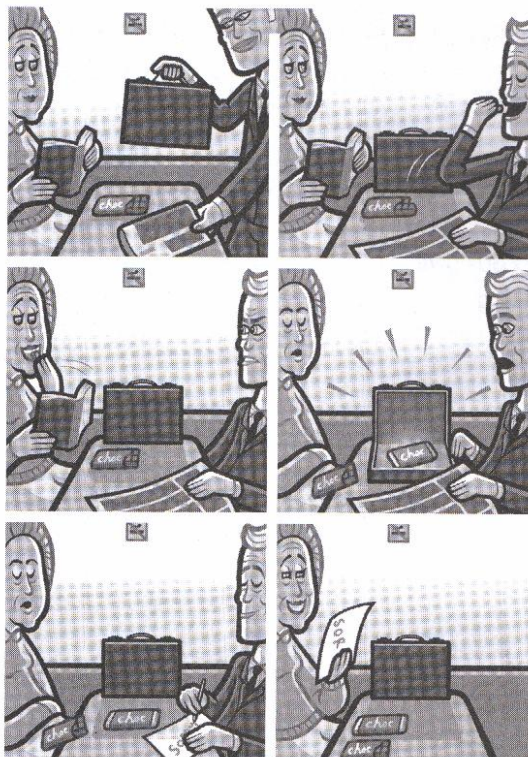
The past simple or the past perfect?

Grammar tip

We use the past perfect to talk about finished past actions. We often use it with the past simple to show which past action happened first e.g. *We left home after we **had switched off** all the lights.*

The past perfect is the past form of the present perfect.

8 Put the verbs in brackets into the past simple or past perfect tense to complete the story.



Danny was travelling home last night on the train. He
 1 (buy) some chocolate before he
 2 (get on) the train because he
 3 (be) hungry, so he 4
 (start) to eat it. The woman sitting opposite him
 5 (break off) a piece of chocolate for
 herself and then she went to sleep. Danny 6 (be)
 very angry. When the train 7 (start) to
 slow down for Danny's station, he 8
 (open) his briefcase to put his newspaper back and
 9 (see) a bar of chocolate inside. He
 suddenly 10 (realise) he
 11 (eat) the other passenger's chocolate.
 He 12 (be) very embarrassed. When the
 woman 13 (wake up) she
 14 (see) the new chocolate bar on the
 table and the note Danny 15 (write) to
 say sorry. She 16 (laugh) because the
 man 17 (look) so angry when she
 18 (take) a piece of her own chocolate.

Functions

Doing a survey

- 9 Maria is doing a class survey about adventure sports. Put these words into the correct order to make questions for the survey.

- 1 you / tried / adventure / what / sports / have
What?
- 2 go / did / rafting / you / when
When?
- 3 been / long / cycling / have / how / you
How?
- 4 you / climbing / why / like / do
Why?
- 5 this / what / for / you / need / sport / wear / to / do
What?
- 6 any / do / give / you / have / about / advice / to / us / trekking
Do?

Exam training

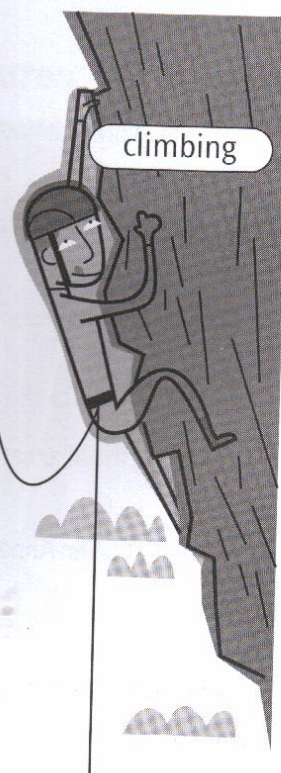
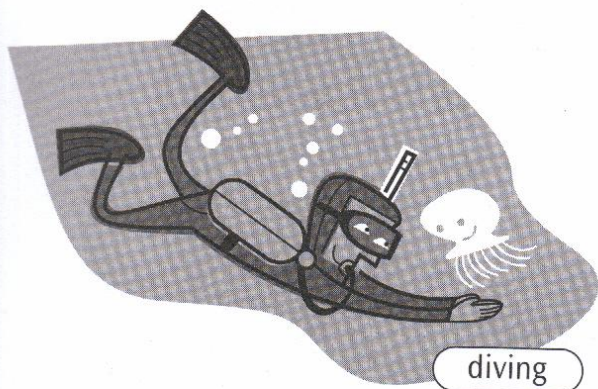
Writing a story When you are telling a story, remember that you need to use the past tense. Try to use a variety of verbs when you are reporting speech, not just say, tell and ask.

Reporting events

- 10 Read Maria's report of a class survey and complete gaps 1–6 with these phrases.

- asked people questions • reported • We wanted to find out
- The conclusion we drew • They claimed • We discovered

'Today I'm going to tell you about our survey. I whether the class has tried adventure sports, so we about five different sports. that most people have been driving, trekking or mountain biking. In fact, ten people in the class go trekking regularly, and twelve people go cycling. Three people in the class have been rafting on holiday. it was really exciting. Only one person has ever been diving. He it was difficult but amazing. was that our class likes adventure.'



Grammar 2

► Grammar reference, page 67

will, probably and definitely

- 11** Rewrite these sentences, adding *probably* or *definitely* to show how possible you think the event is. Write another sentence which gives an explanation.

Example

It will snow tonight.

It will probably snow tonight. It's very cold and the sky is dark.

- 1 I will work harder next term.
.....
- 2 We will visit friends in England in the summer.
.....
- 3 Our class will take part in the school sports competition.
.....
- 4 My dad will look for a new job next year.
.....
- 5 My family will move house in the near future.
.....
- 6 I will be tired at the weekend.
.....
- 7 The letter will arrive tomorrow.
.....
- 8 My team will win the match on Saturday.
.....

may, might or will / won't?

- 2** Match sentences 1–10 with their meanings a–c.

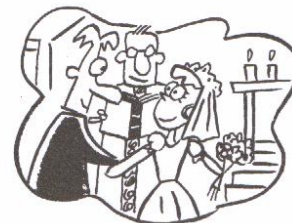
- a This is certain.
- b It is possible that this will happen.
- c This is certain *not* to happen.

- 1 Our basketball team may win the schools championship this year.
- 2 There won't be time on Saturday to go to the beach.
.....
- 3 I might get a new car soon.
- 4 The coach of the football team will talk to us before the match.
- 5 The swimming team won't win the match tomorrow. Several of them are ill this week.
- 6 Mike will be able to swim again next week.
- 7 We might get to the final this year.
- 8 Emma may have a new tennis coach next year.
- 9 We won't visit our cousins this weekend – they're going away.
- 10 The bank might offer you a job.

could, may, might and will**Grammar tip**

We use the modal forms *may*, *might* and *could* with the verb to describe possibilities in the future e.g. *I could get a take-away tonight.* (NOT can). We use *will/won't* when we are more sure about something e.g. *He won't be at the party – he's going away tonight.*

- 13** Write sentences about Harry's future. Use the words and the information in the pictures.

**might****may****will****could****might****will****may****could****Example**

Harry might work in an office.

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7

Writing

Planning an informal letter

14 Read the task and the letter. Complete the notes the writer made to plan the letter.

You have received a letter from your English friend telling you when he/she is going to visit you. Write a letter giving some information about what you've planned for his/her visit, and:

- confirm the dates and offer to meet him/her
- explain your plans for the visit
- suggest he/she brings suitable clothes or equipment
- ask him/her to get you some things you want from England.

Do not write an address. The letter should be 120–150 words long.

- meet at airport
- rock festival, get tickets,
- , shorts, swimming trunks
- get some of that chocolate I liked,

Now complete the letter using the notes you made.

Dear Mike

It was great to hear from you. I'm so pleased that you're coming to stay on 12th June for a week. I'll come to the airport to meet you.

..... Cycling is a good way to see our town and area. There are paths through the woods and near the lakes. You can borrow my brother's bike.

It'll be warm in June, so you won't need to bring a coat.

..... Could you do me a favour?

..... And could you bring a copy of that music magazine you buy each month?

Looking forward to seeing you soon.

Opening and closing an informal letter

15 Unscramble these phrases and write them in the correct column.

- for letter your thanks • touch in keep • you hear to hope from
- I'm long so written sorry for haven't I • my parents to give your regards • hear from it to you was great

Opening phrases	Closing phrases

Including required information

16 Read the exam task below. Then read the sentences from the letter on page 43 and decide which section (a, b, c or d) they come from. Remember this is an informal letter.

You have won some tickets for a sports event in your region. Write a letter to your English-speaking friend and include this information:

- apologise for not writing for so long and explain why (a)
- tell him/her about the tickets and talk about when and where the event is (b)
- invite him/her to go with you, and mention other attractions near the event (c)
- make a suggestion about the best way to get to the event and suggest a place to meet (d)

Do not write an address. The letter should be 120–150 words long.

Dear Kate

- 1 The skiing competitions are held in Innsbruck, the big ski resort.
- 2 I would meet you and we could get a train from there to Innsbruck.
- 3 They're on Saturday 26th March.
- 4 I had flu a couple of months ago and was off school for two weeks. I've had to work really hard to do all the work I missed.
- 5 I've got some good news. While I was ill, I entered a magazine competition. The other day a letter arrived saying I had won two tickets to watch the skiing championships.
- 6 The best way to get there is to fly to Vienna.
- 7 I'm so sorry I haven't written for ages.
- 8 Why don't you come and see the championships with me? There are lots of historic buildings to visit in the town.

I do hope you'll come. Write soon and let me know.



- 17 Now write parts 1–8 in the correct order to make the complete letter.

Writing an informal letter

- 18 Now read the exam task again and write your own letter. First plan your letter by making notes. Write your letter then check you have included all the information required. Remember to use the correct style.

Culture focus

Air Jordan

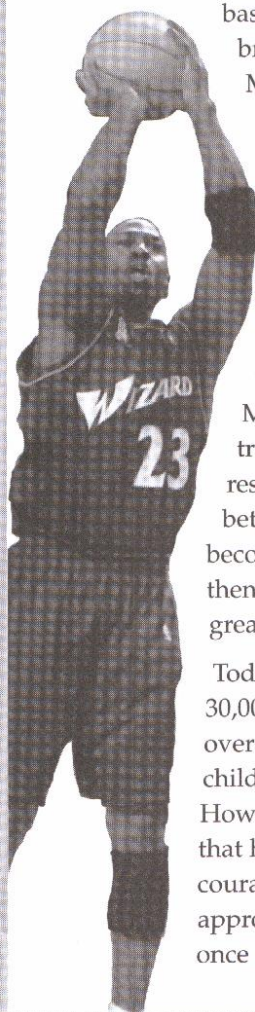
Michael Jordan is one of the most talented athletes in history. He's won six NBA titles, he's had sports shoes named after him, he's even starred in a Hollywood movie. Jordan is an international superstar. But success for Michael Jordan was never a matter of luck. It was always a matter of talent and hard work.

Michael Jordan was born in Brooklyn, New York, in 1963. He was the fourth of five children, so he learned to compete young. As a child, Michael was very athletic. He played baseball, basketball and football, but his favourite sport was baseball. However, this soon

changed when he started playing basketball with his older and taller brother Larry. Larry kept on beating Michael when they played together. Unsurprisingly, Michael didn't like losing, so he worked hard to become a better player.

Jordan's basketball gradually improved, but in 1978 he suffered a big disappointment. He was dropped from his High School basketball team! However, Michael didn't give up. Instead he trained harder and longer, and as a result was soon playing again. 'The better I got, the better I wanted to become,' he said later. Nobody knew then that Jordan would become the greatest player of all time.

Today Michael Jordan has scored over 30,000 points in basketball games all over the world. Over 50% of American children have voted him their idol. However it's not just his basketball skills that have made Jordan popular; it's his courage, determination and positive approach to life. 'I can accept failure,' he once said, 'but I can't accept not trying.'



Read the text and answer the questions.

- 1 What is the secret of Michael Jordan's success?
- 2 Which sport did Jordan prefer when he was a child?
- 3 Why did Jordan start to play more basketball?
- 4 Why do people admire Michael Jordan?

Vocabulary

The services

1 Match the people to the service they work in.

People	Service
pilot	fire and rescue service
sailor	air force
fire fighter	police
paramedic	army
police officer	navy
soldier	ambulance service

Crime – who does what?

2 Answer the questions with these words.

- the jury • the witness • the detective • the suspect
- the criminal • the judge • the victim

- Who does the crime?
- Who tries to find out who did the crime?
- Who do the police think did the crime?
- Who sees the crime?
- Who is injured or hurt in the crime?
- Who decides what the punishment is?
- Who decides if a person is guilty or not?

3 Complete the sentences with these verbs in the correct form.

- investigate • give • arrest • find • accuse • commit
- sentence

- The police a suspect last night in connection with the attack.
- In court this morning, the witness evidence against the woman charged with stealing \$2m.
- In her statement to the police last night, the victim her manager of lying to protect himself.
- The judge will the man in court next week.
- Reports say that a criminal a crime somewhere in the country every six minutes.
- After ten hours of discussion, the jury the woman not guilty.
- The detective who is the crime made a statement on TV this afternoon.

Emergencies

4 Complete the text with these words.

- police • injured • emergency • fire and rescue service
- traffic • medical • ambulance service • cars

When there's a road accident someone calls the
 1 services. Once they arrive, the
 2 start to control the 3
 at the scene. It is the responsibility of the
 4 to cut people out of their
 5 if necessary and to make sure there is
 no risk of fire from spilt petrol. Immediate emergency
 6 treatment is given by the
 7 who will then take 8
 people to hospital.

5 Choose the best word.

In ¹peaceful / peace time, people who work in the services often provide help after a big natural disaster, either in their own countries or ²foreign / abroad. The first ³thing / event they do is to try to find people who are ⁴trapped / locked, by fallen buildings, for example. It might be important to move survivors away from the disaster area. These people will need temporary ⁵accommodation / houses and some very basic items, because they may have no ⁶personal / individual possessions with them. The rescue workers will arrange for blankets and clothes to be given ⁷out / up. Food and water will also be ⁸provided / given.

Comparing pictures

6 Look at these pictures.



Now write answers to these questions about the pictures:

- Are these people training or involved in a real emergency? What makes you think this?
- What sort of qualities do you need to work in the emergency services?

Grammar 1

► Grammar reference, page 67

The first conditional

Grammar tip

We use the first conditional to talk about something which is a possibility in the future e.g. *If I see her at the station, I'll give her the message.* (It is possible that I will see her). Remember to use the present tense in the *if* clause NOT *will*. We usually follow the *if* clause with a comma.

7 Put the verbs in brackets in the correct form to make first conditional sentences. Add a comma in the correct place if necessary.

- If it (snow) at the weekend we (make) a snowman.
- Nina (marry) Steve if he (ask) her on Valentine's Day.
- If we (win) the match today we (play) in the final next week.
- If Jack (not work) harder he (fail) the exam.
- Paul (be) really angry if you (not tell) him the truth.
- You (not pass) the exam if you (not work) a bit harder.
- If they (not come) to see us today they (come) tomorrow?
- If Jim (be) late home tonight we (not go) to the funfair in town.

8 Correct the mistakes in sentences 1–8. All the sentences contain one mistake.

Example

finishes

If Richard ~~will finish~~ his homework by eight o'clock, he will go out tonight.

- If it's sunny tomorrow, we go to the beach.
- If we will get a dog, will you look after it?
- If Jack doesn't drive more carefully, he fails the driving test.
- If Judith doesn't find her car keys in the next ten minutes, she has to take the bus to work.
- Will you go to the football match on Saturday if it won't rain?
- Sophie goes to work tomorrow if she feels better.
- I won't come with you tomorrow if my brother will visit me.
- If we get back late from the concert tonight, we are very quiet.

9 Complete sentences 1–6 with the endings a–f.

- If I go shopping on Saturday, I'll buy ...
- If Sue doesn't go out with Guy tonight, he'll think ...
- If you find my purse in your car, will you ...
- If we win the tournament, we'll go out ...
- If your parents aren't here by five o'clock, we'll go ...
- If Ben accepts the new job, he'll have to ...

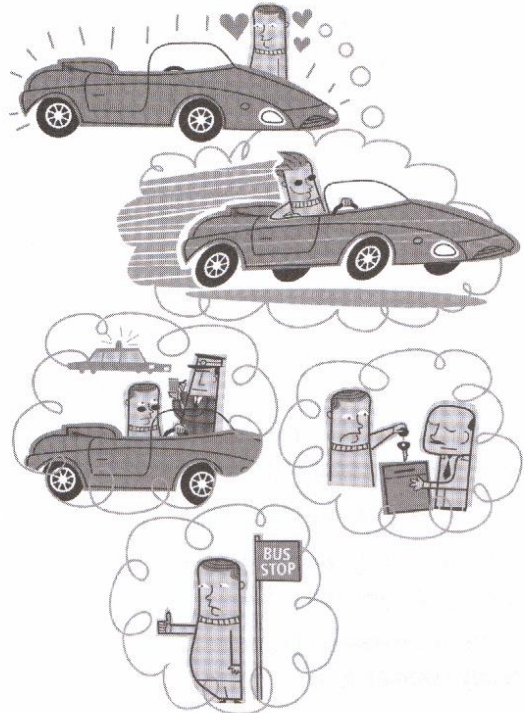
- to the cinema without them.
- a new winter coat.
- work a lot harder.
- she doesn't like him any more.
- give me a ring?
- and celebrate tonight.

The second conditional

Grammar tip

The second conditional describes an unlikely situation in the future. We use *if* + the past simple in one clause, and *would* + infinitive in the other e.g. *If I wanted to go to France, I would start learning French.* (It is unlikely that I will want to go to France).

10 Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets in the second conditional.



- If I the car, I drive very fast. (buy / be able to)
- If I very fast, the police me. (drive / stop)
- If the police me, I my driving licence. (stop / lose)
- If I my driving licence, I a car. (lose / not need)

- 11** Make sentences in the second conditional. Use these prompts and words of your own.

Example

win £1,000 / spend ...

If I won £1,000, I'd spend it on clothes.

- 1 meet a famous pop star / ask him/her ...

- 2 be a singer / sing with ...

- 3 can have any job in the world / be ...

- 4 see a robbery / tell ...

- 5 have a video camera / film ...

- 6 win the lottery / buy ...

The first or second conditional?

- 12** Choose the correct verb forms in sentences 1–8.

- 1 If you **a** saw / see Karen, **b** will you ask / do you ask her to call me?
- 2 My parents **a** would buy / will buy a new house if they **b** had / would have enough money.
- 3 Henry **a** goes / will go to university if he **b** passed / passes all his exams.
- 4 I **a** would leave / will leave my job, if I **b** will win / won a lot of money.
- 5 If Mark **a** won't like / doesn't like the CD, the shop **b** will change / change it for him.
- 6 I **a** would tell / told you the truth if I **b** knew / know it.
- 7 Anna **a** would give up / will give up smoking if you **b** will give / gave her £250.
- 8 If they **a** increased / increase the price of the car, we **b** buy / won't buy it.

- 13** Match the statement under each pair of sentences with one of the sentences, a or b.

- 1 **a** If you see Karen, will you ask her to call me?
b If you saw Karen, would you ask her to call me?
It is quite possible that you will see Karen.
- 2 **a** My parents will buy a new house in the summer if they have enough money.
b My parents would buy a new house in the summer if they had enough money.
It is unlikely that my parents will have enough money in the summer.
- 3 **a** If Mark didn't like the CD, the shop would change it for him.
b If Mark doesn't like the CD, the shop will change it for him.
It is unlikely that Mark won't like the CD.
- 4 **a** If they increased the price of the car, we wouldn't buy it.
b If they increase the price of the car, we won't buy it.
It is quite possible that they will increase the price of the car.

Functions

Discussing topics

- 14** Number the lines of this conversation in the correct order.

- A** **Jim** Oh that's just common sense. Something might fall on you.
- B** **Jane** I don't think so. I'm sure most people think about whether to walk under a ladder or not.
- C** ...!.... **Jim** I think it's stupid to be worried about good or bad luck.
- D** **Jane** Maybe you're right, but what do you think about breaking a mirror? Most people think that's unlucky.



Making your story more interesting

15 Complete Maria's story by writing phrases a-e in the gaps.

- a What could I do?
- b Poor Gran, she was really upset!
- c it turned out
- d You'll never guess what happened to me yesterday
- e You're not going to believe what I had to do.

Maria ¹, just before the French test.

Jane What?

Maria Well, I went to see my gran at lunchtime.

Jane Oh, yes.

Maria Well, we went out into her garden to look at the flowers. Suddenly the breeze blew the back door shut. We were locked out.

Jane Oh no! And you hadn't got a key?

Maria No, and Gran hadn't got her key either.

²

Jane What did you do?

Maria ³ I didn't want to break in, so we went to see if her neighbours were in. They have a key.

Jane Were they at home?

Maria No, they weren't. And it was a quarter to two and the French test was at two.

Jane What happened?

Maria ⁴ I couldn't leave her there! I brought her to school and she sat inside until we finished the test and then I took her home with me. And

⁵ that her neighbours were in all the time, they just didn't hear the doorbell!

17 Complete the conversation between Jenny and Anna using the phrases from 15 and the pictures.



Jenny You'll never guess ¹

Anna ²

Jenny Well, my neighbours are on holiday. I was ³ when I saw a man leaving their house. He ⁴

Anna ⁵

Jenny What ⁶?

⁷ I was really upset.

Anna Poor you!

Jenny But you're ⁸ two days later. The ⁹ He had ¹⁰

6 Are these statements about Maria's story true or false? Write Yes or No.

- 1 Maria went to visit her gran after school.
- 2 The door shut while Maria and her gran were in the garden.
- 3 The neighbours didn't have a key.
- 4 Maria didn't get to her French test at two o'clock.
- 5 Maria's gran went to Maria's house during the French test.

Grammar 2

► Grammar reference, page 67

should, shouldn't and ought to

Grammar tip

Should and ought to + infinitive show that we think something is a good idea e.g. You **ought to** go to the dentist regularly. Remember that we don't use *to* after *should*, but we do use it after *ought*.

18 Complete the article with *should*, *shouldn't* or *ought to* and one of these verbs.

• miss • be • take (x2) • see • pay (x2)



No visit to Egypt is complete without a visit to the Pyramids at Giza. These ancient buildings have astonished and fascinated experts and visitors for centuries.

To get there, you ¹..... a taxi, but don't let the driver charge you too much. You ²..... more than ten Egyptian pounds. If you're more adventurous, you ³..... the bus – the 930 is probably the best. When you get off the bus near the site, you ⁴..... careful with your bag and camera. Keep everything close to you all the time.

While you're there, you ⁵..... all the main sights. These are the Great Pyramid of Cheops, the Sphinx and the Solar Boat Museum. If you're fit, you ⁶..... a bit extra to go inside the Great Pyramid, but don't be surprised if your legs ache in the morning.

If you've got time, you ⁷..... the Sound and Light show, which takes place every evening.

Writing

Answering a questionnaire

19 You have been on a two-day trip to Uluru while visiting Australia. You have been asked to complete a short questionnaire. Write answers in full sentences using these notes. Think about what verb form you will use in answer to each question.

- 1 organised tour, opportunity to learn about Aborigines' connection with the rock
- 2 very informative, understand more than just a tourist sight, knowledgeable speaker, well-presented
- 3 comfortable bus, hotel OK, poor vegetarian food
- 4 better food, add an extra day – it all felt very rushed

Discover Australia



Please take a few minutes to answer these questions about your trip to ensure that we can continue to offer the best to our clients.

- 1 Why did you choose a Discover Australia trip?
.....
- 2 Please tell us what you thought about the talks on Aboriginal history and culture.
.....
- 3 What is your opinion of the travel arrangements, accommodation and food?
.....
- 4 Are there any improvements we could make to the tour?
.....

Correct the mistakes

- 20 Find and correct six mistakes in each of the short notices.

FOUND

A dark brown ladies coat is left in Lecture Hall 2 in the Wenesday morning. Are some keys and a lipstick in the pockets. It now is in the secretary's office in the Ground Floor – open from 9.30 a.m. to 3.30 p.m.

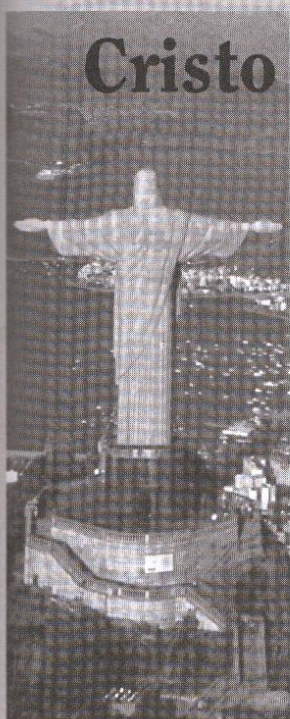
Film club party



- You are invite to meet the film-makers of future!
- Don't miss the 'film of the year' competition.
- Vote on your favourit film.
- Watch extracts from club member's own video projects.
- Friday 3th September at 8 p.m. in Room 15.

Culture focus

Cristo Redentor



The city of Rio, with its 75 miles of perfect coastline, is known as 'Cidade Maravilhosa' or the Marvellous City. Over ten million Brazilians live there and every year, tourists from around the world visit for 'Carnaval', a festival of parades and partying.

However, the first thing people see when they arrive in Rio isn't the colourful people, the carnival parades or the beach. What they notice is the huge statue of Christ on Corcovado mountain. High above the city of Rio, 'Cristo Redentor', or Christ the Redeemer, is one of the most famous statues in the world.

Work on the statue first started in 1921. It was built by an engineer called Heitor da Silva Costa, and took

five years to complete. Cristo Redentor celebrated 100 years of Brazilian independence and was paid for by local churches.

Over the years, many tourists and pilgrims have visited the statue. However, in December 1999, it had a different visitor. Felix Baumgartner, an extreme sportsman, climbed the 30-metre statue, then parachuted off one of Christ's hands. It was one of the shortest and most dangerous parachute jumps ever performed, and appeared in newspapers all over the world. Many Brazilians were angry about the jump and criticised Baumgartner. They thought it was disrespectful, and security around the statue was increased.

Fortunately, today people can still enjoy the views from the statue. From the observation deck, you can see the whole of Rio – from Ipanema Beach to the thick tropical rain forest – and continue to admire the 'Cidade Maravilhosa'.

Read the text and answer these questions.

- 1 What things is Rio famous for?
- 2 Why was Cristo Redentor built?
- 3 What did Felix Baumgartner do?
- 4 How did people react?

- 21 Look at this note and match the mistakes to the list 1–6 to show some of the kinds of mistakes students make. Then correct the note.

Dave

Did you see may purse? I think I left her in the your room on Tuesday. It's got my student ID card and many money in it. Please phone to me to tell me if you've seen it.

Thanks

Kate

- 1 Object pronoun
- 2 Article
- 3 Countable and uncountable
- 4 Preposition
- 5 Grammatical tense
- 6 Spelling

Exam training

Checking your work Always remember to allow a few minutes to re-read what you have written, check that you have included all the necessary information, and check for mistakes in spelling, grammar and punctuation.



Vocabulary

Words connected with travel

1 Complete the article with these verbs in the correct form.

- catch • get off • get on • land • park • ride • miss • get into
• take • drive

See Paris in 24 hours



Don't say you haven't got enough time to get away for a day. You need only 24 hours to experience the highlights of Paris. Join us for an unforgettable day and night in this beautiful city.

Here's how we do it.

Meet us at the airport for your outward flight. We'll
1 the 12.00 plane, arriving in Paris at
12.45, and 2 the train straight into the
centre of Paris. After a splendid three-course lunch in a
restaurant on the banks of the River Seine, we'll
3 our tour bus and spend three hours
exploring the city, seeing the sights and landmarks for which
the city is famous. During the tour, there'll be plenty of
opportunities to 4 the bus and take photos.
There'll be a half-hour stop at the Eiffel Tower, when the
bus will 5 nearby and wait for us. Then
we'll take you to your hotel. In the evening we'll have dinner
in the charming artists' square in Montmartre. The next
morning, after breakfast, you are free to stroll round the
boulevards or perhaps hire a bike for an hour to
6 round the beautiful parks and gardens. If
you're not feeling so energetic, you could 7 a
taxi and 8 round the Bois de Boulogne. We
meet again at 10.30 to take you to the airport – don't
9 the bus! The return flight
10 at 12.00 – exactly 24 hours after you left.

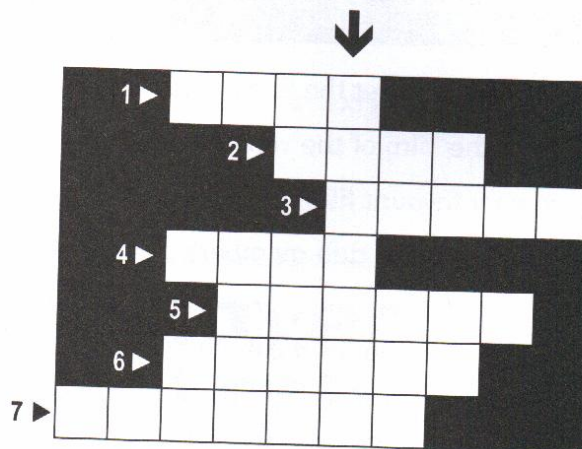
Travel nouns

2 Choose the correct alternative for sentences 1–8.

- 1 Have a great *trip* / *travel* to Australia!
- 2 How was the *flight* / *sightseeing* to Las Vegas?
- 3 I took lots of photos during the bike *journey* / *ride*.
- 4 Lucy wants to leave her job and be a *trip* / *travel* writer.
- 5 The holiday *package* / *journey* included two nights in a luxury hotel and all our meals.
- 6 There's plenty of time for *travel* / *sightseeing*, so take your camera.
- 7 It's a long *journey* / *package* by bus and it can be very uncomfortable.
- 8 Visitors can take a *trip* / *tour* of the museum with a trained guide.

Travel word puzzle

3 Complete the word puzzle with words connected with travelling. Use the clues below.



- 1 'How was your ... to Thailand?
 - 2 the opposite of *take off*
 - 3 You can ... a bus, train or plane.
 - 4 When you stop driving your car and want to leave it, you ... it.
 - 5 the noun which means *moving from place to place*
 - 6 Welcome on board the plane. We wish you a very pleasant ...
 - 7 the noun which means *going from one place to another*
- 4 What is the word reading down from ↓? Use it with the words below to make a sentence.
- holiday / year / we / last / to / won / Florida / a
-

Independent travel

5 Complete the tips using these words.

• plan • fill • cross • hire • read • keep

Six tips for driving abroad

- 1 If you a car, make sure you are well insured.
- 2 Make sure you to the speed limits – on-the-spot fines can be very high.
- 3 up with petrol whenever you get the chance.
- 4 Get some good maps and make sure one of you can a map.
- 5 your route before you set off.
- 6 Have all your papers ready when you a border.

Comparing pictures

6 Look at these pictures.



Now write answers to these questions about the pictures:

- 1 Are these people on a package holiday or not? What makes you think this?
- 2 If you could visit any place in the UK or the USA, where would you go and why?

Grammar 1

► Grammar reference, page 68

Reporting questions

7 Complete the reported questions. Use *if* or a question word. Remember to use the correct personal pronouns.

Grammar tip

When we report what somebody asked, we change the pronoun, the word order and the verb tense. Remember that we use *if*, not a question word, in a yes/no question.

Example

'Is your mum at work?' Mark asked Jane.
Mark asked Jane *if her mum was at work*.
'How old is your puppy?' Sue asked Adam.
Sue asked Adam *how old his puppy was*.

- 1 'Do you like skiing?' the instructor asked the students.
The instructor asked the students
- 2 'Are you vegetarian?' Mrs Bradley asked Karl.
Mrs Bradley asked Karl
- 3 'When are you going on the Geography trip?' our French teacher asked us.
Our French teacher asked us
- 4 'Have you lived in Berlin for a long time?' he asked me.
He asked me
- 5 'Where do you go to school?' Jeff asked the girl.
Jeff asked the girl
- 6 'Are you scared of spiders?' David asked the girls.
David asked the girls
- 7 'How many brothers have you got?' she asked Martin.
She asked Martin
- 8 'How far is it to the sports centre?' Mike asked the trainer.
Mike asked the trainer
- 9 'Do you want to see a film?' Margaret asked Pete.
Margaret asked Pete
- 10 'Did you have a good holiday?' Alex asked his parents.
Alex asked his parents
- 11 'Why are you leaving the school?' Anita asked me.
Anita asked me

Reporting statements

8 Complete these reported statements with the verb in the correct tense.

- 'I work as a lifeguard at the swimming pool.'
Mike said that he as a lifeguard at the swimming pool.
- 'I live at 3426 Westlake Court.'
Karen told me that she at 3426 Westlake Court.
- 'We're staying with Ron's parents.'
We told the boys that we with Ron's parents.
- 'I didn't see any lions or tigers on the safari.'
Emma said she any lions or tigers on the safari.
- 'They didn't enjoy meeting Trevor's parents.'
Annie said they meeting Trevor's parents.
- 'The team has played lots of matches in bad weather.'
Gary said that the team lots of matches in bad weather.
- 'I'll post the letter.'
Liz said she the letter.
- 'They won't want to travel overnight.'
Rob said they to travel overnight.

Spot the mistake

9 A word is missing from each of these reported questions. Add it in the correct place.

Example

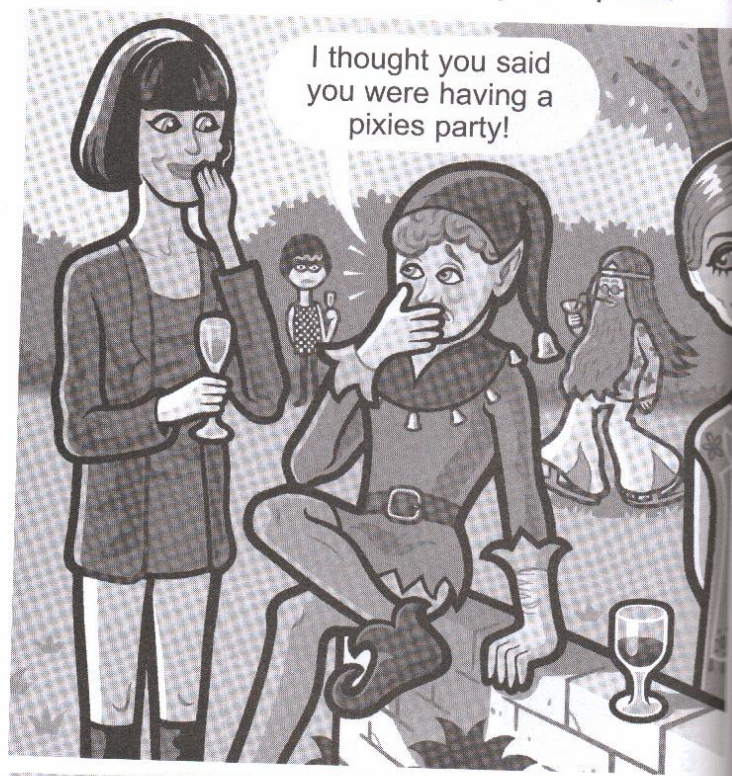
'Where did you put the TV guide?' Steve asked Alison.

Steve asked Alison ^{where} she had put the TV guide.

- 'Did you have a good weekend?' Kay asked Debra.
Kay asked Debra if had had a good weekend.
- 'Are you coming to the party on Saturday?' Dan asked Beth.
Dan asked Beth she was coming to the party on Saturday.
- 'When did you get back from your holiday?' our neighbours asked us.
Our neighbours asked us when we had back from our holiday.
- 'Have you seen the register?' the teacher asked me.
The teacher asked me if I seen the register.
- 'Can I have a portion of chips?' Will asked the waiter.
Will asked the waiter he could have a portion of chips.
- 'I don't know your email address.' Ben told Paula.
Ben told Paula he know her email address.

Using reported speech

10 Complete the story with the verbs in the correct form. Be careful! Several of them are in reported speech.



Last year we ¹..... (want) to have a fancy dress party – you know, the type of party where you ²..... (choose) a theme and everyone wears clothes which relate to that theme. We ³..... (decide) to have a Sixties party and we called our friends and ⁴..... (ask) them if they ⁵..... (can) find clothes from the 1960s. I spoke to our friend Pete, who is a little deaf. I ⁶..... (tell) him that we ⁷..... (have) a fancy dress party and he ⁸..... (say) that it ⁹..... (be) a wonderful idea. I said that it ¹⁰..... (take place) next Saturday evening and I told him the theme. He asked me if I ¹¹..... (be) sure about the theme, which I thought was a bit strange. Anyway, he said he ¹²..... (look forward to) finding a costume. The day of the party ¹³..... (arrive) and our friends ¹⁴..... (come) in amazing clothes from the Sixties – it was great. But then Pete arrived, and he ¹⁵..... (wear) a really strange costume. I asked him what kind of costume he ¹⁶..... (wear) and he said it ¹⁷..... (be) a pixie costume. Then I realised – Pete thought that I ¹⁸..... (say) 'a pixies party', not 'a sixties party'!

Functions

Planning a holiday

- 11 Jane and Jim are talking about where to go to for a weekend away. Complete their conversation with the phrases below. You don't need to use them all.

• I'd like • I prefer • But this (one) is more ... than • I'd rather
• I don't mind • It looks • We could

Jim Look at this! A night going round the clubs in Madrid. 1 great!

Jane 2 see Madrid in the daytime.
You'd miss all the beautiful sights at night.

Jim That's not the idea. 3 to
experience staying out all night where it's warm.

Jane 4 go to Venice for a
weekend. I'm sure there are nightclubs there too.

Jim Yes, of course there are. 5
going to Venice, but it's a bit expensive.

Jane I suppose so.

Jim Now here's the one I think 6
Mountain biking down an Italian volcano.

Jane OK, you're on. Bet I get to the bottom first.

Booking a holiday

- 12 Jim's booking the weekend to Italy. Number the lines of his phone conversation with the travel agent in the correct order.

A **Agent** The bike and cycling gear – that's waterproof clothing and a helmet, food on the day of the ride, hotel, transport and insurance.

B **Jim** Yes, that's OK, we can go that weekend. Could you tell me exactly what's included in the price?

C **Agent** Of course; that'll cost £600.

D **Jim** Is it possible the weekend after next?

E **Agent** Certainly. When would you like to go?

F **Jim** Hello, I'd like to book a weekend's mountain biking in Italy.

G **Agent** That's the 14th and 15th. Let me have a look. I'm afraid that's not available, but you could go the following weekend.

H **Jim** Right. Can I pay by credit card? I'd like to book for two people.

I **Agent** Good morning, Getaway Travel, how may I help you?

Holiday adverts

- 13 Decide which advert goes with which description. Write A, B, C or D in boxes 1–8.

Romance in Venice 

Treat yourself to an unforgettable weekend in a delightful hotel close to the centre of this magical city. Flights and a trip on a gondola are included in the price – only £350 per person.

Weekend cruise on the Norwegian fjords.

Comfortable accommodation on board our small cruise ship. Lectures on the Norwegian coastline from our resident expert. £400 per person for three nights.

Party-time in Madrid

Spend a night exploring the club scene in Madrid. Visit five different clubs. Price includes return air tickets and entry to the clubs. £200 per person.

Mountain bike down a volcano!

Two-day trip to southern Italy to cycle down Europe's steepest and most exciting volcano. Cycling gear and bikes provided. £300 per person. Includes insurance.

This holiday involves sleeping on the water. 1 ☐

The organizers of this holiday provide the necessary equipment. 2 ☐

This holiday is only a one-day trip. 3 ☐

These two holidays include air fares. 4 ☐ 5 ☐

The price of this holiday includes a short ride in a special type of boat. 6 ☐

This holiday involves accommodation in the middle of a city. 7 ☐

This holiday is a combination of leisure and educational events. 8 ☐

Grammar 2

► Grammar reference, page 69

have to, don't have to, need to and don't need to

Grammar tip

We use *have to* and *need to* with the main verb to show that something is necessary or an obligation e.g. You **have/need to** read the instructions first.

If we want to emphasise that something isn't necessary, we use *don't have to/don't need to* with the verb e.g. You **don't have/need to** phone Adam. He already knows.

14 Choose the best alternative for 1–12 in the text.

Visiting San Francisco Everybody's favourite city

Before you go

You ¹ *need to / don't have to* get a visa if you stay fewer than 90 days, but you ² *have to / don't have to* have a valid passport. Don't forget to take your student identity card with you. You ³ *have to / don't need to* show it in museums and other places to get student discounts.

Medical insurance is very important. You ⁴ *have to / don't have to* have insurance cover because medical costs are very high in the US.

Getting around

The best way to see San Francisco is to walk, but you ⁵ *don't need to / have to* climb up all those hills as there are many different forms of public transport to choose from. If you're walking, you ⁶ *need to / don't need to* look in both directions to see that it's safe to cross because many of the streets are one-way.

You can't visit San Francisco without travelling on a cable car. You can pay the conductor when you get on, so you ⁷ *don't have to / need to* buy a ticket in advance. However, if you want a ticket as a souvenir, you ⁸ *have to / don't have to* buy one from a ticket machine. Many people like to ride the cable cars by standing on the 'running board' at the edge of the car. If you do this, you ⁹ *need to / don't need to* hold on tightly to the pole and be very careful when another cable car comes past.

The buses are also easy to use, but you ¹⁰ *don't have to / need to* plan your journey first. You pay one dollar for each journey. If you ¹¹ *need to / don't have to* change buses, you ¹² *have to / don't need to* ask the driver for a 'transfer'.



Writing

Formal phrases

15 Put these words into the correct order.

1 could / be / you / if / I / grateful / would

2 with / your / reference / I / to / writing / advertisement / am / to

3 to / am / (about) / writing / enquire / I

16 Complete the two letters. Write A–D in gaps 1–4 and complete gaps a–d with an appropriate phrase.

A Dear Mr Powell

C Dear Sir or Madam

B Yours faithfully

D Yours sincerely

Hot air balloon rides

One-hour flight costs £45 per person. Half-day flights arranged for groups of six people, cost £500. Write for information to: Spectacular Journeys, PO Box 10, Bidford. B99 2DG.

15 Brisbane Avenue
Hampton
B78 3RE
12th April

Spectacular Journeys
PO Box 10
Bidford
B99 2DG

1
a for balloon rides. I am very
interested in arranging a half-day flight for my family.
b send me
further information.

I look forward to hearing from you

2

Mrs Rita Tucker

24th April

Mr Powell
Spectacular Journeys
PO Box 10
Bidford
B99 2DG

3
Thank you for your letter and for sending the information
about balloon flights. c booking
a half-day flight during the week 15th–22nd June.
d a deposit of
£150 as requested.

I look forward to hearing from you with a suggested date.

4

Mrs Rita Tucker

Editing

17 Sentences 1–5 all contain a mistake. Rewrite each sentence correctly.

- 1 I would be grateful if could you let me know what time you will be arriving.
.....
- 2 Could you tell me when the plane does land?
.....
- 3 Do you know what time the next bus to Grafton go?
.....
- 4 Please let me know if you to need any more information.
.....
- 5 I would be grateful if you can email me with more details.
.....

18 There are ten mistakes in the letter on the right. Some are style rather than grammar. Find the mistakes and correct them.

24 Bryanston Close
Reading
RG14 2JP
3rd December

Dear Sir or Madam

I'm writing with reference your advertisement about day trips to France. I am being very grateful if you can send to me details of the trips. I could enclose a stamped addressed envelope at this letter.

I look for hearing from you.

Yours sincerely

Kevin Sealey

Awaydays Holidays
67 High Street
Dover
Kent
D2 4AE

Culture focus

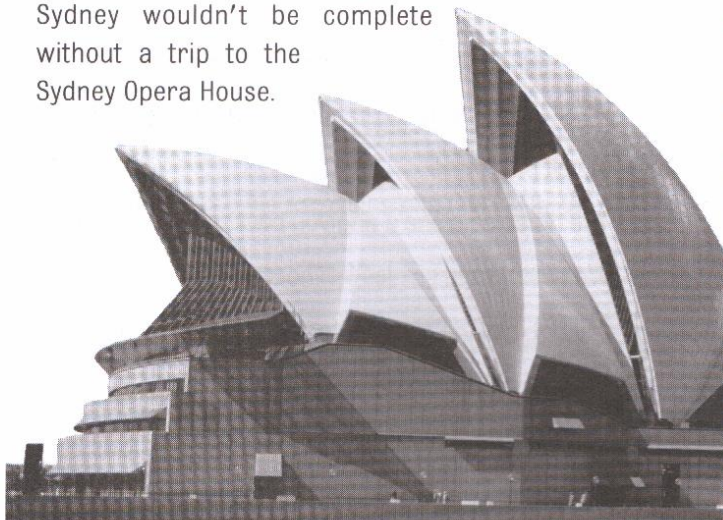
Sydney Opera House

Sydney Opera House was opened in 1973. Since then it has appeared on T-shirts, postcards, in books, on travel programmes and in millions of photo albums. Thanks to its unique shape, Sydney Opera House is one of the most photographed buildings in the world!

The building was built by a Danish architect called Jorn Utzon. Utzon gave the building its unusual look by creating a roof which looked like palm tree fronds. Work first started on the Opera House in 1957. The Australian government gave Utzon \$7 million and just four years to finish it. Unfortunately, there were lots of delays as well as money problems, so the Opera House wasn't actually finished until 1973. By then the total cost of the building was over \$100 million!

Today the Opera House is one of the busiest performing arts centres in the world. It has around 3,000 events every year which are watched by over two million people. There are five main concert halls used for a wide variety of performances including classical, opera, pop and jazz. Artists as different as Pavarotti and the pop group INXS have performed there, and the largest hall can seat 2,679 people.

If you want to see a concert however, you'll need to book in advance – the best seats are hard to get and they're very expensive! But whether you go to a concert or not, a visit to Sydney wouldn't be complete without a trip to the Sydney Opera House.



Read the text and answer the questions.

- 1 What is unusual about the Sydney Opera House?
- 2 How long did the Opera House take to build?
- 3 What problems did Jorn Utzon have?
- 4 What type of artists have performed at the Opera House?

Vocabulary

Prepositions and time

1 Complete sentences 1–6 with one of these prepositions. More than one may be possible.

• at • during • on • in • until • by • for

- 1 Catherine tries not to eat much the day.
- 2 My cousin's travelling round the world – he's been away a whole year now.
- 3 If the children finish their homework six o'clock, they're allowed to watch TV.
- 4 Tessa's having a surprise party for her parents lunchtime Saturday.
- 5 My grandparents are going on a Caribbean cruise July.
- 6 I'll work four o'clock and then I'll do the shopping.

2 Two sentences in each group of three contain an incorrect preposition. Can you correct it?

Example

- a The Watson family went to Majorca ^{for} ~~in~~ a week.
- b Our manager wants the reports ~~by~~ ⁱⁿ the end of the week. ✓

- c See you ~~at~~ ⁱⁿ a week's time.
- 1 a The shop stays open for three o'clock.
- b We'll finish the lesson in three o'clock today, instead of half past three.
- c The nurse said she'd ring you back by three o'clock.
- 2 a We have lots of picnics for the summer.
- b I've got until the summer to complete the project.
- c Is your birthday on the summer?
- 3 a You must do your homework on Friday.
- b Don't forget it's John's birthday by Friday.
- c I won't have finished my essay during Friday.
- 4 a Mrs Cook has been my French teacher by two years.
- b I hope to be at university on two years' time.
- c Carl couldn't skate until two years ago.

Phrasal verbs

3 Match a verb with a preposition to make phrasal verbs for the definitions 1–5 below.

Verbs	Prepositions
come	out
find	up with
set	up
make	out
come	up

- 1 think of the answer or solution to something
- 2 discover some information
- 3 start or build a business, system, etc.
- 4 appear, be published
- 5 invent, say something which is not true

4 Complete sentences 1–5 with one of the phrasal verbs from 3 in the correct form.

- 1 My brother's going to a new business to import the latest rollerblades from the States.
- 2 Nicola a story to explain why she hadn't done her homework and the teacher believed her.
- 3 I can't wait to if Adam's interview went well.
- 4 A new book just before Dr Kent's report and he was accused of copying the work.
- 5 Are you coming to the meeting? Jess some great ideas for the Young Inventors Competition and she's going to talk about them.

5 Replace the words in *italic* on the magazine cover with a phrasal verb from 3 in the correct form.



- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4

Comparing pictures

6 Look at these pictures.



Now write answers to these questions about the pictures:

- 1 Do you think these people are reading for pleasure or studying? What makes you think this?
- 2 What is the most effective method of preparing for an exam?

Grammar 1

► Grammar reference, page 69

The passive

7 Put these sentences in the correct order.

- 1 telephone / down / emails / sent / are / lines
.....
- 2 Italy / made / are / shoes / in / these / ?
.....
- 3 interviewed / Robbie Williams / television / was /
yesterday / on
.....
- 4 our / newspaper / the / delivered / to / is / house
.....
- 5 grown / coffee / in / isn't / Europe
.....
- 6 by / car / is / this / electricity / powered
.....
- 7 was / in / football / England / played / first / ?
.....
- 8 weren't / last / the / announced / lottery winners / night
.....
- 9 until / zoo / elephants / these / were / in / kept / last /
a / year
.....
- 10 shown / the / TV / was / on / marathon / ?
.....

8 Put the verbs in brackets into the present simple passive or the past simple passive.

- 1 The football championship in England
(play) from August to May.
- 2 The European Union (form) in 1957.
- 3 The President of the USA (choose)
every four years.
- 4 Martin Luther King (give) the Nobel
Peace Prize in 1964.
- 5 The Olympic Games (hold) in a
different country each time.
- 6 George Washington (make) the first
President of America in 1789.
- 7 The names of the Oscar winners
(keep) in closed envelopes before the awards ceremony.
- 8 In 1964 Nelson Mandela (send) to jail
in South Africa.
- 9 All round the world, the New Year
(celebrate) with firework displays.
- 10 Australia (discover) in 1770.

Active into passive

9 Put these sentences into the passive. Leave out any words you don't need.

Example

They delivered the new computer yesterday.
The new computer was delivered yesterday.

- 1 We speak French and English here.
.....
- 2 Someone repaired the car last week.
.....
- 3 They make the best cakes in Germany.
.....
- 4 They sell computer games in bookshops now.
.....
- 5 The reporter wrote the article in a hotel in Croatia.
.....
- 6 They build the aeroplane engines in Chicago.
.....
- 7 Someone robbed the bank in our town last night.
.....
- 8 The authorities planted new trees in the parks after the
storm.
.....

Active or passive?

10 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form: the present or past simple, active or passive.



One small click for man ...

In August 1981 a meeting ¹..... (take place) in Miami which ²..... (change) the lives of everyone everywhere forever. Just after 10.00 that morning a switch ³..... (throw) on a white plastic box 50cm wide and 15cm high. At that moment, the first cheap, easy-to-use computer ⁴..... (be born). IBM ⁵..... (call) its new creation the Personal Computer, or PC for short. The people at IBM ⁶..... (think) that only about 250,000 PCs would be necessary for the world's use but in the first five years three million PCs ⁷..... (sell), and over the next 15 years 500 million more ⁸..... (make). Today PCs ⁹..... (use) in almost every office in the world as well as in millions of homes. Almost half of these ¹⁰..... (connect) to the Internet, putting their users in touch with almost one billion people. Computers ¹¹..... (employ) for all sorts of purposes: communicating with business customers, friends and family; research, shopping and entertainment. Computers have transformed our world, and people everywhere now ¹²..... (depend) on them every day of their lives.

Passive + by

Grammar tip

We use the passive form in written or more formal English to focus on an action or process. We use *by* when we want to talk about who or what does the action e.g. *The film was directed by Steven Spielberg.*

If we know who or what does the action or we don't think it is important, we can leave it out e.g. *Our flat was burgled by someone last year.*

11 Write sentences in the present or past simple passive, using these notes. Add *by* where necessary.

- 1 America / discover / Christopher Columbus
.....
- 2 millions of newspapers / sell / every day
.....
- 3 sometimes / dolphins / catch / in fishing nets
.....
- 4 a lot of pollution / cause / fumes from cars
.....
- 5 the PC / develop / scientists in Miami / in 1981
.....
- 6 the Mona Lisa / paint / Leonardo da Vinci
.....
- 7 Scotland / invade / the Vikings / in the 8th century
.....
- 8 fresh fruit and vegetables / deliver / to the supermarkets
.....
- 9 this afternoon / the winning football team / drive / round the city on an open top bus
.....
- 10 the wheel / invent / over five thousand years ago
.....

Functions

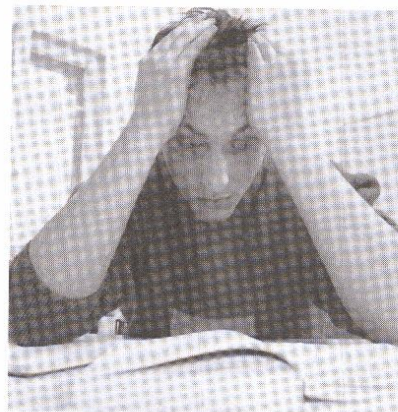
Exam training

Picture-based discussion Look at the illustration or photograph carefully for a few minutes first, and think about what it shows. If there are people, think about how they are feeling and why. If you are not sure about any details in the picture – speculate. Try to use different language to show the possibilities e.g. *I think ... / It is probable that ... / It seems to me that ...* Use your own experience and examples from everyday life to support your opinions. If you need time to think, 'think aloud'.

Picture-based discussion

12 Look at the picture carefully. Then complete the description, using the words and phrases below.

- I think • this might be • it is probable • probably
- it seems to me • doesn't seem • he might be



¹..... this photo was taken in a library. The boy in the picture is ²..... studying something. He ³..... very happy. ⁴..... tired or scared, or he cannot understand what he is reading. ⁵..... that he is taking an examination tomorrow and he is afraid he will fail. Or ⁶..... his homework and he doesn't have enough time to do it. ⁷..... that this picture illustrates a very typical situation; every student knows it very well.

Grammar 2

► Grammar reference, page 69

Grammar tip

There are a large number of prepositions in English which connect adjectives, nouns and verbs with a phrase e.g. *an answer to a question*, *to prepare for a test*. You can learn many of these through frequent practice and repetition.

Adjective + preposition

13 Match the adjectives with the prepositions, then complete sentences 1–5 below.

• worried • in • good • of • interested • at • proud • with
• angry • about

- 1 Katy's ill again. I don't know what's wrong, but I'm really her.
- 2 Paul's me because I was an hour late for our date.
- 3 Are you mending bikes? Can you help me with mine?
- 4 Jeff and Linda are classical music and go to a lot of concerts.
- 5 Ian's done terribly well in his exams. I'm so him.

Noun + preposition

14 Choose the best alternative in sentences 1–5.

- 1 Tell me about the advantages and disadvantages *between / of* taking a gap year.
- 2 Her essay gave a very good description of the differences *between / with* a cloud forest and a rain forest.
- 3 The hurricane caused a huge amount of damage *on / to* the town.
- 4 The problem *to / with* Lucy is that she won't eat enough.
- 5 In his interview, the Prime Minister launched an attack *on / to* the factory workers.

Verb + preposition

15 Correct the prepositions in italics in these sentences.

- 1 Don't shout *on* me. I didn't want to spend so much money.
- 2 Laura wasn't looking and crashed *at* a parked car.
- 3 We like listening *on* music by local bands.
- 4 I know you don't really care *to* me, but I love you.
- 5 Rick and Pam depend *into* Pam's mother to look after the children.

Adjective, verb or noun + preposition?

16 Complete sentences 1–10 with adjectives, verbs or nouns from 13, 14 and 15.

- 1 The journalist told us about the between working in London and in Tokyo.
- 2 We're all about the exam. We don't know enough to pass.
- 3 Kate's brother at her when she told him she'd lost his favourite CD.
- 4 Try not to be with the children. They didn't mean to break the window.
- 5 When the tree fell down, it did a lot of to my car.
- 6 Our History teacher is at making the subject seem really interesting.
- 7 Sam's not earning much money at the moment, so he on his parents for money to go out.
- 8 The people in this town really about the local environment, and keep the parks and river clean.
- 9 Tom says he's in becoming a software designer.
- 10 I think we agree on the of camping holidays. They have their good points and their bad points.

Writing

A letter of complaint

17 Read the letter and complete the gaps with suitable phrases from the list.

- I look forward to receiving your reply
- I really think you should give me my money back
- I am writing to apologise
- Yours faithfully
- I am writing to complain
- Sir or Madam
- I am writing to enquire
- With very best wishes
- Mr Riley
- I would therefore be grateful if you could consider a full refund
- Write soon with your news

Dear

..... about a Salko Organiser palmtop I bought from you on 22nd November.

It worked for the first two weeks, but then things started to go wrong. First, details from the address list disappeared. Then it did not save new events in the diary.

I took out all the entries in the address book and put them in again, but details are still disappearing. I also phoned the local representative of the manufacturer but this particular model is not sold in our country so they cannot help me.

..... Please advise me about the best method to return the palmtop and confirm that you will refund my credit card account.

.....
Maria Kuznetsova

18 Which four of these points does the letter include?

- 1 Give details of the item and say where you bought it.
- 2 Say what you have done to resolve the problem.
- 3 Explain what the problem is.
- 4 Ask the company to suggest what you should do.
- 5 Explain why you are returning it.
- 6 Describe the product and say when you bought it.
- 7 Suggest what you think the company should do.
- 8 Describe how the problem affects you.

19 Use the four points which the letter in 17 did not include to write another formal letter about the palmtop.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Formal language

20 Match the informal sentences 1–10 with the formal version a–j on page 61.

- 1 I want to tell you how unhappy I am with your service.
.....
- 2 I saw your ad in the paper and decided to write to you.
.....
- 3 Can you tell me a bit more about your courses?
.....
- 4 I'm really sorry about forgetting the meeting.
.....
- 5 I'd love to come and talk at the conference but I'm busy that day.
.....
- 6 You've got to give me my money back.
.....
- 7 Write back as soon as possible.
.....
- 8 I hope you'll send me another CD.
.....
- 9 I'd like the job of Sales Assistant.
.....
- 10 I want to ask you about work experience.
.....

- a I would like to apply for the post / position of Sales Assistant.
- b I am writing to enquire about work experience.
- c I would appreciate a reply at your earliest convenience.
- d I am writing in response to your advertisement in the newspaper.
- e I hope you will replace the CD.
- f I want to express my strong dissatisfaction with your service.
- g Could you please send me further details about your courses.
- h I am afraid I am unable to attend the conference that day.
- i I demand a full refund.
- j I would like to apologise for missing the meeting. / Please accept my sincere apologies for missing the meeting.

Writing a formal letter

21 Follow the instructions to write a formal letter in 120–150 words.

You have bought some language-learning materials online and you are not happy with them. Write a formal letter of 120–150 words to *Lingual online*. Include:

- a description of what you bought and when
- two reasons why you are not satisfied
- why you don't want to return the products
- two suggestions of how the company could solve the problem

Culture focus

Coke is it

One of the strongest global products today is 'Coca-Cola'. Coke was originally invented by a pharmacist called Dr Pemberton in 1886. Pemberton produced a syrup for a new drink and accidentally added carbonated water. The result was a soft drink that was both delicious and refreshing. During its first year Pemberton sold just nine bottles per day, but from these small beginnings 'Coca-Cola' gradually grew into the world's largest manufacturer of soft drinks.

Every day, 'Coca-Cola' products are served more than 1 billion times to people in more than 200 countries. In Great Britain alone over 10 billion 'Coca-Cola' products are consumed each year. In fact in many countries soft drinks have become more popular than traditional drinks. Tea used to be Britain's number one drink, but today the average British person drinks 188 litres of soft drinks a year, but only 157 litres of tea.

Why is 'Coca-Cola' so popular? The main reason is its powerful marketing. The Coca-Cola Company sponsors global events like the FIFA World Cup, Olympic Games and European Championships. From Beijing to Boston, people know the 'Coca-Cola' brand. They see it on their televisions, in magazines and on supermarket shelves. Positive slogans such as 'Things go Better with Coke', 'It's the Real Thing' and 'Coke is It' associate 'Coca-Cola' with good experiences and feeling happy. Yet although 'Coca-Cola' is an American company, only a third of its sales are in North America. Most of its sales are from the rest of the world.

Which is the number one global drink? 'Coke' is it.

Read the text and answer the questions.

- 1 What was 'Coca-Cola' originally advertised as?
- 2 What has happened in Britain?
- 3 How has Coke become a global product?
- 4 What is surprising about 'Coca-Cola'?



Урок 1. Времена *Present Simple* и *Present Continuous*

Present Simple

Форма образования

Утверждение и отрицание

I understand the signs.
You don't understand them.
Tanya lives in England.
She doesn't live in Canada.

Вопрос и отрицательный вопрос

Do you see her very often?
Don't you see her very often?
Does John go there every week?
Doesn't John go there every week?

Употребление

Present Simple употребляется для описания:

- 1 регулярно повторяющихся действий и привычек;
*The students **do** a project every term.*
- 2 ситуаций, остающихся неизменными в течение долгого времени;
*She **lives** and **works** in Oxford.*
- 3 того, что всегда верно (постоянных истин).
*Symbols **communicate** ideas.*
*A red traffic light **means** 'Stop!'.*

Present Continuous

Форма образования

Утверждение и отрицание:

I'm studying hieroglyphics.
She's not going to Egypt this year.

Вопрос и отрицательный вопрос:

Are you changing your course?
Isn't he learning to drive?

Употребление

Present Continuous употребляется для описания:

- 1 действия, происходящего в момент речи;
*I'm **reading** about the present tense right now.*
- 2 действия, происходящего в настоящее время, но не обязательно в момент речи;
*I'm **studying** computing this term.*
*We're **preparing** a presentation in our Geography class.*

3 процесса изменения.

*English **is becoming** more and more popular.*

Внимание!

Некоторые глаголы не используются в *Present Continuous*. Это глаголы, описывающие чувства, восприятие и принадлежность:

believe (верить); *belong to* (принадлежать кому-то, к чему-то); *dislike* (не любить, не нравиться); *hate* (ненавидеть, очень не любить); *have* (иметь); *know* (знать); *like* (любить, нравиться); *love* (любить, очень нравиться); *own* (владеть); *need* (нуждаться); *prefer* (предпочитать); *think* (думать, полагать); *understand* (понимать).

Наречия неопределенного времени (*Adverbs of frequency*)

Наречия неопределенного времени обычно используются с *Present Simple*. К ним относятся:

always (всегда), *often* (часто), *usually* (обычно), *sometimes* (иногда), *rarely* (редко), *never* (никогда).

ВНИМАНИЕ!

Наречие *always* в значении «слишком часто» может употребляться с *Present Continuous* в ситуациях жалобы или раздражения на кого-либо.

*My sister **is always** using the computer when I need it!*

Can, can't и *(not) be able to*

Модальный глагол *can* употребляется для описания способности, умения.

*I **can** swim.* *We **can** read.* *They **can't** drive.*

Конструкция *be able to* в значении *быть в состоянии* употребляется вместо *can*.

- 1 с некоторыми временами после вспомогательных глаголов *will, have* и др.
*You **will** soon **be able to** speak English really well.*
- 2 после модальных глаголов *might, must* и т.п.
*They **might be able to** come to the party.*
- 3 когда необходимо употребить инфинитив с частицей *to*;
*One day I hope **to be able to** visit Australia.*

Урок 2. Времена *Past Simple* и *Past Continuous*

Past Simple

Форма образования

Утверждение и отрицание

He played the guitar in the band.
The band didn't record an album.

Вопрос и отрицательный вопрос

Did the musicians appear on TV?
Didn't they win an award?

Внимание!

Обратите внимание на правописание окончаний глаголов в **Past Simple**:

drop → dropped stay → stayed

НО

study → studied live → lived

Многие глаголы являются неправильными, и их формы **Past Simple** нужно заучить:

begin → began buy → bought can → could

drink → drank hear → heard win → won

write → wrote

Употребление

Past Simple употребляется для описания:

- 1 законченного действия в прошлом (часто с указанием на время);
*He **learned** to play the guitar last year.*
- 2 последовательности (цепочки) действий в прошлом, а также для повествования о прошлом;
*The postman **rang** the bell, **posted** the letter and **left**.*
- 3 (вместе с **Past Continuous**) законченного однократного действия, прервавшего другое (длившееся) действие.
*I was listening to the radio when the doorbell **rang**.*

ВНИМАНИЕ!

Окончание **-ed** произносится:

1 как /ɪd/ – после -t и -d
wanted ended

2 как /t/ – после глухих согласных
walked

3 как /d/ – после гласных и звонких согласных (кроме -d)
turned stayed

Past Continuous

Форма образования

Утверждение и отрицание

I was learning a new system of writing.
They weren't using a computer.

Вопрос и отрицательный вопрос

Were you looking at the signs?
Wasn't she designing a website?

Употребление

Past Continuous употребляется для описания:

- 1 действия, происходившего в какой-то определенный момент в прошлом;
*At midnight I **was talking** to him on the phone.*
- 2 действия, длившегося в течение какого-то времени в прошлом;
*My brother **was living** in Paris in 1999.*
- 3 действия, происходившего в прошлом и прерванного другим действием.
*Marie **was listening** to the radio when she heard the news.*

Внимание!

Глаголы, выражающие чувства, восприятие и принадлежность обычно не употребляются в **Past Continuous**:

believe, belong to, consist, depend, know, mean, need, prefer, seem

Некоторые из них могут употребляться в **Past Continuous** с другим значением.

What do you think of this music? (think = думать, иметь мнение)

He is thinking about his interview tomorrow. (think = думать, размышлять)

Артикли (Articles)

Употребление

- 1 Неопределенный артикль **a/an** употребляется, когда мы не имеем в виду какой-то конкретный предмет.
*I'm going to see **a** film on Saturday.*
*They're producing **an** album.*
- 2 Неопределенный артикль **a/an** употребляется, когда мы упоминаем какой-то предмет/явление впервые, а определенный артикль **the** употребляется, когда мы упоминаем этот предмет/явление еще раз.
*Today we are performing **a** new song. **The** song is for our new album.*
- 3 Определенный артикль **the** употребляется, когда мы точно знаем, какой именно предмет или явление мы имеем в виду, или такой предмет/явление существует в природе в единственном числе.
***The** Great Wall of China **the** book I gave you*
- 4 Определенный артикль **the** употребляется с превосходной степенью сравнения прилагательных.
***the** best James Bond film **the** first band I saw*

Урок 3. Сравнительная и превосходная степень сравнения прилагательных (*Comparatives and superlatives of adjectives*)

Сравнительная степень (*Comparative form*)

Форма образования

- 1 К короткому прилагательному (обычно – из одного слога) прибавляется окончание *-er*.
small → *smaller*
- 2 К короткому прилагательному, которое оканчивается на *-e*, прибавляется только *-r*.
large → *larger*
- 3 Если короткое прилагательное оканчивается на *-y*, окончание *-y* меняется на *-i*, и к нему прибавляется окончание *-er*.
easy → *easier*
- 4 Если прилагательное состоит из одного слога и оканчивается на единичную согласную, то эта согласная удваивается, и прибавляется *-er*.
big → *bigger*
- 5 Перед длинным прилагательным ставится слово *more*, а никаких окончаний к самому прилагательному не прибавляется.
interesting → *more interesting*

Когда две вещи сравниваются между собой, между ними ставится слово *than*.

*This city is **bigger than** my home town.*

*The local shops are **more convenient than** the ones in the town centre.*

Когда мы употребляем отрицательную степень сравнения, сами прилагательные не меняются, а между ними ставятся слова *not as ... as*.

*This city is **not as big as** my home town.*

*The local shops are **not as convenient as** the ones in the town centre.*

Внимание!

Некоторые прилагательные имеют неправильную степень сравнения.

good → *better*

bad → *worse*

far → *further*

little → *smaller*

Превосходная степень (*Superlative form*)

Форма образования

Перед превосходной степенью сравнения любого прилагательного ставится определенный артикль – *the*.

- 1 К короткому прилагательному (обычно – из одного слога) прибавляется окончание *-est*.
small → *the smallest*

- 2 Если короткое прилагательное оканчивается на *-y*, окончание *-y* меняется на *-i*, и к нему прибавляется окончание *-est*.
easy → *the easiest*
- 3 Если прилагательное состоит из одного слога и оканчивается на единичную согласную, то эта согласная удваивается, и прибавляется *-est*.
big → *the biggest*
- 4 Перед длинным прилагательным ставится слово *most*, а никаких окончаний к самому прилагательному не прибавляется.
beautiful → *the most beautiful*

При указании на место или группу, к которым относится сравнение, перед словом, обозначающим место или группу, ставится предлог *in*.

*the largest city **in** Europe*

*the nicest person **in** the class*

Внимание!

Некоторые прилагательные имеют неправильную степень сравнения.

good → *the best*

bad → *the worst*

far → *the furthest*

little → *the smallest*

Некоторые прилагательные не имеют исходной формы, они являются превосходной степенью сравнения по своему значению.

*the **first** man to land on the moon*

*the **last** petrol station in town*

Относительные местоимения

Употребление

Относительные местоимения *who*, *that* и *which* употребляются в определительных придаточных предложениях.

- 1 Местоимения *who* и *that* употребляются для описания людей.
*There is the girl **who** told me about the cinema.*
- 2 Местоимения *which* и *that* употребляются для описания предметов.
***Which** is the film **that** you want to see?*

Внимание!

Относительные местоимения *who*, *that* и *which* можно опустить, если за ними следует существительное или местоимение.

*The man (**that**) your sister married is an American citizen.*

*The corn (**that**) we planted did not grow.*

Если за относительным местоимением следует глагол, местоимение опустить нельзя.

*The immigrants **who** arrived in the United States were of various nationalities.*

whose или who's?

Whose – это относительное местоимение. Оно используется для выражения принадлежности одного предмета другому.

*That's the neighbour **whose** daughter organised the celebration.
Over there is the person **whose** name I can't remember.*

Who's – это сокращение слов *who is* или *who has*.

*That's the neighbour **who's** (= *who is*) celebrating her birthday today.*

*That's the neighbour **who's** (= *who has*) got the big house on the corner.*

Урок 4. Время Present Perfect**Форма образования****Утверждение и отрицание**

John has lived in Alaska since October.
He and his colleagues haven't left Alaska since then.

Вопрос и отрицательный вопрос

Has he experienced such cold weather before?
Haven't they ever wanted to return to a warmer climate?

Употребление**Present Perfect** употребляется:

- 1 когда мы говорим о том, что случилось или не случилось с нами в жизни (когда речь идет о нашем личном опыте). Часто в этом случае употребляются наречия *ever* (когда-либо), *never* (никогда) и *before* (раньше, до этого);
Have you ever been to an exercise class?
No, I've never had any interest in fitness classes.
- 2 для описания (не) свершившегося действия в прошлом, результат которого есть или отсутствует в настоящем. В таких предложениях употребляются наречия *already* (уже), *just* (только что), *(not) yet* (еще (не)), *still* (все еще);
I still haven't completed the questionnaire. (= Я еще не заполнил анкету.)
Have you finished yours yet? (= А ты уже заполнил свою?)
- 3 для описания действия, начавшегося в прошлом и все еще происходящего в настоящее время с предложениями *for* и *since*;
We've been members of the health club for two months.
For используется для указания на промежуток времени, в котором происходило действие, а **since** – для указания на момент, с которого действие начало происходить.
We've lived here for 3 years.
We've been here since 1998.

- 4 вместо **Present Simple** в придаточных времени и условия (после *when* и *if*) для описания законченного действия.

*When you've finished your book, we can go for a walk.
If you've had enough to eat, I'll take your plate.*

Present Perfect или Past Simple?

- 1 **Present Perfect** употребляется, когда мы говорим о своем опыте или описываем действие в прошлом, имеющее связь с настоящим.
I have been to France eight times. (= Я был во Франции 8 раз. = мой опыт)
I have lived in France for three years. (= Я живу во Франции три года. = приехал три года назад и все еще живу: связь прошлого с настоящим)
- 2 **Past Simple** употребляется для описания событий в прошлом, часто с указанием на время.
I went to France in 1983.

Урок 5. Формы выражения будущего времени**Present Continuous**

Present Continuous употребляется, когда мы говорим о планах и договоренностях с другими людьми на ближайшее будущее.

He's studying Biology at university next year.

going to

Going to употребляется:

- 1 когда мы говорим о своих намерениях на ближайшее будущее;
We're going to do some shopping.
- 2 для прогноза событий, основанных на наблюдаемых фактах.
I know it's going to snow; look at the sky!

will

Will используется для:

- 1 прогнозов на будущее;
It will be in the shops next year.
- 2 выражения просьбы;
Will you fetch me some fruit juice from the fridge?
- 3 выражения решения, принятого в момент речи;
I'm really thirsty; I'll have a fizzy drink.
- 4 выражения обещаний;
I'll phone you when I get home.
- 5 выражения твердого намерения.
We certainly won't stop if the experiment fails.

must, mustn't, have to и be not allowed to

Must и mustn't употребляются:

- 1 для выражения морального долга, обязанности.
*I **must** visit my mother; she's not well.*
- 2 для выражения обязанности/запрета, предписанных властями или законом.
*You **mustn't** drive too fast in the park.*
- 3 когда мы говорим о важной необходимости, исходя из наших личных ощущений.
*We **mustn't** stay too long; you look exhausted.*
*You really **must** visit the National Park; it's beautiful.*

Have to употребляется, когда мы говорим о необходимости совершении действия под воздействием обстоятельств.

- I **have to** see the doctor at six. (= Я должен быть у врача в 6. = я вынужден, есть договоренность об этом)*
*Do you **have to** go to the chemist's first? (= Тебе нужно идти в аптеку? = есть ли в этом необходимость или нет?)*

Not allowed to употребляется в тех случаях, когда что-то запрещено законом или правилами.

- They're **not allowed to** visit the park unaccompanied.*
*You're **not allowed to** enter without a ticket.*

Урок 6. Время Present Perfect Continuous

Форма образования

Утверждение и отрицание

John has been backpacking in Europe.
They haven't been swimming for months.

Вопрос и отрицательный вопрос

Has he been practising his skills?
Haven't they been learning to climb?

Употребление

Present Perfect Continuous употребляется для описания действия, которое:

- 1 происходило регулярно в течение какого-то периода времени;
*I've **been swimming** regularly. (= Я постоянно занимаюсь плаванием. = последнее время)*
- 2 началось в прошлом, продолжалось какое-то время и возможно все еще происходит. Длительный характер действия подчеркивает форма *Continuous*;
*The students **have been learning** first aid all term.*
(= Студенты изучают первую медицинскую помощь **весь семестр**.)

- 3 началось в прошлом, продолжалось какое-то время и закончилось к настоящему моменту с определенным результатом;
*He's **been running**; look, he's out of breath. (= Смотри, он бегал: он запыхался.)*
- 4 началось в прошлом, продолжалось какое-то время и еще не закончилось. В таком значении употребляются предлоги *for* и *since*.
*We've **been doing** outdoor activities **since** the start of the course.*

Предлог *for* употребляется для обозначения длительности периода, а предлог *since* – для обозначения момента в прошлом, в который действие началось.

*We've **been living** here **for** three years. (= Мы живем здесь уже три года.)*

*They've **been developing** confidence **since** they started the study programme. (= Они становятся все более уверенными, с тех пор как начали обучение.)*

Present Perfect Continuous или Present Perfect Simple?

- 1 При употреблении **Present Perfect Continuous** внимание акцентируется на том, что действие длилось в течение некоторого времени.
*We've **been writing** application letters for the course.*
Указание на время подчеркивает длительность действия.
*They've **been practising** their speech **all day**. (= Они готовят свое выступление уже целый день. = еще не закончили)*
- 2 При употреблении **Present Perfect Simple** внимание акцентируется на том, что действие закончено, или на результате этого действия.
*We've **written** all our application letters. (= Мы уже написали заявления. = вот они)*
В этом случае часто присутствует указание на то, сколько раз что-то произошло.
*You've **practised** your speech **three times**. (= Вы уже отрепетировали свою речь три раза. = действие уже совершилось три раза)*

V-ing формы

V-ing формы употребляются:

- 1 после глаголов (*not*) *feel like*, *not mind*, *can't help*, *enjoy*, *can't stand*, *fancy*;
*I fancy **going** to the cinema tonight. (= Я мечтаю, пойти в кино сегодня вечером.)*

Урок 9. Косвенная речь (*Reported speech*)

Утверждения в косвенной речи

- 1 При переводе прямой речи в косвенную для передачи чужих слов используются вводные глаголы *say* или *tell* и союз *that*.
'I've been surfing at Bondi Beach,' Rosie said.
Rosie **said (that) she'd been** surfing at Bondi Beach.
'I don't think the ticket is too expensive,' Rosie said to Mark.
Rosie **told Mark (that) she didn't think** the ticket was too expensive.
- 2 Если глаголы *say* или *tell* стоят в настоящем времени, времена глаголов в придаточном предложении в косвенной речи не меняются.
'I hired a motorcycle to see Sydney,' Rosie says.
Rosie **says (that) she hired** a motorcycle to see Sydney.

Изменения при переводе прямой речи в косвенную

- 1 При переводе в косвенную речь обычно меняется личное местоимение, время глаголов и пунктуация.
'I enjoy going to different places,' Mike said.
↑ ↑
Mike said (that) **he enjoyed** going to different places.
- 2 Опускаются служебные слова и изменяются местоимения.
'No, I'm not bringing my sister with me.'
↑ ↑
Harry said (that) **he wasn't** bringing **his** sister with him.

Изменения временных форм глаголов

Если вводный глагол в главном предложении стоит в прошедшем времени, времена в придаточном меняются следующим образом.

- 1 **Present Simple → Past Simple;**
'The trains **are** always on time,' Peter said.
Peter said (that) the trains **were** always on time.
- 2 **Present Continuous → Past Continuous;**
'I'm **looking** at the timetable,' Joanne said.
Joanne said (that) she **was looking** at the timetable.
- 3 **Present Perfect → Past Perfect;**
'We **have toured** around the city,' the girls said.
The girls said (that) they **had toured** around the city.
- 4 **Past Simple → Past Perfect.**
'We **bought** a ticket for the ferry,' the tourists explained.
The tourists explained (that) they **had bought** a ticket for the ferry.

Другие изменения в косвенной речи

В результате изменения времен в косвенной речи происходят следующие изменения:

- 1 Изменяются слова, указывающие на время:
now → *then*
today → *that day*
tomorrow → *the day after / the following day*
yesterday → *the day before / the previous day*
this / these → *that / those*
here → *there*
- 2 Меняются модальные глаголы в настоящем времени:
can → *could*
will → *would*
may → *might*
shall → *should*
- 3 Модальные глаголы в прошедшем времени остаются без изменений:
'I ought to / might / could / would go,' Sophie said.
Sophie said (that) she **ought to / might / could / would** go.

Приказы, распоряжения, предписания, инструкции в косвенной речи

Для передачи приказов (распоряжений, инструкций, предписаний) в косвенной речи можно использовать глаголы *tell* или *ask*. Глагол *ask* звучит более вежливо, чем *tell*.

- 1 Для передачи в косвенной речи вежливых указаний и инструкций используется глагол *asked* + косвенное дополнение + неопределенная форма глагола с частицей *to*.
'Please join the tour of the city,' the guide said to us.
The guide **asked us to join** the tour of the city.
- 2 Для передачи приказов и команд используется глагол *told* + неопределенная форма глагола с частицей *to*.
'Sit down,' the father said to his daughter.
The father **told his daughter to sit down**.
- 3 Для передачи запретов используются глаголы *asked* или *told* + косвенное дополнение + *not* + неопределенная форма глагола с частицей *to*.
'Don't get on the bus yet,' the driver said to the passengers.
The driver **told / asked the passengers not to get on the bus yet**.

Вопросы в косвенной речи

При переводе вопросов в косвенную речь:

- 1 меняется личное местоимение, порядок слов и время глаголов в придаточном предложении.
'When are you going to the restaurant?' John asked Simone.
John asked Simone **when she was going** to the restaurant.

Внимание!

В косвенном вопросе прямой порядок слов.

- 2 При отсутствии вопросительного слова для связи главного и придаточного предложения используются союзы *if* или *whether* (= «ли»).

'Are you staying in Sydney long?' John asked Simone.
John asked Simone **if / whether** she was staying in Sydney long.

have to, don't have to, need to и don't need to

Have to и *need to* используются для выражения необходимости и требования.

You **have to** buy a ticket in advance.

You **need to** look after your passport.

Don't have to и *don't need to* употребляются для обозначения того, что что-то не является необходимостью.

You **don't have to** look far to find a good restaurant.

You **don't need to** take a sweater; it's hot.

Урок 10. Страдательный залог (The passive)

Present Simple passive

Форма образования

Утверждение и отрицание

SUBJECT	TO BE	PAST PARTICIPLE	
Email messages	are	sent	every day.
Those computers	aren't	made	here.

Вопрос и отрицательный вопрос

TO BE	SUBJECT	PAST PARTICIPLE	
Is	pasta	eaten	in Italy?
Aren't	the photos	developed	here?

Past Simple passive

Форма образования

Утверждение и отрицание

SUBJECT	TO BE	PAST PARTICIPLE	
The fridge	was	delivered	yesterday.
The cars	weren't	bought	in the sale.

Вопрос и отрицательный вопрос

TO BE	SUBJECT	PAST PARTICIPLE	
Were	the messages	transmitted?	
Wasn't	the town	destroyed	by a volcano?

Употребление

Страдательный залог употребляется:

- 1 когда речь идет о процессах;
*First of all the machine **is switched on**, the program **is loaded** and the application **is activated**.*
- 2 когда само действие или его результат важнее или интереснее, чем лицо, которое его совершило;
*Billions of dollars **were lost** in the Wall Street Crash.*
- 3 чтобы подчеркнуть, как повлияло совершенное действие на человека или предмет.
*The town centre **was destroyed**.*

Внимание!

Для указания на лицо/объект, совершившее действие, используется предлог *by*.

*The town centre was destroyed **by** the bomb.*

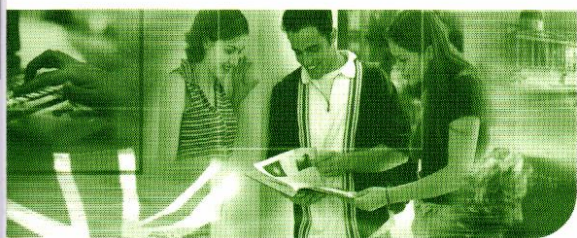
Предлог *by* можно опустить, если не так важно, кем/чем совершено действие.

English is spoken all over the world.

Сочетания с предлогами

Предлоги употребляются для связи прилагательных, существительных и глаголов со словами, которые следуют за ними. Сочетания с предлогами нужно выучить наизусть.

Слово + предлог		
ПРИЛАГАТЕЛЬНЫЕ	СУЩЕСТВИТЕЛЬНЫЕ	ГЛАГОЛЫ
angry <i>with</i>	advantage <i>of</i>	care <i>about</i>
aware <i>of</i>	advice <i>about</i>	crash <i>into</i>
capable <i>of</i>	attack <i>on</i>	depend <i>on</i>
familiar <i>with</i>	damage <i>to</i>	dream <i>about</i>
fascinated <i>by</i>	difference <i>between</i>	escape <i>from</i>
good <i>at</i>	disadvantage <i>of</i>	gaze <i>at</i>
interested <i>in</i>	discussion <i>about</i>	listen <i>to</i>
patient <i>with</i>	memory <i>of</i>	prepare <i>for</i>
responsible <i>for</i>	problem <i>of</i>	shout <i>about</i>



Рабочая Тетрадь
к учебнику для 8 класса

New

Matrix

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- Рабочая Тетрадь
- Книга для Учителя
- CD для работы на уроке
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Новое издание учебного комплекта по английскому языку для мотивированных учащихся средней школы, созданное усовершенствованное специально для российских школ с учетом пожеланий российских учителей.

New Matrix:

- учит учащихся общаться на английском языке и готовит их к итоговой аттестации, в том числе Единому Государственному Экзамену;
- содержит познавательные для учащихся аутентичные тексты;
- построен на повышенных требованиях, позволяющих учащимся стать уверенными пользователями языка;
- акцентирует внимание на последовательном обучении продуктивным умениям говорения и письма;
- обеспечивает систематическое повторение изученного материала;
- активизирует знания грамматики при помощи коммуникативных заданий;
- обеспечивает систематическую подготовку к итоговой аттестации

Каждый урок содержит задания экзаменационного типа, учит стратегиям их выполнения.

Разнообразные задания по лексике, грамматике, чтению, аудированию, говорению и письму в формате ЕГЭ включены после каждого урока. Это позволяет ознакомить учащихся с форматом экзамена и организовать последовательную подготовку к нему.

- включает раздел «Culture project» после каждого двух уроков, в котором представлена информация по различным аспектам культуры и разработаны проектные задания с целью сравнения родной культуры и культуры страны изучаемого языка, что способствует развитию творческих и интеллектуальных способностей учащихся.

Кроме этого:

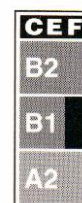
- усовершенствованы разделы по обучению грамматике;
- расширен спектр текстов для обучения письму;
- каждый урок включает лексический минимум, необходимый для подготовки к экзаменам (раздел «Word focus»);
- Учебник содержит поурочный англо-русский словарь;
- Рабочая Тетрадь включает грамматический справочник на русском языке.

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