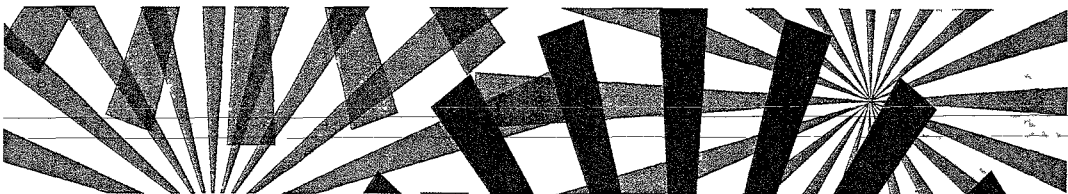


Clive Oxenden
Christina Latham-Koenig
Paul Seligson
Richard MacAndrew

New ENGLISH FILE



Pre-intermediate Matura Workbook

Podręcznik dopuszczony do użytku szkolnego przez ministra właściwego do spraw oświaty i wychowania i wpisany do wykazu podręczników przeznaczonych do kształcenia ogólnego do nauczania języka angielskiego (w zakresie podstawowym) na poziomie liceum ogólnokształcącego, liceum profilowanego i technikum, na podstawie opinii rzeczoznawców: prof. dr hab. Teresy Siek-Piskozub, dr. Pawła Sobkowiaka, dr. Magdaleny Szpotowicz. Numer dopuszczenia 128/05.



Zawiera strategie
egzaminacyjne, ćwiczenia
wprowadzające i zadania
maturalne!

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4 CLASSROOM LANGUAGE

a Write the opposite instructions

Instructions	Opposites
1 Work on your own	Work <i>in pairs</i>
2 Stand up	S_____ down
3 Ask the question	A_____ the question
4 Turn on your phone	T_____ o_____ your phone
5 Speak English	D_____ speak Italian

b Order the words to make sentences

1 a / weekend / good / Have

Have a good weekend

2 page / it / Which / is

_____?

3 late / Sorry / I'm

4 name / do / spell / your / you / How

_____?

5 please / you / that / repeat / Could

_____?

6 pronounce / How / you / that / do

_____?

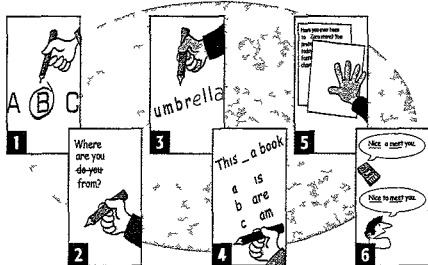
7 copy / Can / have / a / I / please

_____?

8 does / mean / What / 'phone'

_____?

c Look at the pictures and complete the instruction verbs



1 ci _____ 4 ch _____

2 cr _____ 5 co _____

3 co _____ 6 co _____ the _____

5 PRONUNCIATION vowel sounds, the alphabet

a Circle the letter with a different vowel sound

A	H	G	M	N	X	Q
K	P	V	C	P	S	O
(E)	J	R	D	F	K	U

b Underline the stressed syllables in these words

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| 1 alphabet | 6 tonight |
| 2 birthday | 7 airport |
| 3 fourteen | 8 brother |
| 4 forty | 9 exercise |
| 5 Wednesday | 10 university |

More Words to Learn

Write translations and try to remember the words.

Word	Pronunciation	Translation
(the) date <i>noun</i>	/dɜ:t/	
exam <i>noun</i>	/ɪg zæm/	
foreign languages <i>noun</i>	/fɔ:rn læŋgwɪdʒz/	
traditional <i>adjective</i>	/trə'dɪʃənəl/	
unusual <i>adjective</i>	/ʌn ju:ʒuəl/	
introduce <i>verb</i>	/ɪntrə dju:s/	
try <i>verb</i>	/traɪ/	
another <i>determiner</i>	/ə'nʌðə/	
(have) in common	/ɪn kɒmən/	
What kind of ?	/wɒt kaɪnd əv/	

QUESTION TIME

Can you answer these questions?

- Where are you from?
- What do you do?
- What languages do you speak?
- What are you going to do tomorrow?
- What did you do last weekend?

Study Link MultiROM

1 B

A true friend is someone who is there for you when he / she would prefer to be somewhere else.

Len Wein, American comic book writer

Who knows you better?

1 VOCABULARY family and adjectives

a Complete the chart.

♂	♀
father	<u>mother</u>
uncle	<u>aunt</u> [aunt] [aunt]
_____	niece
brother-in-law	_____
son	_____
_____	wife

b Complete the opposites.

talkative	→	<u>quiet</u>
shy	→	_____
generous	→	<u>affectionate</u> [affectionate]
friendly	→	<u>unfriendly</u>
hard-working	→	_____

Study Link Student's Book p.145 Vocabulary Bank

2 GRAMMAR present simple

a Write negative sentences.

- I like New York. I don't like New York.
- She works in the city. _____
- He has red hair. _____
- You smoke. _____
- We often go out. _____
- They have lunch at one. _____

b Complete the questions with *do* or *does*.

- When do British banks open and close?
- _____ this bus go to the shopping centre?
- _____ this shop open on Sundays?
- _____ your sister work in that shoe shop?
- Which supermarket _____ you usually shop at?
- _____ your parents like shopping there?

c Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in the box.

bring not like not see ~~work~~ do stay
not have not get up get on live not get have

My mother ¹ works
in a bank, and she
² _____ home until
about 7.00 in the evening –
she's very hard-working, and
she often ³ _____ her
laptop home and
⁴ _____ some more
work after dinner.



My father's unemployed, so he ⁵ _____ at
the same time as my mum – he ⁶ _____ in bed
till 9.00.

My brother's two years older than me. He's really into
computers, he ⁷ _____ a job with a computer
company. We ⁸ _____ the same interests at all –
he ⁹ _____ sport, but I love it.

My grandfather and I ¹⁰ _____ really well,
although we ¹¹ _____ each other very often – he
¹² _____ in Scotland.

Study Link Student's Book p.126 Grammar Bank 1B

3 PRONUNCIATION -s

a Circle the verb with a different sound.

		IZ			IZ
works	lives	leaves	runs	knows	teaches
laughs	does	dresses	starts	rains	cooks
<u>watches</u>	relaxes	washes	thinks	likes	misses

b Underline the stressed syllable

- 1 talkative 4 generous 7 quiet
2 extrovert 5 nephew 8 daughter
3 unfriendly 6 serious 9 funny

c Practise saying the words in a and b

More Words to Learn

Write translations and try to remember the words

Word	Pronunciation	Translation
partner <i>noun</i>	/pɑ:tnə/	
sporty <i>adjective</i>	/spɔ:ti/	
choose <i>verb</i>	/tʃu:z/	
prefer <i>verb</i>	/prɪfɜ:/	
each	/i:tʃ/	
at least	/ət li:st/	
for example	/fə ɪg zɑ:mpl/	
(go on a) date	/deɪt/	
I'm sure	/aɪm fʊə/	
the opposite (of)	/ðɪ: 'ɒpəzɪt/	

4 READING

a Read the article and mark the sentences T (True) or F (False)

- 1 11% of British university students live with their parents T
2 Most students share a house with other students _____
3 It's easy to decide who to share with _____
4 Sharing a house is always a good experience _____
5 The questionnaire helps you decide who to share a house with _____
6 People who are similar are usually happy living in the same house _____

b Match the sentences a-f in the questionnaire with these adjectives

- 1 generous ☒ 4 unhealthy ☐
2 untidy ☐ 5 hospitable ☐
3 sociable ☐ 6 active ☐

QUESTION TIME

Can you answer these questions?

- Do you have a big family?
- How many brothers and sisters do you have?
- Do you get on well with them?
- What does your best friend do?
- What kind of person is he or she?

Study Link MultiROM

How to find the perfect housemate

89% of university students in the UK live away from home, and nearly half of them share a house with other students at some time during their studies. But how do you know who to share with? It can be a difficult decision. Are you quiet, serious, shy, and hard-working? Or are you extrovert, fun loving, and noisy? It's an important difference, and it can make sharing a house either a great experience or a nightmare.

So next time you're trying to decide who to share a house with, do this questionnaire. And then ask your possible housemates to do it. If you give the same answers to four or more of the questions, then you'll be fine. If more than three of your answers are different, then you need to find a new housemate!



	often	sometimes	never
a I leave my clothes on the floor	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b I do a lot of exercise	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c I smoke	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d I enjoy cooking big dinners for people	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e I enjoy buying presents	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f I enjoy meeting new people	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

1 C

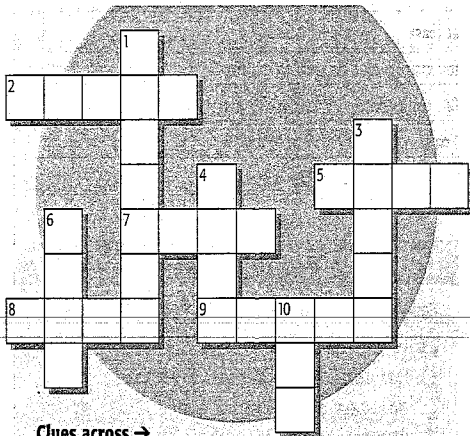
At the Moulin Rouge

A man paints with his brain, and not with his hands.

Michelangelo, Italian painter and sculptor

1 VOCABULARY the body

Complete the crossword.



Clues across →

- 2 Your _____ thinks, remembers, and makes decisions.
- 5 You use your _____ for smelling flowers.
- 7 You have two _____ – they can be blue, green, brown, or grey.
- 8 Some women colour their _____ red or pink.
- 9 Adults have 32 _____, babies don't have any.

Clues down ↓

- 1 You have ten _____ on your hands. You use them for touching things.
- 3 You open and close your _____ when you speak. You can smile with it.
- 4 You have two _____ at the ends of your legs. You can kick with them.
- 6 Most people have _____ on top of their heads.
- 10 You have one _____ on each side of your head. Without them your sunglasses would fall off!

2 PRONUNCIATION vowel sounds

a Write the parts of the body in the chart.

legs toes back teeth arms nose
heart hands knees head

teeth				

b Practise saying the words.

3 GRAMMAR present continuous

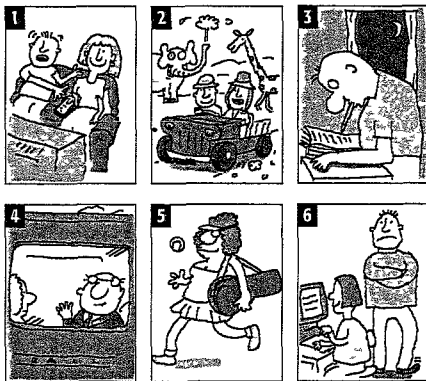


- a Read the museum guide's description of the painting on page 8. Write the verbs in the present continuous.

As you can see, it ¹ is raining (rain) in this picture, and most of the people ² _____ (carry) umbrellas. The two children on the right are the artist's daughters. They ³ _____ (play) with a ball, and their mother (the artist's wife) ⁴ _____ (watch) them closely. On the left of the picture, a young man and a woman ⁵ _____ (sit) at a café table. They ⁶ _____ (not / talk), but I think they're happy together. In the middle of the picture is a woman. She ⁷ _____ (not / smile), and she doesn't have an umbrella. What ⁸ _____ (she / do)? Maybe she ⁹ _____ (wait) for her boyfriend, and she ¹⁰ _____ (think) 'He's late, and I ¹¹ _____ (get) cold and wet.'

- b Complete the sentences with the present simple or present continuous form of the verbs in the box.

watch travel get go need study



- 1 Don't turn off the TV! I 'm watching it.
- 2 They _____ in Africa every summer.
- 3 I have an exam tomorrow, so I _____ hard.
- 4 Jack often _____ the train to work.
- 5 A Where _____ you _____ ?
B To play tennis.
- 6 I _____ to use the computer now!

Study Link Student's Book p.126 Grammar Bank 1C

4 VOCABULARY prepositions of place

Look at the picture on page 8. Complete the sentences with these prepositions.

behind in the middle next to on the left
on the right under

- 1 The woman in the middle doesn't have an umbrella.
- 2 The girls _____ are playing with a ball.
- 3 The man and woman _____ are drinking coffee.
- 4 They are sitting _____ a table umbrella.
- 5 The woman _____ the children is their mother.
- 6 The girls are standing _____ each other.

More Words to Learn

Write translations and try to remember the words.

Word	Pronunciation	Translation
art <u>gallery</u> <i>noun</i>	/ɑ:t 'gæləri/	
artist <i>noun</i>	/'ɑ:tɪst/	
<u>painting</u> <i>noun</i>	/'peɪntɪŋ/	
<u>picture</u> <i>noun</i>	/'pɪktʃə/	
<u>poster</u> <i>noun</i>	/'pəʊstə/	
<u>favourite</u> <i>adjective</i>	/'feɪvərɪt/	
draw <i>verb</i>	/drɔ:/	
(at the) back	/bæk/	
(at the) front	/'frʌnt/	
famous (for)	/'feɪməs/	

QUESTION TIME

Can you answer these questions?

- 1 What are you doing now?
- 2 What clothes are you wearing?
- 3 Is it raining?
- 4 When does it rain in your country?
- 5 What do you usually do in the evening?

Study Link MultiROM



What is a rebel? A man who says no

Albert Camus, French writer

The Devil's Dictionary

1 GRAMMAR defining relative clauses

a Match the beginnings and ends of the sentences

- 1 That's the theatre ☒ f
- 2 I need a mobile ☐
- 3 John's the only person ☐
- 4 I love the programme ☐
- 5 That train is the one ☐
- 6 Hollywood is the place ☐
- 7 The directors are the people ☐
- 8 That's the cafe ☐

- a which also takes photos
- b which stops in Birmingham — — — —
- c which has the best coffee
- d who can mend the photocopier
- e who make the business decisions
- f where we saw *Hamlet*.
- g where most American films are made
- h which is on after the news

b Complete the sentences with *who*, *which*, or *where*.

- 1 This is the church where we got married
- 2 She can't find the key _____ opens this door
- 3 The Louvre is the museum _____ you can see the Mona Lisa
- 4 A painter is someone _____ paints pictures
- 5 A dictionary _____ has good examples is very useful
- 6 A The shop _____ I usually buy my bread is closed today
- B Don't worry I know a supermarket _____ has really good bread
- 7 Do you know a shop _____ sells postcards?

2 VOCABULARY explaining words

Complete the sentences for explaining words.

- 1 *tall* It's the opposite of short.
- 2 *apple* It's a k_____ of fruit
- 3 *sleepy* It's s_____ to tired
- 4 *blouse* It's l_____ a shirt, but it's for women
- 5 *nervous* It's h_____ you feel when you have an exam
- 6 *sweat* For e_____, you do this when you feel hot
- 7 *dentist* It's s_____ who looks after your teeth
- 8 *hospital* It's a p_____ where you go when you're ill

3 PRONUNCIATION using a dictionary

a Match the words to their pronunciation

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| 1 waiter | /ˈwɔ:tə/ |
| water | /ˈwɛ:tə/ |
| 2 kitchen | /ˈkɪtʃən/ |
| chicken | /ˈtʃɪkən/ |
| 3 ninety | /naɪnˈti/ |
| nineteen | /ˈnaɪnti/ |
| 4 homework | /ˈhəʊmwɜ:k/ |
| housework | /ˈhaʊswɜ:k/ |
| 5 Austria | /əˈstrɪə/ |
| Australia | /əˈɒstrɪə/ |
| 6 sandwiches | /ˈsændwɪdʒz/ |
| sunglasses | /ˈsʌŋɡlɑ:sɪz/ |
| 7 Italy | /ˈɪtəli/ |
| Italian | /ɪˈtæljən/ |

b Underline the stressed syllable in the words in a

c Practise saying the words

Study Link Student's Book p.126 Grammar Bank 1D

4 READING

- a Read the definitions and complete them with these words

Laptops A friend Eating The afternoon
A manager A pedestrian Your boss
An antique shop

More devilish definitions



1 A manager

is a person who gets other people to do all the work.

2 _____

is the part of the day when we worry about what we didn't do in the morning

3 _____

is somebody who has found a place to park their car

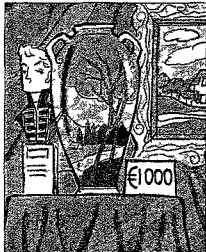
4 _____

are small computers which were invented to make business people work at home on holiday and when they're travelling



5 _____

is a shop where the things for sale are very old and the prices are very modern

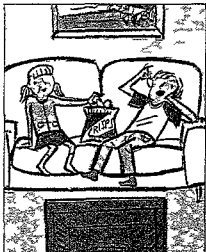


6 _____

is the person who is early for work when you're late and late when you're early

7 _____

is something that children do between meals but not during them



8 _____

is a person who knows you well, but likes you anyway

- b Underline five words you don't know. Use your dictionary to look up their meaning and pronunciation

More Words to Learn

Write translations and try to remember the words

Word	Pronunciation	Translation
<u>author</u> noun	/ ɔ:θə /	
<u>definition</u> noun	/ defə nɪʃn /	
(on the) <u>Internet</u> noun	/ ɪntənɪt /	
<u>website</u> noun	/ websaɪt /	
<u>popular</u> adjective	/ pɒpjələ /	
<u>contain</u> verb	/ kən tem /	
<u>explain</u> verb	/ ɪk spleɪn /	
<u>mime</u> verb	/ maɪm /	
<u>panic</u> verb	/ pænɪk /	
<u>recognize</u> verb	/ rekəɡnaɪz /	

Study idea

To remember new words, you need to test your memory

- 1 Cover the Translation column and look at the words in English. Say them in your language.
- 2 Cover the Word column and look at the translation. Say the words in English.
- 3 Test yourself again on the other new words in this File.

QUESTION TIME

Can you answer these questions?

- 1 What's a waiter?
- 2 What's a bookshop?
- 3 What's a dictionary?
- 4 What's an umbrella?
- 5 What's a journalist?

Study Link MultiROM

1 AT IMMIGRATION

Complete the dialogue with these words.

is travelling long in enjoy purpose
with holiday it's where

A Your passport, please. Thanks. Where are you

¹ travelling from?

B From China. I live ² _____ Hong Kong.

A What's the ³ _____ of your visit?

B I'm on ⁴ _____.

A I see. How ⁵ _____ are you staying in the UK?

B Just a week.

A ⁶ _____ are you staying?

B In Manchester, ⁷ _____ some friends of mine.

A ⁸ _____ this your first visit to the UK?

B No, ⁹ _____ my third. I love this country.

A Well, ¹⁰ _____ your stay, Mr Lee.

2 SOCIAL ENGLISH

Order the dialogue, 1 to 10.



A No, thanks, I'm fine. Shall we go? ☐

A Long! 12 hours. ☐

A Great! Let's go then. ☒ 10

A I'm fine. ☐

A No, I'm OK. I always sleep on planes. ☐

B How was the flight? ☐

B Sure. My car's outside in the car park. ☐

B Wow, you must be really tired. ☐

B Hello, Tom. How are you? ☒ 1

B Would you like a coffee or anything? ☐

3 READING

San Francisco

– capital of cool

San Francisco is a very cool place. It's the home of hippies and 'flower power', and it's full of friendly, relaxed people. It's also one of the USA's most attractive cities.

Facing the Pacific Ocean to the west and San Francisco Bay to the north and east, it's famous for its hills with their fantastic views of the Bay, and its beautiful bridges. It's a perfect base for a holiday, close to the Napa Valley, home of the Californian wine industry, and a few hours' drive from the mountains of the Sierra Nevada.

The best way to explore San Francisco is on foot. Walk slowly through North Beach, with its relaxed European charm, then

into busy Chinatown. Go up expensive Nob Hill, and then continue into South Market and the Mission District, with their many nightclubs. San Francisco is famous for its liberal lifestyle, and it has some of the most incredible nightlife and wonderful food anywhere in the States.

San Francisco is a popular place to visit at any time of the year. Summer is the tourist season, so prices are higher, queues are longer, and finding a parking place is impossible. The best months for weather are between mid-September and mid-November, but you'll have a great time whenever you go.

a Read the text once. Would you like to visit San Francisco?

b Answer the questions.

1 What can you see to the north, east, and west of San Francisco?

2 Is it a good idea to drive around when you visit?

3 Which are the best two areas for music and dancing?

4 Give three reasons why summer isn't the best time to visit.

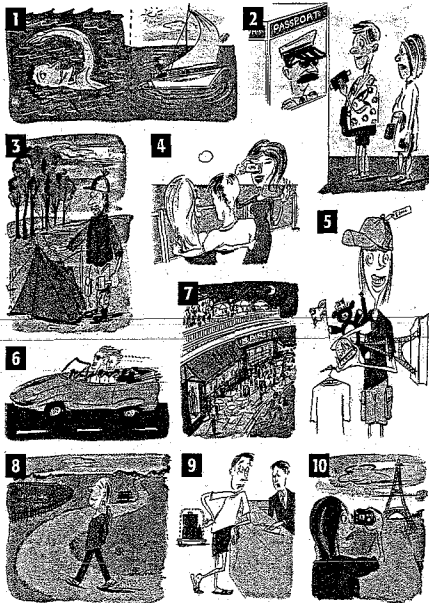
5 Which month has the best weather?

c Cover the text. Can you remember five reasons to visit San Francisco?

Right place, wrong time

1 VOCABULARY holidays

a Write the phrases.



- 1 go swimming/sailing 6 _____ for a _____
 2 go _____ 7 go _____ at night
 3 go _____ 8 go _____ a _____
 4 _____ photos 9 _____ in a hotel
 5 buy _____ 10 go _____

b Complete the sentences with a weather word.

- 1 Wear lots of warm clothes – it's f reezing outside.
 2 30° is hot, but 40° is b _____.
 3 We can't go skiing, there's no s _____.
 4 I can't see anything, it's very f _____.
 5 A Is it sunny?
 B No, it's c _____.
 6 It doesn't usually r _____ much in the summer.

2 GRAMMAR past simple regular and irregular

a Write the past simple of these verbs in the correct column.

arrive become remember begin break
 talk do stay hate have spend walk
 see argue

Regular	Irregular
<u>arrived</u>	<u>became</u>
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

b Write negative sentences.

1 We studied in Japan. (not in Korea)

We didn't study in Korea.

2 They spoke Polish. (not Russian)

3 My uncle was a nurse. (not a doctor)

4 I slept badly. (not well)

5 My mum enjoyed the book. (not the film)

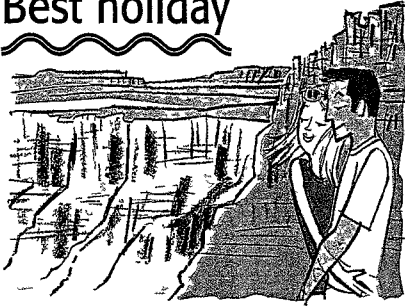
6 He picked up the change. (not the receipt)

7 You were late. (not on time)

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

argue rent have go not know drive fly be

Best holiday



Ten years ago I 1 went to the United States with my partner. We 2 _____ to San Francisco, 3 _____ a car, and then 4 _____ to Arizona to visit the Grand Canyon, and then Las Vegas and Los Angeles. We 5 _____ a fantastic time! We 6 _____ each other very well at the time, but we got on very well. We 7 _____ together for 24 hours a day for ten days, but we only 8 _____ once – when we got lost! We got married after that, and are still together.

- d Read the text in c again. Complete the questions.

- Where _____? San Francisco
- _____ there? Ten years ago
- _____ a good time? Yes, they did
- _____ on well? Yes, very well
- How many times _____? Only once

Study Link Student's Book p.128 Grammar Bank 2A

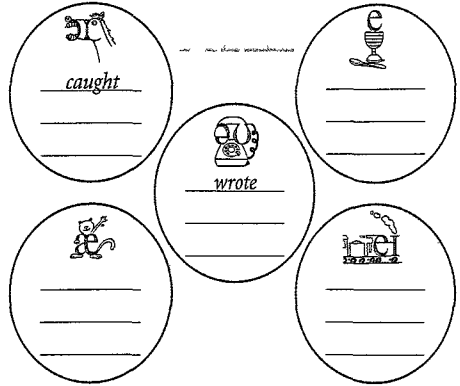
3 PRONUNCIATION regular and irregular verbs

- a Circle the verb which has a different 'ed' sound

- | | | |
|-------------|----------|---------------|
| 1 talked | kissed | <u>needed</u> |
| 2 travelled | wanted | played |
| 3 loved | hated | decided |
| 4 waited | listened | stayed |

- b Write these irregular past simple forms in the correct circle.

caught wrote rang came bought read
saw broke gave drove said went drank
sat made



More Words to Learn

Write translations and try to remember the words.

Word	Pronunciation	Translation
awful adjective	/ɔːfəl/	
fantastic adjective	/fæn'tæstɪk/	
furious adjective	/ˈfjʊəriəs/	
great adjective	/greɪt/	
lovely adjective	/ˈlʌvli/	
miserable adjective	/ˈmɪzərəbl/	
terrible adjective	/təˈrəbl/	
wonderful adjective	/ˈwʌndəfəl/	
break up with verb	/breɪk ʌp wɪð/	
escape (from) verb	/ɪ'skeɪp/	

QUESTION TIME

Can you answer these questions?

- Where did you go for your last holiday?
- How did you get there? –
- Where did you stay?
- Did you have good weather?
- Did you have a good time?

Study Link MultiROM

A moment in time

1 GRAMMAR past continuous

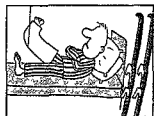
a Complete the sentences. Use the past continuous.

- 1 I was sleeping (sleep) on my friend's sofa when his mother came home.
- 2 What _____ (you / talk) about when I came in?
- 3 He didn't call you because his mobile phone _____ (not / work).
- 4 They _____ (live) in Sydney when their first child was born.
- 5 I'm sorry, _____ (you / watch) that programme?
- 6 We _____ (walk) along the beach when we saw a snake.
- 7 She _____ (not / drive) when the car hit the tree. I was.
- 8 It _____ (snow) when they arrived in New York.

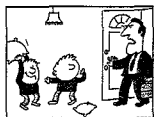
b Write sentences with *when*. Use the past simple and past continuous.



- 1 They / play tennis / start / rain
They were playing tennis when it started to rain.



- 2 He / break / his leg / ski



- 3 The boys / fight / their father / come home



- 4 A dog / eat / my sandwich / I / sleep / in the park



- 5 We / study / in the library / the fire / start

c Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.



Last summer I ¹ went (go) to Los Angeles to stay with my cousin for a few weeks. One afternoon we ² _____ (have) lunch in a nice restaurant in the centre of town when my cousin ³ _____ (get) a call on her mobile phone and went outside to talk. While she ⁴ _____ (speak) to her friend, I suddenly ⁵ _____ (notice) a man in a black hat who ⁶ _____ (sit) at the next table. It was the actor Johnny Depp! He was alone, and I ⁷ _____ (decide) to take my chance. So I got up and ⁸ _____ (go) to his table. 'Excuse me, could I have my photo taken with you?' I asked. He ⁹ _____ (say) yes, so I ¹⁰ _____ (stop) a waitress who ¹¹ _____ (pass) by and gave her my camera. She ¹² _____ (take) the photo of me and Johnny, I thanked them both, and then I returned to my table. When my cousin ¹³ _____ (come) back, I ¹⁴ _____ (smile). 'Why are you looking so pleased with yourself?' she asked. 'I had my photo taken with Johnny Depp!' 'Johnny Depp? Where is he?' 'He's sitting over there. Look!' She turned around to look and then started to laugh. 'That's not Johnny Depp!' I ¹⁵ _____ (look) at the man in the black hat – he ¹⁶ _____ (laugh) too.

2 VOCABULARY *at, in, on*

a Place. Complete the sentences with *at, in, on*.

- We'll meet you at the bus stop
- I often listen to music on my car.
- In my room I have a poster on the wall and a photo of my parents on the table by my bed.
- My family are from Zurich but we live in Munich.
- She lives in the city centre.
- There's some sugar on the shelf in the cupboard.
- They swam in the sea and then went for a walk in the park.
- There's a Post Office at the end of this road, at the corner of Old Street.

b Time. Complete the sentences with *at, in, on, or* nothing.

- Let's meet next Saturday at 3.00.
- I hate driving at night, getting up early in the morning, and working on weekends.
- Our flight is leaving on Monday at 7.30 in the evening and arriving on midday on Tuesday
- We have an exam on Friday in afternoon.
- In most countries, banks and offices are closed on Christmas Day and New Year's Day.
- Computers were invented in the 20th century.
- Albert Einstein was born on 14 March, 1879 in Germany, and he died in 1955 in the USA.
- On Easter we went to Italy and we're going again in the summer, probably the first two weeks in August.

Study Link Student's Book p.148 Vocabulary Bank

3 PRONUNCIATION /ə/

a Underline the stressed syllable in these words.

- famous
- similar
- later
- national
- dramatic
- photograph
- garden
- memorable
- woman

b Circle the /ə/ sounds in the words in a.



More Words to Learn

Write translations and try to remember the words.

Word	Pronunciation	Translation
balcony <i>noun</i>	/ˈbælkəni/	
exhibition <i>noun</i>	/ˌeksɪˈbjʃn/	
the news <i>noun</i>	/ðə ˈnjuːz/	
stone <i>noun</i>	/stəʊn/	
wedding <i>noun</i>	/ˈwedɪŋ/	
attack <i>verb</i>	/əˈtæk/	
shout <i>verb</i>	/ʃaʊt/	
immediately <i>adverb</i>	/ɪˈmiːdiətli/	
luckily <i>adverb</i>	/ˈlʌkɪli/	
suddenly <i>adverb</i>	/ˈsʌdnli/	

Study idea

- Look at the Pronunciation column in More Words to Learn. Remember that this mark (ˈ) = the stress is on the next syllable.
- Underline the stressed syllable in the Word column. Practise saying the words.
- Remember to underline the stress when you write down new words.

QUESTION TIME



Can you answer these questions?

- What were you doing at 8.00 last night?
- What were you doing at 6.00 this morning?
- What were you doing at 9.00 this morning?
- Was it raining when you got up this morning?
- What were you doing an hour ago?

Study Link MultiROM

Fifty years of pop

1 VOCABULARY music, question words

a Match the type of music to the dictionary definitions. How do you pronounce them?

rap opera jazz **punk**
heavy metal blues

1 punk /pʌŋk/ n Rock music that is played in a fast, loud, and aggressive way It was very popular in the late 1970s.

2 _____ /dʒæz/ n A style of music invented by black American musicians in the early part of the twentieth century It has a strong rhythm and often involves improvisation. Famous musicians include Louis Armstrong, Billie Holiday, and Miles Davis

3 _____ /ræp/ n A type of music in which singers don't sing but speak the words quickly, in a rhythmic way.

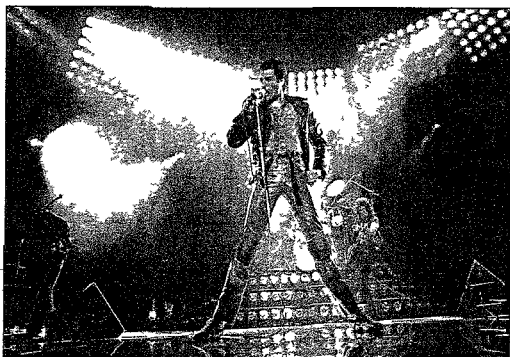
4 _____ /ɒpə/ It's like a play in the theatre, but people sing the words.

5 _____ /hevi meɪ/ A type of very loud rock music, with lots of guitars and a strong beat.

6 _____ /bluːz/ A type of music developed by black American musicians in the southern United States. It is slow, often sad, and with a strong rhythm.

b Complete the questions with these question words.

Why ~~Where~~ Which When How many Who
What (x2) Whose How long



- 1 Where was Queen's first concert?
In London.
- 2 _____ was it?
In 1972.
- 3 _____ was in the band?
Freddie Mercury, Roger Taylor, John Deacon, and Brian May.
- 4 _____ real name was Farrokh Bulsara?
Freddie Mercury's.
- 5 _____ member of the band was most famous?
Freddie Mercury, the lead singer.
- 6 _____ top ten hits did they have?
Twenty-four.
- 7 _____ did they stay together?
Twenty years, from 1971 to 1991.
- 8 _____ was their biggest hit?
Bohemian Rhapsody.
- 9 _____ happened in 1991?
Freddie Mercury died.
- 10 _____ is their music still popular?
Because Queen wrote good rock songs.

2 GRAMMAR questions with and without auxiliaries

a Circle the correct question.

- 1 (a) Who did Yoko Ono marry in 1969?
b Who Yoko Ono married in 1969?
- 2 a Which Spice Girl did have red hair?
b Which Spice Girl had red hair?
- 3 a Who does Madonna live with?
b Who lives Madonna with?
- 4 a When broke the Beatles up?
b When did the Beatles break up?
- 5 a Which member of Queen was born in Zanzibar?
b Which member of Queen born in Zanzibar?
- 6 a Which instrument did Jimi Hendrix play?
b Which instrument played Jimi Hendrix?

b Match the questions in a to these answers.

- 1 Guy Richie. ☒ 3
- 2 Freddie Mercury. ☐
- 3 The guitar. ☐
- 4 April 1970. ☐
- 5 John Lennon. ☐
- 6 Geri Halliwell (Ginger Spice). ☐

c Write the questions for the answers.

- 1 Who painted The Last Supper?
Leonardo da Vinci painted *The Last Supper*.
- 2 When _____?
Kurt Cobain died in 1994.
- 3 Where _____?
Penguins live in Antarctica.
- 4 How many _____?
The Lord of the Rings won 11 Oscars in 2004.
- 5 Who _____?
Peter Jackson won the Oscar for Best Director.
- 6 Where _____?
Maria Sharapova was born in Russia.
- 7 When _____?
My brother went to New York last week.

3 PRONUNCIATION /w/ and /h/

a Circle the words with the /w/ sound.

(walk) write saw wash quickly
draw white who one two

b Circle the words with the /h/ sound.

(who) which when hair why
happy hands light hour

c Practise saying the words in a and b.

More Words to Learn

Write translations and try to remember the words.

Word	Pronunciation	Translation
lead <u>singer</u> <i>noun</i>	/li:d 'sɪŋə/	
lyrics <i>noun</i>	/'lɪrɪks/	
plane crash <i>noun</i>	/pleɪn kræʃ/	
poems <i>noun</i>	/'pəʊmz/	
sign <i>noun</i>	/saɪn/	
delicious <i>adjective</i>	/dɪ'liʃəs/	
become <i>noun</i>	/br'kʌm/	
deserve <i>verb</i>	/dɪ'zɜ:v/	
share <i>verb</i>	/ʃeə/	
in fact	/ɪn fækt/	

QUESTION TIME

Can you answer these questions?

- 1 What kind of music do you listen to?
- 2 When do you like listening to music?
- 3 Who wrote your favourite song?
- 4 How often do you go to concerts?
- 5 Who's the most popular singer in your country?

Study Link MultiROM

Study Link Student's Book p.128 Grammar Bank 2C

One October evening

1 GRAMMAR *so, because, but, although*

a Circle the correct words.

- 1 Although Jim has a lot of money, he's really mean / very generous.
- 2 They wanted to play football but it was sunny / snowing.
- 3 I had a great holiday in Egypt, although I can / can't speak Arabic.
- 4 The hotel was lovely, but it was a bit expensive / very nice.
- 5 I went on a date with John although I don't like him / like him a lot.

b Complete the sentences using *because* or *so* and the correct ending.

- 1 I didn't have any breakfast because ☒ a
 - 2 Maria couldn't find her wallet ☐ b
 - 3 I called the police ☐ c
 - 4 She thought the book was boring ☐ d
 - 5 John joined an evening class ☐ e
 - 6 I didn't go out with him ☐ f
- a I didn't like him.
b he could learn Italian.
c she stopped reading it.
d I didn't have time.
e she cancelled her credit cards.
f the door to my flat was open.

c Look at each group of sentences. Complete each sentence with *so, because, but, or although*.

- 1 a Linda ran to the station because she was very late.
- b Linda was very late _____ she ran to the station.
- c _____ Linda ran to the station, she was too late and missed the train.

- 2 a We stayed at home last Sunday _____ it was raining.
- b It was raining _____ we stayed at home.
- c _____ we couldn't go out, we had a really good afternoon at home.
- 3 a The tickets were really expensive _____ they managed to sell them all in an hour.
- b _____ the tickets were really expensive, they sold them all in an hour.
- c The concert was very popular _____ they sold all the tickets.

Study Link Student's Book p.128 Grammar Bank 2D

2 VOCABULARY verb phrases






a Match the phrases.

- 1 Jamie and Hannah met ☒ a a French restaurant.
- 2 He played ☐ b to dinner.
- 3 He asked her ☐ c in love.
- 4 He invited her ☐ d in a club.
- 5 He took her to ☐ e each other every day.
- 6 They saw ☐ f for her phone number.
- 7 They fell ☐ g her favourite song.

b Cover the right-hand column. Can you remember the sentences?

3 PRONUNCIATION the letter *a*

Circle the words with the same sound as the pictures.

				
take	date	awful	bad	late
rain	panic	ran	dance	woman
<u>accident</u>	fast	dark	play	man

4 READING

- a Read the story. Number the paragraphs in the right order

A nasty experience



- ☐ My grandmother didn't notice anything at first, but when she went to bed that evening she found that her jewellery wasn't in the usual place. And then she remembered the girls and called the police. They were very sympathetic, but I don't think they'll ever catch the girls.
- ☐ My grandmother had a nasty experience last weekend. She's 82 years old and she lives on her own. I've always told her to be careful when she's answering the door because you never know who's outside.
- ☐ 'What are you doing up there?' she shouted and the girl said, 'Can I use your toilet, please?' My grandmother said yes and didn't worry about it, although the girl was upstairs for ages. She gave the girl in the kitchen a glass of water. Then the second girl came downstairs and they left.
- ☐ My grandmother thought that they looked like nice girls so she invited them in. They looked round the living room and then one of them said, 'Can I have a glass of water, please?' so my grandmother took her into the kitchen. While they were in the kitchen she heard the other one run upstairs.
- ☐ Anyway, she was at home last Sunday. It was about 4.00 in the afternoon and she heard someone knock at the front door. She opened the door and there were two girls outside, about 10 or 11 years old. 'Hello,' said one of the girls. 'Our parents are going to buy a house like yours very near here. Can we have a look at your house, please? We want to see what it's like.'

- b Look at the highlighted words. What do you think they mean? Check with your dictionary.

More Words to Learn

Write translations and try to remember the words.

Word	Pronunciation	Translation
DJ <i>noun</i>	/dɪ. dʒeɪ/	
club <i>noun</i>	/klʌb/	
dark <i>adjective</i>	/dɑ:k/	
perfect <i>adjective</i>	/pɜː fɪkt/	
follow <i>verb</i>	/fɒləʊ/	
again <i>adverb</i>	/ə ɡeɪn/	
madly (in love) <i>adverb</i>	/mædli/	
every <i>determiner</i>	/evri/	
each other	/iːtʃ əðə/	
I'm afraid	/aɪm ə freɪd/	

QUESTION TIME



Can you answer these questions?

- 1 Why do you think it's important to learn languages?
- 2 Why are you learning English?
- 3 Do you think English is a difficult language to learn?
- 4 Would you like to learn Chinese?
- 5 Is your language easy for foreigners to learn?

Study Link **Multitrom**

CAN YOU REMEMBER...?

FILES

1&2

Complete each space with one word.

- 1 Where _____ your parents live?
- 2 He _____ eat meat. He's a vegetarian.
- 3 What _____ you looking at?
- 4 She's the person _____ works with me.
- 5 Where _____ she go last summer?
- 6 What _____ you doing yesterday at 7.30?
- 7 A Who _____ Hamlet?
- B Shakespeare
- 8 _____ they are poor, they are happy.

1 CALLING RECEPTION

Order the words to make sentences.

- 1 is / room / 724 / This

This is room 724.

- 2 very / My / cold / is / room

- 3 problem / a / with / heating / the / There's

- 4 isn't / working / The / air-conditioning

- 5 chicken / have / please / Can / I / a / sandwich

- 6 fruit / any / Do / juice / have / you / fresh

2 SOCIAL ENGLISH

Complete the phrases. Then match the parts of the dialogue.

- 1 Did you sleep well? ☒

- 2 H_____ are things? ☐

- 3 W_____ are the plans
f_____ this evening? ☐

- 4 T_____ is Alex Hodges. ☐

- 5 It's t_____ to go. ☐

- a We're going out for dinner.

- b OK. Where are we going now?

- c Yes, thanks. I was very tired.

- d They're fine.

- e Nice to meet you.

3 READING

Read the advert and mark the sentences T (True), F (False), or ? (Doesn't say).

- 1 The Castle Inn is in the centre of San Francisco. T
- 2 It's near major tourist attractions. —
- 3 It's very comfortable. —
- 4 It's cheaper in winter. —
- 5 The staff can tell you all about San Francisco. —
- 6 Guests have to pay for parking. —
- 7 The hotel has a restaurant. —
- 8 You can't smoke in any of the guest rooms. —

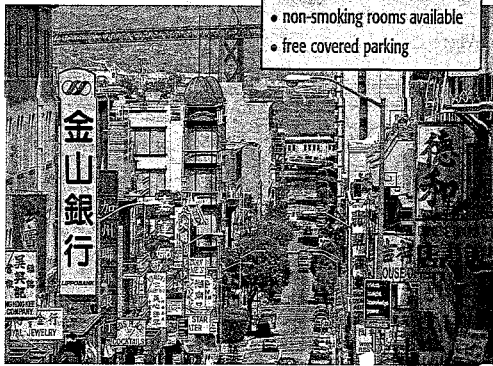
Castle Inn

room availability
make reservation

San Francisco CA

SFO airport 12.6 miles/20.3 km

'The best-kept secret in San Francisco'



Our facilities and services:

- air-conditioning + heating in all guest rooms
- en-suite power shower
- in-room Internet access
- safe deposit box
- complimentary morning coffee
- non-smoking rooms available
- free covered parking

Located in the heart of San Francisco, the Castle Inn is in easy walking distance of Fisherman's Wharf, Chinatown, and fine restaurants and shops. The Castle Inn offers great service, great comfort, and great value. We know San Francisco is a wonderful city with an enormous number of

tourist attractions and, for that reason, the staff are available from morning to night to answer any questions you have. We look forward to being a part of your San Francisco experience. The Castle Inn is an approved member of the San Francisco Convention and Visitor's Bureau.

Where are you going?

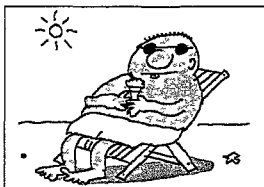
1 GRAMMAR going to, present continuous

a Complete the sentences with *going to* + a verb from the box.

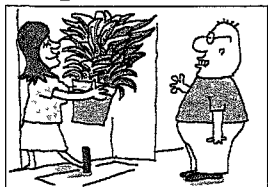
put shave not jump play not eat not rain buy stay



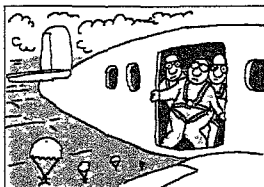
1 They 're going to play tennis.



2 It _____ today.



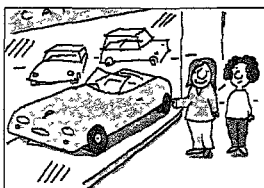
3 Where _____ that?



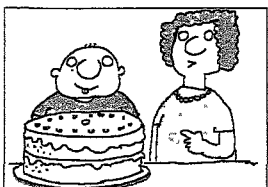
4 He _____



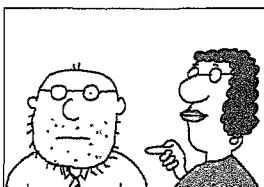
5 How long _____ ?



6 I _____ that car.



7 You _____ all that!



8 _____ today?

b Complete the text with the present continuous form of the verbs in brackets.



Welcome to Bond House, home of the best activity holidays in the country. Let me tell you what we have planned for you in the next few days. On Monday morning you 1 're going (go) sailing. Then in the afternoon, I 2 _____ (take) you on a bicycle tour of the surrounding area. You need to rest well on Monday evening, because the following morning we 3 _____ (climb) to the top of Oak Ridge! After that, there has been a change of plan: you 4 _____ (not windsurf) as it says on your timetable, we 5 _____ (have) a football tournament. That will be fun, I'm sure. Then on Wednesday morning we 6 _____ (go) to a mountain village called Palmo. Thursday is your final day with us and I 7 _____ (plan) a surprise activity for you.

c Circle the correct verb form. If both forms are possible, circle them both

- 1 I'm sure (I'm going to pass) / I'm passing all my exams this year
- 2 A Do you have any plans for this Saturday?
B Yes, I'm going to spend / I'm spending the day with my cousins
- 3 Do you think it's going to be / it's being sunny tomorrow?
- 4 It's Simon's birthday on Friday. He's going to have / He's having dinner with a few friends
- 5 We don't need to run. We're not going to miss / We're not missing the train
- 6 A Where are you going to go / are you going tonight?
B To the cinema
- 7 A What's the weather forecast for Saturday?
B It's going to be / It's being warm and sunny.
- 8 She drives too fast. I'm sure she's going to have / she's having an accident one day

Study Link Student's Book p.130 Grammar Bank 3A

2 VOCABULARY look







Complete the sentences with these expressions

I'm looking for _____ I'm looking after _____
I'm looking forward to _____

- 1 I'm looking for _____ my glasses
- 2 _____ seeing you next weekend
- 3 _____ my sister's daughter this evening
- 4 _____ my neighbours' house while they're away
- 5 _____ a new place to live
- 6 _____ my birthday
- 7 _____ a birthday present for my sister
- 8 _____ going on holiday next week.
- 9 _____ Sue's dog for a week

3 PRONUNCIATION /ʌ/, /əʊ/, /u:/

a Circle the word with the same sound as the pictures

	<u>money</u>	nurse	surprise
	<u>you</u>	Tuesday	month
	<u>come</u>	own	short
	<u>hotel</u>	house	move
	<u>tonight</u>	improve	look
	honey <u>moon</u>	holiday	photo

b Practise saying the words

More Words to Learn

Write translations and try to remember the words

Word	Pronunciation	Translation
au <u>pair</u> <i>noun</i>	/əʊ peɪ/	
<u>nervous</u> <i>adjective</i>	/ˈnɜːvəs/	
<u>improve</u> <i>verb</i>	/ɪm pruːv/	
<u>everything</u> <i>pronoun</i>	/ˈevriθɪŋ/	
<u>until</u> <i>conjunction</i>	/ʌn tɪl/	
as well as	/əz wel əz/	
for a short time	/fɔ ə ʃɔt taɪm/	
It <u>depends</u>	/ɪt dɪ pendz/	
my own (flat)	/maɪ əʊn/	
too <u>expensive</u>	/tuː ɪk spensɪv/	

QUESTION TIME

Can you answer these questions?

- 1 What are you doing this evening?
- 2 What are you going to do at the weekend?
- 3 Where are you going on holiday this year?
- 4 What are you looking forward to at the moment?
- 5 Are you meeting any friends this evening?

Study Link MultiROM

The pessimist's phrase book

1 GRAMMAR will / won't (predictions)

Complete the dialogues with *will* / *won't* and these verbs. Use contractions.

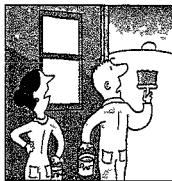
snow not pass rain can
be (x2) not finish need



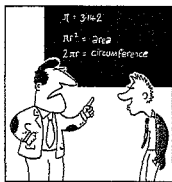
- 1 A Do you think it will snow ?
B No, it isn't cold enough. But I think it will.



- 2 Come on. You will late for school.



- 3 A We will the painting today
B You're right. It will dark in half an hour.



- 4 You need to do more work or you will your exams.



- 5 You will play again in six weeks, but you will to be very careful.

2 VOCABULARY opposite verbs

Write the opposite verb in each space. Be careful – use the correct verb form.

- 1 I think they'll lose the football match.
2 I'm sure she'll pass the exam.
3 I remembered her name.
4 We'll arrive home at 5.00 in the morning.
5 They're going to learn English in Australia.
6 Can you turn on the radio, please?
7 I got over 50 e-mails yesterday!
8 Could you lend me some money?
9 Oh no! I've lost my car keys.
10 The door's difficult to open, you have to push it quite hard.

Study Link Student's Book p.149 Vocabulary Bank

3 PRONUNCIATION /ɒ/, /əʊ/

a Cross out the wrong word in each group.

not	won't	work	problem
positive	open	optimistic	hope
enjoy	no	long	close
want	stop	watch	programme

b Practise saying the words.

HOROSCOPES



AQUARIUS Jan 21–Feb 19

You'll be lucky in love this month! You'll meet somebody new at work and you'll start a new relationship. Red will be your lucky colour.



PISCES Feb 20–Mar 20

Your family will be very important this month. Try to spend more time with them and they'll be very glad to see you. Green will be your lucky colour.



ARIES Mar 21–Apr 20

You'll have to be very careful with money this month. You won't be able to buy any new clothes. However, you will get a nice surprise at the end of the month. Blue will be your lucky colour.



TAURUS Apr 21–May 21

You'll have a very busy social life this month! Your friends will arrange a surprise party for you and you'll make new friends as well. Orange will be your lucky colour.



GEMINI May 22–June 21

You won't have a very good month at work. Your boss will give you some bad news, but don't worry, you won't lose your job. Work hard and next month will be better. Purple will be your lucky colour.



CANCER June 22–July 23

This will be a great month for travel! You'll win a holiday, so have your passport ready. You'll also travel a lot in this country and you'll visit some old friends. Yellow will be your lucky colour.

4 READING

a Read the horoscopes for this month. Answer the questions.

- Who will do a lot of travelling this month? Cancer
- Will Gemini people lose their jobs? _____
- What won't Aries people be able to do? _____
- Whose lucky colour will be red? _____
- Who will go out a lot this month? _____
- Who will spend more time at home? _____

b Underline five words you don't know. Use your dictionary to look up their meaning and pronunciation.

More Words to Learn

Write translations and try to remember the words.

Word	Pronunciation	Translation
<u>definitely</u> <i>adverb</i>	/ˈdefənəθ/	
<u>maybe/perhaps</u> <i>adverb</i>	/ˈmeɪbi/ /pə ˈhæps/	
<u>probably</u> <i>adverb</i>	/ˈprɒbəbli/	
<u>cheer up</u>	/tʃiə ʌp/	
<u>congratulations</u>	/kəŋgrætʃuˈleɪʃnz/	
<u>don't worry</u>	/dəʊnt ˈwəri/	
<u>good luck</u>	/ɡʊd ˈlʌk/	
I hope so/I hope not	/aɪ ˈhəʊp səʊ / /aɪ ˈhəʊp nɒt/	
I (don't) think so	/aɪ θɪŋk səʊ/	
that's great	/ðætʃs greɪt/	

QUESTION TIME

Can you answer these questions?

- Do you think the weather will be good tomorrow?
- Do you think you'll study English next year?
- Do you think you'll get some e-mails today?
- Do you think you'll go to a party this weekend?
- Do you think your country will win the next football World Cup?

Study Link **MultiROM**

I'll always love you

1 PRONUNCIATION word stress: two-syllable words

- a Which words are stressed on the second syllable? Underline the stress.

1 promise	receive	never
2 window	moment	forget
3 arrive	doctor	worry
4 repair	morning	finish
5 empty	secret	exist
6 builder	address	borrow

- b Practise saying the words.

- b Are these sentences promises (P), decisions (D), or an offer (O)?

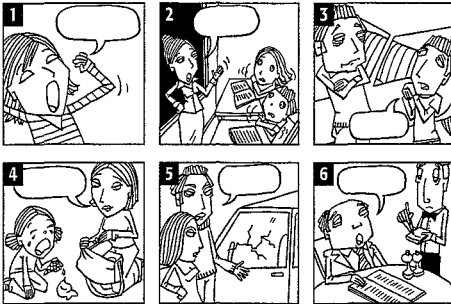
1 I'll give it back to you tomorrow.	<u>P</u>
2 A Which one do you want? B I'll take the red one.	___
3 I'll lend you the money if you want.	___
4 Shall I help you?	___
5 I won't tell your father.	___
6 I'll have the soup and a salad.	___

Study Link Student's Book p.130 Grammar Bank 3C

2 GRAMMAR will / won't (promises, offers, and decisions)

- a Write sentences using the pictures and prompts.

Use *Shall I / I'll / I won't*.

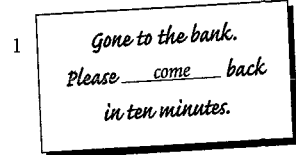


- 1 think / go to bed
I think I'll go to bed.
- 2 turn off / the air-conditioning?
_____?
- 3 not drive / fast
_____.
- 4 buy / another one
_____.
- 5 call / the police?
_____?
- 6 have / the chicken
_____.

3 VOCABULARY verb + back

Complete the sentences with these verbs.

call come drive give pay take



- 1 _____
- 2 Mary phoned while you were in the shower. She asked you to _____ her back when you can.
- 3 Can you lend me 10 euros? I'll _____ you back tomorrow.
- 4 We were driving to the beach but it started to rain so we decided to _____ back home.
- 5 A Do you want to borrow my pen?
B Yes, please – I'll _____ it back to you in a minute.
- 6 This shirt is the wrong size. I think I'll _____ it back to the shop.

A hard lesson

My name's Jon, and this happened to me when I was on holiday in Seville, in the south of Spain.

I was having a coffee in a bar when a man came up to me. He was quite smartly dressed, and he looked very respectable. 'Do you speak English?' he asked. He definitely wasn't Spanish, but I'm not sure where he was from. 'I'm very sorry to bother you, but I have a serious problem,' he continued. 'I'm here on a business trip, and I've lost my briefcase – it had my passport, my wallet, my money, my credit cards, my mobile, my address book, everything. Could you help me? I need to borrow 60 euros to get the train to Madrid – my company has an office there. I'll pay you back, of course. When I get home, I'll send you the money. You can give me your address in England.' I wasn't sure, but he didn't seem suspicious, so I agreed. I wrote down my home address on a business card he had, and I gave him 60 euros.

I even bought him a coffee.

We chatted for a few minutes, and then he looked at his watch and said, 'Well, I should get to the station. Thank you very much for your help. You'll have your money back in a couple of weeks, I promise.' And he walked out of the bar.

So do you think he paid me back? No, you're right, he didn't – and I won't lend money to strangers again!



More Words to Learn

Write translations and try to remember the words.

Word	Pronunciation	Translation
<u>builder</u> noun	/ˈbɪldə/	
<u>electrician</u> noun	/ɪlekˈtrɪʃn/	
<u>injection</u> noun	/ɪnˈdʒektʃn/	
<u>journey</u> noun	/ˈdʒɜːni/	
piece of <u>paper</u> noun	/piːs əf ˈpeɪpə/	
<u>plumber</u> noun	/ˈplʌmə/	
<u>promise</u> noun	/ˈprɒmɪs/	
<u>secret</u> noun	/ˈsɪkrɪt/	
<u>hurt</u> verb	/hɜːt/	
oh dear	/əʊ deə/	

Study idea

- 1 Some words are easier to remember because they are similar to a word in your language or to another in English, e.g. *builder*, *building*. Other words are more difficult to remember.
- 2 Look at the words in **More Words to Learn**. Which ones are easy to remember? Which ones are difficult? Highlight the difficult words and test yourself more often on these.

- a Read the text. Number the sentences in the right order.

- 1 Jon wrote his address on the man's business card. ☐
- 2 The man explained his problem. ☐
- 3 Jon bought the man a coffee. ☐
- 4 Jon went into a bar to get a cup of coffee. ☒
- 5 Jon agreed to help the man. ☐
- 6 A man came up to him. ☐
- 7 The man left the bar. ☐
- 8 They talked about other things for a few minutes. ☐

- b Underline five words you don't know. Use your dictionary to look up their meaning and pronunciation.

QUESTION TIME

Can you make an offer in these situations?

- 1 'I can't do this homework. It's very difficult.'
- 2 'Oh no. I don't have any money with me.'
- 3 'These bags are very heavy.'
- 4 'We don't have any food for dinner tonight.'
- 5 'It's very hot in here.'

Study Link MultiROM

I was only dreaming

1 GRAMMAR review of tenses

- a Complete the dialogues with the correct form of the verbs in brackets



- 1 A What did you dream (dream) about last night?
- B I was (run) along a dark road and I was (be) very frightened. Then, the next thing I knew, I flew (fly)!
- 2 A Do you often dream (dream)?
- B Yes I have (have) dreams all the time – every night!
- 3 A Will you do (do) anything tomorrow?
- B No, why?
- A I will (have) a party and you are (want) to come?
- 4 A Boys! What will you do (do)?
- B Sorry, sir. We will (practise) for the athletics tomorrow.
- A Not in the classroom!

- b Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Use contractions where necessary.

A nation of 'square eyes'!



What ¹ are you going to do (do) this evening? ² Do you watch (watch) television? The answer is probably 'yes'. And what ³ did you do (do) last night? And the night before? Television again?

Every year the average Briton ⁴ spends (spend) the equivalent of 41 days watching television – that's three hours 43 minutes a day. This ⁵ makes (make) us the third biggest nation of square eyes in Europe. The number one TV addicts in Europe are now the Greeks, who regularly ⁶ watch (watch) three hours 53 minutes a day, closely followed by the Italians.

But what ⁷ about TV does (do) to our family life? Most families now ⁸ don't eat (not eat) any of their meals together. In fact, nine out of ten young children in Britain ⁹ eat (eat) their dinner sitting in front of the TV. Think about it – when ¹⁰ do you last have (have) dinner with your children? If they ¹¹ turn on (turn on) the TV tonight, suggest a conversation instead – it ¹² will be (be) more interesting!

c Complete the sentences with *I'll* or *I'm going to*.

- 1 At midnight on December 31st, I'm going to give up smoking.
- 2 No! Don't worry about money. _____ pay this time.
- 3 I'm pregnant and _____ have a baby next summer.
- 4 I can't go out tonight because _____ wash my hair.
- 5 A Are there any letters for me?
B Just a second. _____ have a look.
- 6 A I'm hungry.
B OK then, _____ make some toast.

Study Link Student's Book p.130 Grammar Bank 3D

2 PRONUNCIATION word stress

a Underline the stressed syllable in these words.

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| 1 <u>meeting</u> | 6 tomorrow |
| 2 patient | 7 optimistic |
| 3 champagne | 8 psychoanalyst |
| 4 successful | 9 understanding |
| 5 violin | |

b Practise saying the words.

3 VOCABULARY verbs + prepositions

Circle the correct preposition.

- 1 Don't forget to write to / at me.
- 2 The psychoanalyst was talking of / about dreams.
- 3 Are you listening to / for me?
- 4 They always argue with / for each other.
- 5 Think about / of his offer – it's a good one.
- 6 I was sitting in the office waiting for / to a phone call.
- 7 I'm sorry, but I don't agree to / with you.
- 8 I'd like to speak to / at the manager, please.

More Words to Learn

Write translations and try to remember the words.

Word	Pronunciation	Translation
champagne <i>noun</i>	/ʃæm'peɪn/	
patient <i>noun</i>	/'peɪʃənt/	
romance <i>noun</i>	/rəu'mæns/	
violin <i>noun</i>	/vaɪə'lin/	
busy <i>adjective</i>	/'bɪzi/	
frightened <i>adjective</i>	/'fraɪnd/	
successful <i>adjective</i>	/sək'sesfəl/	
appear <i>verb</i>	/ə'piə/	
go on <i>verb</i>	/gəʊ ɒn/	
especially <i>adverb</i>	/ɪ'speʃli/	

QUESTION TIME

Can you answer these questions?

- 1 What do you usually do on Monday morning?
- 2 What are you doing next weekend?
- 3 What did you dream about last night?
- 4 What were you doing at this time yesterday?
- 5 What are you going to do after you've answered this question?

Study Link MultiROM

CAN YOU REMEMBER...?

FILES

2&3

Complete each space with one word.

- 1 I went to the shops, but I _____ buy anything.
- 2 When I _____ the photo everybody was smiling.
- 3 _____ country won the last World Cup?
- 4 That's a machine _____ makes pasta.
- 5 Do you think it's _____ to rain tonight?
- 6 He _____ pass the exam. He's very lazy.
- 7 It's very hot. _____ I open the window?
- 8 A What time _____ she coming?
B At 6.30.

1 PROBLEMS WITH A MEAL

Complete the problems and requests.

- It's very smoky in h_____ere_____.
Do you have a t_____ by the window?
- This knife is d_____. Can I
h_____ another one, please?
- The soup is c_____. Could you
warm it up f_____ me, please?
- I asked for my steak r_____.
This is very well d_____.
- Excuse me, I think there's a
m_____ in the bill. I didn't
have a_____ wine.

2 SOCIAL ENGLISH

Order the dialogue, 1 to 6.

- A We could go to a little café that I know. ☐
- A Listen, it's still early. Shall we go for a walk? ☐
- A Thank you. That was a lovely dinner. ☒
- B That sounds great. We could have another coffee. ☐
- B Good idea. Where shall we go? ☐
- B You're very welcome. I'm glad you enjoyed it ☐

3 READING



Eating out in SF

Whatever food you're looking for – an all-you-can-eat breakfast, a quick lunch, a romantic dinner – you'll find it in San Francisco. The city is home to over 4,500 restaurants and eating places. And they're not only for tourists. On average, San Franciscans eat out 267 times a year.

You can eat food from anywhere in the world, from Afghan to Argentinian, and from Vietnamese to vegetarian. With Mexican



fast food, Italian bakeries, hundreds of Thai, Chinese, Vietnamese, and Korean restaurants, and in-and-out Japanese noodle shops, it's possible to eat your way round the world during a single San Francisco weekend.

And you don't find good food only in expensive restaurants. You can try great cooking in any number of small eating places, where prices are low and reservations aren't needed.

Portions are often large, but you can ask the restaurant to pack up anything you don't eat so you can take it home. But wherever you eat, if you have waiter service, don't forget to tip. The exact amount you leave is up to you, but 15–20 per cent of the bill is normal. An easy way to calculate your tip is to double the sales tax (currently 8.5 per cent).



a Read the article and mark the sentences T (True), F (False), or ? (Doesn't say).

- San Francisco has the best restaurants in the US. ☐
- You can probably find food from your country in San Francisco. ☐
- There are a lot of Asian restaurants. ☐
- Japanese noodle shops are quick places to eat. ☐
- It's normal to tip whenever you eat out. ☐
- You always need to make a reservation to eat in an expensive restaurant. ☐
- Expensive restaurants have small portions of food. ☐
- If your meal costs \$100, you should leave a tip of \$8.50. ☐

b Underline five words or phrases you don't know. Use your dictionary to look up their meaning and pronunciation.

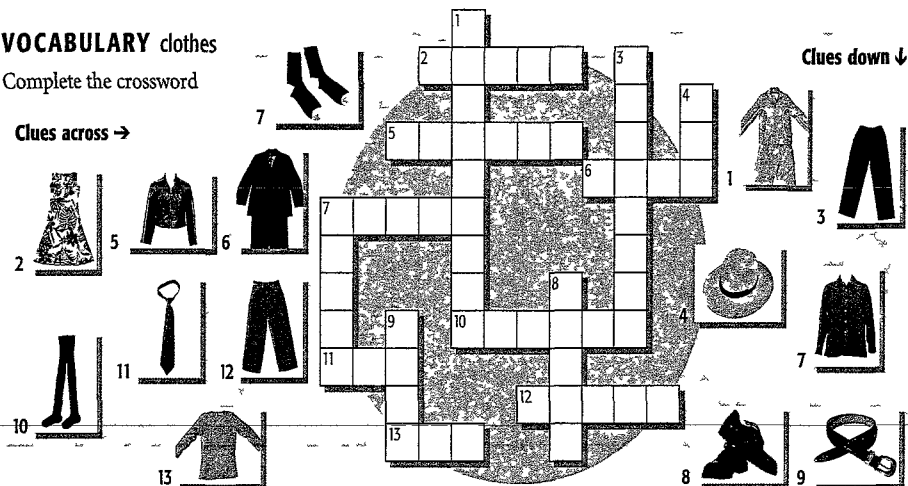
From rags to riches

1 VOCABULARY clothes

a Complete the crossword

Clues down ↓

Clues across →



b Complete the sentences with these verbs

try on wear gets dressed put on take off

- 1 She always gets dressed before she has breakfast in the morning
- 2 What dress did you _____ to go to the party?
- 3 I always _____ clothes in a shop before I buy them
- 4 I'm cold I'm going to _____ a sweater
- 5 It's very hot here _____ your coat

Study Link Student's Book p.150 Vocabulary Bank

2 PRONUNCIATION consonant sounds

Write the words in the chart

cap shoes tie coat top dress shorts suit

shirt	trousers	socks	skirt

3 GRAMMAR present perfect or past simple?

a Write sentences and questions with the present perfect. Use contractions.

1 he / be / London ☐*He hasn't been to London*2 she / break / her leg ☐3 they / eat / there before ☐4 you / try / ice-skating ☐5 I / see / this film ☐6 we / have / an argument ☐7 you / ever / lose / your ID card ☐8 he / meet / her parents ☐

b Complete the sentences with *ever* or *never*

- 1 I've never been to Ireland.
- 2 Have you _____ flown before?
- 3 The children have _____ been to Disneyland
- 4 Have we _____ met Simon's wife? I can't remember
- 5 She has _____ done this before
- 6 Have I _____ told you about my first boyfriend?
- 7 Has your boss _____ shouted at you?
- 8 It has _____ snowed here before

c Complete the dialogues



- 1 A Have you ever worn (you / ever / wear) a big hat?
B Yes, I _____
A When _____ (you / wear) it?
B When I _____ (go) to a wedding last summer
- 2 A _____ (you / ever / borrow) your father's clothes?
B Yes, I _____
A What _____ (you / borrow)?
B A tie I _____ (need) one for an interview
- 3 A _____ (you / ever / meet) a fashion model?
B No, I _____
- 4 A _____ (you / ever / buy) any second hand clothes?
B Yes, I _____ I _____ (buy) a beautiful white shirt for £1.50 in a market
- 5 A _____ (you / ever / have) an argument about clothes?
B Yes, I _____ My brother _____ (take) my best sweater to the beach and _____ (run) it

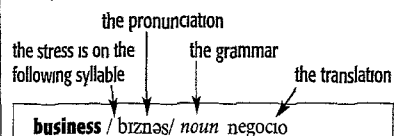
More Words to Learn

Write translations and try to remember the words

Word	Pronunciation	Translation
<u>business</u> <i>noun</i>	/ˈbɪznəs/	
<u>chain</u> <i>noun</i>	/tʃeɪn/	
<u>company</u> <i>noun</i>	/ˈkʌmpəni/	
<u>store</u> <i>noun</i>	/stɔː/	
<u>washing machine</u> <i>noun</i>	/ˈwɒʃɪŋ məˈʃiːn/	
<u>fashionable</u> <i>adjective</i>	/fæʃənəbl/	
(un)comfortable <i>adjective</i>	/ˌkʌmfətəbl/	
<u>exactly</u> the same	/ɪɡ ˈzæktli ðe sem/	
have an <u>argument</u>	/hæv ən ˈɑːɡjʊmənt/	
the <u>main</u> reason	/ðə meɪn ˈriːzn/	

Study idea

- 1 You can use your dictionary to learn the grammar and pronunciation of new words, as well as the meaning



- 2 Look at the **Pronunciation** column above. Say the words two or three times

Business business business

QUESTION TIME

Can you answer these questions?

- 1 Have you ever read a book in English?
- 2 Have you ever written an e-mail in English?
- 3 What are the most expensive clothes you've ever bought?
- 4 Have you ever been abroad?
- 5 Have you ever sung in public?

Study Link MultiROM

Study Link Student's Book p.132 Grammar Bank 4A

Remember that as a teenager you are at the last stage in your life when you will be happy to hear that the phone is for you.

Fran Lebowitz, American humorist

1 VOCABULARY verb phrases

Complete the expressions with these verbs.

change clean do make spend
take tidy use

- 1 tidy your bedroom, your desk
- 2 _____ the bed, a noise
- 3 _____ the washing up, housework
- 4 _____ the channel on the TV, your clothes
- 5 _____ a computer, the Internet
- 6 _____ out the rubbish, the dog for a walk
- 7 _____ time, a lot of money
- 8 _____ the house, the floor

2 GRAMMAR present perfect + just, yet, already

a Write sentences with *already* or *yet* in the correct place.

- 1 I've washed the floor. *already*

I've already washed the floor.

- 2 Have you seen this film? *yet*

_____?

- 3 Daniel has made his bed. *already*

_____.

- 4 My parents haven't learnt to use the Internet. *yet*

_____.

- 5 You've made a mistake. *already*

_____.

- 6 We've been to New York. *already*

_____.

- 7 Has the film started? *yet*

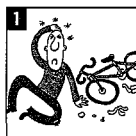
_____?

- 8 Edward has found a new job. *already*

_____.

b Complete the sentences for each picture. Use *just*.

buy ~~fall~~ do miss win wake up



- 1 He *'s just fallen* off his bike.
- 2 She _____ the washing up.
- 3 They _____ the championship.
- 4 'I _____.'
- 5 'We _____ a new computer.'
- 6 'Sorry. You _____ it.'

Study Link Student's Book p.132 Grammar Bank 4B

3 PRONUNCIATION /j/ and /dʒ/

Write a word beginning with the sound in the pictures.



- 1 A colour. yellow
- 2 The day before today. _____
- 3 Twelve months. _____
- 4 A place people study. _____
- 5 The opposite of *old*. _____



- 6 Three months which start with this sound. _____
- 7 A kind of short coat. _____
- 8 Like trousers. _____
- 9 The opposite of *mean*. _____
- 10 A sport in which two people fight each other. _____

4 READING

Divorced Portuguese men get Internet survival guide



Change your bed sheets once a week, keep pans near the cooker, and never wash white clothes with dark ones.

That is just some of the advice you can find on a popular new Internet site designed to help recently divorced Portuguese men do the housework which their wives always did for them when they were married

Men in Portugal usually live with their parents, where their mothers usually do most if not all of the cooking and cleaning. They often live at home until they get married. And when they finally marry, most men leave housework to their wives.

According to a recent study married men in Portugal do less work around the house than in any other European Union country. But with the number of divorces rising rapidly in Portugal – there were 27,960 divorces last year in a country of just over 10 million people – thousands of men are having to iron their clothes and make dinner for the first time in their lives.

Many of these newly divorced men have turned to the website, called Vida On, for advice on what for them were 'women's worries'. On the website they can find out which bathroom cleaner works best or how to clean a stain from a white shirt.

The most popular feature is a section offering recipes for beginners in the kitchen. The recipes are divided into those that are easy, for 'normal days', and more difficult ones for special days.

In addition to domestic tips, the site gives advice for men who are worried about starting to date again. Other sections offer health and beauty tips as well as an entertainment guide for the newly single man. These topics are not covered in traditional men's magazines, and women's magazines write about them in a completely different way, said Oliveira.

a Read the text. Mark the sentences T (True) or F (False)

- 1 The new website is for men who have just got divorced T
- 2 Most Portuguese men are good at housework. —
- 3 Portuguese couples usually share the housework. —
- 4 Portuguese men normally leave home after school —
- 5 There are more and more divorces in Portugal —
- 6 Men and women's magazines give the same kind of advice —

b Look at the highlighted words. What do you think they mean? Check with your dictionary.

More Words to Learn

Write translations and try to remember the words.

Word	Pronunciation	Translation
judge <i>noun</i>	/dʒʌdʒ/	
mess <i>noun</i>	/mes/	
moody <i>adjective</i>	/'mu:di/	
complain <i>verb</i>	/kəm'pleɪn/	
insult <i>verb</i>	/'ɪn'sʌlt/	
throw out <i>verb</i>	/θrəʊ aʊt/	
treat <i>verb</i>	/tri:t/	
at the last minute	/æt ðə la:st 'mɪnɪt/	
covered (with)	/'kʌvəd/	
go to court	/gəʊ tə kɔ:t/	

QUESTION TIME

Can you answer these questions?

- 1 Have you made your bed yet today?
- 2 Have you had your lunch yet?
- 3 Have you done your English homework yet?
- 4 Have you made plans for next weekend yet?
- 5 Have you had dinner yet today?

Study Link MultiROM

Time is the coin of your life. Only you can decide how to spend it.
Don't let other people spend it for you.

Carl Sandburg, American poet

1 GRAMMAR comparatives, *as...as, less... than...*

- a Complete the sentences with the correct comparative form of the adjective / adverb.
- The weather is worse today than it was yesterday. (bad)
 - Please drive _____. You're going too fast! (slowly)
 - I failed the test. I'll work _____ next time. (hard)
 - Her life is _____ since she had her second child. (+ stressful)
 - That joke is _____ than the last one you told. (funny)
 - The climate in northern Europe is _____ than in the south. (wet)
 - She sings _____ than you. (good)
 - Basketball is _____ than baseball in the US. (popular)

b Rewrite the sentences using *as ... as*.



- This vacuum cleaner is quieter than that one.
That vacuum cleaner isn't as quiet as this one.
- Carlos speaks more quickly than David.
David _____.
- Russia is bigger than the USA.
The USA _____.
- Portugal played better than Greece.
Greece _____.
- Davina drives more carefully than Mark.
Mark _____.

- Tokyo is more expensive than London.
London _____.
- Ivana dresses more elegantly than Bianca.
Bianca _____.
- Classical music is more relaxing than rock music.
Rock music _____.

Study Link Student's Book p.132 Grammar Bank 4C

2 PRONUNCIATION /ə/, word stress

a Underline the stressed syllable in these words.

- | | | |
|------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1 @go | 5 American | 9 journalist |
| 2 future | 6 harder | 10 today |
| 3 parents | 7 generation | 11 sickness |
| 4 happened | 8 machines | 12 longer |

- b Now circle the /ə/ sound.
Be careful, three of them have two /ə/ sounds.



c Practise saying the words in a.

3 VOCABULARY expressions with *time*

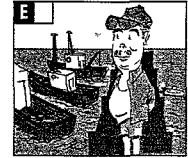
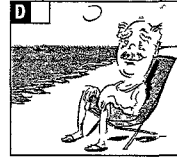
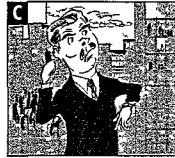
Complete the sentences with these words.

spend ~~waste~~ on take a long
don't have enough save

- Don't waste time doing things you don't enjoy.
- The flight to New Zealand is going to _____ time.
- I'm sorry, I _____ time to see you today.
- She needs to _____ more time studying.
- We'll _____ time if we go on the motorway.
There's much less traffic.
- I hope we arrive _____ time. My dad is meeting me at the airport.

4 READING

a Read the story and put the pictures in the correct order.



The fisherman and the banker

An American banker was walking on a beautiful beach in a small Mexican village. He saw a fisherman in his boat with a few fish on it.

'Great fish!' he said. 'How long did it take you to catch them?'

'Not very long,' answered the fisherman.

'Why didn't you stay at sea longer to catch some more?' asked the banker.

'There are just enough fish here to feed my family,' answered the Mexican.

Then the American asked, 'But what do you do the rest of the time?'

'I sleep late, I fish a little, I play with my kids, I have siestas. In the evening, I go to see my friends in the village. We drink wine and play the guitar. I'm busier than you think. Life here isn't as...'

The American interrupted him. 'I have an MBA from Harvard University and I can help you. You're not fishing as much as you can. If you start fishing for longer periods of time, you'll get enough money from selling the fish to buy a bigger boat. Then with the money you'll get from catching and selling more fish, you could buy a second boat and then a third one and so on. Then instead of selling your fish to shops, you could sell them directly to a fish factory, or even open your own factory. Then you'll be able to leave your little village for Mexico City and finally move to New York, where you could direct the company.'

'How long will that take?' asked the Mexican.

'About 15 to 20 years,' answered the banker.

'And then?'

'Then it gets more interesting,' said the American, smiling and talking more quickly. 'When the moment comes, you can put your company on the stock market and you will make millions.'

'Millions? But then what?'

'Then you can retire, live in a small village by the sea, go to the beach, sleep late, play with your kids, ...'

b Mark the sentences T (True) or F (False).

- 1 The Mexican needed more fish F
- 2 He enjoyed his lifestyle —
- 3 The American wanted him to work harder. —
- 4 He told the Mexican to buy a smaller boat. —
- 5 The American said he would be rich in five years —
- 6 He probably didn't convince the Mexican —

More Words to Learn

Write translations and try to remember the words.

Word	Pronunciation	Translation
headlines <i>noun</i>	/ˈhedlɪnz/	
newspaper <i>article noun</i>	/ˈnju:zpeɪpə ˈɑ:tlɪk/	
speed <i>noun</i>	/spi:d/	
traffic <i>noun</i>	/ˈtræfɪk/	
obsessed (with) <i>adjective</i>	/əb sɛst/	
previous <i>adjective</i>	/ˈpri:vɪəs/	
relaxed <i>adjective</i>	/rɪˈlæksd/	
stressed <i>adjective</i>	/strest/	
stressful <i>adjective</i>	/ˈstresfl/	
slow down <i>verb</i>	/sləʊ daʊn/	

QUESTION TIME

Can you answer these questions?

- 1 Are you busier now than you were a year ago?
- 2 Do you work or study harder now than a year ago?
- 3 Would you like to live somewhere quieter or more exciting?
- 4 Is your town or city as big as London?
- 5 Do you speak English as well as your friends?

Study Link **MultiROM**

The world's friendliest city

1 GRAMMAR superlatives (+ ever + present perfect)

a Complete the sentences with the superlative of an adjective from the box

cheap dangerous boring polluted
far bad impatient easy



- 1 People wear masks in the street because it is the most polluted city in this country
- 2 She's the _____ person I know – she hates waiting for anything
- 3 30 kilometres is the _____ I've ever walked in one day
- 4 This shop is really expensive. The _____ suit costs €1,000!
- 5 This exercise is the _____ I did it in five minutes
- 6 I never want to go to that restaurant again. I had the _____ dinner of my life
- 7 It's the _____ road in the country. There are hundreds of accidents every year
- 8 That was the _____ film I've ever seen. I fell asleep after half an hour!

b Circle the correct adjective



- 1 It's the busier / (busiest) city I've ever been to
There are so many people and cars everywhere
- 2 The river is the dirtier / dirtiest I have ever seen
The water is black, and full of rubbish
- 3 The restaurants are more expensive / the most expensive than the last time I was here
- 4 It's the noisier / noisiest hotel I've ever stayed in
- 5 The buses are slower / the slowest than the Metro

c Write sentences with *ever*

- 1 He / rude person / I / meet
He's the rudest person I've ever met
- 2 This / exciting book / I / read

- 3 It / beautiful building / we / see

- 4 That / funny joke / you / tell

- 5 It / beautiful photograph / I / take

- 6 That / stupid thing / I / do

- 7 That / delicious meal / she / make

- 8 These / good poems / he / write

2 VOCABULARY opposite adjectives

a Complete the sentences with the opposite of the adjectives in brackets.

- Where's the most interesting (boring) place you've ever been to?
- That man is so i (patient)!
- New York is a very s (dangerous) city these days.
- Tokyo is an extremely n (quiet) city.
- The shop assistant was very r (polite).
- The subway in New York is very c (empty).
- Los Angeles is a very p (clean) city - there are so many cars.
- Some of the buildings in the centre are quite m (old).

b Write the correct prefix to make opposite adjectives.






un- im-

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 <u>un</u> healthy | 5 <u>im</u> polite |
| 2 <u>im</u> possible | 6 <u>un</u> happy |
| 3 <u>un</u> comfortable | 7 <u>im</u> tidy |
| 4 <u>un</u> friendly | 8 <u>im</u> patient |

Study Link Student's Book p.145 Vocabulary Bank

3 PRONUNCIATION /ɔ:/, /ɜ:/, /əʊ/, word stress

a Circle the word with a different sound.

			
boring	T-shirt	cold	more
	bought	old	of course
dirty	bought	old	of course
four	worst	world	Rome

b Underline the stressed syllable in these adjectives.

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------|
| 1 <u>un</u> friendly | 5 dishonest |
| 2 beautiful | 6 unhappy |
| 3 exciting | 7 unhealthy |
| 4 dangerous | 8 impossible |

More Words to Learn

Write translations and try to remember the words.

Word	Pronunciation	Translation
<u>accident</u> noun	/ˈæksɪdənt/	
<u>change</u> noun	/tʃeɪndʒ/	
<u>gardener</u> noun	/ˈgɑːdnə/	
<u>greengrocer</u> noun	/ˈgrɪŋɡrəʊsə/	
<u>reputation</u> noun	/ˌrepjuˈteɪʃn/	
<u>fall over</u> verb	/fɔːl ˈəʊvə/	
<u>find out</u> verb	/faɪnd aʊt/	
<u>several</u> determiner	/ˈsevrəl/	
sure/of course	/ʃʊ/ /əf kɔːs/	
too much (money)	/tuː mʌtʃ/	

QUESTION TIME

Can you answer these questions?

- What's the best restaurant you've ever eaten in?
- What's the most comfortable hotel you've ever stayed in?
- What's the worst film you've ever seen?
- What's the coldest place you've ever been to?
- What's the noisiest city you've ever visited?

Study Link MultiROM

CAN YOU REMEMBER...?

Complete each gap with one word.

- A Are you _____ out tonight?
- B Yes, to the cinema.
- I don't think it _____ snow this Christmas.
- I promise I _____ tell anyone your secret.
- _____ your sister smoke?
- _____ she ever met your parents?
- Don't come in. I _____ just cleaned the floor.
- Your computer isn't _____ fast as mine.
- That's the best film I've _____ seen.

FILES

3&4

1 ASKING FOR INFORMATION

Circle the correct word in each line.

- A Can you recommend ¹ a / the good restaurant?
 B Well, YumYum ² has / is a great Thai restaurant.
 A How ³ near / far is it from here?
 B Oh, it's quite ⁴ near / far. Just a couple of blocks.
 A ⁵ Can / Do I walk from here?
 B Sure. It'll only ⁶ take / need you five minutes.
 A Can you show me ⁷ in / on the map?
 B OK. We're here, and YumYum is here, ⁸ in / on the corner.
 A Thanks. What time does it ⁹ close / closes?
 B Not ¹⁰ after / until midnight. You have plenty of time.

2 SOCIAL ENGLISH

Complete the dialogue with one word in each space.

- A Excuse me, don't I ¹ kn_ow_ you?
 B No, I don't ² th_ink_ so.
 A I'm ³ su_re_ I know you. Weren't you in London last year, studying English?
 B Yes. Wait a minute! Yes, now I ⁴ re_memb_er_.
 You're David.
 A That's ⁵ ri_ght_. And you're Ana!
 B Wow! What are you ⁶ do_ing_ here?
 A I'm ⁷ st_ill_ again. Still trying to improve my English! And you?
 B I'm on ⁸ ho_liday_. Actually, I'm looking for somewhere to buy some stamps.
 A I know ⁹ wh_ere_ the Post Office is. I'll walk with you if you like.
 B Are you sure? That's very ¹⁰ ki_nd_ of you.

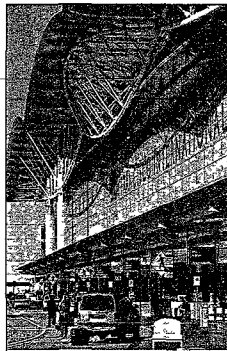
3 READING

a Read the article and answer these questions.

- 1 How far is the airport from the city centre? 14 miles
 2 How much does the BART cost for two people one way?

 3 If your taxi fare is \$40, how much should you tip? _____
 4 How much does the airport bus cost for two adult returns?

 5 What time is the earliest bus to the airport? _____
 6 Which forms of transport will take you straight to your hotel?
 _____ and _____



San Francisco International Airport

San Francisco International Airport is 14 miles south of the city. Travel time to the centre during rush hour is about 40 minutes; at other times it's about 20 to 25 minutes.

Getting into town from the airport

BART (Bay Area Rapid Transit, the San Francisco metro, www.bart.gov) began running from the airport to the city in June 2003. This new route avoids traffic and costs about \$6 each way, depending on exactly where you're going. *Trains* leave approximately every 20 minutes.

TAXIS from the airport to the city centre cost \$30 to \$35, plus tip (this should be around 10% of the fare).
AIRPORT BUSES leave from outside the baggage-claim area every 30 minutes from 5.35 a.m. to 9.05 p.m. They stop at several Union Square-area hotels,

including the Grand Hyatt, San Francisco Hilton, and Palace. No reservations are needed. For the return trip, the buses pick up at hotels as early as 5.30 a.m. Make a reservation 24 hours in advance if possible. The cost per person is \$13 single, \$22 return; children under 12 are free.

- b Underline five words or phrases you don't know. Use your dictionary to look up their meaning and pronunciation.

Are you a party animal?

1 GRAMMAR uses of the infinitive (with to)

a Complete the sentences with *to* and a verb.

meet relax ~~not have~~ not tell
not worry take close

1 I've decided not to have a birthday party this year.

We'll just go out for a meal.

2 Would you like _____ my fiancé?

3 Please, try _____ about me. I'll be OK.

4 Oh no. I think I forgot _____ the kitchen window.

5 He promised _____ anybody about her problem.

6 She needs _____ more – she looks really stressed.

7 My dad offered _____ me to the party.

b Write sentences using the adjective and the correct form of the verb.

1 important / be

It's important to be there early this evening.

2 careful / not drop

Be _____ those plates!

3 dangerous / swim

It's _____ in this river.

4 difficult / sleep

Do you ever find it _____ at night?

5 interesting / talk to

She's always very _____ at parties.

6 nice / see

Hello! How _____ you again.

7 easy / use

Digital cameras are _____

c Complete the sentences with *to* and a verb.

argue learn take have study
make buy meet

1 He's going to the library to study.

2 I go to evening classes _____ Spanish.

3 They're phoning the theatre _____ tickets.

4 She went to the café _____ something to eat.

5 Are you doing that _____ me angry?

6 I bought some books _____ with me on holiday.

7 I didn't come here _____ with you.

8 He goes to parties _____ new-people.

Study Link Student's Book p.134 Grammar Bank 5A

2 VOCABULARY verbs + infinitive

Fourteen examples of the word *to* are missing from this text. Can you put them back?

I'm Bill. I'm 16 and I've decided ^{to} leave school. I'm going to leave next week. I'm hoping to get a job with computers because I'm planning to make lots of money.

I've tried to work hard but I'm not a very good student. All the other students understand and learn to do things quickly but not me. And I never remember to bring my books to class and always forget to do my homework.

I'd like to learn to fly because I want to be a pilot. But first I need to do a course. My mother offered to pay for the course but only if I promised to finish school!



Study Link Student's Book p.154 Vocabulary Bank

Reading matching headings to text

WSKAZÓWKI

- Po zapoznaniu się z tematyką tekstu, zastanów się przez chwilę nad słownictwem, które możesz napotkać. Jest to dobre przygotowanie przed właściwym czytaniem i pomoże ci lepiej zrozumieć tekst.
- Wykonując zadanie na dopasowywanie, zanim zaczniesz odpowiadać na pytania, zastanów się nad tematem i rolą każdego akapitu.

- 1 Match the adjectives in the box with their opposites

generous	exciting	uncomfortable	calm
unhappy	pessimistic		

- | | |
|---------------|-------|
| 1 boring | _____ |
| 2 comfortable | _____ |
| 3 happy | _____ |
| 4 angry | _____ |
| 5 optimistic | _____ |
| 6 selfish | _____ |

- 2 Look at the list of adjectives in exercise 1. Which are positive and which are negative? Write (+) next to the positive words and (-) next to the negative words

- 3 Read the text quickly. Which paragraphs are positive (+), negative (-), or not particularly positive or negative (0).

1 _____ 2 _____ 3 _____ 4 _____ 5 _____ 6 _____

- 4 Read the text again and complete the question below.

Dopasuj pytania (A–G) do akapitów, wpisując odpowiednią literę obok liczb (1–6). Jedno pytanie jest zbędne.

Pamiętaj! Najpierw określ główną myśl akapitu, aby ułatwić sobie dopasowanie do niego odpowiedniego pytania

- A What do you enjoy doing most?
B What makes you angry?
C Who do you admire?
D What are you bad at?
E Who would you most like to be?
F What scares you?
G How do you feel about the future?

- 5 Check your answers carefully

HOW ARE YOU FEELING?

Annie Rocraft, writer, tells us how she feels about the big questions in life

1

Queuing – standing in a line waiting. It doesn't matter where. In a shop, to buy a cinema ticket, at a self-service restaurant. It's annoying. It's a waste of time. And it's so boring.

2

Being at home on my own in the evening. I switch off the phone. I put on some music – nothing too loud. I make a cup of coffee. I sit in my favourite chair and I relax. I feel so comfortable.

3

Snakes. I touched one in a zoo once when I was a child. Yuck! Fortunately you almost never see them in Britain. But I could never be happy in a country where there were lots of poisonous ones. They terrify me!

4

I'm always optimistic. I expect good things to happen and they usually do. If something bad happens, I always look for something positive in it. I lost my coat the other day – but it was very old so I was happy to buy a new one.

5

People who spend their lives helping others: doctors, nurses, people like that. I'm not a selfish person, but I need to spend time alone so that I can write. I hope my writing helps other people and maybe it does – but I'm sure doctors and nurses are more useful.

6

I shouldn't tell you this, it's embarrassing. I am terrible at remembering people's names. If I am introduced to someone, I forget their name immediately. Then ten minutes later, when I need to know, I just have no idea. What did you say your name was?

Listening choosing correct statements

WSKAZÓWKI

- Czytaj uważnie polecenia. Mogą być inne niż się spodziewasz
- W czasie pierwszego słuchania, wybierz odpowiedź, których jesteś pewny/a. Podczas drugiego słuchania odpowiedź na pozostałe pytania lub sprawdź odpowiedź. Jeśli nie potrafisz podać prawidłowej odpowiedzi, zgaduj!
- 1 What do you know about India? In pairs, tick (✓) the correct answer for each question

INDIA GENERAL KNOWLEDGE QUIZ

1 What's the capital of India?

- New Delhi ☐
- Islamabad ☐
- Kathmandu ☐
- Lhasa ☐

2 Which of these cities is not in India?

- Jaipur ☐
- Agra ☐
- Mumbai ☐
- Colombo ☐

3 Which famous sight is in India?

- Mount Everest ☐
- the Taj Mahal ☐
- the Eiffel Tower ☐
- Uluru ☐

4 How many people live in India?

- 500 million ☐
- 700 million ☐
- 850 million ☐
- 1 billion ☐

5 Indian food is often

- sweet ☐
- salty ☐
- spicy ☐
- fruity ☐

- 2 Read the instructions in exercise 3. Do you have to put a cross (X) next to sentences you think say the same as the recording, or sentences that *don't* say the same?

3 2.1 Complete the question below

Usłyszysz osobę mówiącą o podróży do Indii. Z podanych poniżej zdań wybierz cztery zgodne z treścią nagrania, wstawiając znak (X) w odpowiednie kratki.

Pamiętaj! Nigdy nie zostawiaj zadania egzaminacyjnego nieskończonego, nawet jeśli musisz zgadywać!

- 1 The trip to India is in the spring. ☐
- 2 Everybody is going on the trip to India. ☐
- 3 They are going to travel by coach from Delhi to Agra. ☐
- 4 The Taj Mahal is in Delhi. ☐
- 5 They are going on an elephant ride to a palace near Jaipur. ☐
- 6 Tap water is OK to use for cleaning your teeth. ☐
- 7 You should not have iced drinks or eat salads. ☐
- 8 All the food will be very spicy. ☐

4 Listen again and check your answers

5 In pairs, ask and answer the questions below

- Which countries have you travelled to?
- What did you like or dislike about them?
- Which other countries would you like to travel to? Why?

Writing questionnaires

WSKAZÓWKI

- Na pytanie w kwestionariuszu nie zawsze musi istnieć jedna prawidłowa odpowiedź. Zastanów się, jak inaczej można odpowiedzieć na dane pytanie i wybierz najlepszą odpowiedź.
- Skorzystaj z tej możliwości i pokaż, że potrafisz posługiwać się poprawną angielszczyzną. Podawaj pełne odpowiedzi wraz z uzasadnieniem, jeśli jesteś o to proszony/a.

- 1 Look at the list of adjectives. Which words would you use to describe Service and Staff (S), and Prices and Products (P)?

1 competitive	P	6 expensive	<input type="checkbox"/>
2 rude	S	7 polite	<input type="checkbox"/>
3 slow	<input type="checkbox"/>	8 helpful	<input type="checkbox"/>
4 efficient	<input type="checkbox"/>	9 cheap	<input type="checkbox"/>
5 quick	<input type="checkbox"/>	10 chatty	<input type="checkbox"/>

- 2 Make sentences from the prompts which answer questions 1–4 below in two different ways.

- 1 What do you like most about shopping here?

a staff / be / friendly and helpful / products / be / good quality

The staff are friendly and helpful, and your products are good quality.

b sell / wide variety of products / prices / be / very competitive

- 2 How do you find the service in our restaurant?

a service / be / slow / starter / arrive / after 25 minutes

b service / be / quick and efficient / waitress / be / polite and chatty

- 3 Do you think our restaurant is good value for money? Please give reasons.

a yes / very good value / dishes / be / big / service / be / efficient

b OK / most / prices / be / reasonable / drinks / very expensive

- 4 How could we improve our service?

a some staff / rude / train / staff / better / employ / new staff

b have / lower prices / improve / service

- 3 Complete the question below.

Robięś/aś zakupy w sklepie muzycznym The Music Store. Przy wyjściu poproszono Cię o wypełnienie kwestionariusza dotyczącego twojej opinii na temat sklepu. Napisz:

- jak często i kiedy odwiedzasz ten sklep;
- co kupujesz i co jeszcze mogłoby być w sprzedaży;
- jakie jest twoje zdanie na temat cen;
- ogólną ocenę oferowanych usług.

Pamiętaj! Zanim zaczniesz pisać, zastanów się, jakie informacje uwzględniś i uzasadnij swoją odpowiedź pełnymi zdaniami.

THE MUSIC STORE – CUSTOMER QUESTIONNAIRE

To help us give you an even better service, please answer the following questions.

- 1 How often and when do you visit our store?

- 2 What do you usually buy in the store? Tick the appropriate boxes.

☐ books ☐ CDs ☐ videos ☐ DVDs

- 3 What other things would you like us to sell?

- 4 Do you think our prices are reasonable or expensive? Please give reasons.

- 5 In general how do you find the service in The Music Store? Tick the appropriate box.

☐ excellent ☐ good ☐ average ☐ poor

Please give reasons.

Speaking finding and giving information

WSKAZÓWKI

- Zanim zaczniesz mówić, zastanów się przez chwilę, co i w jakiej kolejności powiesz.
- Pamiętaj, by nie tylko mówić, ale i słuchać – na tym polega rozmowa.

- 1 Complete the table with words and phrases from the box. There are two extra words. Circle them.

cottage	armchair	house	kitchen
cupboard	flat	villa	wardrobe
lounge	study	lift	bookcase
floor	bathroom		

Types of home	Rooms	Furniture
cottage		

- 2 Work in groups. Choose a room and make a list of the things that are usually in there.

Living room – TV, hi-fi, sofa, armchairs, coffee table ...

- 3 Read the question and decide if the sentences below are relevant to part A or part B. Write A or B.

Twój angielski znajomy/Twoja angielska znajoma poprosił/a cię, byś opisał/a jej swój dom/swoje mieszkanie.

- ☐ A Opisz swój dom/swoje mieszkanie.
- ☐ B Podaj więcej informacji o swojej sypialni.
- ☐ C Poproś go/ją, by opisał/a ci swój dom.

- 1 I've got a poster of Che Guevara over the bed. _____
- 2 It's quite a small flat for my family – I've got three brothers ... _____
- 3 I've got my own hi-fi and a shelf above my desk where I keep my CDs. _____

- 4 My room is very small and it's always a bit untidy but my Mum doesn't mind much. _____
- 5 It's on the fourth floor but there is a lift. _____
- 6 I live in a block of flats near a park in the suburbs. _____

- 4 Put the words in order to make questions relevant to part C in the exam task.

- 1 your / like / house / what's / ? _____
- 2 it / can / describe / you / me / to / ? _____
- 3 you / do / where / live / ? _____
- 4 live / in the town / or the country / do / you / ? _____
- 5 with / do / who / live / you / ? _____
- 6 your / like / what's / room / ? _____

- 5 4.1 Listen to the student doing the task in exercise 3. Tick (✓) the sentences and questions from exercises 3 and 4 that you hear.

- 6 Work in pairs. Complete the question in exercise 3. Take it in turns to ask and answer questions about your house / flat. Use the prompts below to help you.

Where you live	Your room
house / flat?	furniture?
where is it?	size?
size?	decorations?
type of building?	posters?
people who live with you?	pictures?
which floor?	books?
	CDs?

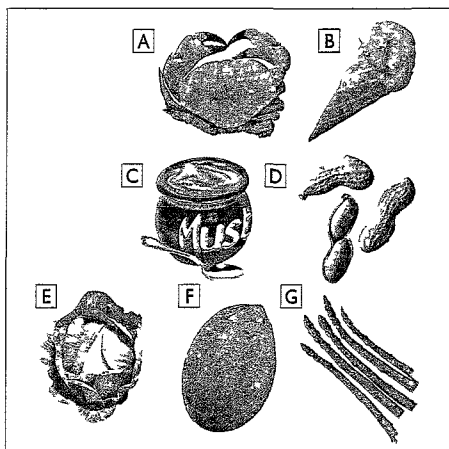
Reading true / false questions

WSKAZÓWKI

- Przeczytaj tekst pobieżnie. Pozwoli ci to dowiedzieć się, o czym jest. Będzie ci go również łatwiej zrozumieć podczas drugiego, dokładniejszego czytania.
- Dobrym pomysłem jest podkreślanie tej części tekstu, która zawiera odpowiedź na pytanie. Możesz również napisać numer pytania przy tym fragmencie. W ten sposób ułatwisz sobie sprawdzenie odpowiedzi.

1 Match the words (1–7) to the pictures (A–G) below.

- 1 asparagus _____ 5 peanuts _____
2 coconut _____ 6 mustard _____
3 ice cream _____ 7 cabbage _____
4 crab _____



2 Read the text quickly and answer the questions.

1 'What were the people doing at the Royal Institution?

2 What does Heston Blumenthal do?

3 Read the text again and answer the question. Remember to check your answers.

Zdecyduj, które zdania są zgodne z treścią tekstu (TRUE), a które nie (FALSE). Zaznacz znakiem (X) odpowiednią kratkę.

- | | T | F |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 There was no sweet ice cream before the Second World War. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 The Royal Institution sells ice cream. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 Heston Blumenthal prepared a three-course ice cream meal. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 Heston Blumenthal chose the winning new flavour. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 Some people didn't like the bacon and egg ice cream. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6 Gloria Westlake wants to make some mustard ice cream. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

BACON AND EGG ICE CREAM – YOU ARE JOKING!

A
Not many people realize this but 'before the Second World War people didn't always eat sweet ice cream'. In the nineteenth century fish ice cream was popular – also asparagus and cheese!

B
At the Royal Institution in London yesterday 200 chefs, ice cream sellers, and food scientists met to try some new, or perhaps old, flavours. They could find it difficult to sell a mustard ice cream with chocolate on a sunny day at the beach, but they all wanted to try the new flavours themselves.

C
Heston Blumenthal, *The Good Food Guide's* 'Chef of the Year', prepared a special meal for them. The starter was mustard ice cream, then there was crab ice cream for the main course, and dessert was traditional vanilla ice cream. Mr Blumenthal serves a wide variety of ice creams at his restaurant The Fat Duck in Berkshire. However, at The Fat Duck, ice cream is part of a meal not the complete meal.

D
Later, there was a competition open to the public to find the best new flavour. The winner? Wait for it – a mixture of tomato, peanuts, and coconut chocolate bar!

E
There was a lot of discussion about some of the new flavours, 'Bacon and egg with tomato. Disgusting!' said Marcus, 28, from west London. But Gloria Westlake, 39, disagreed, 'The bacon and egg was just delicious,' she said. 'And I loved the mustard one too. I am going to try and make it myself!'

F
Whatever next? Cabbage-flavoured chocolate bars? Steak-o-cola?

Listening multiple choice

WSKAZÓWKI

- Ułatw sobie pracę, zanim zaczniesz słuchać nagrania. Określ tematykę i zastanów się nad nią – zarówno nad tym, jakich słów i zwrotów używa się w danej sytuacji oraz o czym się wtedy mówi.
- Nagranie usłyszysz dwukrotnie. Jeśli nie będziesz w stanie odpowiedzieć na pytania w czasie pierwszego słuchania, być może uda ci się wyeliminować jedną czy dwie możliwości. W czasie drugiego słuchania dokończ te pytania, na które nie odpowiedziałeś/aś oraz sprawdź te, na które udzieliłeś/aś odpowiedzi.

- I Match the words and phrases below to the verbs, and complete the table.

more exercise	your breathing
your temperature	your chest
your pulse	a check-up
a problem with your back	tests
a broken leg	the doctor's advice
difficulty breathing	asthma
deep breaths	your heart

To take	To have	To listen to
more exercise		

- 2 What do doctors and patients say when they talk to each other? In pairs, decide who would say the following, the doctor (D) or the patient (P).

- 1 I'd like to listen to your chest. _____
- 2 I sometimes find it difficult to breathe. _____
- 3 There's something wrong with my foot. _____
- 4 Take these three times a day. _____
- 5 How much exercise do you take? _____
- 6 I'd like you to have some tests. _____

- 3 6.1 Listen and complete the question below.

Zapoznaj się ze zdaniami poniżej. Z podanych możliwości wybierz właściwą, zgodną z treścią usłyszanych informacji. Zakreśl literę A, B, C lub D. *Pamiętaj! Czytajac dokładnie treść zadania, ułatwisz sobie przewidywanie tego, co usłyszysz.*

- 1 Mr Jenkins is at the doctor's because he sometimes has problems ...
A seeing.
B breathing.
C running.
D walking.
 - 2 How long has Mr Jenkins had the problem?
A a long time
B a month
C a few days
D a couple of weeks
 - 3 Mr Jenkins ...
A does not drink or smoke.
B drinks a little but does not smoke.
C smokes a little but does not drink.
D drinks a little and smokes a little.
 - 4 How much regular exercise does Mr Jenkins take?
A He doesn't get much exercise.
B He swims every day.
C He walks a lot in the mountains.
D He goes to the gym two or three times a week.
 - 5 The doctor ...
A thinks Mr Jenkins is very ill.
B wants Mr Jenkins to have some tests.
C thinks Mr Jenkins does not have a problem.
D has no idea what is wrong with Mr Jenkins.
- 4 Listen again and check your answers.

Writing invitations

WSKAZÓWKI

- ▶ Przeczytaj uważnie treść zadania. W zadaniach polegających na napisaniu zaproszenia pojawiać się będą polecenia, by uwzględnić różne informacje, na przykład o ubiorze, co należy przynieść ze sobą, gdzie się udać, o której godzinie...
- ▶ Pisząc zaproszenie, zastosuj odpowiednią formę i właściwe słownictwo w zależności od tego, kogo zapraszasz i gdzie. Przydatnych słów i zwrotów naucz się na pamięć.

- 1 Complete columns A, B, and C with information from the three invitations below.

Which invitation ...	A	B	C	your invitation
gives the day / date				
gives the time(s)				
gives the place				
gives a reason				
says what to wear				
says what to bring				
says who else is coming				
says whether and how to reply				

A

Dear Jonny,

There's a party on Friday night at my place. It was Phil's birthday last week and it's mine in ten days. 8.30 till late (very late if it's like the last one!). Come if you can - hope you can. If you've got any new cool music, bring it! Bring a friend too if you like.

See you,

Alex

B

Bob

Jack Douglas invites you to his

21st BIRTHDAY PARTY

on Saturday 20th March, 8-12 p.m.

at Blades Club, High St, Sonning

Dress: smart casual

RSVP: 0785 435 2121 or jackd@global.co.uk

C

Charles,

Would you like to come round for dinner at my flat? I'm inviting a few people round to celebrate passing my exams.

It won't be very formal, a few good friends. It's going to be fun! Let me know if you can come.

Best wishes,

Chris

- 2 Answer the questions about invitations A, B, and C.

- 1 Which invitation is very formal?
- 2 One invitation is missing vital information? What information?
- 3 Which invitations ask for a reply? What do they say?
- 4 Underline the phrase in each invitation that actually makes the invitation.

- 3 Complete the question below. Make notes in the **your invitation** column in exercise 1 before you write your invitation.

Zapraszasz kilkoro przyjaciół do siebie, by uczcić koniec semestru. Napisz zaproszenie.

- Wyjaśnij, z jakiej okazji ich zapraszasz.
- Podaj, kiedy i gdzie mają przyjść.
- Powiedz, co mają przynieść ze sobą.
- Poproś o odpowiedź.

Pamiętaj! Uwzględnij wszystkie wymagane informacje.

Speaking describing a picture

WSKAZÓWKI

- Na ilustracjach często przedstawieni będą ludzie. Upewnij się, że wiesz, jak ich opisać oraz jak opisać to, co mają na sobie.
- Naucz się na pamięć zwrotów służących do wyrażenia tego, co *myślisz*, że dzieje się na obrazku, gdy nie masz co do tego pewności.

- 1 Look at the picture and tick (✓) the sentences below which are true. Correct the false sentences.

- 1 He's wearing a hat. _____
- 2 He's got short brown hair. _____
- 3 He's wearing glasses. _____
- 4 He's got a moustache. _____
- 5 He's wearing a white T-shirt. _____
- 6 He's got a ring on his finger. _____



- 2 Complete the sentences about the picture in exercise 1. Use the present continuous form of the verbs in the box.

wear put watch steal make check
watch break

- 1 He's wearing a hat and glasses.
 - 2 He _____ something.
 - 3 He _____ the video in his jacket.
 - 4 He _____ the law.
 - 5 He _____ to see if people _____ him.
 - 6 He _____ sure that nobody _____ him.
- 3 a) You are going to hear a woman talking about the picture in exercise 1. Listen and check your answers.

- 4 Match the beginning of the sentences (1–4) with the endings (a–d).

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------|
| 1 He looks | a worried. |
| 2 He doesn't look | b a video. |
| 3 It looks like | c pay for it. |
| 4 He might not | d calm. |

- 5 Talk about the pictures in pairs. Use the prompts below to help you.

Picture 1

very happy
in love
boyfriend and girlfriend
get married



Picture 2

poor
needs some money
unhappy
a homeless person



- 6 Complete the question below.

Pracujcie w parach. Zadawajcie sobie pytania i odpowiadajcie na nie.

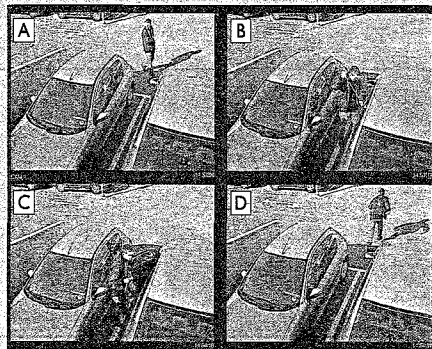
Pamiętaj! Aby łatwiej było ci opisywać ilustracje, używaj sformułowań, które już przećwiczyłeś/aś.

Student A

- What can you see in picture 1?
- What's happening in picture 2?

Student B

- What's happening in pictures 3 and 4?



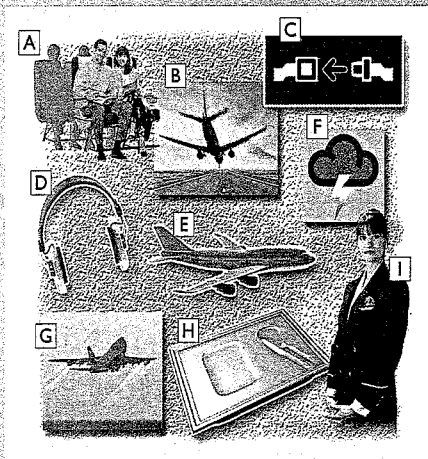
Reading matching headings to text

WSKAZÓWKI

- Zadania na dopasowywanie zawierają zwykle jedno lub dwa niepotrzebne pytania, więc uważnie czytaj polecenia i postępuj zgodnie z nimi.
- Szukaj podpowiedzi, które pomogą ci dopasować nagłówki. Ważną podpowiedzią może być nawet tak krótki wyraz, jak *it*, więc nie pomijaj takich wyrazów.

1 Match the words (1–9) to the pictures (a–i).

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-------|-----------|-------|
| 1 flight attendant | _____ | 6 headset | _____ |
| 2 seatbelt sign | _____ | 7 tray | _____ |
| 3 take-off | _____ | 8 landing | _____ |
| 4 jumbo jet | _____ | 9 storm | _____ |
| 5 passengers | _____ | | |



2 Read the text quickly. What do the underlined words in each paragraph refer to?

- | | |
|-------------------|-------|
| 1 <u>it</u> | _____ |
| 2 <u>it</u> | _____ |
| 3 <u>it</u> | _____ |
| 4 <u>it</u> | _____ |
| 5 <u>one</u> | _____ |
| 6 <u>The sign</u> | _____ |
| 7 <u>It</u> | _____ |

AIRTRAVEL – RULES FOR FLYING

1 _____

If it's too big and heavy, that's your fault. Why didn't you check it in or bring fewer clothes with you?

2 _____

OK – you've seen it a hundred times before – sit quietly and read. Don't talk, or laugh, or distract the flight attendants. If they get angry with you in front of the other passengers, you'll feel very stupid.

3 _____

The flight attendants didn't cook it and there's nothing they can do about it 10,000 metres up in the sky with no kitchen.

4 _____

Apart from anything else it's rude to keep it on. But also you can then hear what they say and they don't have to shout.

5 _____

They've given you a drink and a meal. They've taken away the trays. They are tired. They want something to eat too. Wait 15–20 minutes before you ask for one.

6 _____

The sign is always on for a reason: you're close to take-off or landing, or the weather is bad. Travellers who have been in a really bad storm or hit a really big air pocket always obey the sign.

7 _____

It's not their job. On a full jumbo jet there are almost 50 passengers using each one. Would you want to clean them?

3 Answer the question below.

Przeczytaj tekst i dopasuj nagłówki (A–H) do odpowiednich akapitów. Wpisz odpowiednie litery w kratki (1–7). Jeden nagłówek jest zbędny.

Pamiętaj! W ćwiczeniu 2 mogłeś/aś już odnaleźć istotne fragmenty tekstu potrzebne do dopasowania nagłówków.

- | | |
|---|--|
| A | Don't ask for a drink just after a meal. |
| B | Don't complain about the food. |
| C | Be quiet during the safety demonstration. |
| D | Take a moment to think what their day has been like. |
| E | Don't ask for help with your bag. |
| F | Wear your seatbelt when the sign is on. |
| G | Take your headset off if they talk to you. |
| H | Don't ask them to clean the lavatories. |

Listening multiple matching

WSKAZÓWKI

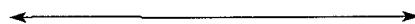
- Zwykle jedną rzecz można wyrazić na kilka sposobów. Nie oczekuj, że osoba mówiąca będzie używać słów występujących w pytaniach.
- Podczas słuchania przeczytaj pytania jeszcze raz, by wiedzieć, jaka informacja jest ci potrzebna.

- 1 Work in pairs. Mark the different stages of life in the box in the correct place on the time line.

birth adulthood childhood adolescence old age

0 years old

100 years old



- 2 In pairs, discuss and agree on an age for somebody who is ...

- 1 a baby _____
- 2 an adult _____
- 3 middle-aged _____
- 4 a teenager _____
- 5 a child _____
- 6 young _____
- 7 old _____
- 8 retired _____

- 3 Match a sentence from A to a sentence from B with the same meaning.

A

- 1 It's wonderful to be a parent. _____
- 2 I'm looking forward to retiring. _____
- 3 I can't wait to leave home. _____
- 4 I hated being a teenager. _____
- 5 We got married last year. _____
- 6 I really enjoyed life at that age. _____
- 7 I don't enjoy middle age. _____
- 8 I want to go to university. _____

B

- a I want to move out as soon as possible.
- b You're not a child and you're not grown up – it's awful.
- c I can't wait to give up work.
- d I intend to study for a degree when I leave school.
- e Our wedding was last year.
- f It's a fantastic feeling being a dad.
- g They were very happy times.
- h It's miserable once you stop being young.

- 4 10.1 Complete the question below.

Usłyszysz pięć osób mówiących o różnych etapach w swoim życiu. Dopasuj to, o czym mówią (A–H) do odpowiednich osób (1–5). Trzy pytania są zbędne. Wstaw odpowiednie litery przy rozmówcach (1–5).

Pamiętaj! W czasie słuchania, przeczytaj pytania jeszcze raz

Which speaker ...

- A enjoyed life as a child?
- B is looking forward to retiring?
- C wants to go to university?
- D can't wait to leave home?
- E thinks it is wonderful to be a parent?
- F hated being a teenager?
- G has married twice?
- H does not enjoy middle age?

Speaker 1 _____

Speaker 2 _____

Speaker 3 _____

Speaker 4 _____

Speaker 5 _____

Writing informal letter

WSKAZÓWKI

- Podziel swój list na akapity, odpowiadające na różne części tematu w odpowiedniej kolejności.
- Po skończeniu, dokładnie sprawdź swoją pracę. Upewnij się, że twoje odpowiedzi są wyczerpujące. Sprawdź pisownię, poprawność gramatyczną i stylistyczną.

- 1 Read the question below and number the paragraphs in Maria's letter in the correct order.

Napisz list do anglojęzycznej koleżanki, która zaprosiła cię na noworoczne przyjęcie u niej w domu.

- Podziękuj za zaproszenie i przyjmij je.
- Zapytaj, jak się ubrać i czy masz przynieść coś szczególnego.
- Opowiedz jej o dwóch ciekawych rzeczach, które ostatnio robiłeś/aś.
- Powiedz, że nie możesz doczekać się przyjęcia i spytaj, kto jeszcze przyjdzie.

Dear Anne,

- ☐ Do I have to dress up and look very smart – or is it more casual? And shall I ¹(bring / to bring) anything special? Let me know.
- ☐ ²(Thanks you / Thank you) very much for ³(the / an) invitation to your New Year's Eve party. I'd love ⁴(come / to come).
- ☐ Thanks again for the invitation. I'm really looking forward to ⁵(meet / meeting) your friends. Who will be there – anyone I know?
- ☐ I've just had fantastic week. I got 95% ⁶(in / on) my English test on Monday and on Thursday afternoon I ⁷(passed / was passing) my driving test.

Love,

Maria

- 2 Read the letter again. Circle the correct options in each paragraph.

- 3 There are a number of different ways of closing informal letters. Decide if the phrases in box A or B are most appropriate for the people. Write A or B.

A

love and kisses, lots of love, love,

B

All the best, Best wishes, Yours, Kind regards,

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------|
| 1 your boyfriend/girlfriend | <u>A</u> |
| 2 an uncle you never see | _____ |
| 3 your brother/sister | _____ |
| 4 an acquaintance | _____ |
| 5 your best friend | _____ |
| 6 your English teacher | _____ |
| 7 your parents | _____ |

- 4 Complete the question below.

Anglojęzyczny znajomy zaprosił cię na wieczorek angielski w Międzynarodowym Klubie, mieszczącym się w twojej miejscowości.

- Podziękuj mu za zaproszenie i powiedz, jak podobał ci się poprzedni wieczorek angielski, na który cię zaprosił.
- Wyjaśnij, że tym razem nie możesz przyjść i powiedz dlaczego.
- Zaproponuj, by spotkać się w innym czasie i określ kiedy.
- Podziękuj mu jeszcze raz i powiedz, iż żałujesz, że nie możesz przyjść.

Pamiętaj! Po skończeniu, sprawdź swoją pracę.

- 5 Check your letter carefully.

Speaking opinions and reasons

WSKAZOWKI

- Przyjrzyj się uważnie ilustracji, zanim zaczniesz mówić
- Naucz się na pamięć wyrazów i wyrazów pomocnych w przedstawianiu opinii oraz jej uzasadnianiu

1 Complete the table with words from the box.

polite	angry	calm	honest
sad	mean	outgoing	happy
shy	generous	lazy	dishonest
unfriendly	easy going	rude	nervous
friendly	hard working		

Positive

polite

Negative

angry

2 Look at the picture. Why do you think the woman is crying?



3 Listen and complete the dialogue with the expressions the woman uses to give her reasons

WOMAN There's a woman in this picture. She's sitting at a table, looking at a photograph and crying. It's _____ that she's crying because the photograph is making her sad. So maybe it's a photograph of someone who's died. Or maybe her boyfriend – yes, in my opinion her boyfriend has left her and _____ she's crying.

MAN How would you help her? What would you do?

WOMAN Well, first I'd ask her what the problem is. And then if it is her boyfriend and he's left her, I'd make a cup of tea. _____ I have time to think what to say. And then I'd tell her. I'd say that I think that _____ he's left her, he's obviously not a nice man. And I don't think she should cry. _____ having a boyfriend isn't so important.

- 4 Read the dialogue again and circle the words and phrases the woman uses to give her opinions.
- 5 Work in pairs. Discuss what you would say or do in these situations. Give your reasons.
 - 1 A friend needs €100 to buy a new computer game.
 - 2 Your mum wants you to tidy your room but you are meeting some friends in five minutes.
 - 3 You want to go to the cinema but you have no money.
 - 4 It's your sister's birthday and you haven't got her a present.
- 6 Work in pairs. Look at the picture and answer the questions below.



What do you think the man is doing? Why?
How do you think he should be punished? Why?

Reading multiple choice

WSKAZOWKI

- ▶ Zadania typu test wielokrotnego wyboru często polegają na wyborze odpowiedniego zakończenia zdania spośród podanych możliwości. Dokoncz zdania, patrząc na tekst, zanim przeczytasz podane możliwości. Te niepoprawne często wyglądają tak, jakby były poprawne!
- ▶ Pytania zawsze występują w takiej kolejności, jak zagadnienia w tekście. Pamiętając o tym, ułatwisz sobie znalezienie odpowiedzi na trudniejsze pytania.

- 1 Read the text carefully and answer the questions below

- 1 What facts do you find out about Krakatoa?

Krakatoa

- 2 Where did people hear the explosion? How far away?

People heard the sound of the explosion.

- 3 Until when were temperatures around the world lower?

Temperatures around the world were lower until

- 4 What do you find out about Anak Krakatau?

According to the writer, Anak Krakatau

- 2 Read the text again complete the question below

Przeczytaj uważnie pytania i do każdego wybierz najlepiej pasującą odpowiedź. Zakreśl literę A, B, C lub D.

Pamiętaj! Zaczęłeś/ęłas już to zadanie, dokonczając zdania w ćwiczeniu 2. Porównaj uzupełnione zdania z możliwościami (A–D).

- 1 Krakatoa

- A is a volcano on the island of Java.
- B suddenly became active in August 1883
- C was already famous for its volcanic activity
- D lost two-thirds of its size in the final explosion

- 2 People heard the sound of the explosion

- A in the Middle East
- B 4,500 kilometres away
- C 12 hours later
- D in 165 villages nearby

- 3 The volcanic ash was in the air for

- A fourteen days
- B three years
- C five years
- D twelve hours

- 4 The writer thinks Anak Krakatau

- A will probably explode some time
- B caused the explosion in 1883
- C exploded in 1927
- D is not volcanic

- 3 Check that the options you did *not* choose are wrong

NATURAL DISASTER!

In August 1883, a huge natural disaster happened in Indonesia on the small, little known, island of Krakatoa. The effects of this disaster were felt all around the world.

Krakatoa is an island volcano between the much larger islands of Java and Sumatra. In early 1883 Krakatoa started to become active. There were earthquakes and a few small explosions. Then, on 26th and 27th August, there were much larger explosions. The last one destroyed most of the island and was the biggest volcanic eruption of modern times.

More than 36 000 people died and 165 villages were destroyed. People heard the noise of the explosion four hours later on the island of Rodriguez, more than 4,500 kilometres away. Waves 40 metres high travelled across the sea from the island: one reached the Middle East 12 hours later. Windows broke 160 kilometres away. Ash fell on ships at sea more than 6 000 kilometres away.

Much of the volcanic ash went into the air, and over the next 13 days it travelled all round the earth. For the next three years people often saw blue and green suns, and the most incredible sunsets.

Krakatoa was quiet for a while but in 1927 a new island, named Anak Krakatau or Child of Krakatoa, appeared out of the sea. Scientists who study Anak Krakatau say that this new island is becoming more active. Is there going to be another explosion like the one in 1883? It's probably just a question of time.

Listening true / false questions

WSKAZÓWKI

- ▶ Przed wysłuchaniem nagrania, uważnie przeczytaj treść zadania egzaminacyjnego. Zastanów się nad słownictwem, które możesz usłyszeć.
- ▶ Słuchaj uważnie. W zadaniach typu prawda/fałsz ważne jest dokładne zrozumienie tekstu. Prawidłowa odpowiedź zależy czasem od pojedynczego słowa.

- 1 Complete the table with the words from the box.

Chemistry courses teachers	children lessons Zoology	classroom pupils
School subjects	People	Education
Chemistry		

- 2 In pairs, ask and answer the questions.

- What subjects do you study at school?
- What are your favourite subjects? Why?
- What subjects do you like the least? Why?

- 3 Read the question in exercise 5 and add more words to the table.

- 4 14.1 Listen to the first part of the recording and complete the sentences.

- 1 ... Yes, it is. The college started fifty years ago in the _____ place as it is _____ – but it was a very _____ college _____.
- 2 Well, it began as a science college for students aged 16 and over. For the _____ twenty years or so it was a science college teaching Maths, Physics, and Chemistry. Later we _____ different subjects – Biology, after that Zoology and so on ...

- 5 14.2 Listen and complete the question below.

Usłyszysz wywiad z dyrektorem pewnego college'u. Przeczytaj zdania poniżej. Zdecyduj, które zdania są zgodne z treścią nagrania (TRUE), a które nie (FALSE). Zaznacz znakiem (X) odpowiednią kratkę.

Pamiętaj! Ważne jest dokładne zrozumienie nagrania. Zanim przystąpisz do drugiego słuchania, skorzystaj z odpowiedzi z zadania 2, by odpowiedzieć na pytania 1 i 2 w zadaniu egzaminacyjnym.

- | | T | F |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 The college has not changed much over the years. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 The original subjects at the college were Maths, Physics, and Biology. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 Eleanor Scarsdale wanted science students to study three other subjects too. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 Some parents asked the head teacher to take in non-science students. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 Science is still the most important subject area. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6 Some students pay less to study at St Luke's. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 7 All students take an exam to get into St Luke's. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Writing formal letter

WSKAZÓWKI

- ▶ Gdy piszesz list formalny, podziel go na akapity. Każdy akapit poświęć osobnemu zagadnieniu.
- ▶ Gdy piszesz list formalny, używaj odpowiedniego słownictwa i nie stosuj form skróconych, ale pełne np. *I would* czy *I am*. Naucz się na pamięć przydatnych formalnych wyrażen.

- 1 Read the question below and match the different parts of the question to paragraphs (A–D) in the letter of application.

Uczysz się w szkole w Wielkiej Brytanii.
Miejscowy hotel szuka recepcjonisty/ki na pół etatu. Napisz podanie o pracę.

- 1 _____ Napisz, że chciałbyś/abyś ubiegać się o to stanowisko oraz gdzie znalazłeś/aś to ogłoszenie.
 - 2 _____ Podaj trochę informacji o sobie i powiedz, kiedy dysponujesz wolnym czasem.
 - 3 _____ Podaj szczegóły dotyczące doświadczenia zdobytego w poprzedniej pracy i powiedz, jak może przydać się ono w tej pracy.
 - 4 _____ Napisz, kiedy mógłbyś/mogłabyś przyjść na rozmowę kwalifikacyjną.
- 2 Circle and number the formal expressions in the letter that have a similar meaning to the less formal expressions below.
- 1 Write back soon.
 - 2 I can do the hours you want
 - 3 I'm free for a chat any evening after 5.
 - 4 I want to apply for the job.
 - 5 I'm pretty good at that.
- 3 Look at the beginnings of three letters. Complete the endings with *faithfully* or *sincerely*.

- 1 Dear Sir or Madam ... Yours _____
- 2 Dear Mr Jackson ... Yours _____
- 3 Dear Mrs Holdaway ... Yours _____

Dear Mrs Holdaway,

[A]

I would like to apply for the job of part-time hotel receptionist advertised in *The Courier* this weekend.

[B]

I am 18 years old and in my final year at school. However, I am free to work the hours that you need at weekends and evenings. When I finish school, I am hoping to go to art college and therefore would be happy to continue working part-time.

[C]

I have had two jobs before. The first was working for my uncle, helping with office work and answering the telephone. The second was as a shop assistant at Fraser's department store. In both jobs I had to deal with people – this is something I am very good at and enjoy.

[D]

I am available for interview any evening after 5 p.m.

I look forward to hearing from you.

Yours sincerely,

Annabelle Martins

Annabelle Martins

- 4 Complete the question below.

Brytyjskie biuro podróży poszukuje osoby, która chciałaby w czasie ferii oprowadzić grupę angielskich turystów po twojej miejscowości. Napisz podanie o pracę.

- Podaj powód, dla którego piszesz.
- Powiedz, jak długo uczyleś/aś się angielskiego i na jakim jesteś poziomie.
- Napisz o swoim doświadczeniu zawodowym i szczególnych zdolnościach, które posiadasz (niekoniecznie zgodnie z prawdą!).
- Wyjaśnij, dlaczego chciałbyś/abyś dostać tę pracę i kiedy mógłbyś/mogłabyś przyjść na rozmowę kwalifikacyjną.

Pamiętaj! Upewnij się, że użyty przez ciebie styl jest wystarczająco formalny.

Speaking negotiating

WSKAZÓWKI

- ▶ Naucz się na pamięć zwrotów przydatnych w negocjowaniu.
- ▶ Zastanów się nad swoją rolą: im lepiej będziesz przygotowany/a, tym łatwiej będzie ci skoncentrować się na wykonaniu zadania.

- 1 Complete the table with the negotiating phrases in the box.

Why don't we ...?	Will you ...?
Would you like me to ...?	Let's ...
I don't know about that.	Can you ...?
I'm not so sure about that.	All right.
OK. That's a good idea.	I'd rather ...

Making offers	I'll ...
Making suggestions	
Declining suggestions	
Accepting suggestions	
Making requests	

- 2 Can you add any more phrases to the table?
- 3 Read the instructions below and answer the questions.

Razem z angielskim kolegą, który mieszka w twoim mieście, przygotowujesz posiłek dla kilku znajomych.

- Zaproponuj, abyście podzielili się obowiązkami.
- Nie zgódź się z jego pomysłem, by goście zostali na noc.
- Zaakceptuj jego propozycję, żebyś posprzątał/a rano następnego dnia.

- 1 What different tasks will be necessary to prepare the meal?

- 2 What phrases from exercise 1 could you or your friend use to...

a suggest that people stay the night?

b decline the suggestion?

c suggest that you clean up in the morning?

d accept the suggestion?

- 4 **16.1** Listen to Adam and Jenny discussing the task in exercise 3 and answer the questions below.

- 1 Is Adam or Jenny going to ...

- a make the starter? _____
- b cook the main course? _____
- c prepare the dessert? _____
- d to go shopping? _____
- e write the shopping list? _____

- 2 Why doesn't Adam want people to stay the night?

- 5 Work in pairs and complete the question below. Take it in turns to start.

Wraz z angielskim kolegą/angielską koleżanką organizujesz niespodziankę dla jego/jej siostry z okazji osiemnastych urodzin.

- Zaproponuj, że przygotujesz posiłek u siebie w domu.
- Zasugeruj liczbę dań.
- Zgódź się z pomysłem kolegi/koleżanki, aby potem, wieczorem pójść do klubu.
- Zaproponuj jakieś miejsce. Uzasadnij swój wybór.

Pamiętaj! Uczenie się przydatnych wyrażań na pamięć znacząco poprawia płynność wypowiedzi.

3 PRONUNCIATION word stress

- a Look at each pair of words. Which word is stressed on the second syllable? Underline the stress.

- 1 remember dangerous
- 2 promise reception
- 3 question survive
- 4 decide difficult
- 5 pretend birthday
- 6 offer tomorrow
- 7 airport advice
- 8 children escape

- b Practise saying the words.

4 READING

- a Read the article and mark the sentences T (True) or F (False).

- 1 DJs are good for small parties. F
- 2 A DJ is more expensive than live music. —
- 3 Some DJs need more space than others. —
- 4 A good DJ will only play music that he or she likes. —
- 5 It's a good idea to ask how much space a DJ needs. —
- 6 You need to pay more for an experienced DJ. —

- b Underline five words you don't know. Use your dictionary to look up their meaning and pronunciation.

More Words to Learn

Write translations and try to remember the words.

Word	Pronunciation	Translation
celebration <i>noun</i>	/sɛl'breɪʃn/	
hairdresser <i>noun</i>	/'hædresə/	
hairstyle <i>noun</i>	/'heəstail/	
psychiatrist <i>noun</i>	/saɪ'kɪətrɪst/	
wedding reception <i>noun</i>	/'wedɪŋ rɪ'sepʃn/	
impersonal <i>adjective</i>	/ɪm'pɜːsnəl/	
motivate <i>verb</i>	/'məʊtɪveɪt/	
recommend <i>verb</i>	/'rekə'mend/	
survive <i>verb</i>	/sə'vaɪv/	
in the corner	/ɪn ðə 'kɔːnə/	

QUESTION TIME



Can you answer these questions?

- ☐ What do you want to do tonight?
- ☐ What are you planning to do this weekend?
- ☐ Is English easy or difficult to learn?
- ☐ Which countries would you like to visit?
- ☐ Do you think it's important to speak foreign languages?

Study Link MultiROM

Choosing a DJ

If you're having a big party for a wedding or an important birthday, then maybe you need a DJ. DJs are great if you don't have enough money or space to have a live band. A live band is more fun to watch, but a good DJ can be very entertaining and can keep people dancing all night.

Quality

If you decide to have a DJ, the most important thing to consider is quality. DJs need to be reliable, they need to have professional equipment, and they need to be experienced. And good DJs can be difficult to find.



Style of music

When you're hiring a DJ it's important to make sure that you like the music they play. If they're experienced, they should ask you what kind of party you're having, and what kind of people will be there. This information will help them to choose the music they play – and a good DJ always wants to entertain people.

Equipment

Different DJs can have very different amounts of equipment, from small CD and minidisc players to large sound systems and disco lighting, and even live dancers. It's important to ask how much equipment the DJ has so you can plan an appropriate space for him or her to work in. Again, a good DJ will be able to adapt his or her equipment to your needs.

Cost

When booking a DJ it's important to understand that you get what you pay for. Experienced DJs are in demand and ask for higher fees than newer, less experienced DJs. A good DJ means a great party, so try to spend as much as you can. And don't forget to enjoy yourself!

What makes you feel good?

1 GRAMMAR verb + -ing

a Complete the sentences with the -ing form of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 I really hate tidying (tidy) my room!
- 2 I don't enjoy _____ (go) to the cinema on my own.
- 3 Will you please stop _____ (make) that noise!
- 4 We haven't finished _____ (eat) yet.
- 5 They'll go on _____ (talk) until you tell them to stop!
- 6 I love _____ (travel) to different places.

b Match the sentence beginnings and endings.

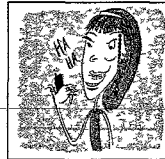
- | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 Do you ever dream of | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 Are you interested in | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 Please don't leave without | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 Remember to say goodbye before | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 We ended the evening by | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6 I'm really looking forward to | <input type="checkbox"/> |
-
- a doing some part-time work?
 - b hearing about your holiday.
 - c stopping work and retiring? I do.
 - d thanking everybody for coming.
 - e saying goodbye to me.
 - f leaving tomorrow.

c Complete the text with the -ing form of these verbs.

drive have get get up go imagine leave listen
read send stay turn take write

What makes you feel good?

Here are some more texts from our readers.



- 1 Writing and then 2 sending a funny e-mail or text message to my friends. And of course, 3 _____ their faces when they read it.

- 2 I really like 4 _____ at night when there's no traffic, 5 _____ to my favourite music. I feel completely free



- 3 6 _____ in bed on Sunday morning and 7 _____ the newspaper. Then 8 _____ very late and 9 _____ my dog for a long walk.

- 4 I enjoy 10 _____ to the gym and really 11 _____ tired then 12 _____ a long hot shower followed by a nice hot cup of tea. There's nothing better.



- 5 13 _____ off my computer at the end of the day, 14 _____ work, and getting into my car to go home! It's the best moment of the day I love it!



- d Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in brackets (-ing form or infinitive)

Getting out of the rat-race



More and more people are deciding ¹ to get (get) out of the rat race. This means they want ² _____ (stop) ³ _____ (work) in an office and move out of the city

So, what are people doing instead of a 9–5 job? Well, many people hope ⁴ _____ (set up) their own business. Perhaps they enjoy ⁵ _____ (cook) for friends and have decided ⁶ _____ (open) a cafe. Some people just want ⁷ _____ (spend) time ⁸ _____ (learn) something new.

Gill Yates and her husband, Tim, hated ⁹ _____ (get up) every morning at 6 a.m. and ¹⁰ _____ (catch) the train to London. They spent more hours ¹¹ _____ (travel) than ¹² _____ (work)! They really liked ¹³ _____ (sail) and ¹⁴ _____ (surf), so they decided ¹⁵ _____ (move) to Cornwall, in the south-west of England, and they started a business. ¹⁶ _____ (teach) other people to sail and surf. Gill says 'It's important to try ¹⁷ _____ (be) happy with your life. You only get it once!'

Study Link Student's Book p.134 Grammar Bank 5B

2 PRONUNCIATION -ing

- a Underline the stressed syllable in these words

- 1 sing 4 listening 7 remembering
2 language 5 enjoying 8 pretending
3 morning 6 relaxing

- b Practise saying the words

3 VOCABULARY verbs + -ing

Match the sentences

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 She doesn't mind going if you can't | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 She loves going out. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 She hates gardening | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 She's stopped going to the gym | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 She's thinking of having a year off | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6 She's started working again | <input type="checkbox"/> |
- a She doesn't do it any more
b She's just begun
c She's happy to do it
d She really likes it.
e She hasn't decided yet
f She really doesn't like it.

Study Link Student's Book p.154 Vocabulary Bank

More Words to Learn

Write translations and try to remember the words.

Word	Pronunciation	Translation
fire <i>noun</i>	/faɪə/	
forest <i>noun</i>	/'fɒrɪst/	
mystery <i>noun</i>	/'mɪstri/	
nature <i>noun</i>	/'neɪtʃə/	
storm <i>noun</i>	/stɔ:rm/	
breathe <i>verb</i>	/bri:ð/	
control <i>verb</i>	/kən 'trəʊl/	
(planes) take off <i>verb</i>	/teɪk ɒf/	
a whole day	/ə həʊl deɪ/	
it doesn't matter	/ɪt dʌznt 'mætə/	

QUESTION TIME

Can you answer these questions?

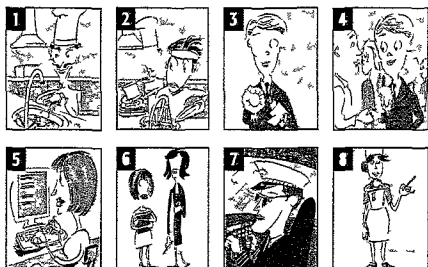
- 1 What do you enjoy doing when you're on holiday?
- 2 Do you think eating fish is healthier than eating meat?
- 3 Do you spend much time having breakfast?
- 4 Do you prefer eating out or cooking at home?
- 5 Are you good at remembering people's names?

Study Link MultiROM

How much can you learn in a month?

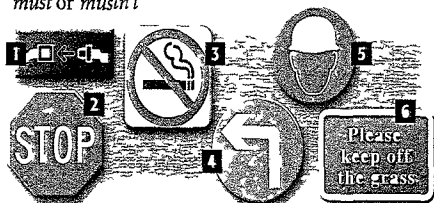
1 GRAMMAR *have to, don't have to, must, mustn't*

a Look at the pictures. Complete the sentences with the correct form of *have to*



- 1 Chefs have to have clean hands to work with food
- 2 Chefs _____ do the washing up
- 3 A politician _____ be very old
- 4 A politician _____ talk to lots of people
- 5 Secretaries _____ know how to use computers
- 6 Secretaries _____ be very tall
- 7 _____ a pilot _____ be strong?
No, but they _____ be intelligent
- 8 _____ a nurse _____ wear a uniform?
Yes, they usually _____ wear a blue or white dress

b What do these signs mean? Write sentences with *must* or *mustn't*



- 1 You must fasten your safety belt fasten / safety belt
- 2 _____ stop / here
- 3 _____ smoke
- 4 _____ turn left
- 5 _____ wear / helmet
- 6 _____ walk / on the grass

c Complete the sentences with *mustn't* or *don't have to*

- 1 I don't have to wear a uniform to school
- 2 You _____ smoke in a petrol station
- 3 You _____ do the housework every day
- 4 You _____ touch that wall. The paint's still wet
- 5 You _____ climb up there – it's dangerous
- 6 I _____ get up early at weekends

Study Link Student's Book p.134 Grammar Bank 5C

2 PRONUNCIATION silent letters

a Cross out the silent letters in these words

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|---------|
| 1 mu st n t | 4 Wednesday | 7 while |
| 2 listen | 5 knees | 8 sign |
| 3 half | 6 know | 9 walk |

b Practise saying the words

3 VOCABULARY modifiers

Order the words to make sentences

- 1 British / American English / similar / very / are / and
British and American English are very similar
- 2 can / pronunciation / English / quite / difficult / be
English _____
- 3 Japanese / learning / isn't / easy / very
Learning _____
- 4 I / Hungarian / think / complicated / is / incredibly
I _____
- 5 is / bit / Czech / a / easier
Czech _____
- 6 Reading / is / vocabulary / a / to / way / really / useful / learn
Reading _____

4 READING

a Read the opinions about learning languages Which do you think are the three best ideas?

WHAT'S THE BEST WAY TO ...?

Learn a language

This week we ask students and teachers from all over the world for their ideas.

Péter, student, Hungary

Find something interesting to read in the language you're studying Reading really helps you learn new vocabulary and grammar I'm studying French, and I try to read a little French every day – you don't have to spend a long time doing it, maybe just five minutes looking at a French newspaper or website

Ana, student, Spain

I think you have to concentrate on pronunciation from the beginning You don't have to pronounce words perfectly, but you mustn't pronounce them in a way that people won't understand I practise English pronunciation by repeating words after the tape or by saying the words in my head

Elke, language teacher, Sweden

You have to listen to the language as much as you can In Sweden a lot of people speak very good English, and I think it's

partly because there are TV programmes in English, so you hear the language a lot

Sompong, IT consultant, Thailand

I don't have a lot of time for studying, but I think that the Internet is an incredible resource for learners of English around the world Everybody with a computer has access to millions of pages of English, and you don't have to leave home – in a few seconds you can find something interesting to read You don't have to be studying to learn a language – you can be enjoying yourself

Konrad, student, Poland

I think you have to have a good dictionary, it can really help you learn a language It tells you what words mean, but it also gives you information about how words are used together, phrases expressions, and pronunciation

b Complete the sentences with the people's names

- 1 Ana says that you don't need to have perfect pronunciation
- 2 _____ and _____ think that having a computer will help you learn
- 3 _____ thinks that a good reference book is important
- 4 _____ thinks that if you hear a language, you'll get better at speaking it
- 5 _____ says that reading can improve your vocabulary

More Words to Learn

Write translations and try to remember the words

Word	Pronunciation	Translation
experiment <i>noun</i>	/ɪk'sperɪmənt/	
great-grandmother <i>noun</i>	/ɡreɪt ɡrænməðə/	
guide <i>noun</i>	/ɡaɪd/	
phrase book <i>noun</i>	/freizbʊk/	
complicated <i>adjective</i>	/'kɒmplɪkətɪd/	
obligatory <i>adjective</i>	/ə blɪɡətɪ/	
unbelievable/incredible <i>adjective</i>	/ʌnbɪ lɪ'vəbl/ /ɪn kredəbl/	
be good at <i>verb</i>	/bɪ: ɡʊd æt/	
against (the rules) <i>preposition</i>	/ə ɡeɪnst/	
permitted	/pə'mɪtɪd/	

Study idea

Think of personal examples to learn new words What are you good at? What is against the rules in your school?

QUESTION TIME

Can you answer these questions?

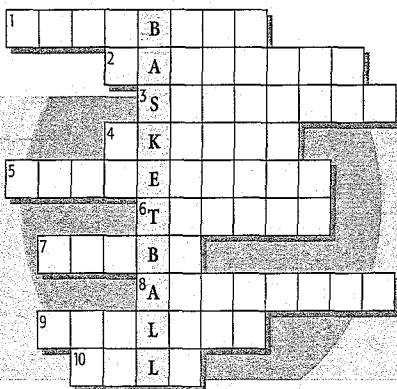
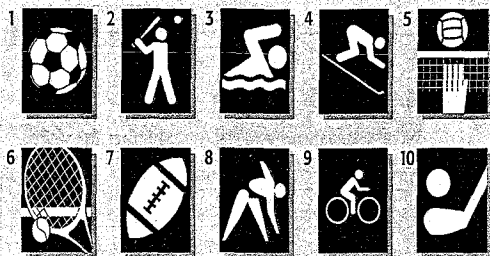
- 1 Do you have to work or study at the weekend?
- 2 Do you have to get up early during the week?
- 3 Do you have to carry an identity card in your country?
- 4 Which side of the road do you have to drive on?
- 5 How old do you have to be to vote?

Study Link MultiROM

The name of the game

1 VOCABULARY sport, prepositions of movement

a Complete the puzzle.



b Complete the sentences with the correct form of *play*, *do*, or *go*.

- I play rugby for a local team.
- How often do you swimming?
- My father golf every weekend.
- We often cycling at the weekend.
- My sister judo twice a week.
- I can't basketball because I'm too short!

c Read the definitions. Which of the sports in a are they?

- In this sport you go down hills very quickly.
You fix two long thin objects to your boots.
- In this game there are two teams of nine players.
Each player hits a ball with a bat, then runs
round a circle.
- People who play this sport are usually very tall.
They get points by throwing a ball through a net.
- You often play this sport indoors, but you can
also play it on a beach. There are two teams.
First you have to throw a ball over a high net,
then use your hands to stop the ball hitting the
ground on your side.
- You usually do this indoors, but you can also do
it outdoors and even in the sea. You move your
arms and legs to move through water.

d Underline the prepositions of movement in c.

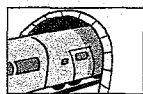
2 GRAMMAR expressing movement

a Look at the pictures and write sentences
with these verbs and prepositions.

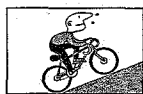
cycle row ~~run~~ go get ski through
across out of down up round



- 1 The dog is running
across the road.



- 2 The train _____
_____ the tunnel.



- 3 John _____
_____ the hill.



- 4 The men _____
_____ the mountain.



- 5 She _____
_____ the car.

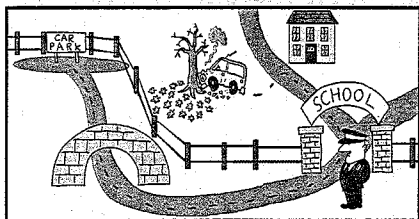


- 6 They _____
_____ the lake.

- b Look at the picture, read the story, and complete it with the prepositions.

across into out of past round through
to towards under along (x 2)

Last day at school for boy with dirty shoes!



Last Wednesday started as normal for 15-year-old Michael Brewster at Hove Park School.

At 10.30 a.m., Michael's class were jogging 1 round the gym. But when Charles Duff, the sports teacher, told Michael to clean his dirty trainers, he got really angry. He ran 2 _____ the gym, and back to the changing rooms where he found Mr Duff's keys. From there, he went 3 _____ the car park, got 4 _____ Mr Duff's Ford

Mondeo and started the car. Then he drove 5 _____ the road, 6 _____ the bridge, 7 _____ the security guard and 8 _____ the school gates. Then he turned left and drove 9 _____ the road for about 100 metres 10 _____ the maths teacher's house. That was when he lost control. He tried to stop, went 11 _____ the field and crashed into a tree. Michael has now left Hove Park School.

StudyLink Student's Book p.134 Grammar Bank 5D

3 PRONUNCIATION prepositions

Circle the preposition with a different sound.

across	along	round
along	over	under
<u>over</u>	through	down
from	towards	out

More Words to Learn

Write translations and try to remember the words.

Word	Pronunciation	Translation
fans <i>noun</i>	/fænz/	
goal <i>noun</i>	/gəʊl/	
hole <i>noun</i>	/həʊl/	
match <i>noun</i>	/mætʃ/	
net <i>noun</i>	/net/	
pitch <i>noun</i>	/pɪtʃ/	
player <i>noun</i>	/ˈpleɪə/	
stadium <i>noun</i>	/ˈstɛdɪəm/	
track <i>noun</i>	/træk/	
score (a goal) <i>verb</i>	/skɔ:/	

QUESTION TIME



Can you answer these questions?

- 1 What's your favourite sport? Why?
- 2 What was the last sporting event that you went to see?
- 3 How do you get from your English classroom to the nearest café?
- 4 When you go to class do you have to go over or under a bridge?
- 5 Do you go past a supermarket on your way home?

StudyLink MultiROM

CAN YOU REMEMBER...?

FILES
4&5

Complete each space with one word.

- 1 He's _____ to Paris three times.
- 2 Anna _____ arrived yet. I hope she's OK.
- 3 The Americans drive _____ slowly than the Italians.
- 4 He's the _____ intelligent boy in the school.
- 5 It's easy _____ meet people at a party.
- 6 I'm very lazy. I hate _____ exercise.
- 7 You _____ smoke in here. It's against the rules.
- 8 He drove _____ of the car park and into the street.

1 TAKING SOMETHING BACK

Complete the dialogue with one word in each space.

- A Hi. How can I help you, madam?
- B I ¹ b ought these trousers yesterday and I've ² d _____ they're too big
- A Would you like to try a smaller size?
- B No, thanks. I ³ t _____ on the small size yesterday and they were ⁴ t _____ small.
- A Oh dear. Well, would you like to exchange them for something else?
- B No, I'd prefer my money back. Could I have a ⁵ r _____, please?
- A Of course. Do you have the receipt?
- B Yes, ⁶ h _____ it is.

2 SOCIAL ENGLISH

Complete the dialogues.

- 1 A Wh at _____ did you th _____ of New York?
- B It was incredible.
- 2 A I didn't have enough time to see everything.
- B N _____ mind.
- 3 A What a l _____ evening!
- B Yes, it's beautiful, isn't it?
- 4 A What w _____ you l _____ to drink?
- B A coffee, please.
- 5 A Shall we go out for dinner?
- B What a g _____ i _____!
- 6 A Did you find the Post Office?
- B No, I got l _____.

3 READING

Union Square

Union Square is an important shopping area. Every major department store is nearby, and the square is also a centre for exclusive and high quality fashions, with names like Dior, Armani, Marc Jacobs, and Yves Saint Laurent all having boutiques in the area. If you like crowds, then Saturday afternoon would be the perfect time to visit. If you prefer to have the shops to yourself, then go when most of San Francisco is working. Weekday mornings are always quiet. Most stores are open until 8.00 p.m., and some even later. Here are some of our favourites.

BORDERS: Four floors of books, videos, DVDs, CDs, and more. There is a cafe on the second floor serving coffees and pastries, and a seating area overlooks Union Square. Special events, like author readings, are held on the third floor 400 Post St, (415) 399-1533

VIRGIN MEGASTORE: This huge three-storey music store offers one of the largest selections of

CDs in San Francisco. Virgin also sells music books and videos and hosts the occasional artist album signing. The third floor cafe is popular 2 Stockton St, (415) 397-4525

BANANA REPUBLIC: You can find the latest fashions at prices that aren't cheap but won't break the bank. There are casual clothes that are still suitable for the office, like cashmere

or lambswool sweaters. Accessories include hats, jackets, leather belts, and shoes 256 Grant Ave, (415) 788-3087

CAMPER: This Spanish-based company presents comfortable shoes in playful shapes and colours. The store itself is a 'work in progress', where customers can write or draw on the walls 39 Grant Ave (415) 296-1005

- a Read the text. Match the highlighted words to their meanings.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------|
| 1 most recent | <u>latest</u> |
| 2 small, expensive clothes shops | _____ |
| 3 has a view over | _____ |
| 4 won't be very expensive | _____ |
| 5 lots of people | _____ |
| 6 very big | _____ |

- b Where could you ...?

- | | |
|---|----------------|
| 1 buy a guide to the city | <u>Borders</u> |
| 2 listen to a writer reading their new book | _____ |
| 3 buy a new shirt | _____ |
| 4 meet a music star | _____ |
| 5 buy a new pair of boots | _____ |
| 6 get a view over Union Square | _____ |

If something bad can happen, it will

1 GRAMMAR if + present, will + infinitive

a Match the sentence halves

Here are six more examples of Murphy's Law

- 1 If you don't remember to take an umbrella, ☐
- 2 If you're in a hurry, ☐
- 3 If you lose something, ☐
- 4 If you forget to take a map, ☐
- 5 If a door says 'Pull', ☐
- 6 If you're looking for a partner, ☐

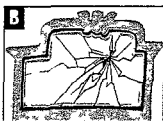
- a something will go wrong to slow you down ☐
- b you'll get lost ☐
- c it'll rain ☐
- d when you finally meet someone you like, they won't like you ☐
- e you'll push it first ☐
- f you'll find it in the last place you look ☐

b Circle the correct form

- 1 If you (take) / will take Vitamin C, you won't get a cold ☐
- 2 If the boys play football there, they break / will break the window! ☐
- 3 I'll call you tomorrow if I hear / will hear any news ☐
- 4 If you stay / will stay in that hotel, it'll be very expensive ☐
- 5 Jack is / will be sad if he doesn't see you tomorrow ☐
- 6 If you see / will see an accident, call the police! ☐
- 7 You get / 'll get cold if you go out without a coat ☐
- 8 If you go to bed early tonight, you feel / will feel better in the morning ☐

c Read and match the texts to the correct pictures, A–G

Traditions and Superstitions



1 The tooth fairy ☐

If a child puts (put) a lost tooth under the pillow at night, the tooth fairy _____ (come) during the night and leave behind some money

2 Good luck ☐

If the first butterfly you _____ (see) in the year is white you _____ (have) good luck all year

3 Ladders ☐

If you _____ (walk) under a ladder you _____ (have) bad luck for a year

4 Throwing a coin in a fountain ☐

If you _____ (throw) a coin into a well or fountain and _____ (make) a wish the wish _____ (come) true

5 Gold at the end of a rainbow ☐

If you _____ (dig) at the end of a rainbow you _____ (find) gold

6 Mirrors ☐

If you _____ (break) a mirror you _____ (have) seven years bad luck.

7 Bees ☐

If a bee _____ (fly) into your home soon you _____ (have) a visitor. If you _____ (kill) the bee you _____ (have) bad luck, or the visitor _____ (be) someone you don't like

d Complete the texts with the correct form of the verbs in brackets

2 VOCABULARY confusing verbs

Complete the sentences with the correct verbs.

- She was wearing blue earrings and carrying a red handbag. (carry, wear)
- Tiger Woods has already _____ a lot of golf tournaments and _____ a fortune and he's still quite young. (earn, win)
- A What did your mum _____?
B She _____ me I couldn't go out tonight. (say, tell)
- Jack was _____ that his girlfriend would call to say she was sorry. He _____ by the phone all evening but, unfortunately, she never called him. (hope, wait)
- My parents _____ the whole wedding video but my brother decided to _____ the photos instead. (look at, watch)
- I've _____ her for years. I _____ her when we were at university. (know, meet)
- If you _____ the dinner, I'll _____ the washing up. (do, make)
- A Do I _____ OK, Dad?
B You _____ fantastic – in fact you _____ your mum when she was young. (look, look like)

Study Link: Student's Book p.149 Vocabulary Bank

3 PRONUNCIATION long and short vowels

- a Match each group of words to the correct sound.

- Italy, fifty, spill ☒ b
- seat, he, sleep ☐
- was, long, shop ☐
- bored, door, your ☐
- look, took, push ☐
- do, supermarket, move ☐



- b Practise saying the words.

More Words to Learn

Write translations and try to remember the words.

Word	Pronunciation	Translation
law <i>noun</i>	/lɔ:/	
queue <i>noun</i>	/kju:/	
size <i>noun</i>	/saɪz/	
simple <i>adjective</i>	/ˈsɪmpl/	
investigate <i>verb</i>	/ɪnˈvestɪɡet/	
kill <i>verb</i>	/kɪl/	
run away <i>verb</i>	/rʌn əˈweɪ/	
spill <i>verb</i>	/spɪl/	
directly <i>adverb</i>	/dɪˈrektli/	
together <i>adverb</i>	/təˈgeðə/	

Study idea

Irregular verbs

- When you learn new verbs, check in the dictionary to see if they are regular or irregular in the past tense.
- If they are irregular, write IRR next to the verb in your vocabulary notebook, and write the past simple form next to it too.
- Look up *investigate*, *kill*, *spill*, and *run* in your dictionary. Which one(s) is irregular? What's the past simple form?

QUESTION TIME

Can you answer these questions?

- What will you do if it rains this weekend?
- If you go to the cinema this weekend, what film will you see?
- What will happen if you're late for your next English class?
- If you leave home at 8.30 tomorrow morning, will you be late for work or school?
- Will you pass your next English test if you don't study?

Study Link: MultiROM

Never smile at a crocodile

1 GRAMMAR *if + past, would + infinitive*

a Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- If I had (have) a car, I would drive (drive) to work.
- If I _____ (see) a tarantula, I _____ (be) terrified!
- I _____ (not know) what to do if I _____ (find) a mouse in my kitchen.
- What _____ you _____ (do) if you _____ (lose) your job?
- If my sister _____ (be) older, she _____ (come) with me to the party.
- My parents _____ (buy) a bigger house if they _____ (have) more money.

b Order the words to complete the sentences and questions.

- I'd / shark / be / frightened / very
If I saw a shark, I'd be very frightened.
- saw / you / a / fire / if / do / you / would
What _____ ?
- he / if / sailing / could / swim
He'd go _____.
- new / lottery / clothes / won / she'd / lots of / the / buy
If she _____.
- couldn't / if / would / do / they / people / watch / TV
What _____ ?
- if / go / the / were / to / doctor's / I / you
I'd _____.

2 PRONUNCIATION word stress

a Write the words in the correct stress group.

afraid animal attack chicken crocodile
insect mosquito safari

1 Two syllables, stress on first syllable

open, _____, _____

2 Two syllables, stress on second syllable

about, _____, _____

3 Three syllables, stress on first syllable

finally, _____, _____

4 Three syllables, stress on second syllable

direction, _____, _____

b Practise saying the words.

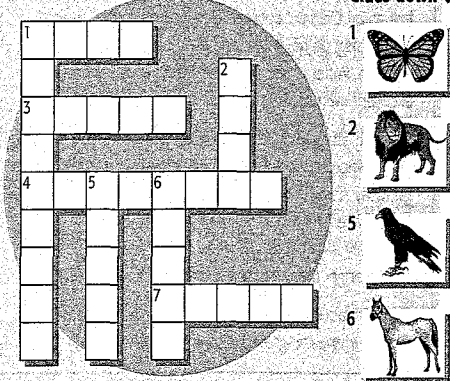
3 VOCABULARY animals

Complete the crossword.

Clues across →



Clues down ↓



4 READING

a Read the first part of the text and tick (✓) the things *you* would do

Bear attack!

If you were hiking in the North American wilderness and you saw a bear coming slowly towards you, what would you do?

- | | | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 'I'd talk to it quietly.' | <input type="checkbox"/> | 'I'd climb a tree.' | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 'I'd walk away slowly.' | <input type="checkbox"/> | 'I'd pretend to be dead.' | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 'I'd try not to look at it.' | <input type="checkbox"/> | 'I'd spray pepper in its eyes.' | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 'I'd make a loud noise.' | <input type="checkbox"/> | 'I'd try to fight it.' | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 'I'd run.' | <input type="checkbox"/> | | |



b Now read the rest of the article. Which sentence is the best summary?

- There's nothing you can do if a bear attacks you
- There are lots of things you can do if a bear attacks you
- Bears always try to avoid people

Well, all of these are possible – the best thing to do depends on the mood that the bear is in. If it comes towards you slowly, experts say you should talk to it quietly, walk away as slowly as possible, and don't look the bear in the eye. It's possible that it will lose interest.

If not, then be aggressive, make a noise, and wave your hands. If this doesn't work, and the bear continues to come towards you, then run. But only if you are sure that you can reach somewhere safe before the bear reaches you. And remember that bears can run as fast as an Olympic sprinter. Don't climb a tree. Bears climb them all day long, and they can climb better than you can. Water is also not safe. Bears love water and are excellent swimmers. If your car is nearby, try to get inside.

If a bear attacks you, then you can pretend to be dead. Bears who don't want to eat you may lose interest and go away. If you have pepper spray, then spray it in the bear's face. This works 75% of the time. The final possibility is to fight back. Most bears are much bigger and stronger than you, but they may be surprised.

Our final advice? It's much better to avoid bears than to do any of the things above.

More Words to Learn

Write translations and try to remember the words.

Word	Pronunciation	Translation
(river) bank <i>noun</i>	/bæŋk/	
fur coat <i>noun</i>	/fɜː kəʊt/	
pet <i>noun</i>	/pet/	
bark <i>verb</i>	/bɑːk/	
climb (a tree) <i>verb</i>	/klaɪm/	
disappear <i>verb</i>	/dɪsə'piə/	
drown <i>verb</i>	/draʊn/	
lie on (the ground) <i>verb</i>	/laɪ ɒn/	
wave (your arms) <i>verb</i>	/weɪv/	
weigh <i>verb</i>	/wei/	

QUESTION TIME



Can you answer these questions?

- Where would you go on holiday if you could go anywhere?
- What would you do if you won the lottery?
- What would your family think if you decided to live abroad?
- What would you do if you saw a fire?
- What would you do if you lost your mobile?

StudyLink **MultiROM**

c Look at the highlighted words or phrases. What do you think they mean? Check with your dictionary

Decisions, decisions

1 GRAMMAR *may / might*

- a Mary is 18 and is in her final year at school. She's thinking about her future. Complete her thoughts with *might* and a verb from the box.

fail go get have to live rent
share continue not want



Next year I ¹ *might go* to university. Or I ² _____ a job so I can start saving to buy a flat. I ³ _____ living at home with my family or I ⁴ _____ a flat. I ⁵ _____ on my own or I ⁶ _____ the flat with my friend, Sue. Although she ⁷ _____ to share with me!

Or I ⁸ _____ my exams! Oh no! If that happens, I ⁹ _____ stay at school for another year. Why's life so difficult? Maybe I should do a course in decision-making!

- b Read the sentences. Circle the correct form of *may / might (not)*.

- 1 If the taxi doesn't come soon, we might / might not miss the train.
- 2 I'm really tired so I may / may not go out tonight.
- 3 We love skiing so we might / might not go to the Alps for our next holiday.
- 4 Sue hasn't practised much so she might / might not fail her driving test.
- 5 I haven't seen Jim with Ella for a long time. They may / may not be together any more.
- 6 If you do lots of housework, your mum might / might not give you some money.
- 7 A I have a temperature and a headache.
B Oh dear, you might / might not have a cold.
- 8 My parents may / may not come to the party – they think they'll be on holiday then.

2 PRONUNCIATION word stress

- a Underline the stressed syllable in these words.

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 1 organization | 5 imagination |
| 2 invitation | 6 translation |
| 3 election | 7 communication |
| 4 information | 8 decision |

- b Practise saying the words.

3 VOCABULARY noun formation

- a Complete the chart with *-tion* or *-sion* nouns or the correct verb. Use your dictionary if necessary.

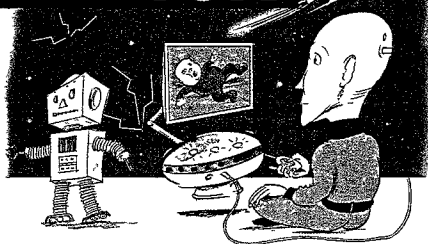
Verb	Noun
communicate	<u>communication</u>
<u>conclude</u>	conclusion
correct	_____
_____	confusion
demonstrate	_____
inject	_____
_____	organization
predict	_____

- b Complete the sentences with verbs or nouns from a.

- 1 And finally, in conclusion, I'd just like to thank you all very much for being here today.
- 2 E-mails and mobiles have made it much easier to _____.
- 3 I need to go to the doctor's for an _____.
- 4 The scientists gave an impressive _____ of the new robot.
- 5 Let me make a _____ about the future.
I don't think there will be any more global wars.
- 6 Can you help me _____ the conference?

4 READING

Life in Y3K



Most of us don't know what life will be like in the future, or even where we'll be a year from now, but it's fun to speculate. So, what might the world be like in the year 3000 (or Y3K as it's now called)? Here's what one expert suggests:

Q What forms will our bodies have in Y3K?

A We will be bigger and we'll need more food. The average adult male might weigh about 100 kilos. People will live for hundreds of years, and will have computers in their brains.

Q Computers in their brains! What do you mean?

A We will soon be able to repair the human brain, and finally replace it completely. In the future you might be able to record all your experiences on a disk, so you can re-live them when you want to. Communication will be 100 times faster too. Now we communicate by speaking, but in the future we may communicate by thoughts and images.

Q Will we still die?

A We might be able to avoid death, replacing all our body parts when we need to. If you die, it may only be by choice. It could be your choice – or it might be the choice of the government that runs your mind computer.

Q And what will humans do with their time?

A Computers will do all the work. All manufacturing production will be automated. We might just enjoy ourselves while technology does everything.

Q What about space travel?

A We might take control of space and live there too. There might be colonies on Mars or on other planets. Robots will travel far into the galaxy and we may find alien life.

Q But will we be happier?

A Well, I'm an optimist. I think in the end most of us will be happy and the world will be a better place. But who knows?

a Read the interview. Mark the sentences T (True) or F (False).

- 1 People will be larger and live much longer in the future. T
- 2 We won't be able to replace our brains. —
- 3 We might be able to communicate without speaking. —
- 4 We will definitely not die. —
- 5 We won't need to work. —
- 6 People and robots will travel in space. —
- 7 We won't find any aliens. —
- 8 The expert thinks the world may be a better, happier place in the future. —

b Underline five words you don't know. Use your dictionary to look up their meaning and pronunciation.

More Words to Learn

Write translations and try to remember the words.

Word	Pronunciation	Translation
options <i>noun</i>	/ˈɒpʃnz/	
(in)decisive <i>adjective</i>	/drɪˈsɪsɪv/	
ask for (advice) <i>verb</i>	/ɑːsk fɔː/	
belong <i>verb</i>	/brɪˈlɒŋ/	
change your mind <i>verb</i>	/tʃeɪndʒ jə maɪnd/	
compare <i>verb</i>	/kəmˈpeə/	
confuse <i>verb</i>	/kənˈfjuːz/	
make a decision <i>verb</i>	/meɪk ə drɪˈsɪʒn/	
make a list <i>verb</i>	/meɪk ə lɪst/	
take your time <i>verb</i>	/teɪk jə taɪm/	

QUESTION TIME

Can you answer these questions with *may* or *might*?

- 1 What are you going to do tonight?
- 2 What are you going to wear tomorrow?
- 3 What are you going to have for dinner tomorrow?
- 4 What do you think you'll do next weekend?
- 5 What's the next thing you're going to buy?

Study Link **MULTIROM**

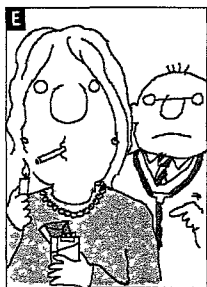
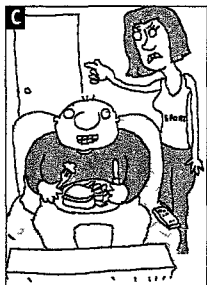
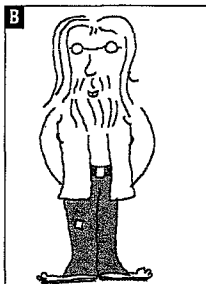
What should I do?

I owe my success to having listened respectfully to the very best advice,
and then going away and doing the exact opposite

G K. Chesterton British writer

1 GRAMMAR *should / shouldn't*

a Match the sentences to the pictures. Complete them with *should* or *shouldn't*



- 1 He should have a haircut ☒ B
- 2 She _____ buy a new sweater ☐
- 3 He _____ drink coffee all day ☐
- 4 'You _____ smoke, it's very bad for you' ☐
- 5 She _____ drive when she's tired. ☐
- 6 You _____ do more exercise' ☐

b Read the problems. Complete the advice with *should / shouldn't* and a verb from the box

A I love going out at night and then watching TV when I get home. The trouble is, I'm always tired at work the next day. What should I do?

B I have a bad pain in my neck. When I move my head, it gets much worse. What is your advice?

C There is a really nice shirt on sale in my local shop. It's expensive, but I can just afford it. Should I buy it?

D My colleague earns more money than I do, but does half the amount of work. It's really making me angry. What should I do?

E My children are six and nine years old. They love to watch horror films, but when they do they can't sleep at night. Any advice?

F I hate waiting in queues. After about two minutes I get really angry and want to hit someone. Please help.

G I'm 23 and lonely. I work from home and I never get a chance to meet anybody. What should I do?

be go (x2) tell watch buy join

- 1 You should tell your boss. He might offer you more money. ☒ D
- 2 You _____ so impatient. Try to relax more. ☐
- 3 You _____ to bed so late! ☐
- 4 You _____ to the doctor's immediately. ☐
- 5 You _____ it before someone else does. ☐
- 6 You _____ a dating agency. ☐
- 7 They _____ horror movies at that age! ☐

c Match the advice to the problems in b

Study Link Student's Book p.136 Grammar Bank 6D

2 PRONUNCIATION /ʊ/

- a Circle the word in each group which has the /ʊ/ sound.

- 1 lock would so not
- 2 problem worth out should
- 3 could women company stop
- 4 touch borrow understood worth
- 5 good come soon argue

- b Practise saying the words.

3 VOCABULARY *get*

Complete the sentences with the correct form of *get* and one of these words.

angry e-mails home married taller
tickets on worse off lost

- 1 A The pain in my back's getting worse.
B You should go to the doctor's-.
- 2 I 25 from my boss yesterday.
I spent all day answering them.
- 3 You shouldn't with him for
breaking the window. He's only three!
- 4 A Can you me two for
Friday's concert?
B I might be able to.
- 5 My mum and I are great friends but I don't
 with my father very well.
- 6 John usually finishes work very late. When he
 his children are always in bed.
- 7 At what age do you think young people should
 ?
- 8 My granddaughter . She's
growing very fast.
- 9 Would you like my seat? I the
bus at the next stop.
- 10 I didn't have a map so I .

Study Link Student's Book p.152 Vocabulary Bank

More Words to Learn

Write translations and try to remember the words.

Word	Pronunciation	Translation
cupboard <i>noun</i>	/'kʌbəd/	
suggestion <i>noun</i>	/sə'dʒestʃn/	
(good) taste <i>noun</i>	/teɪst/	
desperate <i>adjective</i>	/'despəreɪt/	
offended <i>adjective</i>	/ə'fendɪd/	
sensitive <i>adjective</i>	/'sensətɪv/	
lock <i>verb</i>	/lɒk/	
make an excuse <i>verb</i>	/meɪk ən ɪk'skjuːz/	
treat <i>verb</i>	/tri:t/	
it's not worth it	/ɪts nɒt wɜːθ ɪt/	

QUESTION TIME

Can you give these people advice?

- 1 'I want to go to the cinema. What film should I see?'
- 2 'I don't feel well. Who should I phone?'
- 3 'I've lost my passport. What should I do?'
- 4 'I want to visit your country. Where should I go?'
- 5 'I have a problem with my English. Who should I talk to?'

Study Link MultiROM

CAN YOU REMEMBER...?

FILES

5&6

Complete each space with one word.

- 1 I went to the shop buy a paper.
- 2 I love breakfast in bed on Sundays.
- 3 I have to work tomorrow. It's my day off.
- 4 The man ran the tunnel and then across
the road.
- 5 If we don't hurry, we catch the 6 o'clock
train.
- 6 What you do if you saw a snake?
- 7 My sister come this weekend, but I'm
not sure.
- 8 I think you do some exercise. You aren't
very fit.

1 ASKING FOR MEDICINE

Complete the dialogue with these words.

take hurts much might are
have help often times think

A Good afternoon. How can I ¹ *help* ?

B I have a headache and my back

² _____ as well.

A Do you ³ _____ a temperature?

B Yes, I think I do a bit.

A ⁴ _____ you allergic to anything?

B No, I don't ⁵ _____ so.

A OK, it sounds as if you ⁶ _____ have
flu, or a bad cold.

B Do you have anything I can ⁷ _____ ?

A Yes, try these. You take one three

⁸ _____ a day.

B Sorry, how ⁹ _____ ?

A Three times a day.

B Great. How ¹⁰ _____ are they?

A They're €6.75 for 24.

2 SOCIAL ENGLISH

Complete the dialogues.

1 A B. *less* you! Are you OK?

B Yes, I'm fine. I have a cold, that's all.

2 A H _____ about going somewhere
for a drink?

B That s _____ fantastic. Where
s _____ we go?

A I don't m _____ You
c _____.

3 A I'm really s _____ I missed that
film on TV.

B Yes, it's a p _____. It was really
good.

3 READING

a Match the signs to their meaning.



② You should be careful not to take too much of this medicine.

☐ You have to wait until a waiter shows you where to sit.

☐ You must keep this medicine somewhere safe.

☐ You mustn't smoke here.

☐ You shouldn't leave anything valuable in your car.

☐ You should be careful or you might fall over.

☐ You mustn't drink this water.

☐ You must make sure that the door is never left open.

☐ You should be careful with your belongings.

☐ You have to turn your mobile off.

☐ You must drive carefully here.

☐ You mustn't use radios in this park.

b Underline five words or phrases you don't know. Use your dictionary to look up their meaning and pronunciation.

Famous fears and phobias

1 VOCABULARY phobias

Complete the sentences.

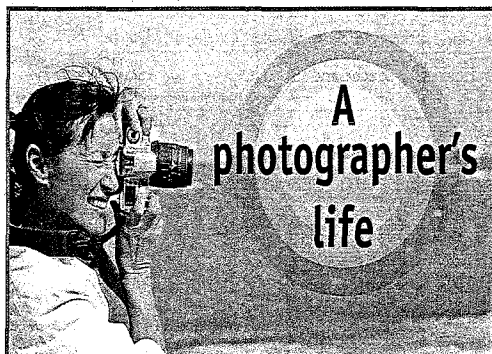
- Another word for afraid is frightened.
- If you are very afraid you are terrified.
- Two insects which a lot of people are afraid of are wasps and snakes.
- When some people are afraid, they panic.
- If you suffer from claustrophobia, it means that you don't like being in confined spaces.
- People who are afraid of heights don't like going up tall buildings.

2 GRAMMAR present perfect + for and since

a Circle the correct word, *for* or *since*, to complete each sentence.

- I've been afraid of spiders for (since) I was ten.
- She's been afraid of flying for / since many years.
- I've had this watch for / since three months.
- We haven't been back there for / since the accident happened.
- A How long have you been here?
B For / Since ten o'clock. I've been waiting for / since two hours.
- They haven't slept for / since the baby was born!
- He hasn't ridden a horse for / since he fell off one when he was twelve.
- A How long have you known your husband?
B For / Since ages! We met when we were nineteen and have been together for / since then.

b Complete the text with *for* and *since*.



Martha Schwarz, 29, freelance photographer

I've had three different homes 1 since I was born. My family and I lived in a small flat 2 for the first five years of my life, then we moved to a larger one after my second sister was born. My parents have lived there 3 for then, and don't want to move anywhere else because they love the area.

I moved out when I got engaged and I've lived in a small house near the Danube 4 for the last seven years. My husband and I have been married 5 for almost five years now and we're expecting our second child soon. We already have a daughter – it was her second

birthday yesterday – and so we're hoping for a son this time. I've been pregnant 6 for February.

I've been a professional photographer 7 for nearly six years now and I love it. I worked for *Newsweek* 8 for four years and I've been freelance 9 for. I left. I much prefer working for myself, although I miss all the fun of working in an office – and the gossip of course!

My favourite camera is my old Nikon 601. I've had it 10 for my 21st birthday. I must have taken about twenty thousand photos with it, and it still works perfectly!

c Complete the questions about Martha. Use *How long* or *When* and the verb in brackets.

1 *How long have* her parents lived in the area?
(live)

They've lived there since her sister was born.

2 _____ Martha _____? (move out)
When she got engaged.

3 _____ she and her husband _____
married? (be)
For almost five years.

4 _____ she _____ pregnant? (be)
Since February.

5 _____ she _____ a professional
photographer? (become)
Nearly six years ago.

6 _____ she _____ freelance? (be)
Since she left *Newsweek*.

7 _____ she _____ her Nikon 601? (get)
She got it for her 21st birthday.

d Correct the mistake in each sentence.

1 Gill lives here for seven years.
Gill has lived here for seven years.

2 How long is she a professional dancer?
_____?

3 They were married since 2000.
_____.

4 He has been in France for February.
_____.

5 How long do you have your car?
_____?

6 He's had this job since eight years.
_____.

7 She has three homes since she was born.
_____.

8 My parents live in the same house for many years.
_____.

3 PRONUNCIATION /ɪ/ and /aɪ/

a Circle the correct sound for each pair of words.

- | | | |
|-------------------|-------|------|
| 1 dish, live (v) | (/ɪ/) | /aɪ/ |
| 2 since, this | /ɪ/ | /aɪ/ |
| 3 fly, frightened | /ɪ/ | /aɪ/ |
| 4 time, spider | /ɪ/ | /aɪ/ |
| 5 child, wine | /ɪ/ | /aɪ/ |
| 6 miss, silly | /ɪ/ | /aɪ/ |
| 7 high, heights | /ɪ/ | /aɪ/ |
| 8 six, film | /ɪ/ | /aɪ/ |

b Practise saying the words.

More Words to Learn

Write translations and try to remember the words.

Word	Pronunciation	Translation
<u>bomb</u> <i>noun</i>	/bɒm/	
<u>boat</u> <i>noun</i>	/bəʊt/	
<u>scene</u> <i>noun</i>	/siːn/	
<u>treatment</u> <i>noun</i>	/'triːtmənt/	
<u>giant</u> <i>adjective</i>	/'dʒaɪənt/	
<u>hairy</u> <i>adjective</i>	/'heəri/	
<u>affect</u> <i>verb</i>	/ə'fekt/	
<u>fight</u> <i>verb</i> (past = fought)	/faɪt/	
<u>in this respect</u>	/ɪn ðɪs rɪ'spekt/	
<u>the rest (of us)</u>	/ðə rest/	

QUESTION TIME



Can you answer these questions?

- 1 How long have you known your oldest friend?
- 2 How long have you had your mobile phone?
- 3 How long have you studied English?
- 4 How long have you had your shoes?
- 5 How long have you been in your English class?

Study Link MultiROM

Study Link Student's Book p.138 Grammar Bank 7A

Born to direct

1 VOCABULARY life events

Complete the phrases

- 1 I was ☒ C
- 2 I went ☐
- 3 I left ☐
- 4 I started ☐
- 5 I fell ☐
- 6 We got ☐
- 7 We had ☐
- 8 I retired ☐

- a on my 60th birthday
- b in love with Ana at university
- c born in 1940
- d to school when I was five
- e work when I was 21
- f two children
- g school when I was 18
- h married in 1962

2 PRONUNCIATION word stress

a Write the words in the correct group

successful	career	appear
famous	cinema	direct
violence	ticket	actor

Stress on 2nd syllable	Stress on 1st syllable
---------------------------	---------------------------

<u>successful</u>	
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

b Practise saying the words

3 GRAMMAR present perfect or past simple?

a Circle the correct verb forms

I ¹ knew / 've known Teresa for ages almost since we ² were / 've been born. We ³ met / 've met at the same nursery school when we ⁴ were / 've been only four years old and we ⁵ 're / 've been

friends since then. We ⁶ went / 've been to the same primary school. We ⁷ were / have been in the same class at secondary school, and now we're at the same university.

At least we don't study the same subjects. She's doing Geography and I ⁸ chose / have chosen History. But I've always wanted to be a teacher, and yesterday Teresa ⁹ told / 's told me that she wants to do the same thing!

We ¹⁰ 've been / were together for a long time, and we ¹¹ shared / 've shared a lot of great experiences – maybe teaching together will be next!



b Write the verbs in the past simple or present perfect. Use contractions where necessary.

1 A How long have you lived in Washington? (live)

B Since last November

2 A I _____ divorced last year (get)

B How long _____ you married? (be)

3 I _____ university when I was 22, and since then I _____ as a civil engineer (leave work)

4 A Where _____ you _____ for your last holiday? (go)

B We _____ the Orient Express to Venice (take)

5 A How long _____ you _____ that car? (have)

B A long time! I _____ it in 1994 (buy)

6 I _____ Emma since she _____ to Australia three years ago (not see, move)

4 READING



- ☐ The Japanese film director Hayao Miyazaki is one of the greatest animators in modern cinema. Films like *Heidi*, and *Marco, 3000 miles in search of mother* have made him famous all over the world.
- ☐ In 1971 Miyazaki left Toei Douga Animation and worked with several other companies. He made *Heidi*, and *Marco, 3000 miles in search of mother* which were shown as TV series all over the world.
- ☐ In 1952 they moved back to Tokyo. When Hayao was at secondary school he saw his first cartoon film, *The Legend of the White Snake*. He fell in love with the heroine, Pai-nyan and cried all night. It was this film which started his interest in animation.
- ☐ In 1985 he and his friend and colleague Takahata started a film studio called Studio Ghibli. Since then Miyazaki has directed, written, and produced many other films with Takahata. All of these films have been major successes, particularly *Princess Mononoke* and the recent *Spirited Away*.
- ☐ But he still loved cartoons. After he left university in 1963 he started work at Toei Douga Animation and he became very successful. While he was working there he met another artist, Akemi Ota. They got married in 1965 and they have two sons. They live in Tokyo.
- ☐ But when he tried to draw he found he could only draw planes not people. So when he left school he decided to study economics and political science at university.
- ☐ Hayao Miyazaki was born in Tokyo on January 5, 1941. His family had a company which made parts for planes, and when he was young Hayao spent a lot of time drawing planes. After the war, the family moved to Utsunomiya City.

- a Read the text about Miyazaki. Order the paragraphs 1-7.
- b Circle the correct verb form in the questions.
- When (was) / has been Hayao Miyazaki born?
 - When did his family move / have his family moved back to Tokyo?
 - When did he see / has he seen his first cartoon film?
 - How long did he work / has he worked for Toei Douga Animation?
 - How long was he married / has he been married?
- c Read the text again and answer the questions in b.

More Words to Learn

Write translations and try to remember the words.

Word	Pronunciation	Translation
<u>career</u> noun	/kə'riə/	
<u>drugs</u> noun	/drʌgz/	
<u>entrance</u> noun	/'entrəns/	
<u>episode</u> noun	/'epɪsəʊd/	
<u>parking ticket</u> noun	/'pɑ:kɪŋ 'tɪkɪt/	
<u>prison</u> noun	/'prɪzn/	
<u>role</u> noun	/rəʊl/	
<u>violence</u> noun	/'vaɪələns/	
<u>nominate</u> verb	/'nɒmɪneɪt/	
<u>play</u> (the part of) verb	/pleɪ/	

QUESTION TIME



Can you answer these questions?

- When did you start school?
- Where did you go to primary school?
- How long have you lived in this town?
- How old were you when you went to secondary school?
- How many times have you been abroad?

Study Link MultiROM



I used to be a rebel

1 GRAMMAR *used to*

a Complete the sentences with the correct form of *used to* and the verb in brackets.

- 1 Did you use to enjoy (you / enjoy) maths at school?
- 2 I _____ (not like) flying, but I love it now.
- 3 We _____ (be) friends, but we don't get on now.
- 4 _____ (Colin / work) for IBM before he came here?
- 5 Summers _____ (not be) as hot as they are now.
- 6 She _____ (live) with her mother, but now she lives with her father.
- 7 I _____ (not do) any exercise.
- 8 _____ (he / play) for Manchester United?





b Correct the mistakes in the highlighted phrases.

- 1 I use to go to the cinema more often. used
- 2 He used wear a uniform when he was at school. _____
- 3 We didn't used to understand our French teacher. _____
- 4 Did you used to work in an office? _____
- 5 She use to work late but now she finishes at 5.00. _____
- 6 Did your children used go to school on Saturdays? _____

Study Link Student's Book p.138 Grammar Bank 7C

2 PRONUNCIATION *consonants*

a Circle the word with a different consonant sound.

			
years	science	school	teenager
rules	class	change	great
<u>used to</u>	friends	child	journalist

b Practise saying the words.

3 VOCABULARY school subjects

Match the school subjects and the sentences.

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 Foreign languages | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 Geography | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 History | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 Literature | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 Maths | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6 Physical education | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 7 Science | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 8 Technology | <input type="checkbox"/> |

- a $23 \times 48 = 1,104$
- b *Hamlet* is one of Shakespeare's greatest plays.
- c How do you say 'Good morning' in French?
- d Remember to click on the icon to select the program.
- e Napoleon died in 1821.
- f I want everyone to run round the track four times.
- g What's the capital of Norway?
- h A water molecule has one oxygen atom and two hydrogen atoms.

4 READING

a Read the interview. Write the questions in the correct place.

Did you have a favourite teacher?

Where did you go to school?

Did you ever get into trouble?

What's the most important lesson you've learned in life?

What did you want to do when you were young?

What subjects were you good at?

My schooldays



DANIELA NARDINI,
actor, star of the
BBC series *This Life*
interview by Leila Farrah

1 *Where did you go to school?*

St Mary's Primary School in Largs, a small Scottish town. Then Largs Academy, the local secondary school.

2

No, my school reports usually used to say 'friendly and well-behaved'. I don't think I was rebellious, in fact I used to be quite shy. I became more of a rebel in secondary school. I stayed until I was eighteen, but I was quite lazy and uninterested and I didn't use to do very much work.

3

I used to love English and art, but I wasn't very good at maths. In English lessons we used to read plays, and I sat at the back of the class thinking, 'Why can't you all act a bit better?' It was the first time I thought about being an actor.

4

I used to love Miss O'Toole, one of my primary teachers. I loved her because at school, even if you were doing maths with her, which I didn't like, she used to let me draw, and she never got angry.

At secondary school I liked my biology teacher, Mr Scott, and my geography teacher, Mr Brunei, because they were nice people, although I wasn't very good at their subjects.

5

As a little girl I wanted to be a movie star, and I used to make my dad act out scenes with me. I also wanted to be a make-up artist.

6

Try to do the thing you love most – even if you think it's silly. I've learned most through working and acting, because it teaches me about life. To earn money by doing something you love can only make you a happier person.

b Mark the sentences T (True), F (False), or ? (Doesn't say).

- 1 Daniela went to school in Scotland T
- 2 She went to primary school with her brother —
- 3 She worked hard at secondary school —
- 4 Her secondary school was for boys and girls —
- 5 The children in her class at secondary school weren't very good actors —
- 6 Miss O'Toole used to get angry with her students —
- 7 She didn't want to be an actor when she was very young —
- 8 She thinks it's important to enjoy your job —

More Words to Learn

Write translations and try to remember the words.

Word	Pronunciation	Translation
<u>drama</u> <i>noun</i>	/ˈdrɑ:mə/	
<u>protest</u> <i>noun</i>	/ˈprəʊtest/	
<u>qualifications</u> <i>noun</i>	/kwɒlɪfɪˈkeɪʃnz/	
<u>rebel</u> <i>noun</i>	/ˈrebl/	
<u>bright</u> (= intelligent) <i>adjective</i>	/braɪt/	
<u>deteriorate</u> <i>verb</i>	/dɪˈtɪəriəreɪt/	
<u>especially</u> <i>adverb</i>	/ɪˈspeʃlɪ/	
<u>recently</u> <i>adverb</i>	/ˈriːntli/	
<u>according to</u> <i>preposition</i>	/ə kɒrdɪŋ tu/	
<u>at war</u>	/ət wɔː/	

QUESTION TIME



Can you answer these questions?

- 1 Who used to be your best friend at primary school?
- 2 What food did you use to like when you were a child?
- 3 Which books did you use to like when you were a child?
- 4 Do you watch more television now than you used to?
- 5 Do you do more exercise now than you used to?

Study Link MultiROM

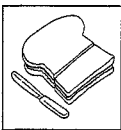
The mother's of invention

1 GRAMMAR passive

a Order the words to make sentences



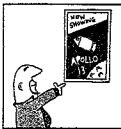
- 1 relieve pain / used / is / Aspirin / to
Aspirin is used to relieve pain



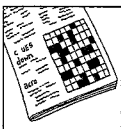
- 2 named / The sandwich / after / was /
the Earl of Sandwich



- 3 designed / Christopher Wren /
St Paul's Cathedral / was / by



- 4 based / This film / a true story /
is / on



- 5 published / The first crossword
puzzle / in 1913 / was



- 6 the Diner's Club / issued / The first
credit card / by / was



- 7 very often / not used / The fax
machine / these days / is



- 8 discovered / was / by / Alexander
Fleming / Penicillin

b Write sentences in the present or past passive

- President Kennedy / assassinate / 1963
President Kennedy was assassinated in 1963
- Champagne / made / France
Champagne is made in France
- What / your dog / call
_____?
- Television / invent / John Logie Baird

- This room / clean / every morning

- Her flat / design / a famous architect

- Stamps / only sell / in the Post Office

- Where / those shoes / make
_____?

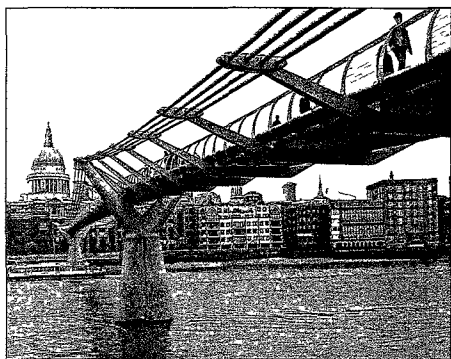
c Rewrite the sentences in the passive

- The police stopped me last night
I was stopped by the police last night
- Elton John sang *Crocodile Rock*.
Crocodile Rock _____
- My cousin took all the photographs at our wedding
All the photographs _____
- A computer controls the heating
The heating _____
- Uruguay won the first World Cup
The first World Cup _____
- Van Gogh didn't paint this!
This _____!
- Did Edison invent the telephone?
Was _____?

2 VOCABULARY verbs

Complete the sentences with the past participle of these verbs.

name create write design record
use invent make base discover



- 1 The Millennium Bridge in London was designed by the architect Sir Norman Foster.
- 2 I was _____ after my grandmother.
- 3 Gold was _____ in California in 1848.
- 4 Copper and tin are _____ to make bronze.
- 5 Many different characters were _____ by Shakespeare.
- 6 Telephones weren't _____ until the late 1800s.
- 7 Most cakes are _____ from flour, eggs, sugar, and butter.
- 8 Many of the Beatles' songs were _____ at Abbey Road Studios in London.
- 9 *The Lord of the Rings* was _____ by JRR Tolkien.
- 10 Many characters in books are _____ on real people.

3 PRONUNCIATION -ed

- a Circle the past participle with a different -ed sound.

	/ɪd/		/ɪd/	
named	checked	appeared	rained	discovered
changed	separated	based	started	produced
<u>painted</u>	pretended	played	directed	missed

- b Practise saying the words.

More Words to Learn

Write translations and try to remember the words.

Word	Pronunciation	Translation
<u>bikini</u> <i>noun</i>	/bɪ'kɪni/	
<u>Biro</u> <i>noun</i>	/'baɪrəʊ/	
<u>bullet-proof vest</u> <i>noun</i>	/'bʊlɪtpru:f vest/	
<u>dishwasher</u> <i>noun</i>	/'dɪʃwɒʃə/	
light bulb <i>noun</i>	/laɪt bʌlb/	
<u>nappies</u> <i>noun</i>	/'næpɪz/	
<u>stockings</u> <i>noun</i>	/'stɒkɪŋz/	
<u>Tipp-Ex</u> <i>noun</i>	/'tɪpeks/	
vacuum cleaner <i>noun</i>	/'vækjuəm kli:nə/	
<u>windscreen wipers</u> <i>noun</i>	/'wɪndskri:n 'waɪpəz/	

Study idea

Sometimes you can remember new words by visualizing them in your mind. Look at the words in **More Words to Learn** and try to visualize the objects.

QUESTION TIME

Can you answer these questions?

- 1 Where were you born?
- 2 When was your house or flat built?
- 3 Who was your favourite film directed by?
- 4 How many languages are spoken in your country?
- 5 Which company was your mobile made by?

Study Link MultiROM

CAN YOU REMEMBER...?

FILES

6&7

Complete each space with one word.

- 1 I'll do it tomorrow if I _____ time.
- 2 If I _____ you, I wouldn't buy that house.
- 3 I might _____ go out tonight. I'm very tired.
- 4 You _____ drink coffee at night - you won't sleep.
- 5 How _____ have you lived in this town?
- 6 How many films _____ Alfred Hitchcock make?
- 7 I _____ to smoke but I gave up last year.
- 8 Disposable nappies _____ invented by a woman.

1 BUYING TICKETS

Order the dialogue, 1–10

- A Return, please How much is that?
 A Thanks Oh, can I get anything to eat on the train?
 A Can I have a ticket to Glasgow, please?
 A Good And what time does it arrive?
 A Here you are When does the next train leave?
 B That's £15 80
 B It gets there at 12 15
 B Yes, there's a trolley service with snacks and drinks
 B In ten minutes
 B Single or return?

- ☐
☐
☒
☐
☐
☐
☐
☐
☐
☐

2 SOCIAL ENGLISH

Complete the dialogues

- 1 A I'm really looking forward to our holiday
 B Me too!
 2 A Could you t_____ a photo of us, please?
 B Yes, of course Are you r_____? Say cheese!
 3 A You like chocolate, don't you?
 B Yes W_____ do you ask?
 A Oh, no reason I just w_____

3 READING

- a Read the information and circle the correct answer
- You can / can't buy a \$10 ticket by credit card.
 - You can / can't use notes (bills) in the ticket machine
 - You can store luggage under / in front of your seat.
 - You can / can't take bicycles on BART trains
 - Many stations close before / after midnight
 - A nine year old child can buy a \$48 ticket for \$12 / \$24
 - You have to / don't have to pay for a three year old child
 - Senior citizens must / don't have to carry ID

BART – Bay Area Rapid Transit



GENERAL INFORMATION

BART ticket machines will accept nickels (five cents) dimes (ten cents) quarters (25 cents) \$1 \$5 \$10 and \$20 bills. Some ticket machines will accept credit cards for a minimum of \$20 transaction.

When bringing luggage on a BART train, please try to keep aisles clear by storing your luggage under your seat. Some trains have space by the doors for wheelchairs or bikes. You can store your luggage there but please keep it within your control at all times.

SERVICE HOURS

In many cases BART service extends past midnight. Individual station closing times are coordinated with the schedule for the last train, beginning at around midnight.

SPECIAL TICKET TYPES

BART Blue – for frequent travellers

\$32 / \$48 / \$64 tickets

BART Red – 75% discount

75% discount for persons with disabilities and children 5 to 12 years old. \$32 ticket costs only \$8!

Note: children 4 and under are FREE!

BART Green* – 75% discount

75% discount for senior citizens 65 years and older. \$32 ticket costs only \$8!

*Please note: When using BART Green Discount Tickets, seniors are required to carry proof of age.

- b Underline five words or phrases you don't know. Use your dictionary to look up their meaning and pronunciation.

1 GRAMMAR *something, anything, nothing, etc.*

a Circle the correct word.

- 1 I phoned twice, but anybody / nobody answered.
- 2 Do you know anything / anyone about this meeting?
- 3 Listen! I think somebody / anybody is upstairs.
- 4 He couldn't find his keys nowhere / anywhere.
- 5 We didn't know someone / anyone at the party.
- 6 Daniel has something / anything to tell you.
- 7 I'm sorry, I can't do anything / nothing about that.
- 8 We need to find somewhere / anywhere to stay.
- 9 We don't have anywhere / nowhere to put it.

b Look at the picture. Mark the sentences T (True) or F (False).






- 1 Nobody is dancing. F
- 2 There isn't anybody behind the bar. —
- 3 There's nothing to eat. —
- 4 The girl in the middle doesn't have anything on her feet. —
- 5 There isn't anywhere to sit. —
- 6 Someone is smoking. —
- 7 The man on the right is saying something to the woman. —

2 PRONUNCIATION /e/, /əʊ/, /ʌ/

a Write the words in the chart.

sofa Sunday seven help go stressful
 nothing don't close no lunch never
 home study button best something
 anything

		
<u>seven</u>	<u>sofa</u>	<u>Sunday</u>

b Practise saying the words.

3 VOCABULARY adjectives ending *-ed* and *-ing*Complete the sentences with an adjective ending *-ed* or *-ing*.

- 1 I'm t ired — I've had lots of really late nights!
- 2 Going to a spa at weekends is so r elaxing.
- 3 This film is really b oring. Turn the TV off.
- 4 She's very d ressed. She's just lost her job.
- 5 I'm reading a really i nteresting book.
- 6 Congratulations! That's really e xcellent news.
- 7 Working ten hours every day is very t iring.
- 8 We always feel very r elaxed on holiday.
- 9 Mum, I'm b ored! I want to go out.
- 10 The news at the moment is all very d ull.
- 11 He's very i nterested in archaeology.
- 12 The dogs were very e xhausted to see us when we came home.

Favourite times

What are your favourite times? And what times don't you like? Readers share their views.

I don't like ...

- ❌ I don't like my job, it's really boring, so I hate
 1 Sunday evening. The thought of going to work
 the next day is awful.
- ❌ I can't stand 2 _____ in Britain. It's dark,
 wet, cold, and depressing.
- ❌ I don't like 3 _____ much, I'm afraid.
 Everybody eats too much, watches too much television,
 and spends too much time with their families, and
 nobody ever gives you anything you really want.
- ❌ I think it's the worst time of the week. After a relaxing
 weekend I hate getting up on 4 _____,
 with five days of work ahead of me.

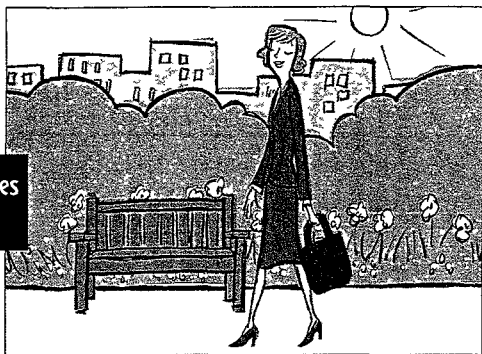
I like ...

- ✅ I'm a teacher, so I love 5 _____.
 Sometimes I don't go anywhere on holiday, I just stay at
 home – it's so relaxing having two months when you
 don't have to think about work.
- ✅ There's a park near where I work, and I usually go for a
 walk there at 6 _____. The fresh air
 helps me to get through the day.
- ✅ I always enjoy 7 _____. It's a new start,
 you can decide to live your life differently. But I never
 do, of course ...

a Complete the text with these times.

Christmas	Monday morning	New Year's Eve
the winter	Sunday evening	the summer holidays
lunchtime		

b Underline five words you don't know. Use your dictionary to look up their meaning and pronunciation.



More Words to Learn

Write translations and try to remember the words.

Word	Pronunciation	Translation
day off <i>noun</i>	/deɪ ɒf/	
kids <i>noun</i>	/kɪdz/	
lift <i>noun</i>	/lɪft/	
exhausted <i>adjective</i>	/ɪg'zɔ:stɪd/	
latest (film) <i>adjective</i>	/ˈleɪtst/	
admit <i>verb</i>	/əd'mɪt/	
exist <i>verb</i>	/ɪg'zɪst/	
so (tired) <i>adverb</i>	/səʊ/	
except	/ɪk'sept/	
on my own	/ɒn maɪ əʊn/	

Study idea

Be careful. Sometimes words have several meanings. Use your dictionary to find other meanings for *so* and *lift*.

QUESTION TIME

Can you answer these questions?

- 1 Does anybody in your family live abroad?
- 2 Have you bought anything today?
- 3 Is there anywhere to go swimming near where you live?
- 4 Do you know anyone who speaks more than two languages?
- 5 Have you been anywhere on holiday this year?

Study Link MultiROM

How old is your body?

1 VOCABULARY

Complete the sentences with these words.

verdict calendar close social free
skin diet ~~producer~~ water stressed

- 1 Tariq is a record producer.
- 2 We use a _____ to find out what day and date it is.
- 3 I'm not relaxed. I'm very _____.
- 4 I only have two or three _____ friends.
- 5 What is the doctor's _____ about Tariq?
- 6 Tariq doesn't have much _____ time.
- 7 My _____ is quite healthy. I eat a lot of fruit.
- 8 My _____ life is great! I go out a lot.
- 9 You should always drink lots of _____.
- 10 I tan very easily – my _____ is quite dark.

2 GRAMMAR quantifiers, too, not enough

a Match the sentences.

- 1 I can't drive a car yet. ☒ d
- 2 I can't sleep. ☐
- 3 I'm very full. ☐
- 4 Can we stay the night here? ☐
- 5 I can't find my homework. ☐
- 6 My bag is really heavy. ☐
- 7 I'll never learn to drive now. ☐
- 8 I'll never finish this exam on time. ☐

- a There are too many questions.
- b I've eaten too much.
- c There's too much paper on my desk.
- d I'm too young.
- e I'm too old!
- f I'm too tired to drive home.
- g There's too much noise.
- h I have too many books in it.

b Circle the correct word or phrase for each sentence.





- 1 I can't pay. I don't have enough money / money enough.
- 2 This flat is tiny! Do you think it's enough big / big enough for both of us?
- 3 We couldn't go sailing yesterday. There wasn't enough wind / wind enough.
- 4 This coffee isn't enough hot / hot enough.
- 5 I know a few / a little words in Arabic.
- 6 I speak a few / a little Russian.
- 7 May I ask you a few / a little questions?
- 8 Could I have a few / a little more coffee, please?
- 9 If you can wait, we'll be there in a few / a little minutes.
- 10 Can I have a few / a little time to think, please?

Study Link Student's Book p.140 Grammar Bank 8B

3 PRONUNCIATION /ʌ/, /u:/, /aɪ/, /e/

a Write the words in the chart.

young	friend	fruit	food	sunscreen	stress
month	wine	diet	exercise	studio	many

	<u>young</u>	_____	_____
	<u>fruit</u>	_____	_____
	_____	_____	_____
	_____	_____	_____

b Practise saying the words.

4 READING

a Read the newspaper article and mark the sentences T (True) or F (False)

- 1 British children are fatter than they used to be T
- 2 Children don't see a lot of food advertisements —
- 3 Children get less exercise than in the past —
- 4 Children are overweight because they eat too much food —
- 5 Children are overweight because they aren't doing enough exercise —
- 6 It's important for young children to have a healthy diet —
- 7 Parents should eat meals with their children —
- 8 Playing on computers isn't very good for children —

b Look at the highlighted words. What do you think they mean? Check with your dictionary



Children's health

It's official – British children are getting fatter. According to a survey published in the British Medical Journal in 2001, nearly 16 per cent of two-year-olds are overweight and more than 20 per cent of four-year-olds are overweight. And since 2001, the problem has got worse. The government's latest health survey found that today about 30 per cent of all children are overweight.

WHY?

Children watch too much television and they see ten food advertisements for every hour of TV they watch. They do less exercise, play less sport,

and spend more time watching videos or playing computer games than they did in the past. The problem isn't that children eat too much food or the wrong kind of food –

More Words to Learn

Write translations and try to remember the words

Word	Pronunciation	Translation
<u>diet</u> <i>noun</i>	/daɪət/	
<u>skin</u> <i>noun</i>	/skɪn/	
<u>sunscreen</u> <i>noun</i>	/ˈsʌnskriːn/	
close (friends) <i>adjective</i>	/klaʊs/	
fresh <i>adjective</i>	/freʃ/	
<u>irritable</u> <i>adjective</i>	/ˈɪrɪtəbəl/	
tense <i>adjective</i>	/tens/	
give up (smoking) <i>verb</i>	/ɡɪv ʌp/	
go wrong <i>verb</i>	/ɡəʊ rɒŋ/	
play squash <i>verb</i>	/pleɪ skwɒʃ/	

QUESTION TIME

Can you answer these questions?

- 1 Do you eat enough fruit and vegetables?
- 2 Do you think you have too much work?
- 3 Do you drink too much coffee or cola?
- 4 How much chocolate do you eat?
- 5 How many biscuits do you eat?

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though of course it's better to eat healthy foods than too much fat. The real problem is that too many children don't get any physical exercise.

WHAT CAN WE DO?

So how can we help our children develop a healthy attitude to food and exercise? Well, parents should try to help children to eat healthily when they're still young – we need to give children good habits at an early age. This means, for example, giving children fruit, not sweets, and eating meals

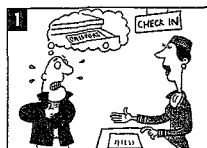
together as a family if possible. Cooking with children is also a good idea to teach them the importance of good food. A lot of children don't like vegetables, but even a few vegetables every day can help to improve their diet.

And instead of driving our children everywhere, we should encourage them to walk or cycle. We should make exercise interesting and exciting for them. Playing football in the park is much better for children than playing on the computer.

Waking up is hard to do

1 VOCABULARY phrasal verbs

a Complete what the people are saying in each picture.



- 1 Oh no! I forgot to pick up our passports.
- 2 _____ the music _____ – it's too loud!
- 3 Please _____ all your clothes _____ now!
- 4 You can _____ me _____ on 0208 2123 456.
- 5 _____ me _____ my bag!
- 6 It's awful! _____ it _____ to the shop.

b Complete the sentences with these verbs.

fill in give up go back look after look for
look up take off throw away ~~turn on~~ wake up

- 1 Every morning I turn on my computer and check my e-mail.
- 2 Please don't _____ me _____ too early tomorrow. I'm tired!
- 3 I've been ill, but I think I'll _____ to work tomorrow.
- 4 Remember to _____ your hat when you go inside.
- 5 I've lost my glasses. Can you help me _____ them?
- 6 I'm going to _____ my neighbour's cat this weekend.

- 7 My parents are trying to _____ smoking.
- 8 Which word did we need to _____ in the dictionary?
- 9 Please _____ the form and return it to me later.
- 10 Ugh! _____ that rubbish – it really smells!

Study Link Student's Book p.153 Vocabulary Bank

2 GRAMMAR word order of phrasal verbs

a Circle the correct phrases. If both are possible, circle them both.

- 1 Please fill in this form / fill this form in.
- 2 Your father's asleep. Don't wake him up / wake up him!
- 3 We got at 6.30 up / got up at 6.30.
- 4 You won't remember it if you don't write it down / write down it.
- 5 Why don't you put your clothes away / put away your clothes?
- 6 I'll call you back / call back you a bit later.

b Rewrite the sentences with a pronoun. Change the word order if necessary.

- 1 Can you turn up the TV?
Can you turn it up?
- 2 I looked after her children for an hour.

3 I'll give your book back tomorrow.

4 Shall I look up his address?

5 Have you thrown away yesterday's newspaper?



6 He gets on with his sisters very well.

Study Link Student's Book p.140 Grammar Bank 8C

3 PRONUNCIATION /g/ and /dʒ/

a Write the words in the chart

regular	vegetables	great	energetic
immigration	allergic	generally	glass

	<u>regular</u>	_____	_____	_____
	_____	_____	_____	_____

b Practise saying the words

4 READING

a Read the article Complete the gaps with these phrasal verbs

get into	put up	sit down	get on
turn on	get up	stay up	

b Underline five words you don't know Use your dictionary to look up their meaning and pronunciation

Allergic to camping?

Seven reasons not to spend your weekend in a tent ...



- 1 It always rains and everything gets wet – you your tent, your sleeping bag, your clothes and your food
- 2 You always think you've 1 put up your tent in the best possible place. After the first night you realize that it was the worst possible place – on sharp rocks!
- 3 Your tent is so small that you can't stand up and you can't 2 _____. All you can do is lie in your sleeping bag

More Words to Learn

Write translations and try to remember the words

Word	Pronunciation	Translation
alarm clock noun	/ə lɑ:m klɒk/	
gene noun	/dʒi:n/	
research noun	/ri sɜ:tʃ/	
active adjective	/æktɪv/	
allergic adjective	/ə lɜ:dʒɪk/	
energetic adjective	/enə dʒetɪk/	
ready adjective	/redɪ/	
discover verb	/dɪ skʌvə/	
because of	/bɪ kɒz əv/	
instead of	/ɪn sted əv/	

QUESTION TIME

Can you answer these questions?

- 1 Are you good at waking up in the morning?
- 2 What's the first thing you turn on in the morning?
- 3 Where do you look up words that you don't know?
- 4 If you're planning a journey, where do you find out about flights and hotels?
- 5 When was the last time you took something back to a shop?

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- 4 Even if you 3 _____ really well with your partner after a day in a tent you won't speak to each other for a week.
- 5 The people next to you have a much bigger tent with a barbecue and a TV. They 4 _____ late enjoying themselves while you're trying to get to sleep.
- 6 A sheep tries to 5 _____ your tent with you but fails. However, a hundred insects have already successfully got into your tent with you.
- 7 After a bad night's sleep, things are no better when you 6 _____ in the morning. No coffee, no tea, no newspapers, and the people in the next tent 7 _____ their TV again.

The only good thing is that it's very cheap. But of course it's cheap – nobody would pay much for this.

'I'm Jim.' 'So am I.'

1 GRAMMAR *so, neither + auxiliaries*

a Complete the conversation with words from the box.

am so would neither were

A Hi, Sue. What are you doing on Saturday?

B I'm going to that lecture on 'finding out about your family'.

A So ¹ am I. I'm not sure how much we'll learn though.B ² am I. But I want to learn more about my great-grandparents.A ³ do I. Mine were born at the end of the 19th century!B So ⁴ do mine. Did they live in London?

A Yes, they did. I'd love to find out more about other members of the family too.

B So ⁵ do I. Let's go together. I'll pick you up at eight.

A OK. See you then.

b Agree with the statements.

1 I love dancing.

So do I.

2 I hated our school uniform.

3 I don't have any money.

4 I'm not sure what the answer is.

5 I can play the guitar.

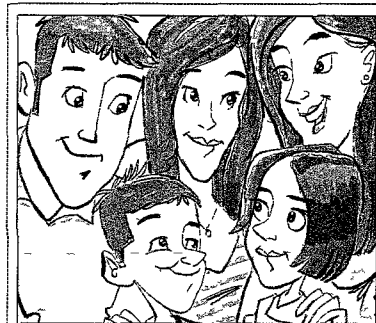
6 I've only been there once.

7 I would love to go to Australia.

8 I went camping last year.

2 VOCABULARY *similarities*

Complete the text with words from the box.

as both (x2) like neither so (x2) similar

In our family, we all look quite ¹ similar. I have dark hair and dark eyes and ² do my parents and brother and sister. My brother and sister ³ have big noses, and my mouth is exactly the same ⁴ as my sister's.

I think I look ⁵ like my mum – we are ⁶ both quite tall. We also like and dislike the same things. I love old books and ⁷ so does she, and I don't like sport and ⁸ neither does she. People often think we're sisters, not mother and daughter!

3 PRONUNCIATION *word stress*

a Underline the stressed syllable in these words.

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------|
| 1 <u>identical</u> | 6 political |
| 2 adopt | 7 investigate |
| 3 baby | 8 personality |
| 4 student | 9 medical |
| 5 exercise | 10 romantic |

b Practise saying the words.

4 READING

a Read the interview and mark the sentences T (True), F (False), or ? (Doesn't say).

- 1 Michelle is 18 years old. F
- 2 Catherine and Michelle are always together. —
- 3 They have the same hobbies. —
- 4 Catherine always knows how Michelle is feeling. —
- 5 They like the same films. —
- 6 They live in the same city. —
- 7 They're good at all the same things. —
- 8 Catherine doesn't like having a twin sister. —



Catherine Orr is 19 and is a non-identical twin. She tells us about her relationship with her sister, Michelle.

Don't call us 'the twins'!

How do you think it is different being a twin?

I think it's very different. We've been through exactly the same things: the same birthdays, the same parties, the same first day at school, the same evil maths teacher.

Do you think you and Michelle are more similar than ordinary sisters?

Definitely. If I don't like a film, then neither does she. We pick up the phone at the same time to call each other. If I get ill, so does she.

Do you get on well with Michelle now?

Yes, I see her about once a week, although it doesn't make much difference if we see each other or not. We always know how the other is feeling. I think it's hard not to be close when you have known someone your whole life.

What were the best things about being a twin as a child? And now?

You have someone who knows you almost as well as you know yourself, someone who is experiencing all the same things as you. Now it's great because we have almost exactly the same memories. She is my memory sometimes.

What were the worst things?

People called us 'the twins' as if we were one person – I hated that, and so did Michelle. Some people also used to save money and buy one birthday present for both of us! Also Michelle was good at sport and I was terrible – that was difficult for me.

b Underline five words you don't know. Use your dictionary to check their meaning and pronunciation.

More Words to Learn

Write translations and try to remember the words.

Word	Pronunciation	Translation
beliefs <i>noun</i>	/bɪ'li:fs/	
twins <i>noun</i>	/twɪnz/	
wood <i>noun</i>	/wud/	
(be) adopted <i>adjective</i>	/ə'dɒptɪd/	
amazing <i>adjective</i>	/ə'meɪzɪŋ/	
convinced <i>adjective</i>	/kən'vɪnst/	
enormous <i>adjective</i>	/ɪ'nɔ:məs/	
identical <i>adjective</i>	/aɪ'dentɪkl/	
vote (for) <i>verb</i>	/vəʊt/	
reunited	/ri:ju:'nartɪd/	

QUESTION TIME

Are you the same or different? Can you respond to these people?

- 1 'I like going on holiday.'
- 2 'I don't speak Chinese.'
- 3 'I love the weekend.'
- 4 'I don't know what to do tonight.'
- 5 'I want to speak English well.'

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CAN YOU REMEMBER...?

FILES

7&8

Complete each space with one word.

- 1 I've worked for this company _____ ten years.
- 2 How many films _____ Quentin Tarantino made?
- 3 I didn't _____ to like jazz, but now I love it.
- 4 The *Sherlock Holmes* books were _____ by Arthur Conan Doyle.
- 5 We didn't do _____ at the weekend. We stayed at home.
- 6 The doctor said that I drink too _____ coffee.
- 7 It's very cold today. Put your coat _____.
- 8 A I love Paris. B _____ do I!

1 MAKING PHONE CALLS

Match the beginnings and endings

- 1 Who's ☒ d
 2 I'm sorry I've ☐
 3 Can I speak ☐
 4 Just a moment, I'll ☐
 5 I'm sorry The ☐
 6 Don't worry, ☐
 7 Hello? Is ☐
 8 Could I leave ☐
 9 I'll call ☐

- a put you through
 b line's busy
 c that Claudia?
 d calling?
 e a message for her?
 f I'll hold
 g back in ten minutes
 h got the wrong number
 i to Claudia, please?

2 SOCIAL ENGLISH

Circle the correct words

- 1 Thanks for all / everything I've
 had a wonderful time
 2 Look at the sunset Isn't that / there
 amazing?
 3 A Oh no!
 B What's / How's the matter?
 4 Cheers / Health! To us!
 5 A We're going to work together!
 B I'm not / I don't believe it

3 READING

a Read the text Which sentence is the best summary?

- 1 British and American English are almost exactly the same
 2 The most important difference between British and American English is the vocabulary
 3 Travellers don't have problems understanding British and American English

American and British English

If you've learnt British English and you're travelling in the States, or if you've learnt American English and you're travelling in Britain, you'll notice some differences. An obvious difference is the accent, but most travellers find that they don't have too many problems with this. There are some grammatical differences, but they shouldn't make it difficult to understand people, or to communicate. That leaves differences in vocabulary, which can cause misunderstandings. Sometimes the difference is only the spelling, for example, in British English *centre*, *colour*, and *travelled*, and in American English *center*, *color*, and *traveled*. But sometimes the word is completely different in British and American English, and it's a good idea to be prepared.

Can you match the British and American words?

- | | | |
|------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 bill | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | a fries |
| 2 chips | <input type="checkbox"/> | b freeway |
| 3 ground floor | <input type="checkbox"/> | c vacation |
| 4 holiday | <input type="checkbox"/> | d mail |
| 5 lift | <input type="checkbox"/> | e round trip ticket |
| 6 motorway | <input type="checkbox"/> | f zip code |
| 7 nappies | <input type="checkbox"/> | g diapers |
| 8 petrol | <input type="checkbox"/> | h first floor |
| 9 post | <input type="checkbox"/> | i stand in line |
| 10 postcode | <input type="checkbox"/> | j one way ticket |
| 11 queue (v) | <input type="checkbox"/> | k check |
| 12 return ticket | <input type="checkbox"/> | l cab |
| 13 single ticket | <input type="checkbox"/> | m elevator |
| 14 taxi | <input type="checkbox"/> | n gas |

b Underline five words or phrases you don't know. Make sure you can say them in British and American English.

1 GRAMMAR past perfect

a Complete the sentences with the past perfect form of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 My plants were dead because my neighbour hadn't watered them. (not water)
- 2 I couldn't get into my flat because I _____ my key. (forget)
- 3 The teacher was angry because we _____ our homework. (not do)
- 4 The man lent me his newspaper after he _____ it. (read)
- 5 They got to the cinema after the film _____ . (start)

b Write questions in the past perfect.

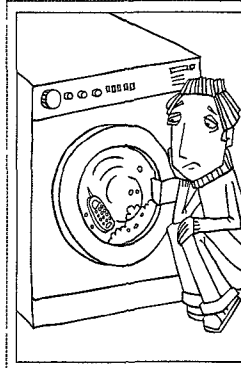
- 1 A I saw *Titanic* at the weekend.
B you / see it / before
Had you seen it before?
- 2 A I finished *The Lord of the Rings* last week.
B you / read it / before
_____?
- 3 A My parents were in Paris last weekend.
B they / be there / before
_____?
- 4 A We ate some snails last night.
B you / eat them / before
_____?
- 5 A Charles flew a plane last week.
B he / fly one / before
_____?

c Make these two sentences into one. Use the past perfect and the past simple.

- 1 I turned off the light. After that I got into bed.
After _____ *I had turned off the light, I got into bed* _____.
- 2 Cindy got dressed. Then she went to work.
After Cindy _____.
- 3 I saw the film. Then I read the book.
After _____.
- 4 Ben copied my notes. After that he gave them back to me.
When Ben _____.
- 5 Kathy and Tom did some exercise. Then they had a shower.
After Kathy and Tom _____.

d Circle the correct verb.

When I introduced Sue and Tim at my party, they were sure they
1 met / had met before.
They 2 finally discovered / had finally discovered
they 3 were / had been on the same holiday the year before.

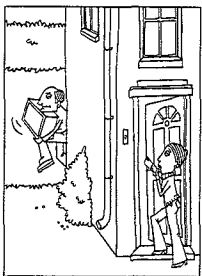


I was looking for my mobile yesterday morning, but I couldn't find it. I was sure I 4 didn't lose / hadn't lost it, because I 5 saw / had seen it twenty minutes before. Then I realized that I 6 left / had left it in my trouser pocket, and I 7 put / had put my trousers in the washing machine!

Last week my neighbour was on holiday. One night I ⁸ heard / had heard a strange noise in her house.

I ⁹ went / had gone to have a look, and I found that someone ¹⁰ broke / had broken into the house.

Luckily, he (or she) ¹¹ already left / had already left when I got there, and they ¹² didn't steal / hadn't stolen much – just the TV.







We nearly had an accident last month. The car in front of us ⁵ _____ stopped for no reason. ⁶ _____ we stopped before we hit it, but ⁷ _____ my sister hit the windscreen and cut her head. We took her to hospital ⁸ _____.

Study Link Student's Book p.142 Grammar Bank 9A

2 PRONUNCIATION vowel sounds

a Write the words in the correct group.

week	name	behave	hit	fast	people
asked	sit	hospital	gave	last	screamed

			
<u>week</u>			

b Practise saying the words.

3 VOCABULARY adverbs

Complete the stories with these words.

luckily unfortunately accidentally suddenly (x2)
immediately (x2) strangely



The other day I realized that people were looking at me very ¹ strangely. I couldn't think why. Then I ² _____ realized that I'd ³ _____ gone out with my slippers on! I ⁴ _____ went home and put my shoes on instead.

More Words to Learn

Write translations and try to remember the words.

Word	Pronunciation	Translation
<u>fine</u> noun	/faɪn/	
<u>motorway</u> noun	/ˈməʊtəweɪ/	
<u>porter</u> noun	/ˈpɔːtə/	
<u>arrest</u> verb	/əˈrest/	
<u>behave</u> verb	/bɪˈheɪv/	
<u>commit a crime</u> verb	/kəˈmɪt ə kraɪm/	
<u>jump</u> verb	/dʒʌmp/	
<u>rob</u> verb	/rɒb/	
<u>scream</u> verb	/skriːm/	
<u>snore</u> verb	/snɔː/	

QUESTION TIME

Can you complete these sentences with the past perfect?

- I passed the exam easily because ...
- I didn't want to see the film because ...
- The teacher was angry with me because ...
- I couldn't take any photos because ...
- I wasn't very hungry because ...

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Then he kissed me

1 GRAMMAR reported speech

a Complete the reported speech

Direct speech

Reported speech

1 I live in a small flat

She said she
lived in a small flat

2 I don't like it much

He told me he

3 I'm studying English

She told me she

4 I've been to New York

He told me he

5 I haven't read the paper

She said she

6 I woke up really early

He said he

7 I got home at 11 00

She told me she

8 I won't forget

He said he

b Change the questions from direct speech to reported speech



1 'Would you like a coffee?'

He asked me if I wanted a coffee

2 'Are you a new student?'

He asked me

3 'Have you been here long?'

He asked me

4 'Where do your parents live?'

5 'What are you studying?'

6 'Where did you go to school?'

7 'Are you interested in computers?'

8 'What's your mobile number?'

c Write what the people said

1 He asked me if I wanted a drink

'Do you want a drink?'

2 They said that they didn't like their boss

'We our boss'

3 I said that I would talk to him later

'I to you later'

4 We told him that we could take him to the station

'We you to the station'

5 She said that she had broken the glass

'I the glass'

6 I asked him what he would do next

'What you next?'

7 He told me that he didn't want to come to the party

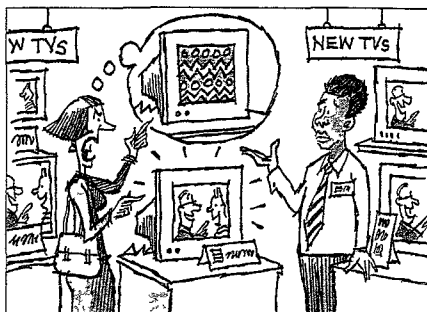
'I to come to the party'

8 You said that you'd wait for me

'I for you'

2 VOCABULARY *say, tell, or ask?*

a Circle the correct words.



- 1 I said / told the shop assistant I was very unhappy with my new TV.
- 2 'Where's the swimming pool?' she told / asked.
- 3 She said / told that she would meet me at 7.00 p.m.
- 4 He told / asked me if I would go out with him.
- 5 'I'm really sorry,' said / told Jill.
- 6 The taxi driver asked / told me if I wanted a receipt.

b Complete the sentences with *said, told, or asked*.

- 1 We told our teacher that we would be late for class.
- 2 You _____ you'd be there at lunchtime.
- 3 I _____ you that the computer didn't work.
- 4 We _____ him if he wanted to go to the cinema with us.
- 5 He _____ me he would be late.
- 6 I _____ the receptionist if there were any messages for me.

3 PRONUNCIATION rhyming verbs

a Circle the verbs that rhyme in each group.

- 1 read went heard
- 2 saw made caught
- 3 lost stood should
- 4 paid said made
- 5 meant preferred heard
- 6 cried tried lived
- 7 told tore sold

b Practise saying the verbs.

More Words to Learn

Write translations and try to remember the words.

Word	Pronunciation	Translation
bride <i>noun</i>	/braɪd/	
hold <i>verb</i>	/həʊld/	
let (somebody) know <i>verb</i>	/let nəʊ/	
shine <i>verb</i>	/faɪn/	
whisper <i>verb</i>	/'wɪspə/	
almost <i>adverb</i>	/'ɔːlməʊst/	
tight <i>adverb</i>	/taɪt/	
by your side	/baɪ jɔː saɪd/	

QUESTION TIME

Can you report what these people say?

- 1 'Do you want a drink?'
- 2 'I don't like the music.'
- 3 'Do you live near the city centre?'
- 4 'I'm a student.'
- 5 'Can I drive you home?'

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CAN YOU REMEMBER...?

FILES

8&9

Complete each space with one word.

- 1 I knocked at the door but _____ answered.
- 2 You eat too _____ chips and biscuits.
- 3 Don't wear your shoes in the house. Take _____ off!
- 4 A I didn't do my homework last night.
B Neither _____ I.
- 5 We arrived too late. The match _____ finished.
- 6 The class was empty. Everybody had _____ home.
- 7 My father said that he _____ very angry with me.
- 8 He asked me _____ I wanted to dance with him.