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English for Life

Pre-intermediate

Workbook with key

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OXFORD

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1 Introductions Countries and nationalities

1 Complete the conversation. Use the expressions in the box.

Where are you from
Do you know it
What's your name again
And you
~~Pleased to meet you~~
Whereabouts

Danny Hi. My name's Danny.
Melia [1]Pleased to meet you, Danny. I'm Melia.
Danny Sorry. [2]_____?
Melia It's Melia. M-E-L-I-A.
Danny Oh, OK. Nice to meet you, too, Melia.
Melia [3]_____, Danny?
Danny I'm from Ireland. [4]_____?
Melia I'm from Greece.
Danny Oh, really? [5]_____?
Melia Skiathos. [6]_____?
Danny Yes, I do. We were there last year on holiday. It was great.

2 Complete the conversations. Use the information in the table.

Country	Town / City	District
Brazil	Rio de Janeiro	Ipanema
England	London	Docklands

1 **A** Where are you from, João?
B I'm from R_____.
A Oh. Whereabouts?
B I_____.

2 **A** Where are you from, Christine?
B I'm from E_____.
A Oh. Whereabouts?
B L_____.

3 Complete the conversations. Give your own answers.

1 **A** Where are you from?
B I'm from _____. (country)
A Oh. Whereabouts?
B _____.

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4a Complete the table.

	Country	Nationality
-ese	Portugal	Portuguese
	Japan	_____
	China	_____
-ish	Ireland	Irish
	Poland	_____
	Spain	_____
-an	Germany	German
	Russia	_____
	the USA	_____
-ian	Canada	Canadian
	Brazil	_____
	Egypt	_____
Irregular	the Netherlands	Dutch
	France	_____
	Greece	_____

b Write the countries and nationalities.

1 Yuri's from Japan. She's Japanese.
2 Miguel's from Spain. He's Spanish.
3 Ben's from the USA. He's _____.
4 Jamila's from _____. She's Egyptian.
5 Elena's from Greece. She's _____.
6 Tomasz comes from _____. He's Polish.
7 Nathalie's from France. She's _____.
8 Diane's from _____. She's Canadian.
9 João's from Brazil. He's _____.
10 I'm from _____. I'm _____.

5 Complete the conversation. Give your own answers.

You Hi. My name's _____.
Zoltán Pleased to meet you, _____. I'm Zoltán.
You _____?
Zoltán It's Zoltán. Z-O-L-T-Á-N.
You Oh, OK. _____?
Zoltán I'm from Hungary.
You _____?
Zoltán Budapest. Do you know it?
You _____, _____.

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2 Question forms: *be, have got, do*
Pronunciation: the phonemic alphabet

1 Complete the table. Use the correct form of *be, have got,* or *do*.

	Question	Answer
be	_____ _____ married?	Yes, I am.
	Where _____ _____ from?	She's from Argentina.
have got	_____ _____ _____ a car?	Yes, they have.
	How many children _____ _____ _____?	He's got one child.
do	_____ _____ live near here?	Yes, they do.
	Where _____ _____ work?	She works in a bank.

2 Put the words in the correct order to make questions.

1 *What's your name?* _____ ('s your what name)
2 _____ (you from Japan are)
3 _____ (she single is)
4 _____ (your when is birthday)
5 _____ (a is student he)

3 Change the statements into questions.

1 You've got two brothers.
Have you got two brothers?
2 He's got a good job.
_____
3 They've got two children.
_____
4 She's got a flat.
_____
5 You've got a boyfriend.
_____

4 Write questions. Use the cues.

1 Where *does she live* _____? (she/live)
2 What _____? (you/do)
3 _____ Chinese food? (you/like)
4 _____ to university? (she/go)
5 What _____ in his free time? (he/do)

5 Read the text. Make questions about Surat. Use the correct punctuation.

My name's **Surat** and I'm from **Thailand**. I'm **single** and my last name is **Meesang**. I've got **one brother and two sisters**. I was born in **Bangkok**, but I live in **Chiang Mai**. I'm a **teacher** and I **work at the university**. I've got a **flat**, but I haven't got a **car**. I travel **by bus**. In my free time I **go swimming** and I **watch football**.

1 *What's his name?* _____
It's Surat.
2 _____
No, he isn't. He's single.
3 _____
He's got one brother and two sisters.
4 _____
He was born in Bangkok.
5 _____
No, he doesn't. He lives in Chiang Mai.
6 _____
No, he hasn't. He travels by bus.
7 _____
He works at the university.
8 _____
He goes swimming and he watches football.

6 Pronunciation Match the phonemic script with the correct words.

1 /mæn/ *d*	a sun
2 /nəʊ/ __	b your
3 /eɪt/ __	c week
4 /jɔː/ __	d man
5 /wiːk/ __	e know
6 /sʌn/ __	f eight

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3 Asking for and giving personal information
Writing: completing a form

1 Complete gaps 1–10 in the form. Use the words in the box.

contact evening female address status name number birth divorced delete

International Language School

Personal details

Title:

First [1] name(s):

Surname:

Gender ([2] _____ as applicable): Male / [3] _____

Date of [4] _____: DD MM YY

Nationality:

Occupation:

Marital [5] _____ (Circle as applicable):

Single Married Separated [6] _____ Widowed

No. of dependants:

[7] _____ **details**

Address

House [8] _____: Street:

Town / City:

Postcode:

Telephone / email

Tel. no (daytime):

([9] _____):

Mobile:

Email [10] _____:

2 Now complete the form with your details.

3 Write your own answers to the questions.

1 What's your first name?

It's _____.

2 What's your surname?

_____

3 How old are you?

_____

4 Where were you born?

_____

5 What do you do?

_____

6 Are you married?

_____

7 What's your address?

_____

8 What's your mobile number?

_____

4 Complete the table.

Dates	We write	We say
12 April 1990	12.04.90	twelve oh four ninety
31 May 1984	31.05.84	_____
7 February 1973	_____	seven oh two seventy-three
2 December 1965	02.12.65	_____
1 January 2004	_____	oh one, oh one, two thousand and four

5 Write the email addresses.

My email address is: john dot walker at cybernet dot com

1 _____

My email address is: ann hyphen harris at nutworld dot co dot nz

2 _____

6 Complete your personal details.

My date of birth is _____. My telephone number is _____ and my mobile number is _____.

My email address is _____.

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4 Asking about people
Review: lessons 1–4

1 Complete the descriptions. Use the words in the boxes.

1 Australian actor advertising agency personal assistant

Lucy Patterson works for an advertising agency. She's a _____.
Her boyfriend's name is Jordan, and he's _____. He's a computer engineer, but he wants to be an _____.

2 Singapore American new offices London magazine company

Peter Columbo's _____ but he lives in London. He works for a _____. They're moving to _____ this week. His girlfriend's name is Sarah Chen. She's from _____ and she's a student at _____ University.

3 Mexico Irish 21 Manchester 24 British

Cindy Gaskell is _____ and her husband, Ryan, is _____. They own an Internet café. They've got two children. Melanie is _____ and is at _____ University. Russell is _____ and was in _____ last week.

2a Put the words in the correct order to make questions. Use the correct punctuation.

1 you are how *How are you?*

2 Marsha moment is at away the
_____

3 son your days how is these
_____

4 you busy are
_____

b Complete the conversations with the correct questions from 2a.

1 **A** _____ _____ _____?
B No, I'm not.

2 **A** _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____?
B He's OK, but he's very busy at work.

3 **A** _____ _____ _____?
B I'm fine, thanks. And you?

4 **A** _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____?
B Yes, she's in Spain this week.

3 Complete the conversation about you and someone you know.

A Hi. How are you?
You _____.
A Yes, fine. How's your _____ these days?
You _____.

Now ... *practise and learn.*

Lessons 1–4

Choose the correct sentences.

1 a Natasha is Russia.
b Natasha is Russian.
2 a Thanos is from Greece.
b Thanos is from Greek.
3 a Are you a student?
b You are a student?
4 a Are you live in London?
b Do you live in London?
5 a Have got you an email address?
b Have you got an email address?
6 a When were you born?
b When are you born?
7 a 'How are you?' 'I'm fine.'
b 'How you are?' 'I'm fine.'
8 a Is she away at the moment?
b Is she at the moment away?

Now ... *review your progress.*

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5 Talking about jobs

1 Complete the crossword.

Across

3 I repair radiators, showers, and things like that.
7 I look after people on aeroplanes.
9 I paint pictures.
11 I look after people in hospital.
12 People make things here.
13 I drive a lorry.
14 A hairdresser works here.

Down

1 I repair lights and other electrical things.
2 I work in an office. I answer the phone and type emails.
4 People stay here when they go on holiday.
5 I wear a uniform and I protect people.
6 I cut people's hair.
8 I look after a garden.
10 An artist works here.

2 Complete the sentences. Use the verbs in the box.

wear look after do repair work

1 I work in a car factory. I ___do___ shift work.
2 I'm a pilot, so I _____ a uniform.
3 I'm a farmer, so I _____ outdoors most of the time.
4 I'm a nanny. I _____ young children.
5 I'm an office equipment engineer. I _____ photocopiers and things like that.

3 Write the jobs.

1 I drive a taxi. I'm ___a taxi driver___.
2 He plays tennis. He's _____.
3 She teaches Geography. She's _____.
4 I clean windows. I'm _____.
5 He builds houses. He's _____.
6 I manage a supermarket. I'm _____.

4 What's my job? Complete the sentences.

1 I work in a hospital and I do shift work. I give people medicine and I also make beds. I'm _____.
2 He works in houses and factories. He repairs things and puts in lights. He's _____.
3 I work outdoors and I wear a uniform. I get up early every morning and I take letters to people's houses. I'm _____.
4 She works in a bank. Ten people work in the bank and she's their boss. She's _____.

5 Describe your job and a friend's job.

I'm a / an _____. I work _____ (*place*) and I _____ (*verb*).
_____ (*name*)'s a / an _____.
He / She works _____ (*place*) and he / she _____ (*verb*).

✓ **Now ... *practise and learn.***

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6 Present simple

1 Complete the table. Use *work* or *works*.

Positive	Negative
I *work* here.	They **don't** _____ here.
He _____ here.	She **doesn't** _____ here.

2 Look at the pictures. Make true sentences. Use the verbs in brackets.

1 I *don't work* in a shop. (work)
2 She _____ in a house. (live)
3 He _____ at seven o'clock. (get up)
4 They _____ uniforms to work. (wear)
5 She _____ work at five o'clock. (finish)
6 We _____ dinner at 7.15. (have)

3 Complete the table. Use *do, does, don't,* or *doesn't*.

Yes/No questions	Answers
Do you work at the weekend?	Yes, I _____. No, I _____.
_____ she drive to work?	Yes, she _____. No, she _____.
***wh-* questions**	**Answers**
When _____ you start work?	I start at 8.30.
Where _____ he live?	He lives in King Street.

4a Complete the table about yourself.

	Anya	Dev	You
work	office	shop	
travel to work	by bus	by car	
watch TV	every day	never	
listen to the radio	never	never	
go to bed	10 p.m.	11 p.m.	

b Write questions and answers. Use the cues and the information in the table.

1 Anya / work / shop?
A *Does Anya work in a shop?*
B *No,* _____ she *doesn't* _____.

2 Dev / drive to work?
A _____
B _____ he _____.

3 Anja and Dev / listen to the radio?
A _____
B _____

4 Anya / go to bed at 10 p.m.?
A _____
B _____

5 Where / Dev / work?
A _____
B _____

5 Make questions and write answers for you.

1 you / watch TV every day?
A _____
B _____

2 How / you / travel to work?
A _____
B _____

3 What time / you / go to bed?
A _____
B _____

✓ **Now ... *practise and learn.***

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7 Reading: a description of someone's job
Adverbs of frequency

1 Read the text. Match the halves of the sentences.

1 Susan is ___ a a hairdresser.
2 She works ___ b in the daytime.
3 She doesn't work ___ c a nurse.
4 Her husband is ___ d on a ship.

Susan Yang lives in Miami, Florida. She's a nurse, but she doesn't work in a hospital. She works on a large cruise ship. The ship takes people for holidays to some of the islands in the Caribbean Sea.

Susan lives on the ship for seven days and then she has a week off. 'There are three nurses on the ship,' she says, 'but we never all work together. Two work from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. and the other one does the night shift. I always work at night. I prefer it.'

'We rarely have a lot of problems. People sometimes fall over or they eat too much. The biggest problem is when the weather's bad. Then a lot of people usually get seasick. Fortunately the weather isn't normally bad in the Caribbean.'

The nurses also look after the workers on the ship. All sorts of people work there – chefs, waiters, electricians, nannies, dancers, cleaners, sports instructors. 'Yes,' says Susan. 'It's like a big hotel. I like the job, but it isn't a holiday for us, of course. When I'm not on duty, I sleep most of the time. I usually feel very tired after a 12-hour shift.'

After a week the ship goes back to Miami and Susan goes home for seven days. She always helps her husband in his hairdressing salon, but they play tennis a lot, too.

2 Answer the questions.

1 Where does the ship go?

_____

2 How long is she on the ship every month?

_____

3 How long is a shift?

_____

4 What time does Susan start work?

_____

5 What does she do when she isn't on duty?

_____

3 Find four other jobs in the text.

_____ _____ _____ _____

4a Put the adverbs of frequency in the correct order in the table.

normally sometimes never always
usually often rarely

b Complete the rule. Use *before* and *after*.

Adverbs of frequency

_____ _____ _____ _____ usually _____ _____

0% 100%

We use adverbs of frequency _____ verbs, but _____ the verb *to be*.

I **often visit** my grandparents.
I **am usually** tired in the morning.

5 Rewrite the sentences. Use the words in brackets.

1 The weather is very bad. (sometimes)
The weather is sometimes very bad.

2 I don't get seasick. (often)

_____

3 She works on the day shift. (rarely)

_____

4 There are hundreds of people on the ship. (always)

_____

5 Her husband goes with her. (never)

_____

6 The night shift is quieter. (usually)

_____

6 What are normal working hours in your country? Complete the table.

Place	Hours	Do they close for lunch? What days are they closed?
offices		
schools		
banks		
shops		
supermarkets		

Making appointments
Review: lessons 5-8

say the dates? Complete the speech

_____or *January the* first

0ПвГ)

or

or

or

or

t*e sentences. Use *in, on,* or *at.*

- **tfment** is *эх* half past two.
- **Bborn**_____1976.
- : -~*гг.*_____Wednesday.
- **BIS**_____the weekend.
- : -: 5_____3 November.
- :- -:.•:=,_____spring.
- **bvork**_____night.
- **i *we*** November.

5-8

***шш*е** **correct sentences.**

E *J:-2KS* after people.
•s **jooks** for people.
lies driver.
', driver.
f **works?**
Штч : :-es she work?
z go to bed late.
JO bed late.

3 Number the conversation in the correct order.

		• ^ DENTAL *k ' m* SURGERY
'" .		

9.20, please.
Can you come this Friday morning, May 3?
WouLd you like to make a new appointment?
I've got 9.20 or 11.50.
Hello. My name's Basil Jones. I've got an appointment on 11 May, but I'm afraid I can't make that now.
Yes, please.
g __ Thank you very much. Goodbye.
h___ So, your new appointment is at 9.20 on 3 May.
i *6*_ Yes, that's fine. What time?
J — Hello, Crossroads Dental Practice.

Pronunciation Mark the syllable with the stress.

Monday	plumber
eleven	February
April	appointment
September	receptionist
Saturday	birthday
November	"" engineer

5 a They do sometimes shift work.
b They sometimes do shift work.
6 a He is often late for work.
b He often is late for work.
7 a My appointment's on Friday morning.
b My appointment's in Friday morning.
8 a Tomorrow's the four of June.
b Tomorrow's the fourth of June.

review your progress.

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9 Collocations
Pronunciation: stress in expressions

1 Correct the sentences.

1 I go a shower every morning.
I have a shower every morning.

2 Can I do an appointment, please?
_____

3 He goes dressed before breakfast.
_____

4 She makes the housework every day.
_____

5 We get shopping on Fridays.
_____

6 I usually make home at half past six.
_____

7 She always does a rest after work.
_____

8 They always make their homework.
_____

2a Complete the spidergram. Use the words and expressions in the box.

b Add one more expression to each verb.

breakfast	the ironing	up
the beds	to bed	a rest
on holiday	an appointment	home
my homework		

3a Write questions. Use collocations from exercises 1 and 2.

1 What time / at the weekend?
What time do you get up at the weekend?

2 you / breakfast / before work?
_____
_____

3 When / you / your homework?
_____
_____

4 you / every day?
_____
_____

5 What time / you / bed?
_____
_____

6 When / you / shopping?
_____
_____

b Answer the questions about yourself.

1 *I get up at ...*
2 _____
3 _____
4 _____
5 _____
6 _____

✓ **Now ... *practise and learn***

4 Pronunciation Tick ✓ the expression with the correct stress.

1 have dinner ✓
2 go to work
3 listen to the news
4 make a cake
5 play tennis
6 clean the car
7 watch the news
8 go to bed

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10 Past simple: statements

1a Complete the table.

Past simple: positive	Past simple: negative
to be	
I **was** cold.	I wasn't cold.
They _____ late.	They _____ late.

1b Change the sentences from the present to the past.

1 I'm late for work today.
I was late for work _____ yesterday.

2 The weather isn't very good today.
_____ yesterday.

3 My friends are on holiday this week.
_____ last week.

4 They aren't at work today.
_____ yesterday.

5 Jorge is at a conference this week.
_____ last week.

6 A lot of people are on the bus today.
_____ yesterday.

2 Complete the sentences for you. Use *was, wasn't, were,* or *weren't*.

1 I _____ at home yesterday evening.
2 My friends and I _____ at the cinema last night.
3 The weather _____ very cold yesterday.
4 I _____ in a meeting yesterday afternoon.
5 My family and I _____ on holiday last month.

3 Complete the table.

Past simple: positive	Past simple: negative
Regular verbs	
I **opened** the bills.	I didn't **open** the bills.
They **closed** the door.	They _____ _____ the door.
He _____ the cup.	He **didn't drop** the cup.
We _____ to the bus.	We _____ **hurry** to the bus.
Irregular verbs	
I _____ breakfast.	I **didn't have** breakfast.
He **left** at 8 a.m.	He _____ at 8 a.m.

4 Write the past simple form of the verbs.

watch	watched	leave	_____
have	had	hurry	_____
do	_____	live	_____
put	_____	arrive	_____
get	_____	look	_____
drop	_____	see	_____
buy	_____	want	_____
forget	_____	open	_____

5 Complete the text. Use the past simple form of the verbs in brackets.

Ivan [1] looked (look) at the clock. It [2] _____ (be) eight o'clock, and he [3] _____ (be) late for work! He [4] _____ (have) a quick shower and [5] _____ (get) dressed. He [6] _____ (not have) breakfast and he [7] _____ (not watch) the TV news. He [8] _____ (leave) home and [9] _____ (hurry) to work. His bus [10] _____ (arrive), but there [11] _____ (not be) many people on it, and the traffic [12] _____ (not be) bad. When he [13] _____ (get off) the bus, he [14] _____ (buy) a newspaper. Then he [15] _____ (see) the date. It [16] _____ (not be) Monday. It [17] _____ (be) Sunday! His office was closed.

6 Write positive and negative sentences about your life yesterday. Use the cues.

1 watch / a DVD
I watched a DVD. OR I didn't watch a DVD.

2 cook / dinner
_____

3 phone / a friend
_____

4 buy / a newspaper
_____

5 go / to a restaurant
_____

✓ **Now ... *practise and learn.***

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11 Reading: a life change *because* and *so*

1 Read the first paragraph. Who are the people in the picture?

My name's Ivana. This is our story. At first life was great. I had a small restaurant and my husband, Boris, worked for a TV company. We had two children – a boy, Honza, and a girl, Lidia. We lived in a big house and we had a lot of money.

We really had everything, but we weren't happy. We didn't spend much time together. Boris travelled a lot for his job. The children were at school all day and I was usually at the restaurant until midnight.

Then four years ago our son Honza had an accident. I was at the restaurant and Boris was in Africa for work, so a neighbour took Honza to the hospital. When I went to see him, he didn't say much, but I saw it in his eyes: 'Why weren't you and Dad there?' It was terrible.

That changed our lives. I sold the restaurant and Boris left his job. We sold our house, too, and we bought a big van. For the next two years, our family travelled round the world. We went to Europe, Asia, South America – lots of countries. It was great.

When we came back, we sold the van and we bought a house in a small town near the sea, and we live there now. We also bought a shop. We sell souvenirs, postcards, and things like that. We both work there now. Well, actually, Boris isn't working today. He's sailing.

2 Read the whole text. Match the halves of the sentences. There are two endings that you don't need.

1 They weren't happy because ___
2 Their lives changed because ___
3 When their lives changed, ___
4 When they came home, ___

a they bought a van and travelled round the world.
b *they didn't have any money.*
c *they didn't spend much time together.*
d moved to a small village.
e one of their children had an accident.
f they bought a souvenir shop.

3 Choose the correct words.

1 Ivana had a *restaurant / studio*.
2 Boris worked for a *radio station / TV company*.
3 When the accident happened Boris was *on holiday / at work*.
4 The accident happened *four years ago / last year*.
5 A *neighbour / friend* took their son to the hospital.
6 They spent *two / three* years on their journey round the world.
7 Now they live in a *village / small town*.
8 Boris *always / usually* works in the shop.

4a Complete the table. Use *because* or *so*.

because* and *so
We use *because* and *so* to join sentences.
We use _____ to give the **result** of something.
We use _____ to give the **reason** for something.

b Join the sentences about the text. Use the table to help you.

1 They weren't happy. They didn't spend much time together.
They weren't happy, *because they didn't spend much time together*

2 They had good jobs. They had a lot of money.
They had good jobs, _____

3 Ivana was out till midnight. She was at the restaurant.
Ivana was out till midnight, _____

4 Boris travelled a lot. He was often away at the weekend.
Boris travelled a lot, _____

5 *Boris isn't working today. He's sailing.*
Boris isn't working today, _____

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12 Responding to information
Review: lessons 9–12

1 Read the story summary. Choose the correct words.

The café [1]*didn't make / made* a lot of money last [2]*year / month*, so Ryan [3]*is / isn't* happy. They [4]*had / didn't have* a lot of visitors because the weather was [5]*bad / good*. The [6]*factory / restaurant* on the corner closed recently, and the [7]*workers / waiters* don't come to the café now.

Cindy and Ryan's [8]*son / daughter* Russell came back from [9]*Mexico / Manchester* because he didn't have [10]*a job / any money*. Russell [11]*helps / doesn't help* in the café, and [12]*gets up early / late*. He eats a lot, too.

Ryan introduces Russell to Sarah. Russell thinks it's the [13]*morning / afternoon*, but it's the [14]*morning / afternoon*, because he got up late. He takes [15]*Ryan's / Sarah's* coffee and some sandwiches and cakes. Ryan says you [16]*lose / save* money when Russell is there.

2 Complete the expressions. Use the words in the box.

true see what you mean about that right

1 Oh, ___right___.
2 Yes, I heard _____.
3 I see _____.
4 That's _____.
5 Oh, I _____.

3 Complete the conversation. Use the expressions from exercise 2.

A There weren't many people at the zoo today.
B Oh, [1] ___right___.
A Well, look at the weather.
B Yes, I [2] _____ _____ _____ _____.
A People don't want to go out when it's raining.
B [3] _____ _____.
A Someone said they want to close the zoo. It doesn't make much money.
B Yes, I [4] _____ _____ _____. It's an old zoo, but I like it.
A There's a meeting about it next month.
B Oh, I [5] _____. Can I come to the meeting?
A Of course, the meeting is open to everyone. It's in the Town Hall.

Lessons 9–12

Choose the correct sentences.

1 a I often have a rest after work.
  b I often make a rest after work.
2 a We do the housework every week.
  b We make the housework every week.
3 a I buy a new car yesterday.
  b I bought a new car yesterday.
4 a She didn't go to the cinema last night.
  b She not went to the cinema last night.
5 a Jordan didn't was at the café yesterday.
  b Jordan wasn't at the café yesterday.
6 a I was late for the meeting, so the traffic was bad.
  b I was late for the meeting because the traffic was bad.
7 a She didn't like her boss, so she wasn't happy.
  b She liked her boss, so she wasn't happy.
8 a 'Ryan works a lot.' 'Is true.'
  b 'Ryan works a lot.' 'That's true.'

✓ **Now ...** ***review your progress.***

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13 Life events Years

1 Complete the expressions. Use the words in the box.

in love	house	children	married
an exam	divorced	your future wife	

1

get *married*

2

take _____

3

meet _____

4

have _____

5

fall _____

6

get _____

7

move _____

2 Complete the sentences. Use the past simple form of the verbs.

1 I *grew up* in a village. (grow up)
2 When I was 16 I _____ in love. (fall)
3 My father _____ last month. (retire)
4 I _____ in 1988. (graduate)
5 I _____ my job last year. (lose)
6 I _____ out with my future wife for six years before we _____ married. (go, get)
7 My grandmother _____ three years ago. (die)
8 Our children _____ born in the USA. (be)

3 Complete the text about Helen.

Helen [1] *was* born in Cardiff in 1962, but she didn't [2]_____ up there. Her family [3]_____ house a lot, because her father worked in several different countries. At the end of school, she [4]_____ her exams and she went to university in Edinburgh, to study Physics. She [5]_____ in 1984, and moved to Italy. She worked in a school for two years as a science teacher, and she [6]_____ her future husband, Mario. He was an engineer. She [7]_____ out with him for a year, and they [8]_____ married in 1987. They [9]_____ two children, and then her husband [10]_____ a job in Australia. The family had a good life there, but in 1999, her husband [11]_____ his job. Things were very difficult then, and Helen and Mario decided to [12]_____ divorced in 2001.

4 Write the years in words.

1 1962 *nineteen sixty-two*
2 1984 _____
3 1890 _____
4 2001 _____
5 1979 _____
6 2018 _____

5 Change the words in bold to make the sentences true for you.

I was born in **San Francisco** in **1978**. I grew up in **Chicago**, and now I live in **Manhattan**.

I _____
I _____
and now _____

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14 Past simple: questions

1 Complete the table.

Past simple: questions and short answers	
to be	
Were you on holiday?	Yes, we _____. No, we _____.
_____ he on holiday?	Yes, he _____. No, he _____.

2 Complete the questions and short answers. Use the words in brackets and the past simple of *be*.

1 A Was Marco _____ on holiday last week? (Marco)
B Yes, he was.
2 A _____ ill yesterday? (Alexandra)
B No, she _____.
3 A _____ at the meeting this morning? (you)
B Yes, I _____.
4 A _____ good on holiday? (the weather)
B No, it _____.
5 A _____ here this morning? (Misha and Pavel)
B No, they _____.

3 Put the words in the correct order to complete the table.

Past simple: questions and short answers	
(go you did) _____ _____ _____ to the party?	Yes, we did. No, we didn't.
(the graduate did) When _____ _____ _____ ?	In 1999.

4 Write past simple questions and short answers. Use the cues.

1 A Did you meet _____ at a party? (you / meet / ✓)
B Yes, we did.
2 A _____ to each other a lot? (you / write / ✓)
B _____
3 A _____ emails every day? (she / send / ✗)
B _____
4 A _____ her every day? (he / phone / ✓)
B _____
5 A _____ married? (they / get / ✗)
B _____

5 Complete the conversation. Write questions with the verbs in brackets.

A This is my wife, Maria.
B Where [1] did you meet her? (meet)
A We met at work.
B [2] _____ in the same office? (be)
A No, we weren't.
B How [3] _____ ? (meet)
A We met at an office party.
B [4] _____ near you? (live)
A No, she didn't.
B What [5] _____ on your first date? (do)
A We went for a meal.
B [6] _____ a good meal? (be)
A No, it wasn't, but we had a good time.
B When [7] _____ married? (get)
A In 2002.
B [8] _____ a big wedding? (have)
A Yes, we did. There were 200 people.

6 Write questions about yesterday. Use the cues. Then give your own answers.

1 What / watch / on TV?
A What did you watch on TV?
B I watched ...
2 you / go out
A _____
B _____
3 What / have / for dinner?
A _____
B _____
4 send / any emails?
A _____
B _____
5 do / any housework?
A _____
B _____

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15 Reading: Agatha Christie
Infinitive of purpose

Agatha Christie is one of Britain's most famous writers. She was born Agatha Miller in 1890 in Torquay, and she grew up there. She didn't go to school. Her mother taught her at home.

In 1914 she married Archibald Christie. During the First World War (1914–18) she worked in a hospital. She was a chemist there, and she learnt a lot about poisons. She used this later in some of her novels.

In 1926 she got divorced. She married Max Mallowan four years later. He was an archaeologist and Agatha often travelled with him to Syria and Iraq.

She wrote her first book, *The Mysterious Affair at Styles*, in 1920. This book introduced Hercule Poirot, a detective from Belgium. He appeared in 25 novels before he 'died' in *Curtain* in 1975.

Agatha Christie wrote 75 novels in her life. Most of them were detective stories. The most famous were *The Murder of Roger Ackroyd*, *Murder on the Orient Express*, and *Death on The Nile*.

She also wrote plays. Her most famous play, *The Mousetrap*, opened at a theatre in London in 1952, and you can still go to see it today.

People read Agatha Christie's books all over the world, in more than 100 languages. Several of her stories are now films, too. She died in 1976.

1 Read the text. Answer the questions.

1 What kind of books did Agatha Christie write?
2 How many books did she write?
3 How old was she when she died?

2 Match the names with the descriptions.

1 Archibald Christie d
2 Max Mallowan __
3 Hercule Poirot __
4 Roger Ackroyd __
5 *The Mousetrap* __

a a character in one of her books
b her second husband
c her most famous play
d her first husband
e a detective in her books

3 Find the dates in the text for these events.

1 She was born in 1890.
2 She got married for the first time in _____.
3 She worked as a chemist from _____ to _____.
4 She wrote her first book in _____.
5 She got divorced in _____.
6 The Mousetrap opened in _____.
7 She 'killed' Hercule Poirot in _____.
8 She died in _____.

4a Complete the table. Use the words in the box.

reason because infinitive

Infinitive of purpose
An _____ of purpose gives the _____ for doing something.
I got up early **to go jogging.** = I got up early _____ **I wanted to go jogging.**
Why did I get up early? **To** go jogging.

b Rewrite the sentences with an infinitive of purpose.

1 We went to London. We wanted to see *The Mousetrap*.
We went to London to see 'The Mousetrap'.
2 He sat down. He wanted to write a letter.
_____
3 I went to the bookshop. I wanted to buy an Agatha Christie novel.
_____
4 She switched on the computer. She needed to check her emails.
_____
5 I went to university. I wanted to study History.
_____
6 They stopped. They needed to get some petrol.
_____

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16 Talking about news
Review: lessons 13–16

1 Mark the expressions *A* (asking about news), *G* (responding to good news), or *B* (responding to bad news).

Congratulations! G	Oh, dear.	Never mind.
How did you get on?	How was it?	How did it go?
That's good news.	Well done!	That's a pity.

2 Complete the conversation. Use expressions from exercise 1.

A I had my interview yesterday.

B [1] How was it ?

A It was OK, but I didn't get the job.

B Oh, [2] _____. You really wanted it, too. That's [3] _____ _____.

A Yes, but then I had another interview for a different job.

B How did you [4] _____ _____?

A I got the job.

B [5] _____ done! That's [6] _____ _____.

A Thanks. Anyway, I must go.

B OK. Bye – and [7] c_____!

3a Number the conversation in the correct order.

a ___ **A** I failed.

b ___ **B** Never mind. Better luck next time.

c ___ **B** How did it go?

d ___ **A** Thanks.

e 1 **A** I took an exam last week.

b Write a new conversation. Use the cues.

my driving test / passed

A I _____ _____ _____ _____ yesterday.

B _____ did _____ _____?

A _____ _____!

B Well _____!

A _____.

4 Write a conversation. Choose one of the situations.

1 Your friend A played in a tennis competition at the weekend. He won.

2 Your colleague B had a job interview last week. She didn't get the job.

A I _____.

B How _____?

A _____

B _____

A Thanks.

Now ... *practise and learn.*

Lessons 13–16

Choose the correct sentences.

1 a I fell on love in Paris.
b I fell in love in Paris.

2 a He lose his job last year.
b He lost his job last year.

3 a How did you meet your husband?
b How did you met your husband?

4 a Where were you born?
b Where you were born?

5 a How many children they had?
b How many children did they have?

6 a When he was 14, his mother dead.
b When he was 14, his mother died.

7 a 'I passed!' 'I knew you could do it.'
b 'I passed!' 'I know you can do it.'

8 a How did you go in your exam?
b How did you get on in your exam?

Now ... *review your progress.*

17 At the station
Pronunciation: word stress

la Complete the crossword puzzle,
b Find the hidden word.

1 The train isn't_____. You change at Birmingham.
2 What time does the train to London?
3 Could I have a first_____ ticket to Oxford, please?
4 How much is the_____ to Paris?
5 If you want a fast train, there's an_____ at 10.15.
6 The next train_____at 16.40.
7 The first class fare is expensive. How much is the _____class?
8 What_____does the train depart from?
9 Here's your_____. It's a return.
10 It's a train. It stops at every station.
11 I'd like a ____ticket please, because I'm not coming back.

2 Match the halves of the sentences.

1 Does it arrive _e_	a to Dublin, please?
2 You change___	b from platform 9.
3 Can I have a ticket	c to London at 6 p.m.
4 The train leaves___	d at Birmingham,
5 The train gets___	e at 4 p.m.?

3a Number the conversation in the correct order.

a_____**A** And what time does it get to Londc--
b J_ A Could I have a standard class ticket: London, please?
c_____B The next train departs at 11.20 frorr platform 2.
A 15.40? Is it direct?
B It arrives in London at 15.40.
B Single or return?
B No, it isn't. You change at Birmingham
A Single, please. What time is the next
A Thank you.

b Write a new conversation. Use the cues.

first class / Brussels
return
13.15 / platform 9
arrives / 16.10
direct

A Could _____
_____
B _____
A . What
_____
B _____
_____
A And _____
B _____
A ?Is
B _____
A _____

4 Answer the questions.

1 How do you normally travel to work/school?
_____
2 What's your favourite form of transport? **Why?**
_____

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5 BE ТТ4Н<М'ї Mark the syllable with the stress.

single	return	local	platform	depat
ticket	standard	direct	express	**arrive**

the table. Use the verbs in brackets.

- _*уял* **continuous: statements**

___2. on holiday, (go)

_____now. (not swim)

_____the car. (take)

	Short **answers**
r_you -j-·-!.:' fun? (have)	Yes, we_____ No, we aren't.
_ **she**_____tennis? (play)	Yes, she is. No, she_____

hapute the table. Use the verbs in the box.

take get walk play stop leave have
do wake travel run make

of *-ing* forms

	om .
^B*«	*takina, .*
^^**Bonant** *-ing*	*$ett'm$.*

questions and short answers. Use the cues.

te «atch TV 2 1/ ski 3 they / cycle

4in 5 they / have lunch 6 we / swim

_____. --Лпд TV? *No, he isn't.*

3 Complete the table. Use the time expressions in the box.

at the moment usually regularly
today always this week

Present continuous
now, _____, _____, _____
Present simple
every day, _____, _____, _____

4 Complete the email. Use the present simple or present continuous.

Hi

How are you? I usually * *work* (work) on Mondays, but today I'm at home. 1[2]_____(sit) in the kitchen, and 1[3]_____(write) emails to friends, because I've finally got some free time.

Everyone's fine. Karl's very busy in his new job. He [4] _ _ _____(go) to a different factory every week. He[6]_____(visit) Dresden this week. Jola[6]_____(look) for a new job at the moment. She[7]_____(buy) a newspaper every day to read the job adverts. Tobi is still at university. He[8]_____(not work) hard most of the time, but at the moment he[9]_____ (study) very hard, because he's got exams.

What about you? What[10]_____(you / do) at the moment?

Write soon.
Petra

5 Answer the questions for you.

1 What are you doing at the moment?

2 What do you usually do in the evening?

3 Are you Listening to music now?

4 What do you usually do in your free time?

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19 Reading: a taxi journey Transport

1 Read the conversation. Choose the correct alternatives.

1 The woman's destination is
a Bristol University b Marlow c Jackson Street

2 The taxi fare is
a £6 b £5.40 c £41

Woman Taxi! ... Jackson Street, please.

Taxi driver OK ... Jackson Street, eh? My uncle lives near there. Ken Marlow. Do you know him?

Woman No. I don't live there. I'm visiting a friend.

Taxi driver Oh, OK. Where are you from, then?

Woman I'm from Bristol.

Taxi driver Bristol, eh? Oh, my cousin – that's my uncle's daughter – she's at Bristol University. Huh, it's a small world, eh?

Woman Yes, it is.

Taxi driver Here we are, Jackson Street. What number do you want?

Woman Oh, er, number 63, please.

Taxi driver OK. That's 41 ... 55 ... here we are, 63.

Woman Thank you.

Taxi driver That's £5.40, please.

Woman Here you are. £6.

Taxi driver Thank you. That's 60p change.

Woman No, that's OK.

Taxi driver Thank you very much. Goodbye.

Woman Bye.

2 Are the statements true (T) or false (F)?

1 F The woman lives in Jackson Street.
2 __ Ken Marlow is the taxi driver's uncle.
3 __ The woman lives in Bristol.
4 __ The taxi driver's cousin is a student.
5 __ The woman's friend lives at number 55.
6 __ She gives the taxi driver £6.
7 __ She gives him a tip.
8 __ She wants a receipt.

3 Choose the correct verb forms.

1 **A** We *'re arriving / arrive* at the airport now. Which terminal *are you wanting / do you want*?
B Oh, I'm not sure.
A Where *are you going / do you go*?
B I *'m flying / fly* to Tokyo.
A OK. Well, you *'re needing / need* Terminal 1. That's just here.
B Thank you, and I *'m needing / need* a receipt, please.
A OK.

2 RING RING
A Hi. It's Sam. What *are you doing / do you do*?
B Oh, hi, Sam. We 're waiting / wait for a taxi at the moment. We *'re wanting / want* to go to the art gallery.
A Oh, right. Yes, you *'re liking / like* art. *Are you having / Do you have* a good time there?
B Yes, thanks. We *'re liking / like* the hotel. It's great. Oh, the taxi *'s coming / comes* now. Bye.

4 Match the words with the transport signs.

1 Steep hill __
2 Crossroads __
3 No entry __
4 Roadworks __
5 Dead end __
6 Sharp bend __

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20 Offering and asking for help
Review: lessons 17–20

1 Number the story paragraphs in the correct order.

a ___ The woman talks to Ryan and Russell. She says that she wants to open a shop and she's looking for a good area.

b ___ Russell walks away with Anna. Ryan is annoyed, because Russell isn't helping. But Cindy is annoyed with Ryan. 'Hurry up!' she says.

c ___ Russell says he isn't doing anything at the moment, and offers to show her around the area. The woman says that her name is Anna.

d 1 Ryan is putting some tables and chairs outside the café. Russell isn't helping. He's looking at a woman. She is taking a lot of photographs.

2 Match the halves of the expressions.

1 That's very c	a me a hand with ... ?
2 Would you ___	b OK, thanks.
3 Can you give ___	c kind, thank you.
4 No, it's ___	d you around, if you like.
5 I can show ___	e like a hand with ... ?

3 Complete the table with the correct expressions from exercise 2.

Offering
1 Would you like a hand with ... ?
2 _____
Responding
3 _____ (Yes)
4 _____ (No)
Asking for help
5 _____ ?
Responding
Sure.

4 Write conversations. Use the expressions from the table.

1 **A** Would _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ the beds?

B No, _____ _____ _____.

2 **A** Can _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ with this computer program?

B _____.

3 **A** I can _____ _____ _____, _____ _____ _____.

B That's _____ _____, _____ _____.

Now ... *practise and learn.*

Lessons 17–20

Choose the correct sentences.

1 a The train is direct. Change at Oxford.
b The train is direct. You don't change.

2 a The train arrives to London at 12.25.
b The train arrives in London at 12.25.

3 a We aren't taking the train today.
b We aren't takeing the train today.

4 a 'Is he working now?' 'Yes, he is.'
b 'Is working now?' 'Yes, he is.'

5 a Where are you going?
b Where you are going?

6 a I look for a new job at the moment.
b I'm looking for a new job at the moment.

7 a What bus are you wanting?
b What bus do you want?

8 a 'Would you like a help?'
b 'Would you like a hand?'

Now ... *review your progress.*

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21 Directions and locations Describing a route

1a Complete the directions and locations. Choose from the prepositions in the box.

at	along	into	out of	up	through	
over	under	in	on	down	past	round

1

along the street

2

_____ the park

3

_____ the car park

4

_____ the hill

5

_____ the middle of the square

6

_____ the corner of the street

7

_____ the bridge

8

_____ the shop

9

_____ the end of the road

10

_____ the bottom of the hill

b Write the expressions in the table.

Directions		Locations	
Go	_along the street_	It's	_in the middle of the square_

2 Choose the correct alternatives to describe Jacek's route from his office to the cinema on the map.

I come [1]*out of / past* my office and I turn [2]*left / right*. I go [3]*round / along* the road and [4]*past / through* the park. It's on the [5]*left / right*. [6]*At the end / On the left-hand side* of the road, I turn [7]*left / right* and go [8]*down the hill / round the lake*. I walk [9]*over / under* a bridge, then I turn [10]*left / right* and go past the [11]*station / bank*. I walk [12]*through / past* the square, and the cinema is on the [13]*right-hand / left-hand side*.

3 Look at the map again. You're at the bank. Write directions to the café in the park.

You come out of the bank, and you [1] _turn right_. Walk [2]_____ the bridge and past [3]_____ on your right-hand side. Go [4]_____ the hill and [5]_____ at the traffic lights. Go past the supermarket on the [6]_____ side. Turn [7]_____ into the park, then turn [8]_____, and the café is at the [9]_____ of the road.

4 Describe the route from your home to the nearest shop.

I come out of my house / flat and I turn _____. I _____, and then I _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

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22 Past continuous

1 Complete the table.

Positive	Negative
I was waiting for a bus.	I _____ for a bus.
They _____ tea.	They weren't drinking tea.

Questions	Short answers
_____ _____ working?	Yes, she _____. No, _____ _____.
_____ _____ talking?	Yes, _____ _____. No, they weren't.

2a Put the verbs in the past continuous tense.

1 I *was having* _____ a shower. (have)
2 We _____ to the radio. (listen)
3 They _____ ready for a party. (get)
4 Eunice _____ the computer. (use)
5 Luis and Felipe _____ volleyball. (play)
6 I _____ in the park. (jog)

b Make the sentences negative.

1 *I wasn't having a shower.*
2 _____
3 _____
4 _____
5 _____
6 _____

3 Look at the picture. What were the people doing at 11.30 a.m. yesterday? Make questions and short answers. Use the cues.

1 Jutta / drink coffee
Was Jutta drinking coffee?
Yes, she was.

2 the engineer / repair / Max's computer
_____
_____

3 Hari and Elsa / do / a lot of work
_____
_____

4 Astrid / eat
_____
_____

5 Peter and Marlu / have lunch
_____
_____

6 Max / work
_____
_____

4a Complete the questions. Use the words in brackets.
b Answer the questions for you. For negative answers, say what you were really doing.

1 *Were you having dinner* at nine o'clock yesterday evening? (have dinner)
Yes, I was. OR *No, I wasn't. I was watching a film.*

2 _____
yesterday afternoon? (wear jeans)
_____

3 _____
at six o'clock yesterday morning? (wait for a bus)
_____

4 _____
on Sunday? (surf the Internet)
_____

5 _____
an hour ago? (drive a car)
_____

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23 Reading: What were you doing?

1 Read the interview and answer the questions.

1 Who is the man with the policewoman?

_____

2 Why didn't the man go to the police station?

_____

Reporter Last Saturday at 7 a.m. Callum Macdonald got a big surprise. He was getting up when he saw that his garage door was open. He ran downstairs to have a look.

Callum My car was still in the garage, but my bike, a small boat and a ladder weren't there.

Reporter Oh, dear! What did you do?

Callum I phoned the police. While I was talking on the phone, a small lorry went past the house. I couldn't believe it. Our things were on the lorry!

Reporter What did you do when you saw the lorry?

Callum I picked up my keys and my mobile and followed the lorry in my car.

Reporter Did you find it?

Callum Yes, I did. I drove along a few streets, but the lorry wasn't there. Then, as I was driving over a bridge, I saw it. It was parked at the end of a small street. The driver was going into a shop.

Reporter So what did you do?

Callum First I phoned the police, and then I parked my car in the middle of the street, so the lorry couldn't get out. When the man came out of the shop, the police were waiting for him. They arrested him and took him to the police station.

Reporter Did you go to the police station, too?

Callum No, I didn't. One of the police officers said: 'Do you want to go home and get dressed first, sir?' Then I remembered: I was wearing my pyjamas!

2 Are the statements true (T) or false (F)?

1 T Callum's garage door was open.

2 __ Someone stole Callum's car.

3 __ When he saw the lorry, Callum was getting dressed.

4 __ He took his mobile with him.

5 __ He saw the lorry again, as he was going round a roundabout.

6 __ The driver was sitting in the lorry.

7 __ The police arrested the man in the shop.

8 __ They took the man to the police station.

3 Which of the things did the man take from the garage? Tick ✓ them.

a boat ✓	a mobile
a golf bag	a bike
a ladder	a guitar
skis	a car

4 Complete the sentences. Put the verbs into the past simple or past continuous.

1 I was doing (do) some housework when I heard (hear) the news. When I _____ (hear) it, I _____ (stop) and _____ (listen).

2 Someone _____ (take) my bag while I _____ (wait) for a bus. Then the thief _____ (run) away.

3 While we _____ (listen) to a concert, my mobile _____ (ring). When it _____ (ring), everybody _____ (turn) and _____ (look) at me.

4 I _____ (have) lunch when a friend _____ (go) past the café. When I _____ (see) him, I _____ (invite) him in, and we _____ (have) lunch together.

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24 Giving directions
Review: lessons 21–24

1 Complete the labels.

1 a j__ __c__ __ __n

2 t__ __ff__ __ l__ __ __ts

3 a r__ __ __da__ __ __ __

2 Put the words in the correct order to make expressions.

1 the on left Take turning second the

Take the second turning on the left.

2 a corner There's chemist's the on

_____

3 road along Go three about that for kilometres

_____

4 house directions are to Here the our

_____

5 station for a Look petrol

_____

6 turn hundred about metres After one right

_____

7 you me tell get there to Can how

_____

8 the is street at office end of the Our

_____

3 Look at the map. Follow the directions from the station and draw your route. Which is the newsagent's, a, b, c or d?

When you leave the station, go round the roundabout and turn right. Go past the supermarket and the bank on your left-hand side. Go over a bridge and then turn right at the traffic lights. Go straight on for about a hundred metres and turn right again. There's a newsagent's at the end of the road on the left. You can't miss it.

4 Look at the map again. You're at the station. Give directions to the sports centre.

When you come out of [1] the station, go round [2]_____ and then [3]_____. At the first [4]_____, turn [5]_____. Go past [6]_____ on your right-hand side. Go under [7]_____ and the sports centre is [8]_____. You can't miss it.

Lessons 21–24

Choose the correct sentences.

1 a I usually walk over the park every day.
b I usually walk through the park every day.

2 a It's at the middle of the square.
b It's in the middle of the square.

3 a I was waiting for a bus at 8.30 a.m. yesterday.
b I waited for a bus at 8.30 a.m. yesterday.

4 a 'Were they watching you?' 'Yes, they were.'
b 'Were they watching you?' 'Yes, were watching.'

5 a While he was studying, he was hearing a noise.
b While he was studying, he heard a noise.

6 a When Ferenc arrived, we went for lunch.
b When Ferenc was arriving, we went for lunch.

7 a Can you say me how to get to the bank, please?
b Can you tell me how to get to the bank, please?

8 a Take the second turning in the left.
b Take the second turning on the left.

✓ **Now ... *review your progress.***

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25 The world
Pronunciation: word stress

1a Complete the table. Use the words in the box.

countries	rivers	oceans	deserts
lakes	continents	groups of islands	seas

Articles with geographical names		
the ...	rivers	the Ganges
	_____	the Mediterranean
	_____	the Pacific
	_____	the Sahara
	some countries	the USA, the UK, the Czech Republic
the ... + *s*	mountain ranges	the Himalayas
	_____	the Canaries
no article	mountains	Mount Everest
	_____	Lake Garda
	_____	Europe
	_____	Vietnam

b Write the places. Put in *the* where necessary.

1 Mexico ___Mexico___
2 Amazon ___the Amazon___
3 Asia _____
4 North Sea _____
5 Indian Ocean _____
6 Mount Fuji _____
7 Gobi Desert _____
8 Rockies _____
9 China _____
10 Lake Geneva _____

2a Complete the table. Use the words in the box.

oceans lakes rivers mountains deserts seas islands

Word order with geographical features		
the + name + feature	deserts	the Sahara Desert
	_____	the Atlantic Ocean
	_____	the Dead Sea
	_____	the Galapagos Islands
(*the*) + feature + name	_____	Lake Victoria
	_____	Mount Everest
	_____	the River Rhine

b Choose the correct name.

1 ~~Como Lake~~ / Lake Como
2 Pacific Ocean / the Pacific Ocean
3 Solomon Islands / the Solomon Islands
4 Atacama Desert / the Atacama Desert
5 Mount McKinley / McKinley Mount
6 the Baltic Sea / the Sea Baltic
7 the Nile River / the River Nile

3 Read the text. Correct the items in bold.

We travelled across [1]**africa** from [2]**the Ocean Atlantic** to [3]**Red Sea**. We crossed [4]**the sahara desert** and [5]**Nile River**. Next year we want to travel across [6]**america north**. We want to go to [7]**USA** and [8]**the Canada**. We hope to visit [9]**Rockies** and [10]**Superior Lake**.

1 ___Africa___
2 _____
3 _____
4 _____
5 _____
6 _____
7 _____
8 _____
9 _____
10 _____

4 Which continent would you like to visit the most? Which places would you like to see?

I'd like to visit _____ (*continent*), because _____

The places I'd like to see are _____ _____ (*geographical features*).

✓ Now ... *practise and learn.*

5 Pronunciation Is the stress on the first or second syllable? Put the places in the correct column.

Asia	Canary	Fuji	Pacific
Andes	Europe	Atlantic	Victoria
Danube	Antarctica		

First syllable	Second syllable
Africa	America
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

25 The world
Pronunciation: word stress

la Complete the table. Use the words in the box.

countries rivers oceans deserts
lakes continents groups of islands seas

Articles with geographical names

the ...	*rivers*	the Ganges
		the Mediterranean
		the Pacific
		the Sahara
	some countries	the USA, the UK, the Czech Republic
the... + s	mountain ranges	the Himalayas
		the Canaries
no article	mountains	Mount Everest
		Lake Garda
		Europe
		Vietnam

b Write the places. Put in *the* where necessary.

1 Mexico _ *Mexico*
2 Amazon *the Amazon*
3 Asia____
4 North Sea
5 Indian Ocean
6 Mount Fuji
7 Gobi Desert
8 Rockies____
9 China_____
10 Lake Geneva

2a Complete the table. Use the words in the box.

oceans lakes rivers mountains deserts seas islands

Word order with geographical features

***the* + name + feature**	*deserts*	the Sahara Desert
		the Atlantic Ocean
		the Dead Sea
		the Galapagos Islands
***(the)* + feature + name**		Lake Victoria
		Mount Everest
		the River Rhine

b Choose the correct name.

1 *Ome-take /* Lake Como
2 Pacific Ocean / the Pacific Ocean
3 Solomon Islands / the Solomon Islands
4 Atacama Desert / the Atacama Desert
5 Mount McKinley / McKinley Mount
6 the Baltic Sea / the Sea Baltic
7 the Nile River / the River Nile

3 Read the text. Correct the items

We travelled across **Africa** - **Ocean Atlantic** to [3]**Red Sea. Лe** *zra* **"the Sahara desert** and [5]**Nile Rwer.** Next year we want to travel **across** [6]**america north. We** want **to g o m l** and [8]**the Canada.** We hope **to vis*** [9]**Rockies** and [10]**Superior Lake.**

Africa
6 _____
7 _____
8 _____
9 _____
10 _____

4 Which continent would you like to visit the most? Which places would j to see?

I'd like to visit_____ *(continent),* because

The places I'd like to see are

(geographical ***featm***

I Now ***ractise***

5 ***Ш*** **iTJtFSiPTills the stress on the ft or second syllable? Put the places** ir **correct column.**

Asia Canary Fuji
Andes Europe Atlantic **Vic**
Danube Antarctica

First syllable	**Second syllable**
Africa	America

1 Complete the table.

***going to:* statements**

: sitive	Negative
Tm going to be on TV.	I be on TV.
- _	He *isn't*
get the job.	get the job.
IHey're going to arrive	They arrive late.

• plete the sentences. Use *going to* and the cues.

• ash the car / clean the windows
She? *'•:-M to wash the car. She isn't going to*

/*

• ad •' watch a DVD

)olf / go skiing

*er / go swimming

play the violin

3 Complete the table.

***going to:* questions and answers**

Ves / *No* questions	**Short answers**
Are you going to be on TV?	Yes, I No,
going to	Yes, he
get the job?	No, he
	Yes, they
arrive late?	No, they

ирдяия^ддивияни

What are you going to do?
Where are you going to live?

4 Look at Bogna's schedule for tomorrow. Ask questions and write answers. Use *going to* and the cues.

7 a.m.	leave home
7.30	travel by train to airport
8.45	visitors arrive
9 a.m.	take visitors to their hotel
9-30	conference starts
12.30	have lunch at Ronaldo's
6 p.m.	conference finishes
7 p.m.	eat at hotel

1 she / leave home / 7 a.m.
A *Is she going to leave home at 7 a.m.?*
B *Yes, she is.*

2 how / she / airport
A *How is she going to travel to* the *airport"?*
B *She's going to travel* by *train.*

3 what time / the visitors / arrive
A _____
B _____

4 conference / start / 9.30
A _____
B _____

5 where / they / have lunch
A _____
B _____

6 she / eat / hotel / evening
A _____
B _____

27 Reading: running a marathon
Punctuation in numbers

1 Read the first paragraph of the text.

1 What is the man's name?

2 Where is he from?

3 What is he going to do?

In November, Peter Weiss from Austria is going to take part in the biggest marathon in the world - The New York Marathon. He's going to run over 42 kilometres through the streets of the famous city.

The first New York Marathon was in 1970 and the race is always on the first Sunday in November. This year 37,000 people from all over the world are going to take part. Over 90,000 want to join the race, so Peter is very lucky that he got a place.

The runners start on Staten Island and they finish in Central Park. Peter thinks he's going to take about four or five hours. The fastest men can do it in two hours ten minutes and the fastest women take about two and a half hours, but they're the best runners in the world.

Not everybody finishes the race. Peter was in the Berlin Marathon three years ago, but he didn't finish. This time, he says, he's going to do better.

And why is he going to do it? 'It's very simple,' says Peter, 'Because then I can say "I did it! I ran the New York Marathon." '

2a Read the text. Are the statements true (T) or false (F)?

1 _£_ A marathon race is 50 kilometres.

2____The Berlin Marathon is the biggest marathon in the *cr»

3____The New York Marathon began in 1970.

4____There are going to be 90,000 runners this year.

5____The race starts on Staten Island.

6____The best runners take three hours to finish the race.

7____Peter ran in the Berlin Marathon three years ago.

8____He didn't finish the Berlin Marathon.

b Correct the false statements.

3 Read the interview. Complete Peter's answers.

Interviewer What are you going to do in November?
Peter I'm going to *run in the New York Marat'
Interviewer How long is the race?
Peter It's[2]_____km Long.
Interviewer How many people are going to be in the r:
Peter About[3]_____people.
Interviewer How long are you going to take?
Peter About[4]_____.
Interviewer Where does the race finish?
Peter It[5]_____.
Interviewer Does everybody finish the race?
Peter No. Three years ago I was in the Berlin Marathon.

Interviewer Why are you going to run in New York?
Peter Because then I can say:[7]_____

4a Put the correct punctuation in the numbers,
b Wn'te the numbers in full. Use the words in the box.

euros pounds kilometres dollars metres

1 29000km *twenty-nine thousand ki*

2 $50000

3 £35000

4 16000 m

5 €98000

5 Complete the text about the New York Marathon. Use facts the text in 1.

The New York Marathon is always on '_____
The first race was in [2]_____. About[3] people in the race. They run [4]_____ kilometres from to[6]_____.

Ш Expressing doubt
Review: lessons 25-28

i the halves of the sentences.

	a is going to be complicated.
d Sarah_____	b is in Singapore.
t «edding_____	c has got some news.
rfs parents_____	d thinks it's wonderful news.
ar s family_____	e are going to get married.
	f live in the USA.

lefte the text. Use the verbs in the box.

>en says are fixes isn't say in ' *are* in the pub. Jordan xjratulations', but Peter[3]_____ **фалу** *_____their offices to rtJes. Jordan knows the company, _____their computers. Peter tells •**tight** aren't going to [6]_____the People [7]_____that they're a big Internet cafe next ;e Shop.

2a Find four expressions for expressing doubt in the word snake.

«* «*e*earent s«,y,
^ - o b a b W <
•»

b Write the expressions with the correct punctuation.

1 | *FrobaUyl*

3 Complete the conversation. Use the expressions from exercise 2b.

A What are you going to do for your holiday this year?

B We *d_____. What about you? Are you going to see your friend in Saudi Arabia?

A We[2]a_ .. She's getting married next year.

B Really? Are you going to go to the wedding?

A Yes, [3]p_____.

B Great. Are you going to visit any other countries while you're there?

A [4]M_____. We'd like to visit Oman, if we have time.

Lessons 25–28

Choose the correct sentences.

•**itzerland** is in the Europe.
tzertand is in Europe.
Лес across the Indian Ocean last year.
Serf across Ocean Indian last year.
'$ going have a party.
s **fjeirKj** to have a party.
joo going to have a drink?' Yes, I am.'
-3 to have a drink?' 7es, I'm going.'

5 a What time you are going to arrive?
b What time are you going to arrive?

6 a The race is more than 22,000 kilometres,
b The race is more than 22.000 kilometres.

7 a They're going to taking part in a race,
b They're going to take part in a race.

8 a 'What's wrong?' We don't know yet.'
b 'What's wrong?' We don't sure yet.'

Describing people (1)
Modifiers

1 Complete the table. Use the words in the box.

medium height	handsome	dark	good-looking	young
short (x2)	straight	attractive	tall	fair
middle-aged	bald	pretty	medium length	slim
curly	overweight	wavy	in his / her thirties	

Size	*medium height.*
General appearance	*handsome ,*
Age	*young .*
Hair	*dark,*

2 Complete the sentences. Choose the correct words.

1 She's got *blue* eyes, (fair bkte slim)

2 They're in_____sixties, (his our their)

3 He's very_____. (pretty good-looking wavy)

4 She's very_____.(tall long medium height)

5 He's got a_____. (short hair beard bald)

3a Complete the description of the woman in the photo. Choose the correct answers.

My wife's [1]*уоипд/оШ* - she's in her [2]*twenties/fifties.* She's quite [3]*short/tail* and *'stim /overweight.* She's got green eyes and [5]*short I medium-length,* [6]*fair/dark* hair - it's [7]*curly/straight.* I think she's very [8]*pretty/handsome.*

b Complete the description of the man.

My husband is in his 'thirties . He's medium [2]h_____ and he's a bit [3]o_____. He's got brown eyes and [4]s_____ [5]d_____hair - it's quite [6]w_____. I think he's quite [7]g_____-_____.

4 Describe a good friend or someei your family. Include informal»» these things.

- age
- eyes
- general appearance
- '-- : ~
- "-

Use the modifiers in 2 and the descriptions in 3 to help you.

I want to describe my_____

He's / She's_____

practise i

5 Rewrite the sentences. Use the polite expressions in the box.

very tall	a bit **overwei**
in their eighties	very **good-la**
very slim	

1 She's short.

She isn't *very tall*_____

2 He's thin.

He's_____

3 She's fat.

She's____

4 He's ugly.

He isn't _

5 They're very old.

They're_____

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30 Adjectives and adverbs

1 Complete the table. Use the words in the box.

careful after perfect noun carefully
nicely perfectly verb nice

Adjectives and adverbs
1 An **adjective** describes a _____.
That's a ___nice___ song.
He's a _____ driver.
That was a _____ meal.
2 An **adverb** describes a _____.
You sang the song ___nicely___.
He drives _____.
You cooked the meal _____.
3 Adjectives go **before** the noun.
Adverbs go _____ the verb.

2a Look at the adjectives in the table. Write the adverbs.

b Now put the adjectives from the box into the correct places in the table. Write the adverbs.

happy perfect awful good
heavy dangerous nice

Adverbs: spelling	Adjective	Adverb
-ly (most adjectives)	bad	badly
	slow	___slowly___
	quick	_____
	_____	_____
	_____	_____
	_____	_____
-y → + -ily	easy	easily
	busy	_____
	_____	_____
	_____	_____
-ful → + -fully	careful	carefully
	beautiful	_____
	_____	_____
-le → + -ly	terrible	terribly
	horrible	_____
Irregular	fast	_____
	_____	_____

3a Put the words in the correct order.

b Look at the underlined words. Write *adj* (adjective) or *adv* (adverb).

1 meal a is <u>delicious</u> this
___This is a delicious meal.___ ___adj___

2 <u>careful</u> sister's a my driver
_____ ____

3 <u>quickly</u> speaks he
_____ ____

4 <u>fast</u> she's a got car
_____ ____

5 play football I <u>badly</u>
_____ ____

6 photograph a that's <u>beautiful</u>
_____ ____

4 Complete the sentences. Use the adjective in brackets, or the correct adverb.

1 He's a very ___good___ tennis player. (good)
2 She plays the piano ___beautifully___. (beautiful)
3 The train's travelling very _____. (fast)
4 He won the race _____. (easy)
5 They don't like _____ sports. (dangerous)
6 I speak French _____. (bad)
7 We watched a _____ film yesterday. (bad)

5 Choose the correct words.

1 The film sounds *good / well*. I'd like to see it.
2 You sang that *bad / badly*.
3 Are you a *good / well* dancer?
4 This exercise looks *easy / easily*.
5 The film was *sad / sadly*.
6 Can you say that *slow / slowly*, please?

6 Complete the sentences for you. Use adjectives and adverbs from the table.

I go to sleep [1] _____.
I'm a [2] _____ cook.
I think [3] _____ tastes _____.
I do my homework [4] _____.
[5] _____ sounds _____.

Now ... *practise and learn.*

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careful after perfect noun carefully
nicely perfectly verb nice

Adjectives and adverbs
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That's a ___nice___ song.
He's a _____ driver.
That was a _____ meal.
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You sang the song ___nicely___.
He drives _____.
You cooked the meal _____.
3 Adjectives go **before** the noun.
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happy perfect awful good
heavy dangerous nice

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-ly (most adjectives)	bad	badly
	slow	___slowly___
	quick	_____
	_____	_____
	_____	_____
	_____	_____
-y → + -ily	easy	easily
	busy	_____
	_____	_____
	_____	_____
-ful → + -fully	careful	carefully
	beautiful	_____
	_____	_____
-le → + -ly	terrible	terribly
	horrible	_____
Irregular	fast	_____
	_____	_____

3a Put the words in the correct order.

b Look at the underlined words. Write *adj* (adjective) or *adv* (adverb).

1 meal a is <u>delicious</u> this
___This is a delicious meal.___ ___adj___

2 <u>careful</u> sister's a my driver
_____ ____

3 <u>quickly</u> speaks he
_____ ____

4 <u>fast</u> she's a got car
_____ ____

5 play football I <u>badly</u>
_____ ____

6 photograph a that's <u>beautiful</u>
_____ ____

4 Complete the sentences. Use the adjective in brackets, or the correct adverb.

1 He's a very ___good___ tennis player. (good)
2 She plays the piano ___beautifully___. (beautiful)
3 The train's travelling very _____. (fast)
4 He won the race _____. (easy)
5 They don't like _____ sports. (dangerous)
6 I speak French _____. (bad)
7 We watched a _____ film yesterday. (bad)

5 Choose the correct words.

1 The film sounds *good / well*. I'd like to see it.
2 You sang that *bad / badly*.
3 Are you a *good / well* dancer?
4 This exercise looks *easy / easily*.
5 The film was *sad / sadly*.
6 Can you say that *slow / slowly*, please?

6 Complete the sentences for you. Use adjectives and adverbs from the table.

I go to sleep [1] _____.
I'm a [2] _____ cook.
I think [3] _____ tastes _____.
I do my homework [4] _____.
[5] _____ sounds _____.

Now ... *practise and learn.*

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31 Describing people (2)
Reading: What do you like?

1 Complete the sentences. Use the words in the box.

quiet	generous	lazy	hard-working
shy	noisy	selfish	confident

1 Neil never gives anything to other people. He's very *selfish*.
2 Tim's a nice guy, but he doesn't say a lot. He's a bit _____.
3 Rosa doesn't like going to parties. She's quite _____.
4 They never do any work. They just watch TV. They're _____ people.
5 Millie? You can hear her voice all over the office. She's very _____.
6 Archie loves meeting people. He's a _____ man.
7 Jan's always at her computer. She's very _____.
8 My parents give a lot of money to charity. They're very _____.

2 Read the interview. How does Stephen describe himself? Choose two words from the box in exercise 1.

_____, _____

Rula Do you like going to parties?
Stephen Yes, I do. I love going to parties and having a good time.
Rula Do you like meeting new people?
Stephen Yes, I do. I think I'm a confident person.
Rula Do you like being alone?
Stephen No, I don't, so I prefer working with other people.
Rula What things do you like about your job?
Stephen I like talking on the phone and I don't mind going to meetings.
Rula Do you like working at your desk?
Stephen No, I can't stand it. I hate writing reports and letters. I think I'm a bit lazy.

3 Complete the text about Stephen. Use the information in the interview.

Stephen loves [1] *going to parties* and [2] _____. He likes [3] _____ and he thinks he's a confident person. He doesn't like [4] _____, so he prefers [5] _____. In his job he likes [6] _____ and he doesn't mind [7] _____, but he can't stand [8] _____, and he hates [9] _____. He thinks he's a bit lazy.

4a Write questions about likes and dislikes. Use the ideas.
b Give your own answers to the questions. Use these expressions.

Yes, I do. (I love it.)
No, I don't. (I hate / can't stand it.)
I don't mind it.

1 **A** *Do you like using a computer?* (use a computer)
You *Yes, I love it.* OR *No, I don't. I can't stand it.* OR *I don't mind it.*
2 **A** _____ (talk on the phone)
You _____
3 **A** _____ (go to the dentist)
You _____
4 **A** _____ (do the housework)
You _____
5 **A** _____ (meet new people)
You _____
6 **A** _____ (travel)
You _____

5 Write about you.

I think I'm a _____ person. I'm _____, too, but I can also be a bit _____. I like _____, but I don't like _____. I love _____ but I hate _____. I don't mind _____, but I prefer _____. I can't stand _____.

Now ... *practise and learn.*

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32 In a shop: *one / ones* Review: lessons 29–32

1 Complete the expressions. Use the words and phrases in the box.

to see	I help	take	you are
prefer	have a look	much are	

1 Can *I help* _____ you?
2 I think I _____ this one.
3 How _____ they?
4 I'll _____ it.
5 Can I _____ at those bags, please?
6 Would you like _____ the black one?
7 Here _____.

2 Complete the conversation. Use the expressions in exercise 1.

A [1] *Can I help you* ?
B Yes. [2] _____?
A The brown ones?
B Yes, please. [3] _____?
A They're €90.
B Thank you. Hmm, This one's a bit big.
A [4] _____?
B Yes, please.
A [5] _____. It's a bit smaller.
B Thank you. Yes, [6] _____. How much is it?
A It's €75.
B Great. [7] _____.
A That's €75 then, please.

3 Complete the sentences. Use the words in brackets and *one* or *ones*.

1 Do you like this pen or the *other one*? (other)
2 I like the white T-shirts and the _____ _____. (red)
3 I bought some brown shoes and some _____ _____. (black)
4 Can I have this large postcard and this _____ _____? (small)
5 I like this car, but I prefer _____ _____. (that)
6 Do you want the silver earrings or the _____ _____? (gold)

4 Write a new conversation. Use the cues.

watch / gold / silver / €125

A Can I help you?
B Yes, can I have a look _____ _____ _____, please?
A The gold _____?
B No, _____ _____ _____, please. How much _____ _____?
A _____ _____.
B I'll _____ _____, thanks.

Now ... *practise and learn.*

5 Pronunciation Mark the syllables with the stress.

1 How much are those watches in the box?
2 Can I have a look at the small ones?
3 Would you like to see the other one?
4 I think I prefer the red ones.
5 How much are those shoes over there?

Lessons 29–32

Choose the correct sentences.

1 a What does she look like?
b What is she look like?
2 a He's tall and in the sixties.
b He's tall and in his sixties.
3 a He speaks English very well.
b He speaks English very good.
4 a She plays perfectly the piano.
b She plays the piano perfectly.
5 a This food tastes terribly.
b This food tastes terrible.
6 a He doesn't mind to dance.
b He doesn't mind dancing.
7 a They hate going to parties.
b They hate go to parties.
8 a I like these bags, but I prefer the smalls.
b I like these bags, but I prefer the small ones.

Now ... *review your progress.*

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33 TV programmes

1 What are these TV programmes?

1 a posa peroa — a s o a p o p e r a
2 a tismoc — a _ _ _ _ _ m
3 a vomei — a _ o _ _ _
4 a clipoe marda — a _ _ l _ _ e d _ _ _ _
5 a thac wosh — a _ h _ _ s _ _ _
6 a trocnao — a _ _ r _ o _ _
7 a codmunerayt — a _ _ c _ _ _ n _ _ _ y
8 a mega whos — a g _ _ _ _ _ _ _

2 Read the speech bubbles. Write the kinds of TV programme.

1 Today will be cold and wet, but tomorrow's going to be sunny and warm.

2 So, can you answer this question for £200? What's the capital city of Canada? Is it a Ottawa, b Toronto, or c Montreal?

3 And yes, we will never forget the great Ferenc Puskás – Hungary's star footballer of the 1950s. In his first season, he scored 50 goals.

4 'How is she, doctor?' 'I think she's going to be OK.'

5 Today's headlines: The US President visits Russia. Oil prices rise again.

6 Headache? Take *Neuroblock*. Stop that headache fast with *Neuroblock*!

1 the weather forecast
2 _____
3 _____
4 _____
6 _____

3 Write the words for the programmes.

1 This show is about music.
It's a music show

2 This programme is about history.
It's _____

3 This drama is about the police.
It's _____

4 This documentary is about nature.
It's _____

5 This film is about war.
It's _____

6 This programme is about gardening.
It's _____

7 This channel is about shopping.
It's _____

4 Read about Salma's TV-watching habits. Replace the words in bold to write about your own TV-watching habits.

I like **hospital dramas**, and I like **soap operas**, too. In **Brazil**, we call them **telenovelas**. At the weekend I always watch **a film or two**, and I watch **the news** every evening. I don't usually watch **police dramas** or **cartoons** and I never watch **chat shows**. My favourite programmes are ***Malhação*** and ***América***. My favourite channel is **Globo**. My **boyfriend** always watches **sports programmes**.

I like _____

Now ... *practise and learn*

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34 Present perfect *ever* and *never*

1 Complete the table.

Present perfect: statements		
I We They	've have	won a prize. missed a plane. bought a car.
	have not	
He She	has	
	has not	

2a Tick ✓ the irregular verbs in the box.

forget ✓	work	write	have	miss
win	be	send	visit	go
arrive	receive	drive	see	fall
take	travel	want	fly	visit

b Now write the irregular verbs in the table. Add the past participles.

Infinitive	Past participle	Infinitive	Past participle
forget	forgotten		

3 Complete the sentences. Use the present perfect form of the verbs in brackets.

1 They've visited _____ Japan three times. (visit)

2 He hasn't fallen _____ in love. (not fall)

3 You _____ €30,000! (win)

4 We _____ two holidays in France. (have)

5 He _____ a book of short stories. (not write)

6 They _____ all over the world. (travel)

7 I _____ a famous actor. (not meet)

8 She _____ a man's life. (save)

4a Match the sentences to complete the table.

Present perfect with *been* and *gone*	
1 She's been to the supermarket, ___	a so she isn't here, and can't answer the phone.
2 She's gone to the supermarket, ___	b so we have lots of food for lunch.

b Choose the correct verb forms.

1 Sara's in the USA. She's *been / gone* to New York.
2 **A** Where are Ben and Sue?
B They've *been / gone* to the cinema.
3 I've *been / gone* to London five times.
4 Pavel hasn't got much food. He's *been / gone* to the market.
5 We've never *been / gone* to Australia.

5 Complete the table.

Present perfect: questions and short answers	
_____ _____ (ever) been on TV?	Yes, we _____. No, we _____.
_____ _____ (ever) won a prize?	Yes, he _____. No, he _____.

6 Write questions with *ever* and short answers. Use the cues.

1 **A** Has he ever ridden a horse? (he / ride / ✗)
B No, he hasn't.

2 **A** _____ to China? (you / go / ✓)
B _____

3 **A** _____ a prize? (they / win / ✗)
B _____

4 **A** _____ a story? (you / write / ✗)
B _____

5 **A** _____ her keys? (she / forget / ✓)
B _____

7 Complete the sentences about your experiences.

1 I've _____ and I've _____.
2 I've _____ but I've never _____.
3 I've never _____ but I have _____.

✓ **Now ... *practise and learn.***

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35 Reading and writing: newspaper stories
Pronunciation: the letter *o*

1a Complete the news stories. Use the present perfect form of the verbs.

b Match the halves of the news stories.

1 A retired teacher [1] has won (win) $2 million in the lottery. e

2 The police [2] _____ (close) the M6 motorway between junctions 10 and 11. ___

3 The star of the hospital drama, Lifesavers, Dev Khan, [3] _____ (marry) Janie Morris, star of the game show, Moneybags. ___

4 Tornadoes [4] _____ (destroy) 30 homes in the state of Kansas, in the USA. ___

5 Two people [5] _____ (die) in a road accident near Cambridge. ___

6 Thieves [6] _____ (steal) a painting from a museum in Washington. ___

a Many people [7] _____ (lose) everything.

b The museum [8] _____ (offer) a reward of $10,000.

c The two stars [9] _____ (go) to the Caribbean for their honeymoon.

d Three hundred boxes of eggs [10] _____ (fall) from a lorry onto the road.

e Lin Chen says she doesn't want to buy a bigger house. 'I [11] _____ (live) in this little flat all my life.'

f Ambulances [12] _____ (take) two other people to hospital.

2 Match the headlines with the news reports in 1.

1 **Tornadoes destroy homes** e

2 **Accident kills two** ___

3 **Retired teacher wins lottery** ___

4 **Thieves steal famous painting** ___

5 **Police close motorway** ___

6 **Actor marries star of game show** ___

3 Write the stories for these headlines. Add some details. Use the present perfect.

1 **Thieves steal small plane. Owner offers large reward.**

_____

_____

_____

2 **Storm hits northern Europe. Strong winds destroy buildings. Police close several roads. Ten people die.**

_____

_____

_____

_____

4 Pronunciation One word in each line has a different 'o' sound. Circle the odd one out.

1	sport	more	**lor**ry	short
2	shop	**bro**ken	closed	both
3	**mon**ey	won	love	**com**edy
4	hot	strong	**trop**ical	**stol**en
5	**mo**ther	storm	some	**gov**ernment

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36 Expressing thoughts
Review: lessons 33–36

1a Read the summary. Underline the ten mistakes.

Jordan has a dinner in his flat. He invites a lot of people. Sarah and Peter arrive. They see some actors and actresses from Jordan's TV drama. One of the women at the party is Angela Harlow. She's blonde and she's wearing a black dress. She arrived with Lucy. Sarah thinks she wants to open a restaurant.

Sarah sees Ryan. She thinks he looks sad. Peter says it's probably because he hasn't heard about the new shop. Lucy says that Cindy and Ryan are going to like the news. Russell is standing behind them and wants to know what the news is.

1b Rewrite the summary correctly.

Jordan has a party in his flat. He ...

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

2 Complete the table.

Expressing thoughts
Statements
I t__ __ __k the café's going to close.
I b__ __i__ __ __ she's opening a shop.
Responding
Is she an actress?
Yes, I th__ __ __ s__ .
No, __ do__ __ t__ __n__ __o.

3 Complete the dialogues. Use the expressions in exercise 2.

1 **A** I think _____ this programme's great.
  B Yes, _____, too. Is it on again tomorrow?
  A No, _____.

2 **A** Have we met before?
  B Yes, _____. Was it at the Tokyo conference?
  A No, _____. It was after that. _____ we met at Keiko's party.
  B Oh, yes. _____ you're right.

4 Give your own responses to the questions. Use expressions from exercise 2.

1 Do footballers get too much money?

_____

2 Do young people watch TV too much?

_____

3 Are Cindy and Ryan going to like Lucy's news?

_____

Lessons 33–36

Choose the correct sentences.

1 a *ER* is a hospital drama.
  b *ER* is a hospital's drama.
2 a It's time for news.
  b It's time for the news.
3 a He's never written a book.
  b He hasn't never written a book.
4 a Rita's away. She's been to Japan.
  b Rita's away. She's gone to Japan.
5 a 'Have you ever ridden a horse?' 'Yes, I have.'
  b 'Have you ever ridden a horse?' 'Yes, I have ridden.'
6 a Thieves have steal a horse.
  b Thieves have stolen a horse.
7 a Fire has destroyed a shop.
  b Fire is destroyed a shop.
8 a 'Is this John's phone?' 'No, I don't think.'
  b 'Is this John's phone?' 'No, I don't think so.'

✓ **Now ... *review your progress.***

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37 Health problems
Possessive adjectives

1a Find sixteen parts of the body in the word snake.

handlegheadankleearfingerneckarmthumbwristmouthnoseelbowfootelyekneee

b Write the words in the correct column.

hand	leg	head

2 Choose the correct words. (– = no article)

1 I've got *a / an* rash on *my / the* arm.
2 He's got *– / an* infection.
3 She's got *a / –* flu.
4 You've got *a / –* bruise on *the / your* arm.
5 She's */ 's got a / an* temperature.
6 I've got *a / the* cold.
7 He's got *a / –* headache.
8 I've got *the / –* toothache.

3 Complete the sentences with possessive adjectives.

1 She's got a bruise on ___her___ leg.
2 I've hurt _____ wrist.
3 Peter's burnt _____ arm.
4 You've got a rash on _____ back.
5 Anna's hurt _____ elbow.
6 I've cut _____ thumb.
7 He's got an infection in _____ eye.
8 You've sprained _____ ankle.

4 Complete the sentences. Use the words in brackets in the correct order.

1 I've got a ___rash___ on my ___leg___. It ___itches___. (leg itches rash)
2 He's _____ his _____. It's _____. (bleeding hand cut)
3 I think I've got _____. I've got a _____ and I feel _____. (temperature sick flu)
4 She's _____ her _____. It's _____. (foot painful bruised)
5 My _____'s _____. I've _____ it. (sprained wrist swollen)

5 Match the pictures with the remedies.

1 Put some ice on it. ___e___
2 Use these tissues. ___
3 I've got some painkillers. ___
4 I've got some cream for it. ___
5 Put it under cold water. ___
6 I've got some plasters. ___

6 Complete the conversations. Use the cues and remedies from exercise 5.

1 temperature / painkillers
A What's wrong?
B I've got _____ _____.
A Here. I've got _____ _____.

2 burn / finger / cold water
A What's the _____?
B I've _____ _____ _____.
A Well, put _____ _____ _____ _____.

✓ **Now ...** *practise and learn*

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38 Present perfect and past simple Talking about accidents

1a Complete the table. Choose the correct verb forms in the example sentences.

b Put the time expressions in the box with the correct verb forms.

last year	ever	before	a week ago	yesterday
never	on Sunday	up till now	when I was a child	in my life

Tense	Use	Example
Present perfect	an event with a result in the present	I can't play tennis. I *broke / 've broken* my toe.
	an experience in your life up to now	I *broke / 've broken* my toe three times before.
	with these expressions	ever, _____, _____, _____, _____
Past simple	a completed past event	How *did / have* you *break / broken* your toe? I *fell / 've fallen* downstairs.
	an event at a specific time in the past	I *fell / 've fallen* downstairs last week.
	with these expressions	last year, _____, _____, _____, _____

2 Complete the sentences. Use the correct form of the verbs.

1

2

3

4

1 She _____ (go) round the corner very fast and now she _____ (fall off) her bike.

2 They feel sick now, because they _____ (eat) too much. They _____ (eat) too much at John's party last week, too.

3 She _____ (sprain) her elbow, so she can't write. She _____ (have) an accident two days ago.

4 He _____ (cut) his finger and it's bleeding now. He _____ (do) it when he was making a sandwich.

3 Complete the questions. Use the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

1 How _____ your finger? (break)

2 _____ you ever _____ flu? (have)

3 When _____ you _____ to Egypt? (go)

4 Where _____ you _____ to university? (go)

5 _____ you ever _____ a tornado? (see)

6 How _____ the accident _____? (happen)

4 Choose the correct verb forms.

A What [1]*have you done / did you do* to your ankle?
B I [2]*sprained / 've sprained* it.
A How [3]*have you done / did you do* that?
B I [4]*'ve fallen / fell* over in the park.
A When [5]*has it happened / did it happen?*
B Last week.

5 Make conversations. Use the cues.

1 **A** What _____ to your foot? (do)
B I've bruised it.
A How _____ that? (do)
B I dropped a box on it.
A When _____? (happen)
B On Friday.

2 **A** _____? (ever / have / an accident)
B Yes, I have.
A What _____? (you / do)
B I _____ a ladder. (fall off)
A _____ to hospital? (go)
B Yes, I did.

Now ... *practise and learn.*

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39 Advice for travellers

1 Complete the picture crossword.

Across

Down

2 Find things in the picture crossword to complete the table.

Things to pack	
Don't forget these medical items	plasters, _____, _____
Don't forget these toiletry items	_____, _____
Put these in your hand luggage	_____, _____, _____
Don't put these in your hand luggage	_____, _____

3 Pronunciation Tick ✓ the words with an /ɪz/ ending.

knives	offices
boxes ✓	shoes
magazines	clothes
bottles	purses
sandwiches	exercises

4 Complete the expressions. Use the words in the box.

to avoid forget don't best idea

Things to do when you fly	
It's a good _idea_ to It's _____ to Don't _____ to Try _____	drink plenty of water. leave a contact number.
Things not to do when you fly	
_____ alcohol. _____ put your money in your suitcase.	

5 Complete the advice for air travellers. Use the expressions in 3.

1 _It's best to wear_ comfortable clothes. ✓
2 _____ coffee. It causes dehydration. ✗
3 _____ stay in your seat for a long time. ✗
4 _____ any necessary vaccinations. ✓
5 _____ jewellery in your hand luggage. ✓
6 _____ some exercise. ✓
7 _____ big meals. ✗
8 _____ more than one book in your hand luggage. ✗
9 _____ your child's favourite toy in the suitcase. ✗
10 _____ check your passport six weeks before you leave. ✓

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40 At the doctor's
Review: lessons 37–40

1 Match the halves of the expressions.

1 Can I just have e	a it hurt?
2 In the __	b take an X-ray.
3 We'd better __	c meantime ...
4 What seems to __	d it happen?
5 Where does __	e a look at it?
6 When did __	f be the problem?

2 Complete the dialogue. Use the expressions in 1.

Doctor Good morning. [1] What seems to be the problem?

Patient I've hurt my foot.

Doctor When [2] _____ _____ _____?

Patient Oh, two days ago.

Doctor Can [3] _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____?

Patient Yes, certainly.

Doctor Where [4] _____ _____ _____?

Patient Here, just under my ankle.

Doctor Well, I think you've probably just sprained it, but we'd [5] _____ _____ _____ _____.

Patient OK.

Doctor In [6] _____ _____, take some painkillers.

Patient Yes, OK. Thank you. Goodbye.

Doctor Goodbye.

3a Look at the parts of a conversation. Who says each thing? Write D (doctor) or P (patient).

P OK. Thank you, doctor. Goodbye.
__ About two days ago, I think.
__ Goodbye.
__ Good morning. My right eye hurts.
__ OK, can I have a look at it? When did this start?
__ Good morning. What can I do for you?
__ Oh, I see – an infection?
__ Hmm. It's a bit red. I think you've got an infection in it.
__ Yes. Here's a prescription for some antibiotics. Take one capsule every six hours.

b Write the conversation in the correct order.

Doctor Good morning. What can I do for you?
Patient _____
Doctor _____
_____
Patient _____
Doctor _____
_____
Patient _____
Doctor _____
_____
Patient _____
Doctor _____

Now ... *practise and learn.*

Lessons 37–40

Choose the correct sentences.

1 a 'What's wrong?' 'I've got a cold.'
b 'What's wrong?' 'I've got cold.'
2 a He's bruised the leg.
b He's bruised his leg.
3 a My back itches.
b It itches me in the back.
4 a Have you ever broken your wrist?
b Did you ever break your wrist?
5 a I dropped my mobile two days ago.
b I've dropped my mobile two days ago.
6 a Is good idea to drink plenty of water.
b It's a good idea to drink plenty of water.
7 a What is seem the problem?
b What seems to be the problem?
8 a Can I just to have a look at it?
b Can I just have a look at it?

Now ... *review your progress.*

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41 Cooking
Verbs and adjectives

1 Label the picture. Use the words in the box.

saucepan spoon bowl fork plate knife
frying pan cup

2 Choose the correct words.

First [1]*peel / stir* the apples. Then [2]*weigh / slice* them. [3]*Grill / Pour* some water into a [4]*saucepan / bowl*. Then [5]*roast / add* the apples and [6]*boil / fry* them for two minutes. [7]*Stir / Peel* them often.

3 Complete the sentences. Make the correct adjectives from the verbs in brackets.

1 Can I have the ___grilled___ fish, please? (grill)
2 I'd like a _____ potato, please. (bake)
3 Can I have _____ vegetables, please? (roast)
4 She doesn't eat _____ chicken. (fry)
5 Can I have a _____ salad, please? (mix)
6 He has two _____ eggs for breakfast. (boil)

4a Number the conversation in the correct order.

a ___ **A** OK. Thank you.
b ___ **B** Oh, a baked potato, please.
c ___ **B** Yes, can I have the fried chicken, please?
d __1__ **A** Are you ready to order?
e ___ **B** Can I have roasted vegetables, please?
f ___ **A** What kind of potatoes would you like with the chicken?
g ___ **A** Baked, OK. And what would you like with that?

b Write another conversation. Use the cues.

omelette / boiled potatoes / a mixed salad

A Are _____ _____ _____ _____?
B _____, _____ _____ have _____ _____, please?
A _____ _____ _____ _____ would _____ _____ with the _____?
B _____ _____, please.
A _____, OK. And _____ _____ you _____ _____ _____?
B _____ _____ have _____ _____ _____, please?
A _____. _____ _____.

5 What kind of food do you usually eat? How do you cook it? Complete the sentences.

For dinner I usually eat _____
_____
In my country, people eat a lot of _____
We usually _____ our food.
For special occasions, we have _____
_____

✓ **Now ...** ***practise and learn***

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42 Quantity expressions
A recipe

1a Complete the table. Use the words in the box.

few much many little

	Countable nouns	Uncountable nouns
Forms	singular and plural	one form
Articles	a / an some / any	some / any
Quantity expressions	a *few* a lot of How _____ ? not many	a _____ a lot of How much? not _____
Examples	*egg*, _____, _____, _____	*sugar*, _____, _____, _____

1b Add the words in the box to the table.

sugar egg salt fruit biscuit bag sandwich water

2a Write questions with *How much* or *How many*.

2b Complete the answers with *a little, a few, much*, or *many*.

1 A *How much* coffee have we got?
B Just *a little*.

2 A *How many* biscuits are there in the box?
B Not *many*.

3 A _____ apples do you want?
B Just _____.

4 A _____ wine do you produce?
B Not _____.

5 A _____ cheese do you need for the recipe?
B Just _____.

6 A _____ eggs do you need?
B Not _____.

3 Complete the table.

Quantity expressions with uncountable nouns	
a kilo of rice	two *kilos of rice*
a box of eggs	three _____
a slice of bread	five _____
a pound of meat	two _____
a bottle of wine	three _____
a bag of sugar	four _____
a cup of coffee	six _____
a glass of water	two _____

4 Complete the recipe. Choose the correct words.

This is a recipe for pancakes. It's very easy, so you don't need [1]*much / many* time. You need [2]*a / some* flour, [3]*an / some* egg, [4]*a / some* milk, and [5]*a little / a few* oil for frying. First, you put the flour into [6]*a / some* bowl and add the egg. Then you add [7]*a little / a few* milk slowly, and stir all the time. Next, you heat [8]*a / some* small frying pan and add [9]*a little / a few* oil. Pour some of the mixture into the frying pan and cook for [10]*a little / a few* minutes until one side is brown. Turn it over and cook the other side for [11]*a little / a few* seconds. Put the pancakes on a warm plate. Serve them with [12]*a little / a few* lemon juice and [13]*a / some* sugar, and [14]*a little / a few* slices of lemon.

5 What do you normally eat and drink in a day? Use the cues.

1 biscuits
I eat a lot of biscuits. OR
I eat a few biscuits. OR
I don't eat any biscuits.
_____

2 slice / bread
_____

3 cup / coffee
_____

4 bananas
_____

5 eggs
_____

6 milk
_____

Now ... *practise and learn.*

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43 Reading and writing: a new diet
Pronunciation: the letter *i*

I've tried a lot of diets, but they never work. I lose a few kilos, and then I put it all on again. But now I've found this new diet and it's really good.

Anyway, with this diet you eat a little, but often. I eat a small meal or a snack every four hours. You can eat a lot of fruit, vegetables, nuts, fish and olive oil, but you can't eat anything with a lot of sugar in – like chocolate, cakes or biscuits. And you can't eat things with a lot of carbohydrate, like white bread, baked potatoes and rice.

Fish and meat are good, so you can eat as much as you like. You can eat cheese, cream and butter, too, but only a little. And you can't drink much alcohol or fruit juice, because they contain a lot of sugar. I started the diet six weeks ago and I've lost a couple of kilos. It's very easy, but I really miss one thing – chocolate!

1 Read the article. What is the basic rule of the diet?

_____

2 Read again and answer the questions.

1 Has Erica ever been on a diet before?

_____

2 How often does Erica eat?

_____

3 When did she start this diet?

_____

4 How much weight has she lost?

_____

5 What does she miss?

_____

3 Complete the chart.

She eats or drinks a lot of:	*fruit*
She eats or drinks a little:	
She doesn't eat or drink:	

4a Complete the rules. Use *but* and *however*.

but* and *however
We use _____ and _____ to connect contrasting ideas.
We use _____ in the middle of a sentence, after a comma (,).
We start a new sentence with _____ , before a comma (,).

b Connect the sentences with *but* or *however*.

1 I like the diet. I miss chocolate. (but)

I like the diet, but I miss chocolate.

2 You eat often. You only eat a little. (however)

You eat often. However, you only eat a little.

3 I've tried several diets. They didn't work. (however)

_____

4 Erica is from Jamaica. She lives in Britain now. (but)

_____

5 I've lost two kilos. I want to lose five. (but)

_____

6 Erica's on a diet. She eats a lot. (however)

_____

5 Tick ✓ the word with the different 'i' sound in each line.

1 white	chicken ✓	rice	5 listen	like	live
2 fish	first	bird	6 five	night	big
3 grill	miss	girl	7 slice	stir	thirteen
4 stir	mix	lift	8 wine	thing	drink

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44 Expressing annoyance
Review: lessons 41–44

1 Number the parts of the story in the correct order.

a ___ Ryan has got his car key, so he takes the car and drives away.
b ___ Cindy tells Russell to phone the police.
c ___ Ryan meets Lucy.
d ___ The police talk to Ryan at a petrol station. They think he's stolen the car.
e ___ Ryan and Lucy see his car. It's got two parking tickets.
f ___ Russell phones Cindy and says that someone has stolen the car.
g ___ Russell takes Ryan's car and he goes out with Anna.

2 Choose the correct words.

1 Russell *has / hasn't* got a lot of money.
2 He *never / sometimes* puts petrol in the car.
3 He's borrowed *Cindy's / Ryan's* mobile.
4 Russell parks the car near *Anna's place / the police station*.
5 Ryan goes to the accountant's on the *underground / bus*.
6 Ryan and Cindy *are / aren't* having problems with The Coffee Shop.

3 Find the mistakes. Rewrite the expressions correctly.

1 Oh no, again!
Oh no, not again!
2 You joke!
___
3 Oh, I'm not believing it!
___
4 You can't to be serious!
___
5 Oh, for good sake!
___

4 Complete the responses to the situations.

1 I've missed the train again.
You're *joking* !

2 I'm very sorry, but I've dropped your camera.
Oh, I _____ _____ _____ !

3 Somebody's stolen the shopping.
You _____ _____ _____ !

4 I'm afraid I've burnt the dinner.
Oh no, _____ _____ !

5 I've forgotten the passports!
Oh, for _____ _____ !

Lessons 41–44

Choose the correct sentences.

1 a I've fried the onions and the tomatoes.
b I've fryed the onions and the tomatoes.
2 a Can I have boil potatoes, please?
b Can I have boiled potatoes, please?
3 a Do you want a butter on your bread.
b Do you want butter on your bread?
4 a How much things do you need?
b How many things do you need?
5 a Put a little sugar in the bowl.
b Put little sugar in the bowl.
6 a I usually have two breads for lunch.
b I usually have two slices of bread for lunch.
7 a I eat a lot. But, I've always been slim.
b I eat a lot. However, I've always been slim.
8 a 'The car's gone!' 'You can't being serious!'
b 'The car's gone!' 'You can't be serious!'

Now ... *review your progress.*

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45 Shops
Pronunciation: silent letters

1a Complete the picture crossword. Write the names of the shops.
b Find the hidden shop.

D _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _

Clues

2 Where do you buy these things?

1 You buy fruit and vegetables at a greengrocer's.
2 You find newspapers and magazines at _____.
3 You get pens, pencils, and paper at _____.
4 You buy bread and cakes at _____.
5 You get tables and chairs at _____.
6 You find meat at _____.
7 You buy music CDs and DVDs at _____.
8 You get medicines and soap at _____.
9 You find houses and flats at _____.
10 You get earrings and watches at _____.
11 You buy holidays and flights at _____.
12 You get jeans, T-shirts, etc. at _____.

3 What kinds of shops do you go to?

When I go shopping I normally go to _____ and _____, because _____. My favourite shop is _____. The last time I went there, I bought _____. I sometimes go to _____ and _____. I never go to _____ or _____.

✓ **Now ... *practise and learn***

4a Pronunciation Circle the silent letters.

b Which letter is silent each time?

1 everything	4 different	7 temperature
2 jewellery	5 camera	8 interesting
3 vegetables	6 stationery	9 strawberry

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46 Comparatives and superlatives

1a Add the adjectives in the box to the correct parts of the table.

b Complete the table.

short bad happy large modern hot

Spelling	Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
One syllable	small short	smaller _____	the smallest _____
Adjective + -e	safe _____	safer _____	_____ _____
Adjective + -y	_____ _____	_____ _____	the friendliest _____
Short vowel + consonant	_____ _____	_____ _____	the biggest _____
Two or more syllables	expensive _____	more expensive _____	_____ _____
Irregular forms	good _____	_____ _____	the best _____

2 Complete the sentences. Use comparatives and *than*.

1 Olav is shorter than _____ Liam. (short)

Liam is _____ Olav. (slim)

2 The train is _____ the plane. (slow)

The plane is _____ the train. (expensive)

3 Tuesday was _____ Wednesday. (hot)

Wednesday was _____ Tuesday. (cloudy)

4 The Sun Café is _____ Luna. (large)

Stars is _____ The Sun Café. (popular)

3 Write complete sentences about the pictures in exercise 2. Use superlatives.

1 Spencer / handsome man / room

Spencer is the most handsome man in the room.

2 the bus / cheap / form of transport

_____

3 Thursday's weather / bad

_____

4 Luna / popular / café / street

_____

4a Complete the conversation. Choose the correct words.

A What's *better / the best* restaurant in town?'

B I think Gino's is *better / the best*.

A No, The Lantern is *better / the best* than Gino's. Gino's is *more expensive / the most expensive* than The Lantern, too.

b Complete the conversation. Use the correct form of the adjectives in brackets.

A What's _____ (fast) way to travel in the city?'

B I think cycling is _____. (fast)

A Really? I think the underground is _____ (fast) a bike. A bike is _____ (dangerous) the underground, too.

5 Write a conversation. Use your own ideas.

A What's the nicest part of our town?

B I think _____

_____.

A No, I think _____

than _____,

but it's _____

than _____.

✓ **Now ... *practise and learn.***

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47 Reading and writing: shopping *not as ... as*

1 Read the text. Choose the correct answers.

1 Where does the man live?
a in a city
b in a village
c in a small town

2 What happened there last year?
a The supermarket closed.
b A big supermarket opened.
c The weekly market stopped.

I live in a small town. There are a lot of different shops in the town centre. There's a hardware shop, a chemist's, a newsagent's, a butcher's and a baker's. There was a greengrocer's, too, but it closed six months ago. And we've got a flower shop and a small bookshop. The bookshop sells stationery and birthday cards, too.

We've got a small supermarket in the town centre, but there aren't any clothes shops or shoe shops. We have to go into the city centre for those things.

Every Saturday there's a market in the Square. We always buy our fruit and vegetables there.

Last year a big new supermarket opened near the town, and most people do their shopping there now. We always use the local shops and the market. They're more personal and friendlier, but they aren't as cheap as the supermarket. The supermarket is more convenient, too. Parking is easier and you can buy everything in one place.

It's more difficult for the local shops now. The butcher says he's lost a lot of customers, and the small local supermarket is going to close next month. It's a pity, because a lot of people don't come into the town centre now.

2 Which of these shops has the town got? Tick ✓ them.

a clothes shop	a chemist's
a butcher's ✓	a shoe shop
a baker's	a hardware shop
a greengrocer's	a newsagent's
a bookshop	a flower shop

3 Answer the questions.

1 Which shop closed six months ago? _____
2 When is the market? _____
3 What does the man buy there? _____
4 Where is the new supermarket? _____
5 Does the man do his shopping there? _____
6 Which shop is going to close? _____

4 Find four reasons why people use the supermarket.

1 _____
2 _____
3 _____
4 _____

5 Complete the sentences. Use *not as ... as* and the words in brackets.

1 The town is smaller than the city.
The town is *not as big as* the city. (big)

2 The supermarket is cheaper than the local shops.
The supermarket is _____ the local shops. (expensive)

3 The local shops are friendlier than the supermarket.
The supermarket is _____ the local shops. (friendly)

4 Business for the butcher is harder than in the past.
Business for the butcher is _____ in the past. (easy)

5 Parking at the supermarket is more convenient than in the town centre.
Parking at the supermarket is _____ in the town centre. (difficult)

6 Answer the questions about you.

1 What shops do you usually use?
_____

2 What things do you buy there?
_____

3 Why do you use them?
_____

Now ... *practise and learn.*

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48 In a clothes shop
Review: lessons 45–48

1 What's the problem?

1 The shoes *are too small*. (small) OR
The shoes *aren't big enough*. (big)

2 The dress _____. (expensive)

3 The trousers _____. (long)

4 The shirt _____. (tight)

2 Complete the expressions.

1 What size ___is___ ___it___?
2 Have you got it in a smaller _____?
3 Is it _____ good?
4 Can I try _____ this jacket, please?
5 The _____ rooms are over there.
6 _____ is it?

3 Complete the conversation. Use the expressions in exercise 2.

Customer Excuse me. [1] _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____?
Assistant Yes. [2] _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____.
Customer Thank you.
Assistant [3] _____ _____ _____?
Customer It's too big.
Assistant [4] _____ _____ _____ _____?
Customer It's medium. [5] _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____?
Assistant Yes. Here you are. This is a small.
Customer Thanks.
Assistant [6] _____ _____ _____ _____?
Customer Yes. This one's fine, thanks. I'll take it.

4 Complete the signs.

1 B__ n__ __y a__er

2 Sa_e 50% f_

3 S_e__ __l of__ __ __

4 __u__ 1 g_t 1 __ __ee

5 T_o __or t__ pr__ce __f o___

Lessons 45–48

Choose the correct sentences.

1 a Have you been to that new furniture shop?
b Have you been to that new furniture's shop?
2 a Is there a book shop near here, please?
b Is there a bookshop near here, please?
3 a Geography is easier than Maths.
b Geography is more easy than Maths.
4 a I think January is worse month.
b I think January is the worst month.
5 a The butcher's isn't cheap than the supermarket.
b The butcher's isn't as cheap as the supermarket.
6 a It's more convenient to shop on the Internet.
b It's convenienter to shop on the Internet.
7 a Are those trousers big enough?
b Are those trousers enough big?
8 a Can I to try on these shoes, please?
b Can I try on these shoes, please?

Now ... *review your progress.*

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49 Money
pay, lend, borrow

1a Solve the anagrams of the money words.

1 queech a c h e q u e
2 ertdci drac a c__ __d__ __ c__r__
3 stone n__ __ __s
4 tricepe a r__ce__ __ __
5 nicos c__ __n __
6 NPI mubren a P__ __ n__ __b__ __
7 ganche c__ __ __g __
8 grofine crrceynu f__ __ __ __gn c__ __r__ __cy

b Label the pictures. Use the words in exercise 1a.

2 Complete the sentences. Use the expressions in the box.

pay pay for pay by

1 Where do I *pay for* these shoes, please?
2 Can I _____ the bill, please?
3 I'm sorry. You can't _____ cheque.
4 Can I _____ credit card?
5 Don't forget to _____ the telephone bill today.
6 That magazine isn't free. You have to _____ it.
7 Did you _____ lunch?
8 You can _____ cash, cheque or card.

3 Choose the correct words.

1 **A** I haven't got any money. Can I *lend / borrow* £10, please?
B I'm not going to *lend / borrow* you any more money! You *lent / borrowed* £20 last week and you haven't paid it back yet.

2 **A** Do you want to pay by *credit card / coins*?
B Yes, please.
A OK. Can you put in your *salary / PIN number*, please, and press OK.
B There you are.
A Thank you. Here's your card and your *note / receipt*.

3 **A** That's 60 cents, please.
B I'm sorry I've only got a €20 *cheque / note*. I used all my *coins / receipts* in the parking machine.
A That's OK. Here you are. That's €19.40 *exchange / change*.

4 Complete the instructions. Use the verbs in the box.

take insert remove enter wait for

Please *insert* your card. >
< Please _____ your PIN number.
Please _____ your card >
and _____ your cash.
< Please _____ your cash.

5 Change the words in bold to make the sentences true for you.

I **don't like** saving money.
_____
I usually pay for things **in cash**.
_____
I **never** keep receipts.
_____
I **never** lend people money.
_____
I **hate** borrowing things from people.
_____
I **never** use cash machines.
_____

✓ **Now ... *practise and learn.***

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50 Future with *will*

1 Complete the table.

Future with *will*		
Statements		
I He You They	'll (will) _____ (will not)	be here tomorrow. go shopping.
Question	**Short answers**	
_____ _____ pay for the meal?	Yes, they _____. No, they _____.	

2a Complete the sentences. Use *will* / *'ll* or *won't* and the verbs in brackets.

1 She'll phone _____ you before she leaves. (phone)
2 It _____ tomorrow. (not / rain)
3 He _____ to the bank after work. (go)
4 I _____ at work next week. (not / be)
5 The meeting _____ late today. (finish)
6 They _____ to the party. (not / drive)

b Write questions and short answers for the sentences.

1 A Will she phone you before she leaves? _____
B Yes, she will. _____
2 A _____
B _____
3 A _____
B _____
4 A _____ you _____
B _____
5 A _____
B _____
6 A _____
B _____

3a Complete the questionnaire with your opinions.

What will life be like in the year 2100?

1 Will people use coins and notes? ☐ Yes ☐ No
2 Will people have cars? ☐ Yes ☐ No
3 Will we have illnesses and diseases? ☐ Yes ☐ No
4 Will buildings be very different? ☐ Yes ☐ No
5 Will people travel by plane? ☐ Yes ☐ No
6 Will people read books? ☐ Yes ☐ No
7 Will everyone live for 100 years? ☐ Yes ☐ No
8 Will people eat different food? ☐ Yes ☐ No

b Write complete sentences.

1 People will use coins and notes. _____ OR
People won't use coins and notes. _____
2 _____
3 _____
4 _____
5 _____
6 _____
7 _____
8 _____

4 Complete some predictions about your life next week. Use the cues. Will these things happen?

1 I'll be on holiday. OR I won't be on holiday.
(be on holiday)
2 _____
(we / have an English test)
3 _____
(buy a lottery ticket)
4 _____
(it / rain)
5 _____
(spend time with my friends)
6 _____
(have a day off)

✓ **Now ... *practise and learn.***

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51 Reading and writing: predictions Pronunciation: sentence stress

1 Match the opinions to sentences a–e below.

1 I think the world will be a more dangerous place in the future. Sooner or later we won't have any oil. d

2 In the future I think people will live longer. They'll be healthier and a lot of today's diseases will disappear. ___

3 I don't think we'll have shops in the future, so our city centres will look very different. ___

4 I think people will work from home in the future. They'll use the Internet and videophones to communicate with work colleagues. ___

5 I think that we'll lose a lot of animals in the future, because people will destroy the forests. ___

a Transport will be a lot better, because people won't travel to work every day.
b Most people will live for over a hundred years.
c In the next century we'll only see elephants and tigers in zoos.
d Then there will be wars between countries.
e People will do all their shopping on the Internet.

2 What do the people say about these things? Complete the sentences.

1 There will be ___wars___ about oil.
2 People will live longer, because some _____ will disappear.
3 There won't be any _____ in our city centres.
4 People won't _____ to work.
5 Tigers will lose their homes in the _____.

3a Choose the correct words.

I think that the world *will/won't* be a better place.
I don't think that the world *will/won't* be a better pla

b These sentences disagree with the opinions in exercise 1. Rewrite them using *I don't think*.

1 There won't be wars about oil.
I don't think there will be wars about oil.
2 People won't live longer.
I don't think ...
3 We won't do our shopping on the Internet.
_____
4 We won't work from home.
_____
5 The world won't lose a lot of animals.
_____

4 Give your opinions. Use the cues and *I think* or *I don't think*.

1 people / live for 100 years
I think people will live for 100 years. OR
I don't think people will live for 100 years.
2 people / travel to work every day
_____
3 the world / lose a lot of animals
_____
4 there / be wars
_____
5 shops / disappear from cities
_____

Now ... *practise and lea*

5 Pronunciation Mark the syllables with the stress. There are two in each sentence.

1 I'll see you tomorrow.
2 We'll phone this evening.
3 I'll send you an email.
4 I'll do it today.
5 We'll miss the meeting.

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52 Money problems
Review: lessons 49–52

1a Read the summary. Underline the twelve mistakes.

Cindy receives an email from Sarah. She wants to continue at school. Cindy tells Russell that they can't afford it, because business is very good. A big company wants to open a supermarket in Peter's old offices, too. Ryan wants to sell the car, but Cindy doesn't think anyone will buy it because it's losing petrol. Russell says that maybe Lucy will buy it for her advertising agency.

Ryan says that the property company won't lend them any money, but they've had an offer from Peter. Cindy wants to sell the café because it's also their home, but they decide to give The Coffee Shop to Anna.

1b Write the summary correctly.

Cindy receives an email from Melanie. _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

2 Match the halves of the expressions.

1 It isn't a c	a broke.
2 We can't ___	b money.
3 How much ___	c bad price.
4 We're ___	d very good.
5 Business isn't ___	e afford it.
6 It's losing ___	f will that cost?

3 Complete the conversations. Use the expressions from exercise 2.

1 **A** We need new computers for the office.

B I'm sorry, but we [1] can't afford it.

A I know that business [2] _____ _____ _____, but we need the computers.

B Yes, I know, but we're [3] _____.

A Can't we get a loan from the bank?

B No, they won't lend any money to the company, because it [4] _____ _____ _____.

2 **A** I think we need a new TV.

B How [1] _____ _____ _____ _____?

A I've seen a good one for €1,500.

B We [2] _____ _____ _____.

A Why not? It [3] _____ _____ _____ _____.

B Well, business [4] _____ _____ _____, and we're [5] _____!

Lessons 49–52

Choose the correct sentences.

1 a I'd like to pay for these tickets, please.
  b I'd like to pay these tickets, please.
2 a I'm sorry, I can't borrow you any money.
  b I'm sorry, I can't lend you any money.
3 a 'Will we use credit cards in the future?' 'Yes, we will.'
  b 'Will we use credit cards in the future?' 'Yes, will use.'
4 a The plane won't to arrive at six o'clock.
  b The plane won't arrive at six o'clock.
5 a Will the world be a safer place in the future?
  b Is the world a safer place in the future?
6 a I don't think people will use cash in the future.
  b I think people won't use cash in the future.
7 a How much that will cost?
  b How much will that cost?
8 a We need a holiday, but we can't afford.
  b We need a holiday, but we can't afford it.

☑ **Now ...** ***review your progress.***

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53 Activities Likes and dislikes

1 Write the correct words.

1 nubagtshin
s u n b a th i n g
2 ontumnia libnimcg
m___ ___ ___ t ___ ___ ___ c ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ng
3 gnapinti
p ___ ___ ___ t ___ ___ g
4 eisnhsigtge
s ___ gh ___ ___ ee ___ ___ ___
5 bacsu-vindig
___ cu ___ ___ - d ___ v ___ ___ ___
6 trawe-gisnik
w ___ ___ ___ ___ - ___ k ___ ___ ___ g
7 gletolcinc ghints
___ ___ ll ___ c ___ ___ ___ ___ th ___ ___ ___ s
8 lagenxir
___ ___ ___ ___ x ___ ___ g

2a Complete the table. Use the activities in the box.

jogging	judo	basketball	karate	volleyball
football	sailing	golf	yoga	DIY
aerobics	skating	tennis	clubbing	canoeing
ice hockey	diving			

play + ball games	*do* + sports / hobbies	*go* + -ing
basketball	judo	jogging

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

1 I ___go___ swimming every week.
2 We love ___playing___ golf.
3 I like _____ skiing.
4 She _____ yoga every day.
5 We usually _____ sailing at the weekend.
6 Do you like _____ DIY?
7 We often _____ tennis on holiday.
8 I don't like _____ clubbing.

3a Look at the table. Label the activities.

activity	likes	doesn't mind	doesn't like	hasn't tried
1	Dora		Jack	
2		Jack		Dora
3		Dora	Jack	
4	Dora			Jack
5	Jack		Dora	

b Write a sentence for each activity.

1 Dora likes swimming, but Jack doesn't like it.
2 Jack ...
3 _____
4 _____
5 _____

4 Now write sentences for you about the activities in 3.

1 I ...
2 _____
3 _____
4 _____
5 _____

5 Choose different activities. Complete the sentences for you.

I like _____ and I also like _____. I don't mind _____, but I really don't like _____. I haven't tried _____, but I don't think I'd like to try it. However, I'd like to try _____.

✓ **Now ...** ***practise and learn***

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54 First conditional Pronunciation: /ɑ/ and /əʊ/

1 Complete the table. Write the verb forms in the correct places.

Present simple Future with *will*

if clause + comma (,)	main clause
_____	_____
If it **rains** tomorrow,	we **won't go** out.
main clause	***if* clause**
_____	_____
We'll **stay** at home	**if** it **rains** tomorrow.

2 Choose the correct words.

1 If it's / *will be* sunny tomorrow, we *go / will go* for a walk.
2 I *stay / will stay* with friends if I *go / will go* to the USA.
3 What *will / do* you do if you *don't / won't* see Sam?
4 She *misses / 'll miss* the train if she *won't / doesn't* leave now.
5 If you *don't / won't* get up, you're / *will be* late for work.

3 Complete the sentences. Use the first conditional.

1 If we ___go___ to Australia in June, we'll ___need___ some warm clothes. (go, need)
2 You _____ if you _____ that horror film. (not sleep, watch)
3 If it _____ tomorrow, we _____ to the cinema. (rain, go)
4 If he _____ in bed today, he _____ better tomorrow. (stay, feel)
5 I _____ weight if I _____ my diet. (not lose, stop)
6 If she _____ too hard, she _____ any time with her friends. (work, not have)

4 Complete the sentences. Use *if* or *when*.

1 You'll get a good job ___if___ you work hard.
2 ___When___ we arrive, we'll get a taxi.
3 _____ the meeting finishes early, I'll get the 5.30 train.
4 We'll go for a meal _____ we leave the cinema.
5 They'll miss the train _____ the traffic's bad.
6 _____ you drive fast, you'll have an accident.

5a Read the questionnaire. Tick ✓ the best answer for you. If you choose d, write the name of the activity.

1 If you have some free time this evening, will you … ?
a go to the gym c watch TV
b phone a friend d other: _____

2 When you have your next holiday, will you … ?
a visit a new country c stay at home
b go to the same place d other: _____

3 If the weather is bad this weekend, will you … ?
a read a book c visit a friend
b do some DIY d other: _____

4 When you finish this exercise, will you … ?
a do the next exercise c cook dinner
b watch TV d other: _____

b Write complete sentences. Use your answers from the questionnaire.

1 If _____,
_____.
2 When _____,
_____.
3 _____
if _____.
4 _____
when _____.

✓ **Now … *practise and learn.***

6 Pronunciation Complete the table. Use the words in the box.

on hello holiday long phone
go hotel tropical cold hot

/əʊ/ *won't*	/ɒ/ *want*
___hello___	___on___
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

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55 Reading and writing: activity holidays
Future time clauses

1 Read the text and answer the questions.

1 The holiday is in
a China. b the USA.

2 The main activity is:
a horse riding. b watching cowboy films.

Have you ever wanted to be a cowboy? Then we've got the perfect holiday for you! You'll fly to Phoenix, Arizona, in the USA. The next day you'll drive to the Four Horseshoes ranch. After you arrive, you'll stay at the ranch for three days. You'll learn how to ride and look after a horse. When you're confident with your horse, it will be time to ride into the beautiful deserts of The Wild West.

You'll travel with a group of people and two guides from the ranch. Every day you'll ride for two hours in the morning and two hours in the afternoon. At the end of the day, the guides will cook the evening meal while you put up your tent. Then, after you eat a real cowboy dinner around the fire, you'll sleep in your tent under the stars.

If you stay for a few extra days at the end of the holiday, you'll also have the chance to visit the bright lights of Las Vegas.

2 Read the text again. Are the statements true (T) or false (F)?

1 T You'll spend three days at the Four Horseshoes ranch.
2 ___ You'll learn how to ride before you fly to the USA.
3 ___ You'll ride into the desert with a group of people.
4 ___ There will be three guides with the group.
5 ___ You'll ride for four hours each day.
6 ___ You'll eat in restaurants.
7 ___ You'll sleep in a tent.
8 ___ Everyone on the holiday will visit Las Vegas.

3 Look at the activities on another holiday and complete the sentences.

Painting School weekend in France – timetable of activities

Arrival and tour of Giverny	Friday 4 p.m.
Dinner with film about Monet	Friday 8 p.m.
Painting classes	Sat, Sun, Mon, 9 a.m.–10 a.m.
Your own painting project – with help from a teacher	Sat, Sun 11a.m.–5 p.m.
Free time	Sat, Sun evening
Sunday dinner and art show	Sun 7 p.m.
Depart	Mon 11 a.m.
Optional visit – Monet's garden	Mon 1 p.m.

1 When / you arrive / you have / tour of Giverny.
When you arrive, you'll have a tour of Giverny.

2 you see / a film about the artist, Monet, / while / you have dinner
_____

3 all students / have classes / before / they start painting
_____

4 while / you paint / you have help / from a teacher
_____

5 after / you finish painting / you have / free time
_____

6 there be / art show / while / you have dinner / on Sunday
_____

4 Complete the text about the holiday.

If you like [1] *painting*, you'll love this holiday in [2] _____. You'll learn how to [3] _____ in the beautiful French countryside. While you are at the school, you'll have [4] _____ every day from 9 to 10 a.m. You'll also have your own [5] _____ with help from [6] _____. At the end of the weekend, there will be an [7] _____, with work from all of the students. If you like, you can stay an extra three hours on Monday, and visit [8] _____ in Giverny.

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56 Booking a hotel room
Review: lessons 53–56

1 Put the words in the correct order to make the receptionist's questions. Use the correct punctuation.

1 for when
When for? _____

2 many how nights
_____

3 guests will how there be many
_____

4 a you double would a twin like room or
_____

5 it name please is what
_____

2 Now match the questions to the caller's answers.

__ a Two – myself and my wife.
__ b It's Mr and Mrs Yamamoto.
__ c Two nights, please.
__ d A twin room, please
__ e For 27 May, please.

3 Complete what the caller says. Use the words in the box.

view	email	does	like
room	reservation	confirm	include

1 I'd ___like___ to make a _____, please.
2 We'd like a _____ with a sea _____, please.
3 _____ that _____ breakfast?
4 I'll _____ the reservation by _____.

3 Complete the conversation. Use expressions from exercises 1 and 2.

Receptionist Good morning. The Royal Hotel.
Caller Oh, hello. I'd [1]_____ _____ _____ a _____, _____.
Receptionist Certainly, sir. [2]_____ _____?
Caller For 27 May, please.
Receptionist [3]_____ _____ _____?
Caller Two nights, please.
Receptionist How [4]_____ _____ will _____ _____?
Caller Two – myself and my wife.
Receptionist Fine. That will be €80 per night.
Caller [5]_____ that _____ _____?
Receptionist Yes, it does. What [6]_____ is _____, please?
Caller It's Mr and Mrs Yamamoto.

4 Complete the email from the hotel. Use information from exercise 3.

To: yamamoto@bookworld.com
From:
Subject: Confirmation of Royal Hotel reservation

Dear Mr and Mrs Yamamoto
This is to confirm your reservation at our hotel for _____ for _____ nights. The reservation is for _____ people. The price will be _____ per night, including _____.
We look forward to seeing you in May.
Yours sincerely
Manolo Diaz

Lessons 53–56

Choose the correct sentences.

1 a They like going to the gym.
b They like go to the gym.
2 a I've never tried the canoeing.
b I've never tried canoeing.
3 a Do you play karate?
b Do you do karate?
4 a If you'll buy it now, it'll be cheaper.
b If you buy it now, it'll be cheaper.
5 a He'll phone when he arrives.
b He'll phone if he arrives.
6 a Before Eva leaves, I'll send those emails.
b Before Eva will leave, I'll send those emails.
7 a Does that include breakfast?
b Is include breakfast?
8 a How many guests there are?
b How many guests will there be?

✓ **Now ...** ***review your progress.***

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57 In the office

1 Label the pictures. Use the words in the boxes.

1 a notebook a desk a printer a waste bin
a computer a photo some disks

2 a photocopier a cupboard a shelf
a briefcase a filing cabinet

2 Complete the table. Use the words in the box.

to a meeting	a day off	the photocopier
an email	a break	some filing
a phone call	the computer	some photocopying
an appointment	a letter	on the Internet

Office activities			
use	*the photocopier*	*have*	
go		*send*	
do		*make*	

3 Read the dialogue. Underline the activities in exercise 2 that Shania talks about.

Roger Hi. How was your day?

Shania It was OK. When I got to work I made a few phone calls and did some photocopying. Then I went to a meeting at 10.15. I had a break at 11 and then I went on the Internet to book a hotel and some train tickets.

Roger So you had a busy morning.

Shania Yes, but it was OK in the afternoon. The boss was away. I sent some emails and did some filing.

Roger Well, you look very relaxed.

Shania Ah well, that's because I'm having a day off tomorrow!

4 How often do you do the tasks in exercise 3? Use the words in brackets and the expressions in the box.

0 = never
1 = once a day
2 = twice a day
3 = three times a day
3+ = more than three times a day
6+ = all the time

1 *I make a phone call more than three times a day.*

1 _____
(a phone call)

2 _____
(the Internet)

3 _____
(a break)

4 _____
(some filing)

5 _____
(an email)

✓ Now ... *practise and learn.*

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58 Obligation

1a Complete the table. Use *must* or *mustn't*.

must / mustn't	
You _____ drive the car. It isn't working properly. He _____ cross the road. The light is red.	Don't do it. It isn't allowed.
I _____ photocopy these letters. We need them for the meeting. She _____ go to the bank. She hasn't got any money.	Do it. It's necessary.

b Complete the sentences. Use *must* or *mustn't*.

1 I'm very tired. I _must_ go to bed now.
2 You _____ write personal emails to friends at work.
3 Police officers _____ wear a uniform for work.
4 You _____ smoke here. There's a *No Smoking* sign.
5 We _____ forget to pay these bills.
6 You _____ switch off mobile phones in the cinema.

2 Choose the correct words.

1 I *have / has* to post these letters.
2 She *don't / doesn't* have to do the photocopying.
3 He *have / has* to work at the weekend.
4 We *have / haven't* to wear a uniform.
5 You *don't have / haven't* to leave at 2.30.
6 Fred doesn't *have / has* to go to the hospital.
7 I *don't / doesn't* have to get up early.
8 Mirka *don't has / doesn't have* to write lots of emails.

3 Write the correct form of *have to*.

1 Akio _doesn't have to_ work tomorrow. He's having a day off.
2 We _____ go to the meeting. It's important.
3 Kate _____ leave early for work. The traffic is bad in the morning.
4 I _____ buy a present for my son's birthday. He wants money.
5 Pasha _____ see the dentist. Her toothache's gone.
6 Hari _____ go to the shops. He hasn't got anything to eat.
7 We _____ get more milk. There's a lot in the fridge.
8 You _____ pay for the coffee. It isn't free.

4 Look at the pictures. Complete the sentences with *must, mustn't* or *don't / doesn't have to*.

1 You _must_ turn your music down. It's too loud.

2 We _____ swim here. It isn't safe.

3 I _____ take an umbrella. It isn't going to rain.

4 You _____ drive on the left in Britain.

5 Ela works at home. She _____ travel to work.

6 You _____ park here. Look at the sign.

5 Write about obligations at work, school, or home. Think about these things:

- clothes
- food and drink
- hours
- smoking and drinking
- noise
- household jobs

At _____ I have to _____
and _____, but I don't have to
_____ or _____.
Today, I must _____, but I
don't have to _____.
I mustn't _____ or
_____ at home / work.

Now ... *practise and learn.*

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59 Reading and writing: a journey to work
Time expressions

1 Read the text. How does the man get to work?

My name's László. I live near Budapest in Hungary. I drive to work, because I need my car for my job. I'm a salesman – I sell books, and I visit schools, universities, and bookshops. My office is in the city centre, but I live in a village outside the city. My journey from home to the office normally takes about an hour, but it sometimes takes a couple of hours, if the traffic is very bad. I don't mind the long journey, because I'm learning French, so I listen to French language CDs in my car, and I practise. At the moment they're repairing a bridge on the motorway and the traffic is very bad. I have to leave home half an hour earlier. My French is getting a lot better! Friday evening is the slowest time, because a lot of people leave the city for the weekend. It's difficult to park in the city centre, too. Sometimes I can't park near my office, and that's a problem. I usually have to carry a lot of books, and books are very heavy. I think the company will probably find a new office in the suburbs next year. It will be a lot easier.

2 Answer the questions.

1 Where is László's office?

_____

2 Where is his home?

_____

3 How long does his journey to work normally take?

_____

4 How does he feel about the long journey?

_____

5 Why does he have to leave home earlier at the moment?

_____

6 Why is Friday the worst time?

_____

7 Why is it a problem when he can't park near his office?

_____

8 What will his company probably do next year?

_____

3 Write the time expressions in the box under the correct pictures.

two and a half hours	an hour and a half
two hours	half an hour
an hour and a quarter	twenty minutes

1 half an hour

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____

5 _____

6 _____

4 Complete the summary of László's journey to work.

László lives near Budapest. He lives [1] in a village, but his office is [2] _____. He's a [3] _____. He [4] _____ to work, because he [5] _____. He visits [6] _____. His journey normally takes [7] _____, but at the moment it takes longer, because [8] _____ on the motorway. However, he [9] _____ the long journey to work, because it gives him time to [10] _____. When he gets to the city centre, [11] _____ is often a problem. Sometimes he can't [12] _____ and he has to [13] _____ from his car to his office.

5 Write about your journey to work/school. Use the summary in exercise 4 to help you.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Now ... *practise and learn.*

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60 Greeting a visitor
Review: lessons 57–60

1 Match the sentence halves.

1 Sarah comes to c
2 She's on her way __
3 She brings some coffee __
4 Jordan's checking a laptop __
5 They see an email __
6 Jordan says they __
7 Jordan and Sarah read the __
8 Sarah phones Peter __

a mustn't open emails.
b from Starlight Properties.
c Jordan's workshop.
d and says he must come to the workshop.
e email from Anna.
f about The Coffee Shop.
g to the university.
h and doughnuts for Jordan.

2 Put the words of the expressions in the correct order. Use the correct punctuation.

1 in on come
Come on in.
2 get coffee me you cup let a of
_____
3 see nice to it's you
_____
4 a seat take
_____
5 surprise is this a
_____

3 Complete the conversations. Use the expressions in exercise 2 to help you.

1 **A** Hello.
B Hi. [1] This is a surprise!
A Yes, I'm early for an appointment. It's near here.
B Well, it's [2] _____ to _____ you. Take [3] _____.
A Thanks.
B [4] _____ me _____ tea.
A No, thanks. I'm on my way to the dentist's and I've cleaned my teeth.

2 **A** Hello. Are you busy?
B Hi there. No, it's OK. [1] _____ in. [2] _____ seat.
A Thanks.
B [3] _____ coffee.
A Thanks, that would be great.
B Well, this [4] _____. Are you here for a meeting?
A Yes, I am.

Lessons 57–60

Choose the correct sentences.

1 a I'm going to make some photocopying.
b I'm going to do some photocopying.
2 a I'm tired. Why don't we have a break?
b I'm tired. Why don't we go a break?
3 a We must leave now. We're late.
b We must to leave now. We're late.
4 a The museum's free. You don't have to pay.
b The museum's free. You mustn't pay.
5 a He no has to go to work today.
b He doesn't have to go to work today.
6 a How long does the journey take?
b How long does it take the journey?
7 a Come in on. It's nice to see you.
b Come on in. It's nice to see you.
8 a Let me get you a cup of tea.
b Let me to get you a cup of tea.

Now ... *review your progress.*

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61 In the home
Subject / object questions

1 What are these things?

1 You dry your hair with this. a hairdryer
2 You use this if you don't want a beard. _____
3 You wash clothes in this. _____
4 These two things make a room colder.
_____ and _____
5 You boil water in this. _____
6 You cook slices of bread in this. _____
7 This does the washing up for you. _____
8 This cooks food very quickly. _____
9 If the room is cold, you'll need this. _____
10 You put this in a lamp. _____

2 Complete the conversations. Use the verbs in the box.

lay take out make do (x3) cook tidy clean

1 **A** Can you [1] cook the dinner while I [2]_____ the ironing?
B Sure. I'll [3]_____ the table, too, but I have to go out after dinner.
A That's OK. I'll [4]_____ the washing-up.

2 **A** OK, today I have to [1]_____ the shopping, [2]_____ the kitchen floor, and [3]_____ the beds. What about you?
A It's a nice day, so I'm going to [4]_____ the garden.
B Can you [5]_____ the rubbish when you go out?
A Sure.

3a Complete the table. Use *subject* and *object*.

Object question
The question is about the _____ of the verb. We use *do / does* to make the question, and the word order is different from a positive statement.
What does Mike clean? He cleans the car. NOT ~~What Mike cleans?~~
Subject question
The question is about the _____ of the verb. The word order is the same as a positive statement.
Who cleans the clothes? Sarah cleans the clothes. NOT ~~Who does clean the clothes?~~

b Which are subject questions? Tick ✓ them.

1 When do they do the housework?
2 Who makes the breakfast? ✓
3 Who pays the bills?
4 What do you normally cook for dinner?
5 Who do you like?
6 Who loves chocolate?

4 Choose the correct words.

1 Who *do / does* the ironing?
2 Do you *prepare / prepares* the meals?
3 Who *make / makes* the beds?
4 Do you *take / takes* out rubbish?
5 Who *does lay / lays* the table?
6 Who *tidy / tidies* the rooms?
7 Who *does clean / cleans* the house?
8 What meals *do you cook / you cook*?

5a Use the cues. Make questions.

1 Who / cook the dinner
Who cooks the dinner?
2 you / make your bed
Do you make your bed?
3 you / do the washing-up
_____
4 Who / clean the car
_____
5 you / do the shopping
_____
6 Who / take out the rubbish
_____

b Now write your own answers to the questions.

1 I cook the dinner. OR My wife / husband cooks the dinner.
_____
2 _____
3 _____
4 _____
5 _____
6 _____

✓ **Now ... *practise and learn.***

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62 Modal verbs: *should / shouldn't*

1 Complete the table. Use *should* or *shouldn't*.

should / shouldn't
A I'm feeling very tired.
B You [1] _____ work late. = Don't work late. It's a bad idea.
OR
B You [2] _____ go to bed. = Go to bed. It's a good idea.

2 Look at the pictures. Complete the advice with *should* or *shouldn't*.

1 You ___should___ go home.

2 She _____ phone the police.

3 We _____ put a lot of salt on our food. It's unhealthy.

4 You _____ buy it. It doesn't look very good.

5 They _____ do some exercise.

6 She _____ leave her bag in the car.

3 Give the people some advice. Use the expressions in the box.

work so late	go shopping every weekend
use sunscreen	go to the doctor's
get a better job	stay in the sun all day
relax more	smoke

1 **A** I've got a very bad cough.
B You should ___go to the doctor's___, and you shouldn't ___smoke___.

2 **A** My back's sunburnt.
B You shouldn't _____, and you should _____.

3 **A** I'm really tired.
B You shouldn't _____. You should _____.

4 **A** I haven't got any money.
B You should _____. You shouldn't _____.

4 Complete the warnings. Use the words in the box.

hot mind slippery touch

1 _____ your head.
2 Do not _____.
3 Caution! Floor may be _____.
4 Warning! Very _____ water.

5 Your friend wants to lose weight quickly. Write four pieces of advice.

You should _____
_____.
You shouldn't _____
_____.
You should _____
_____.
You shouldn't _____
_____.

Now ... *practise and learn.*

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63 Reading and writing: jobs in the home Expressing opinions

1 Read the text. Which person in the pictures is Mel?

My name's Mel. When I was growing up, things were very clear. My father went to work and earned the money, and my mother stayed at home.
My mother goes out to work now, but she still does all the housework, too. My father does some jobs at home. He looks after the garden, he washes the car every weekend and he repairs things in the house, too. However, he never does any housework. My mother cooks all the meals, cleans the house, does the shopping, the washing, and the ironing. She pays the bills, too.
My wife, Alicia, thinks that my father should help in the house now, but my mother doesn't agree. 'I don't want him in the kitchen,' she says. 'I prefer to do things myself.'
It's different in our house. Alicia and I both go out to work, so we share the housework. I usually cook all the meals. I also do the washing-up. (Well, actually I put things in the dishwasher!) I take out the rubbish, too. Alicia can cook very well, but she doesn't like doing it. She does the washing and the ironing. We don't clean the house. A cleaner comes every week.
At the moment we haven't got any children, but Alicia's expecting a baby now. She wants to go back to work after the baby is born, but in my opinion she should stay at home and look after the baby. She doesn't think so. She says that I should stay at home, because her salary is higher and we'll need the money. Life was a lot simpler when I was a child!

2 Are the statements true (T) or false (F)?

1 F Mel's mother went out to work when he was a child.
2 __ She's got a job now.
3 __ Mel's father helps with the housework.
4 __ Mel is married.
5 __ Alicia doesn't go out to work.
6 __ She can't cook very well.
7 __ Mel and Alicia have got two children.
8 __ Alicia wants to stay at home with her new baby.

3 What jobs does each person do at home? Complete the table.

Mel's father	looks after the garden, _____, _____
Mel's mother	cooks the meals, _____, _____, _____, _____, _____, _____
Mel	_____, _____, _____, _____
Alicia	_____, _____,

4 Who expresses the opinions? Write the names.

1 Alicia — In my opinion, Mel's father should help with the housework now.
2 _____ — I don't do any housework, but I look after the garden and the car.
3 _____ — I don't want my husband in the kitchen.
4 _____ — Alicia should stay at home, like my mother did.
5 _____ — My salary's better, so Mel should stay at home.

5 Who do you think is right? Give your reasons.

I think Mel / Alicia is right, because ...
_____
_____
_____
_____

✓ **Now ... *practise and learn.***

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64 Describing faults
Review: lessons 61–64

1 What's wrong? Complete the sentences.

1 It's ___damaged___. 2 It's _____.

3 It's _____. 4 It's got _____ in it.

5 It's _____. 6 It isn't _____.

2 Complete the expressions. Use the words in the box.

have a refund	I bought	the receipt
working	exchange	sorry about that

1 ___I bought___ this toaster yesterday.
2 It isn't _____.
3 I'm _____.
4 Would you like to _____ it?
5 Can I _____, please?
6 Have you got _____?

3 Complete the conversation.

Customer I [1]_____ _____ frying pan yesterday, but [2]_____ scratched.
Assistant I'm [3]_____ _____ that. [4]_____ you like [5]_____ _____ it?
Customer Yes, [6]_____.
Assistant Have [7]_____ _____ _____ receipt?
Customer Yes. Here you [8]_____.
Assistant Thank you.

4 Write a new conversation. Use the cues.

kettle / last week / leaking / refund

Customer I bought _____ _____ _____ _____, but it _____ _____.
Assistant I'm _____ about _____. Would _____ like _____ _____ it?
Customer No, can _____ have _____ _____, please?
Assistant Yes, of course. Have _____ got _____ _____?
Customer Yes. _____ _____ are.
Assistant _____ _____.

Now ... *practise and learn.*

5 Pronunciation How many syllables? Write the number in the brackets.

1 don't (1)
2 wasn't (2)
3 won't (__)
4 aren't (__)
5 can't (__)
6 shouldn't (__)
7 weren't (__)
8 haven't (__)
9 doesn't (__)
10 mustn't (__)

Lessons 61–64

Choose the correct sentences.

1 a We've got a new wash machine.
b We've got a new washing machine.
2 a I never do the ironing.
b I never make the ironing.
3 a You should to be careful with electricity.
b You should be careful with electricity.
4 a He no should touch that. It's hot.
b He shouldn't touch that. It's hot.
5 a 'This film's good.' 'I agree.'
b 'This film's good.' 'I'm agree.'
6 a 'Everyone can cook.' 'I don't think so.'
b 'Everyone can cook.' 'I don't think.'
7 a This new shaver isn't work.
b This new shaver isn't working.
8 a Would you like to exchange it?
b Do you like to exchange it?

Now ... *review your progress.*

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65 Materials Word building

1 Find twelve materials in the word puzzle.

C	O	P	T	A	R	G	O	L	D	X
P	A	B	F	S	H	D	N	T	O	R
L	L	R	H	T	J	Y	P	M	L	U
A	E	S	D	T	C	W	O	O	D	B
S	A	I	I	B	P	H	I	S	P	B
T	T	L	Y	S	O	R	S	H	C	E
I	H	V	M	E	T	A	L	F	O	R
C	E	E	R	P	L	W	R	P	T	C
O	R	R	S	G	L	G	Z	D	T	A
O	L	K	U	R	W	O	O	L	O	T
K	P	A	P	E	R	B	A	G	N	R

2a Complete the sentences. Use *is* or *are*.

1 These cups ___are___ made of paper.
2 That dress _____ made of cotton.
3 Table tennis balls _____ made of plastic.
4 Tyres _____ made of rubber.
5 Keys _____ made of metal.
6 A window _____ made of glass.

b What are the things usually made of? Complete the sentences.

1 A jumper ___is made of wool___.
2 Shoes _____.
3 A shoebox _____.
4 Coins _____.
5 Wine bottles _____.
6 A pen _____.
7 Banknotes _____.
8 A T-shirt _____.

3 Pronunciation Mark the syllables with the stress.

1 They're made of gold.
2 It's made of leather.
3 It's made of cotton.
4 They're made of metal.
5 They're made of wool.
6 It's made of plastic.

4 Look at the pictures and the cues. Complete the sentences.

cotton

glass

1 This is ___a cotton shirt___.
2 These are _____.

leather

gold

3 This is _____.
4 These are _____.

wood

plastic

5 This is _____.
6 These are _____.

wool

paper

7 These are _____.
8 This is _____.

5 Read the text and then write a paragraph about you. Replace the words and phrases in bold.

I'm wearing **a woollen suit** with **a cotton shirt** and **leather shoes**. My **watch** is made of **silver** and my **ring** is made of **gold**. In my pockets I've got **some keys and a mobile phone**. The **keys** are made of **metal** and the **phone** is made of **plastic**. I've got some **shopping** in a **paper bag**.

___I'm wearing ...___
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

Now ... *practise and learn.*

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66 Passives

1 Complete the table. Write the verb forms in the correct places.

are washed is taken out

Present simple passive				
	Subject	Form of *to be*	Past participle	
Singular	The office	is	tidied	every day.
	The rubbish	_____	_____	
Plural	The desks	are	cleaned	
	Cups and glasses	_____	_____	

2 A lot of jobs are done at home every day. Complete the sentences. Use *is* or *are*.

1 The beds ___are___ made.
2 The dinner ___is___ cooked.
3 Clothes _____ washed.
4 Plates _____ put in the dishwasher.
5 The shopping _____ done.
6 The children _____ taken to school.
7 The kitchen _____ tidied.
8 The floor _____ vacuumed.

3 Complete the sentences. Put the verbs into the present simple passive.

1 TVs ___are produced___. (produce)
2 They _____ in cardboard boxes. (pack)
3 The TVs _____ to shops. (deliver)
4 A TV _____ from its box. (remove)
5 The box _____ to a recycling centre. (take)
6 All the old boxes _____. (collect)
7 They _____ into new cardboard. (make)
8 The new cardboard _____ to make new boxes. (use)

4a Complete the table. Use the words in the box.

cleaned was were tidied

Past simple passive				
	Subject	Form of *to be*	Past participle	
Singular	The office	is	tidied	every day.
	The office	_____	_____	yesterday.
Plural	The desks	are	cleaned	every day.
	The desks	_____	_____	yesterday.

b What jobs were done at home yesterday? Write the sentences from exercise 2 in the past simple.

1 ___The beds were made.___
2 ___The dinner was cooked.___
3 _____
4 _____
5 _____
6 _____
7 _____
8 _____

5 Write about some of your things. Use the past simple passive.

___My mobile was bought at ...___ (name of the shop)

My mobile _____
_____. (buy)

Our car _____
_____. (produce)

My shoes _____
_____. (make)

My English books _____
_____. (print)

Our house/flat _____
_____. (build)

✓ **Now ...** ***practise and learn.***

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67 Reading: a new year festival

One of the oldest festivals in the world is celebrated in some countries in Asia, like Iran and Afghanistan. The festival is nearly 4,000 years old and it's called *Nowruz* or *Norooz*.

Nowruz is celebrated in March to welcome the New Year. It lasts for thirteen days. On the first day, fires are lit and people jump over them to bring good luck in the New Year.

In every home a special table is prepared. The festival table is called the *haft sin* (*haft* = seven, *sin* = the letter 's'). Seven things are put on the table to celebrate *Nowruz*. The name of each thing must begin with the letter 's', like *seeb* – an apple. People put flowers, fruit, coins, candles, mirrors, and even goldfish on their table.

There's a lot of eating and dancing during *Nowruz*. On the last day of the festival it's bad luck to stay inside your house, so everyone eats outside. A lot of people leave the cities and go to the country for a picnic.

1 Read the text. Choose the correct words.

1 The name of the festival is *Nowruz / Haft Sin*.
2 It's celebrated in *Asia / Australia*.
3 The festival is to *say thank you for fire / welcome the New Year*.
4 The festival table has *seven / thirteen* things on it.
5 On the thirteenth day of *Nowruz*, it's *good / bad* luck to have a picnic outside.

2 Answer the questions.

1 How old is the festival?

_____

2 When is it celebrated?

_____

3 How long does it last?

_____

4 What do people jump over on the first day?

_____

5 What is the *haft sin*?

_____

6 How many things are put on the table?

_____

7 What letter must the names of the things begin with?

_____

8 Why do people eat outside on the last day?

_____

3 Find these things in the text.

– two countries where the festival is celebrated

_____, _____

– six things that people put on the *haft sin* table

_____, _____, _____

_____, _____, _____

4 Answer the questions for you.

1 What is your favourite festival?

_____

2 When is it celebrated?

_____

3 Why is it celebrated?

_____

4 How long does it last?

_____

5 What things do people do?

_____

6 What do they eat?

_____

✓ Now ... *practise and learn*

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68 Responding to information
Review: lessons 65–68

1 Choose the correct verbs to complete the summary.

Peter's old offices [1]*are / were* sold to Starlight Properties. The factory and all the other properties in the block [2]*was / were* sold last year, too. They were [3]*bought / sold* by Starlight. Starlight wants to [4]*built / build* a big shopping centre.

Now Starlight [5]*owns / is owned* the whole block except The Coffee Shop, and without The Coffee Shop they [6]*can / can't* build their shopping centre.

Starlight [7]*are / aren't* going to open a new café. They just [8]*say / said* that so that Cindy and Ryan will [9]*sell / buy* The Coffee Shop.

Cindy and Ryan are [10]*buying / selling* The Coffee Shop to Anna Harlow. Starlight Properties [11]*owns / is owned* by Anna Harlow's family. Cindy and Ryan are going to [12]*sign / signed* the contract today.

2 Make expressions. Write the words in the correct order and add the correct punctuation.

1 you yes 're right

Yes, you're right.

2 sure are you

_____

3 that right yes 's

_____

4 I didn't that oh know

_____

5 true 's that

_____

3 Complete the dialogues. Use the expressions from exercise 2.

A Is our meeting in Room A36?

B Yes, [1]t_____ _____. It's at ten o'clock.

A [2]A_____ _____ _____? I thought it was at 11.30.

B No, it was changed to ten.

A Oh, I [3]_____ _____ _____.

B Well, an email was sent to everyone yesterday afternoon.

A Let me look ... Yes, [4]y_____ _____. That's annoying. They changed it last week, too.

B [5]T_____ _____.

Lessons 65–68

Choose the correct sentences.

1 a I like that wood table.
  b I like that wooden table.

2 a The film star's wearing lots of jewellery gold.
  b The film star's wearing lots of gold jewellery.

3 a These programmes are made in Brazil.
  b These programmes are make in Brazil.

4 a This poem is written in 1845.
  b This poem was written in 1845.

5 a Our computers is checked every week.
  b Our computers are checked every week.

6 a Five big festivals are celebrated in my country.
  b Five big festivals are celebrating in my country.

7 a 'Your exam's today.' 'Oh, I didn't know it.'
  b 'Your exam's today.' 'Oh, I didn't know that.'

8 a 'Is it Jon's birthday today?' 'Yes, is right.'
  b 'Is it Jon's birthday today?' 'Yes, that's right.'

✓ **Now ...** ***review your progress.***

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69 Computers
Pronunciation: the letter *s*

1a Write the computer words correctly.

1 a life a file ___
2 a donwiw ___
3 a rucros ___
4 an cteamntaht ___
5 a drofel ___
6 the pokesdt ___
7 a nume ___
8 a nume rab ___
9 an onic ___
10 a ramporg ___

b Match the pictures to the words in exercise 1a.

a

b

c

d

e

f

g

h

i

j

2 Match the halves of the instructions.

1 Save all d	a the program.
2 Click on ___	b the computer.
3 Shut down / Restart ___	c the menu.
4 Quit ___	d your work.
5 Scroll down ___	e the icon.

3 Complete the conversation with a computer helpline.

A Hello. Can you help me? My email isn't working.
B OK. What's open on your [1] desktop at the moment?
A There are two [2]fi_____.
B Well, [3]s_____ your work first, and then close the files. What [4]p_____ are you using?
A Word processor Express.
B OK. [5]Q_____ that. And now [6]c_____ the [7]i_____ for your email. Then go to the Tools menu. [8]S_____ down the [9]m_____, and click on Email Accounts. Delete your account details, and then re-enter them.
A OK. I've done all that.
B Good. Now click OK. Close that [10]w_____ and [11]r_____ your computer. It should be fine.
A Thanks.

4 Complete the sentences about computers for you.

1 I use a computer _____
(*How often?*)
2 I use it at _____
(*Where?*)
3 I use it for _____
(*Why? e.g. 'for shopping'*)
4 I use a _____
(*What kind of computer?*)
5 I _____ computers.
(*Do you like them?*)

Now ... *practise and learn.*

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70 Relative clauses

1 Complete the table. Use *people* or *things*.

Relative clauses	
Relative clauses give us more information about people and things.	
We use *who* for _____.	He's the man **who** bought our house.
We use *which* for _____.	This is the machine **which** we need.
We use *that* for _____ or _____.	He's the man **that** bought our house. This is the machine **that** we need.

2 Choose the correct words.

1 Have you seen that computer game *who / which* costs €400?

2 I live next door to people *who / which* play loud music at night.

3 We've got a computer virus *who / that* eats all your files.

4 That's the man *who / which* won't the lottery!

5 Are they the people *that / which* live at the end of your road?

6 This is the printer *who / which* isn't working.

3 Complete the table. Use the words in the box.

people things

Relative clauses: subject and object
We use relative clauses to describe the subject or the object of sentences. We can use the same relative pronouns in subject and object relative clauses: *which / that* for _____, and *who / that* for _____.
This is the key. **The key** opens the door. This is the key **which / that** opens the door.
This is the girl. I love **the girl**. This is the girl **who / that** I love.

4 Join the sentences to make relative clauses. Use *that*.

1 Where's the letter? The letter arrived this morning.

Where's the letter that arrived this morning?

2 They watched a documentary. The documentary was about Antarctica.

They watched a documentary that was about Antarctica.

3 She's the woman. I wanted to marry the woman.

_____

4 Is this the book? You wanted the book.

_____

5 John's the mechanic. The mechanic repaired my car.

_____

6 That's the program. You should use the program.

_____

5 Complete the sentences. Use *who* or *which* and your own ideas.

I like people _____

_____.

I like places _____

_____.

I don't like being with people _____

_____.

I like restaurants _____

_____.

Now ... *practise and learn.*

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71 Reading: Internet dating

1a Read the interview. What does Morgan do?

b What does Morgan give advice about in the interview? Tick ✓ the correct answer.

a choosing a website
b writing a good profile
c arranging your first date
d choosing a good photograph

Reporter Morgan works for an Internet dating company. Thousands of people use their website to find a date online. So, Morgan, if I've chosen your website, what should I do next?

Morgan You should write a profile of yourself and – this is very important – attach a good photograph.

Reporter Why is the photograph important?

Morgan A lot of people won't click on a profile if it hasn't got a photo. After all, in real life you usually see someone before you arrange a date. And your photo must be honest.

Reporter What do you mean?

Morgan It should show you as you are now. A lot of people use a photo that's over five, ten or even fifteen years old.

Reporter Because they think they look better?

Morgan Yes. But you can change a lot in fifteen years – or even five years. So, if you're bald, you shouldn't use a photo that shows you with a lot of hair. If you're a bit overweight now, don't attach a photo that shows you when you were slimmer.

Reporter I see. What other advice can you give about photos?

Morgan It helps if your photo shows something about you. If you like gardening, a photo of you in your garden is a good idea. If you love motorcycling, choose a photo of you with your motorbike.

Reporter What photos should we avoid?

Morgan Photos that show you with an ex-partner!

Reporter Do a lot of people do that?

Morgan Yes, it sounds strange, but they do. One divorced man attached a photo of his wedding! And be careful with holiday photos.

Reporter Why?

Morgan Well, you shouldn't use photos that show you in a swimsuit, and you should avoid sunglasses, too. People want to see your eyes.

Reporter OK, now can you tell us something about writing a good profile?

2 Which of these mistakes do people make? Tick ✓ them.

1 They don't attach a photograph. ✓
2 They attach too many photos.
3 They choose a photo that's too small.
4 They use an old photo.
5 They use photos that show their ex-partner.
6 They show photos of their garden.

3 Complete the advice. Write *you should* or *you shouldn't*.

1 You should attach a photograph.
2 _____ use an old photo.
3 _____ choose a photo that shows you as you are now.
4 If you're bald, _____ use a photo of yourself with a lot of hair.
5 If you're overweight, _____ use a photo of when you were slim.
6 If you like gardening, _____ use a photo of you in your garden.
7 If you like motor cycling, _____ use a photo of you with your motorcycle.
8 _____ use a photo that shows an ex-partner.

4 Write a profile of your ideal date. Use the cues.

1 (*Who is he/she?*)
My name's _____. I'm _____ years old and I'm from _____.
2 (*What does he/she do?*)
I'm a _____ and I work in _____.
3 (*What does he/she look like?*)
I'm _____ and _____.
I've got _____ and _____.
4 (*What does he/she like doing?*)
I like _____. In my free time I _____.
5 (*What kind of people does he/she like?*)
I like people who _____.

Now ... *practise and learn.*

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72 Asking what things are called
Review: lessons 69–72

1 Choose the correct words.

1 **A** What do you call the thing you play tennis with?
B *Do / Are* you mean a tennis racquet?
2 *How / What* is a filing cabinet?
3 *What do you call / How is called* someone who repairs electrical things?
4 How *do you / is* spell that?

2 Complete the conversations. Use expressions from exercise 1.

1 **A** _____ _____ an 'estate agent'?
B It's someone who sells houses and flats.

2 **A** _____ _____ _____ _____ something which you use to open a bottle?
B It's a bottle opener.
A No, the thing that you use to open wine bottles.
B _____ _____ _____ a corkscrew?
A Yes, that's right. _____ _____ _____ _____ that?
B It's C-O-R-K-S-C-R-E-W.
A Thanks.

3 Pronunciation Tick ✓ the words where the *s* is pronounced /z/.

cursor	busy
thousand ✓	possible
always	address
mouse	easy
positive	website

4a Match the words with their meanings.

1 a hairdresser d	a You watch sport here.
2 a cousin ___	b This person is the child of your aunt and uncle.
3 a scarf ___	c You use this to boil water.
4 toothpaste ___	d This person cuts your hair.
5 a kettle ___	e You wear this when you're cold.
6 a stadium ___	f You use this to clean your teeth.

b Make relative clauses to define the things in exercise 4a. Use *someone who, something which,* or *a place where.*

1 A hairdresser is someone who cuts your hair.
2 _____
3 _____
4 _____
5 _____
6 _____

5 Complete the definitions.

1 A vacuum cleaner is something which you use to clean the floor.
2 A mechanic is _____ repairs cars.
3 Shampoo is _____ you use to wash your hair.
4 A garage is _____ you put your car.
5 A dentist is _____ looks after your teeth.
6 A hospital is _____ people go when they are ill.

Lessons 69–72

Choose the correct sentences.

1 a Scroll down the menu bar.
b Roll down the menu bar.
2 a I like people which are friendly.
b I like people who are friendly.
3 a Where's the letter which it was here?
b Where's the letter which was here?
4 a Are these the keys that you lost?
b Are these the keys that you lost them?
5 a Don't write about things that you don't like.
b Don't write about things what you don't like.
6 a You can find a date on the line.
b You can find a date online.
7 a How is called the place where you buy meat?
b What do you call the place where you buy meat?
8 a A baker is someone who makes bread.
b A baker is someone he makes bread.

Now ... *review your progress.*

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73 Phrasal verbs

1 Complete the phrasal verbs. Use the particles in the box.

away in back out on (× 2) up off (× 2) for down

1 come ___in___

2 put _____

3 look _____

4 switch _____

5 go _____

6 come _____

7 take _____

8 turn _____

9 try _____

10 turn _____

11 throw _____

12 go _____

2 Choose the correct words.

1 Don't forget to switch *on / off* the light when you go to bed.
2 Can you turn *up / down* the TV, please? I can't hear it.
3 We were away last week. We came *in / back* yesterday.
4 Where are the changing rooms? I'd like to *try / put* on these trousers.
5 I'm looking *for / after* my glasses. I can't find them.
6 I'm cold. I'm going to *put on / take off* my jumper.
7 Have you thrown *down / away* the letter that came this morning?
8 Our neighbours are on holiday. They *went away / came back* on Saturday.
9 We're going *out / away* tonight. We're going to a party.
10 I'm going to be late. The car's *thrown away / broken down*.

3 Complete the sentences with the correct phrasal verbs.

1 Why don't you ___take off___ your coat? It's quite warm today.
2 I don't _____ receipts. I save them.
3 We always _____ on Friday evenings to a restaurant.
4 You should _____ your mobile before the film starts.
5 I always _____ my neighbours' dog when they're on holiday.
6 You should _____ those jeans before you buy them.
7 I hope he _____ soon. I really miss him now he's away.
8 _____ the radio, please! I love this song.

4 Complete the statements for you.

1 On Sundays I get up at _____.
2 I usually go away on holiday in _____.
3 When it's cold, I put on _____.
4 I never throw away _____.
5 When I'm at home I always take off _____ _____.
6 I always switch off my mobile when _____ _____.

✓ **Now ... *practise and learn.***

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74 Present perfect: *for* and *since*
Pronunciation: vowel sounds

1a Complete the table. Use *for* and *since*.

for and *since* with the present perfect
We use *for* and *since* with the present perfect to say how long something has continued from the past to now.
_____ **+ a period of time from the past to now**
I've lived here for ten years. = I started ten years ago, and I live here now.
_____ **+ the point of time when the action started**
She's worked at the shop since 2001. = She started in 2001, and she works there now.

b Put the time expressions in the correct columns.

2003	five minutes	yesterday	three weeks
my birthday	ages	four hours	last July
Monday	nearly a month	a long time	half past eleven

for + period of time	*since* + point in time
five minutes, _____	2003, _____
_____, _____	_____, _____
_____, _____	_____, _____

2 Complete the sentences. Use *for* or *since*.

1 We've lived in this house since 1995.
2 I've known Sasha _____ a long time.
3 Karl hasn't watched TV _____ nearly a week.
4 They haven't had a holiday _____ last year.
5 I haven't seen him _____ 26 October.
6 Marta's been ill _____ a month.
7 Jan hasn't heard from Thierry _____ ages.
8 We've been here _____ one o'clock.

3 Complete the table. Use *work* or *don't work*.

Present perfect and past simple	
Present perfect	I've worked here for three years. = I _____ here now.
Past simple	They worked here for six years. = They _____ here now.

We don't use *since* with the present simple or past simple.
I've worked here since 2006. = I started in 2006, and I work here now.
~~NOT I work here since 2006. OR I worked here since 2006.~~

4 Read the sentences. Write *Yes* or *No*.

1 She's lived in that house for 20 years.
Does she still live there now? Yes
2 He smoked for ten years.
Does he smoke now? ____
3 I've been a plumber since 1990.
Is he still a plumber now? ____
4 We were students at this university.
Are they still students there now? ____
5 He drove to work for five years.
Does he still drive to work now? ____
6 We were married for 10 years.
Are they still married now? ____

5 Write sentences in the past simple or present perfect. Use the cues, and *for* or *since*.

1 Magda / be / a reporter / 2003
Magda's been a reporter since 2003.
2 they / live / in Australia / five years.
_____.
They live in France now.
3 we / have / this one / ten years
We need a new TV. _____
_____.
4 Anna and Ben / be / married / 2003
_____.
They're very happy together.
5 I / work / at the hospital / a year.
_____.
I didn't like the job, so I left.

6 Pronunciation Circle the word with a different vowel sound.

1	won	was	off
2	for	month	some
3	lose	turn	move
4	price	wife	since
5	***trou**sers*	*down*	*throw*
6	**stu**dent	**stu**dy	up

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75 Reading and writing: a description of a life

1 Read the text and complete the sentences.

1 Sandra left university _____ ago.

2 She's a/an _____.

3 She now lives in _____.

Where are they now?

News from our graduates

Sandra Kneale

I graduated 12 years ago. In the first two years after university, I tried a lot of different jobs. I worked in a lawyer's office for six months, then in a clothes shop, and lots of other places, but I didn't like any of the jobs. Finally, I got a job with an estate agent's in London. I enjoyed looking at houses and taking people to see them. I really liked the job, and I met some very interesting people, too. I worked there for four years, but I really wanted to start my own company, and be my own boss. However, there was a lot of competition; estate agency is very popular in the UK!

I got my chance when I went on holiday to Dubai. I was only there for ten days, but while I was there I met my future husband, Sami. He's from Finland, and he works in the oil industry out there. Sami showed me around Dubai, and it was amazing. They were building thousands of houses and apartments. I thought this was the place for my new company.

I moved to Dubai to be with Sami, and started my own estate agency. We got married a year later, and now we've got two children – a boy and a girl. I've been here for six years, and the company is doing well. It's been a bit more difficult since the children were born, but it's still great. I think my move here was the best decision that I've ever made.

2 Are the statements true (T) or false (F)?

1 T Sandra didn't know which job she wanted when she left university.

2 __ She didn't like taking people to see houses.

3 __ There were a lot of estate agencies in the UK.

4 __ Sandra met her husband on holiday.

5 __ He's from Denmark.

6 __ Sandra has her own company now.

7 __ She's been married for five years.

8 __ Sandra and Sami haven't got any children.

3 Match the halves of the sentences.

1 Sandra left university d

2 She had a lot of different jobs __

3 She worked in a lawyer's office __

4 She sold houses in London __

5 She was on holiday in Dubai __

6 She's lived in Dubai __

7 She's been married __

a for ten days.
b for six months.
c for six years.
d twelve years ago.
e for five years.
f for four years.
g in the first two years after university.

4a Complete the summary of Sandra's life.

My name's [1]_____. I left university [2]_____. In my first two years I tried [3]_____. Then I got a job with [4]_____ in [5]_____. I worked there for [6]_____ years. I really [7]_____ it, but I wanted to [8]_____. Six years ago I moved to [9]_____ and I started my own estate agency. I've been married for [10]_____ now. My husband's name is [11]_____. He works in [12]_____. We've got [13]_____.

b Write about your own life. Include information about these things. Use the text in exercise 4a as a model.

– education – jobs
– travel – relationships/children

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

Now ... *practise and learn.*

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76 Telephoning
Review: lessons 73–76

1 Match the halves of the sentences to tell the story.

1 Ryan and Cindy drive to a
2 Russell hasn't put any ___
3 Peter phones The Coffee Shop ___
4 Sarah tries Ryan's mobile ___
5 Russell says that his parents ___
6 Sarah can't ring Cindy because ___
7 Russell doesn't know ___
8 He hasn't seen Anna ___

a for two weeks.
b and Russell answers.
c she hasn't got her mobile with her.
d the solicitor's name.
e petrol in the car again.
f are going to sign the contract.
g the solicitor's.
h but no-one answers.

2 Choose the correct words.

1 **A** I'm on the phone to Sally. It's *ringing / rings*. Why isn't anyone answering?
B Maybe they're all in a meeting.
A At last! Hello. Can I ...? No, Don't hang *off / up*! ... I don't believe it!

2 **A** *There's / It's* no reply from Rajiv's office, so I'll *try / reply* his mobile.
B He hasn't got his mobile *by / with* him.
A How do you know?
B It's over there. It's *re-loading / re-charging*. He used it a lot yesterday.

3 Complete the conversations. Use expressions from exercise 2.

A Who are you phoning?
B Tess, but [1]t_____ _____ _____.
A Well, she probably [2]h_____ _____ _____ _____ _____ her. Or maybe it's [3]r_____.
B No, I think she's probably still angry with me. I forgot her birthday. [4]I_____ _____ her home phone. ... Good, [5]i_____ _____. ... Oh, hi, Tess. It's me, I ... No, [6]d_____ _____ _____. ... She's gone!
A She's still angry with you, then?

Lessons 73–76

Choose the correct sentences.

1 a Have you switched off the TV?
b Have you switched down the TV?
2 a The car's broken away again.
b The car's broken down again.
3 a He's been here since two o'clock.
b He's been here since two hours.
4 a I saw this film when I was ten.
b I've seen this film when I was ten.
5 a How long are you married?
b How long have you been married?
6 a We've been divorced for three years.
b We've been divorced since three years.
7 a She isn't answering, so I try her mobile.
b She isn't answering, so I'll try her mobile.
8 a I phoned him, but there was any reply.
b I phoned him, but there was no reply.

✓ **Now ... *review your progress.***

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77 Feelings
-ed vs *-ing* adjectives

1 Complete the crossword.

Across

3 Have you got anything to eat? I'm really hungry. (6)
6 We felt very _____ of her when she graduated. (5)
7 I had a bad dream and felt very _____ when I woke up. (10)
8 I couldn't remember his name. I was really _____. (11)
9 I wasn't _____ in the TV programme, so I went to bed early. (10)
12 He's _____ about his exam, because he hasn't studied. (7)
13 We're going on holiday tomorrow. The children are very _____ (7).
14 Nothing's happening in this film. I'm so _____. (5)
15 Are you _____? I've got some juice. (7)

Down

1 I'm so _____. I bought him a ticket and then he sold it! (7)
2 I don't understand this map. I'm very _____. (8)
4 What's wrong? You look really _____. (9)
5 We've had a great holiday. We feel very _____ now. (7)
10 I was _____ to see her at the party. I thought she was away. (9)
11 We felt _____. We went to bed late and got up early. (5)

2 Complete the table.

-ed	*-ing*
bored	boring
interested	_____
_____	surprising
annoyed	_____
_____	worrying
frightened	_____
_____	relaxing
embarrassed	_____
_____	exciting
confused	_____

3 Complete the sentences. Use the *-ed* or *-ing* adjective form of the verbs in brackets.

1 I had a day off work yesterday. It was very relaxing. (relax)
2 We're very _____. We're going to visit the Galapagos Islands. (excite)
3 You shouldn't work ten hours every day. You look _____. (tire)
4 Can you help me? These instructions are a bit _____. (confuse)
5 My neighbours play loud music every night. It's very _____. (annoy)
6 I was really _____ when I passed the exam. (surprise)
7 He drove so fast. It was very _____. (frighten)

4 Complete the sentences about you.

I'm interested in _____.
I think _____ is/are boring.
_____
I'm frightened of _____.
It's embarrassing when _____
_____.
I feel annoyed when _____
_____.

✓ **Now ... *practise and learn.***

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78 *would* Second conditional

1 Complete the table.

would			
Statements			
I You He She They	_____ (would) wouldn't (_____)	go to the beach play tennis stay in bed relax in the garden visit friends	on a perfect day.
Questions		**Short answers**	
You would stay in bed. _____ _____ _____ in bed?		Yes, I _____. No, I _____.	
What _____ _____ do on your perfect day?			

2a Would you do these things on your perfect day? Use the cues.

1 go to work
I'd go to work. OR *I wouldn't go to work.*

2 play tennis
_____

3 stay in bed all day
_____

4 visit friends
_____

5 relax on the beach
_____

6 go shopping
_____

b Use the cues in exercise 2a. Make questions and give your own answers.

1 **A** *Would you go to work?*
You *Yes, I would.* OR *No, I wouldn't.*

2 **A** *Would you* _____?
You _____

3 **A** _____?
You _____

4 **A** _____?
You _____

5 **A** _____?
You _____

6 **A** _____?
You _____

3a Complete the table. Choose from the verbs in the box.

save would save was would be

Second conditional	
***if* clause + comma (,)**	**main clause**
If you did more exercise,	you'd be healthier.
main clause	***if* clause**
Most men _____ their wallet	if their house _____ on fire.

b Choose the correct words.

1 If I *would live / lived* in the city centre, I *would walk / walked* to work.
2 He *'d write / wrote* a book if he *'d have / had* more time.
3 We *wouldn't / didn't* spend it, if we *'d win / won* a lot of money.
4 If I *'d need / needed* help, I *'d ask / asked* my parents.
5 If the weather *wouldn't be / wasn't* bad, we *'d have / had* a game of tennis.

4 Complete the sentences. Use the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

1 He *'d give* (give) everyone more money if he *was* (be) the boss.
2 If I _____ (find) a passport, I _____ (take) it to the police station.
3 She _____ (go) to the concert if she _____ (not have) flu.
4 If I _____ (meet) someone famous, I _____ (not know) what to say.
5 If someone _____ (steal) my mobile, I _____ (buy) another one.

5 Write second conditional sentences about you. Use the cues.

1 have / more time
If I _____, I'd _____ and _____.

2 have / more money
I _____ if I _____.

3 be / famous
If _____, I _____.

✓ **Now ... *practise and learn.***

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79 Reading and writing: a win on the lottery
Pronunciation: syllables

Carl

If I won a lot of money on the lottery, I wouldn't change my life very much. I know a lot of people say that they would leave their job, move to a huge house, and buy a really expensive sports car, but I wouldn't do those things.
If I moved to a big, expensive house, I'd lose a lot of my friends and neighbours. And if I left my job, I wouldn't have anything to do. It would probably be nice at first, but after a while I'd be bored. I wouldn't buy an expensive car either, because I'd be worried all the time that someone would steal it. However, I'd probably buy some nice designer clothes.
So what else would I do with the money? Well, first I'd take my family on a long holiday to somewhere interesting, like Thailand or Egypt. We'd all have a great time together. And there are two things that I've always wanted to do – play the piano and go scuba diving. So I'd buy a good piano and have lessons, and I'd start scuba diving. After that, I suppose I'd put most of the money in the bank. However, if I won a lot of money on the lottery, I'd be very surprised, because I've never bought a lottery ticket!

1a Read the text. What would Carl do if he won the lottery? Choose the best summary.

1 He'd buy a lot of things.
2 He'd give all the money to other people.
3 He'd save it all.
4 He'd spend some of it on experiences.

b Find this information about Carl in the text.

– five things he'd do:

buy some designer clothes, _____,
_____, _____,
_____

– three things he wouldn't do:

_____, _____,
_____

2 Complete the sentences.

1 Carl would stay in his house, because _____.
2 He wouldn't he leave his job, because _____.
3 He wouldn't buy an expensive car, because _____.
4 He would be very surprised if he won the lottery, because _____.

3 Complete the time expressions.

I think I'd enjoy buying things at [1] first, but after [2] _____ _____, I'd be bored with it. So in [3] _____ _____, the money wouldn't make me happy. If I spent it on learning something new, then I'd enjoy it again [4] _____ _____. So then I wouldn't just be happy for [5] _____ short _____. I'd be happy for a [6] _____ _____.

4 Complete the text about you.

If I won a lot of money, I'd _____ and _____. I wouldn't _____, or _____, because _____.

✓ **Now ... *practise and learn.***

5 Pronunciation How many syllables? Complete the table. Use the words in the box.

worried	bored	interesting	excited
frightened	experience	embarrassed	tired
relaxed	material		

one	_____, _____,
two	worried, _____, _____
three	_____, _____, _____
four	_____, _____

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80 Writing thank-you notes
Review: lessons 77–80

1a Complete the expressions. Use the words in the box.

soon hope wishes Love just best for note

1 I *hope* you're well.
2 Best _____,
3 Thank you _____ the present.
4 I'm _____ writing to say ...
5 All the _____,
6 Hope to see you _____.
7 Just a _____ to say ...
8 _____, Suzi

b Write the expressions under the correct heading.

Introduction
I'm just writing to say ...
_____

Message
_____

Ending
_____
_____

Signing off
_____
_____
_____

2a Put the parts of the thank-you note in the correct order.

a ___ I really enjoyed my stay. I loved Tokyo and I thought it was a very exciting city.
b *1* Dear Mai and Kaito,
c ___ All the best, Daniel
d ___ I'm just writing to say thank you for the fantastic holiday.
e ___ Hope to see you again soon.

b Write the complete note.

D_____,
_____.
_____.
_____,
Daniel

3 Write a thank-you note. Use the cues.

Francesca / lunch at your house / enjoyed / food was delicious

D_____,
I _____. I _____.
The food _____.
H_____.
_____,
_____

Now ... *practise and learn.*

Lessons 77–80

Choose the correct sentences.

1 a The party was very boring. I left early.
b The party was very bored. I left early.
2 a You look worrying. What's wrong?
b You look worried. What's wrong?
3 a What would you do if you were me?
b What did you do if you would be me?
4 a If I would find a mobile, I wouldn't use it.
b If I found a mobile, I wouldn't use it.
5 a You no would be happy if you won the lottery.
b You wouldn't be happy if you won the lottery.
6 a We lived there for a long time.
b We lived there long time.
7 a I'm just writing for say thank you.
b I'm just writing to say thank you.
8 a Hope to see you soon.
b Hope seeing you soon.

Now ... *review your progress.*

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Workbook key

1

1 1 Pleased to meet you 2 What's your name again 3 Where are you from 4 And you 5 Whereabouts 6 Do you know it

2 1 Rio de Janeiro, Ipanema 2 England, London

3 Students' own answers.

4 a ***-ese***: Japanese, Chinese
-ish: Polish, Spanish
-an: Russian, American
-ian: Brazilian, Egyptian
Irregular: French, Greek
b 1 Japanese 2 Spain 3 American 4 Egypt 5 Greek 6 Poland 7 French 8 Canada 9 Brazilian 10 Students' own answers.

5 Students' own answers.

2

1 ***be***
Are you married?
Where are you from?
have got
Have they got a car?
How many children has he got?
do
Do they live near here?
Where does she work?

2 1 What's your name? 2 Are you from Japan? 3 Is she single? 4 When is your birthday? 5 Is he a student?

3 1 Have you got two brothers?
2 Has he got a good job?
3 Have they got two children?
4 Has she got a flat?
5 Have you got a boyfriend?

4 1 does she live 2 do you do 3 Do you like 4 Does she go 5 does he do

5 1 What's his name? 2 Is he married? 3 How many brothers and sisters has he got? 4 Where was he born? 5 Does he live in Bangkok? 6 Has he got a car? 7 Where does he work? 8 What does he do in his free time?

6 1 d 2 e 3 f 4 b 5 c 6 a

3

1 1 name 2 delete 3 Female 4 birth 5 status 6 divorced 7 Contact 8 number 9 evening 10 address

2 Students' own answers.

3 Students' own answers.

4 12.04.90
thirty-one oh five eighty-four
07.02.73
oh two twelve sixty-five
01.01.2004

5 1 john.walker@cybernet.com
2 ann-harris@nutworld.co.nz

6 Students' own answers.

4

1 1 advertising agency, personal assistant, Australian, actor
2 American, magazine company, new offices, Singapore, London
3 British, Irish, 21, Manchester, 24, Mexico

2 a 1 How are you?
2 Is Marsha away at the moment?
3 How is your son these days?
4 Are you busy?
b 1 Are you busy?
2 How is your son these days?
3 How are you?
4 Is Marsha away at the moment?

3 Students' own answers.

Review: Lessons 1–4
1 b 2 a 3 a 4 b 5 b 6 a 7 a 8 a

5

1

2 1 do 2 wear 3 work 4 look after 5 repair

3 1 a taxi driver 2 a tennis player 3 a Geography teacher 4 a window cleaner 5 a (house) builder 6 a supermarket manager

4 1 a nurse 2 an electrician 3 a postman 4 a bank manager

5 Students' own answers.

6

1 I work here. They don't work here.
He works here. She doesn't work here.

2 1 don't work 2 doesn't live 3 gets up 4 don't wear 5 finishes 6 don't have

3 Do you work at the weekend? Yes, I do. No, I don't.
Does she drive to work? Yes, she does. No, she doesn't.
When do you start work?
Where does he live?

4 a Students' own answers.
b and c
1 Does Anya work in a shop? No, she doesn't.
2 Does Dev drive to work? Yes, he does.
3 Do Anja and Dev listen to the radio? No, they don't.
4 Does Anya go to bed at 10 p.m.? Yes, she does.
5 Where does Dev work? He works in a shop.

5 Students' own answers.

7

1 1 c 2 d 3 b 4 a

2 1 the Caribbean 2 14 days 3 12 hours 4 8 p.m. 5 sleeps most of the time

3 (from) chef, waiter, electrician, nanny, dancer, cleaner, sports instructor

4 a never, rarely, sometimes, often, usually/normally, always
before, after

5 1 The weather is sometimes very bad.
2 I don't often get seasick.
3 She rarely works on the day shift.
4 There are always hundreds of people on the ship.
5 Her husband never goes with her.
6 *The night shift is usually quieter.*

6 Students' own answers.

8

1 1 the first of January, January the first
2 the fourteenth of February, February the fourteenth
3 the twenty-fifth of May, May the twenty-fifth
4 the twelfth of August, August the twelfth
5 the thirtieth of October, October the thirtieth

2 1 at 2 in 3 on 4 at 5 on 6 in 7 at 8 in

3 a 8 b 5 c 3 d 7 e 2 f 4 g 10 h 9 i 6 j 1

4

Monday	plumber
eleven	February
April	appointment
September	receptionist
Saturday	birthday
November	engineer

Review: Lessons 5–8
1 a 2 b 3 b 4 a 5 b 6 a 7 a 8 b

9

1 1 I have a shower every morning.
2 Can I make an appointment, please?
3 He gets dressed before breakfast.
4 She does housework every day.
5 We go shopping on Fridays.
6 I usually get home at half past six.
7 She always has a rest after work.
8 They always do their homework.

2 a ***get***: up, home
have: breakfast, a rest
go: to bed, on holiday
make: the beds, an appointment
do: the ironing, my homework
b Students' own answers.

3 a 1 What time do you get up at the weekend?
2 Do you have breakfast before work?
3 When do you do your homework?
4 Do you make the beds every day?
5 What time do you go to bed?
6 When do you go shopping?
b Students' own answers.

4 1 have dinner ✓
2 go to work
3 listen to the news ✓
4 make a cake ✓
5 play tennis
6 clean the car
7 watch the news ✓
8 go to bed

10

1 a They were late. They weren't late.
b 1 I was late for work
2 The weather wasn't very good
3 My friends were on holiday
4 They weren't at work
5 Jorge was at a conference
6 A lot of people were on the bus

2 1 was / wasn't 2 were / weren't 3 was / wasn't 4 was / wasn't 5 were / weren't

3 Regular: didn't close, dropped, hurried, didn't hurry
Irregular: had, didn't leave

4

watched	left
had	hurried
did	lived
put	arrived
got	looked
dropped	saw
bought	wanted
forgot	opened

5 1 looked 2 was 3 was 4 had 5 got 6 didn't have 7 didn't watch 8 left 9 hurried 10 arrived 11 weren't 12 wasn't 13 got off 14 bought 15 saw 16 wasn't 17 was

6 1 I watched / didn't watch a DVD.
2 I cooked / didn't cook dinner.
3 I phoned / didn't phone a friend.
4 I bought / didn't buy a newspaper.
5 I went / didn't go to a restaurant.

11

1 Ivana, Boris, Honza and Lidia

2 1 c 2 e 3 a 4 f

3 1 restaurant 2 TV company 3 at work 4 four years ago 5 neighbour 6 two 7 small town 8 usually

4 a so, because
b 1 because they didn't spend much time together
2 so they had a lot of money
3 because she was at the restaurant
4 so he was often away at the weekend
5 because he's sailing

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12

1 didn't make 2 month 3 isn't 4 didn't have 5 bad 6 factory 7 workers 8 son 9 Mexico 10 any money 11 doesn't help 12 late 13 morning 14 afternoon 15 Ryan's 16 lose

2 1 right 2 about that 3 what you mean 4 true 5 see

3 1 right 2 see what you mean 3 That's true 4 heard about that 5 see

Review: Lessons 9–12

1 a 2 a 3 b 4 a 5 b 6 b 7 a 8 b

13

1 1 get married 2 take an exam 3 meet your future wife 4 have children 5 fall in love 6 get divorced 7 move house

2 1 grew up 2 fell 3 retired 4 graduated 5 lost 6 went, got 7 died 8 were

3 1 was 2 grow 3 moved 4 took 5 graduated 6 met 7 went 8 got 9 had 10 got 11 lost 12 get

4 1 nineteen sixty-two 2 nineteen eighty-four 3 eighteen ninety 4 two thousand and one 5 nineteen seventy-nine 6 two thousand and eighteen

5 Students' own answers.

14

1 Were you on holiday? Yes, we were. / No, we weren't.
Was he on holiday? Yes, he was. / No, he wasn't.

2 1 Was Marco, was 2 Was Alexandra, wasn't 3 Were you, was 4 Was the weather, wasn't 5 Were Misha and Pavel, weren't

3 Did you go
did he graduate

4 1 Did you meet, Yes, we did.
2 Did you write, Yes, we did.
3 Did she send, No, she didn't.
4 Did he phone, Yes, he did.
5 Did they get, No, they didn't.

5 1 did you meet 2 Were you 3 Did you meet 4 Did she live 5 did you do 6 Was it 7 did you get 8 Did you have

6 a 1 What did you watch on TV?
2 Did you go out?
3 What did you have for dinner?
4 Did you send any emails?
5 Did you do any housework?

b Students' own answers.

15

1 1 detective stories 2 75 3 86

2 1 d 2 b 3 e 4 a 5 c

3 1 1890 2 1914 3 1914 to 1918 4 1920 5 1926 6 1952 7 1975 8 1976

4 a infinitive, reason, because

b 1 We went to London to see *The Mousetrap*.
2 He sat down to write a letter.
3 I went to the bookshop to buy an Agatha Christie novel.
4 She switched on the computer to check her emails.
5 I went to university to study History.
6 They stopped to get some petrol.

16

1 Congratulations! G How did you get on? A
That's good news. G Oh, dear. B How was it? A
Well done! G Never mind. B How did it go? A
That's a pity. B

2 1 How was it? 2 dear 3 a pity 4 get on 5 Well 6 good news 7 congratulations

3 a a 3 b 4 c 2 d 5 e 1

b **A** I took my driving test yesterday.
B How did it go?
A I passed!
B Well done!
A Thanks.

4 Students' own answers.

Review: Lessons 13–16

1 b 2 b 3 a 4 a 5 b 6 b 7 a 8 b

17

1 a and b

1 DIRECT
2 GET
3 CLASS
4 FARE
5 EXPRESS
6 LEAVES
7 STANDARD
8 PLATFORM
9 TICKET
10 LOCAL
11 SINGLE

2 1 e 2 d 3 a 4 b 5 c

3 a a 5 b 1 c 4 d 7 e 6 f 2 g 8 h 3 i 9

b **A** Could I have a first class ticket to Brussels, please?
B Single or return?
A Return, please. What time is the next train?
B The next train departs at 13.15 from platform 9.
A And what time does it get to Brussels?
B It arrives in Brussels at 16.10.
A 16.10? Is it direct?
B Yes, it is.
A Thank you.

4 Students' own answers.

5 single return local platform depart
ticket standard direct express arrive

18

1 a isn't swimming
are taking
Are ... having, are
Is ... playing, isn't

b **+ *-ing***: walking, playing, raining, doing
-e* + *-ing: leaving, having, waking, making
+ consonant *-ing*: stopping, sitting, travelling, running

2 1 Is he watching TV? No, he isn't.
2 Am I skiing? No, I'm not.
3 Are they cycling? Yes, they are.
4 Is she running? Yes, she is.
5 Are they having lunch? Yes, they are.
6 Are we swimming? No, we aren't.

3 **Present continuous**: at the moment, today, this week
Present simple: usually, regularly, always

4 1 work 2 'm sitting 3 'm writing 4 goes 5 's visiting 6 's looking 7 buys 8 doesn't work 9 's studying 10 are you doing

5 Students' own answers.

19

1 1 c 2 b

2 1 F 2 F 3 T 4 T 5 F 6 T 7 T 8 F

3 1 **A** 're arriving, do you want
A are you going
B 'm flying
A *need*
2 **A** are you doing
B 're waiting, want
A like, Are you having
B like, 's coming

4 1 c 2 b 3 d 4 f 5 e 6 a

20

1 a 2 b 4 c 3 d 1

2 1 c 2 e 3 a 4 b 5 d

3 1 Would you like a hand with ... ?
2 I can show you around, if you like.
3 That's very kind, thank you.
4 No, it's OK, thanks.
5 Can you give me a hand with ... ?

4 1 **A** Would you like a hand with the beds?
B *No, it's OK, thanks.*
2 **A** Can you give me a hand with this computer program?
B Sure.
3 **A** I can show you around, if you like.
B That's very kind, thank you.

Review: Lessons 17–20

1 b 2 b 3 a 4 a 5 a 6 b 7 b 8 b

21

1 a 1 along 2 through 3 out of 4 up 5 in 6 on 7 over 8 past 9 at 10 at

b **Directions:** Go ... through the park, out of the car park, up the hill, over the bridge, past the shop
Locations: It's ... on the corner of the street, at the end of the road, at the bottom of the hill

2 1 out of 2 left 3 along 4 past 5 right 6 At the end 7 right 8 down the hill 9 over 10 right 11 station 12 through 13 left-hand

3 1 turn right 2 over 3 the school 4 up 5 left 6 right-hand 7 left 8 right 9 end

4 Students' own answers.

22

1 wasn't waiting, were drinking
Was she working? Yes, she was./No, she wasn't.
Were they talking? Yes, they were.

2 a 1 was having 2 were listening 3 were getting 4 was using 5 were playing 6 was jogging

b 1 I wasn't having a shower.
2 We weren't listening to the radio.
3 They weren't getting ready for a party.
4 Eunice wasn't using the computer.
5 Luis and Felipe weren't playing volleyball.
6 I wasn't jogging in the park.

3 1 Was Jutta drinking coffee?
Yes, she was.
2 Was the engineer repairing Max's computer?
No, he wasn't.
3 Were Hari and Elsa doing a lot of work?
No, they weren't.
4 Was Astrid eating?
Yes, she was.
5 Were Peter and Marlu having lunch?
Yes, they were.
6 Was Max working?
Yes, he was.

4 a 1 Were you having dinner
2 Were you wearing jeans
3 Were you waiting for a bus
4 Were you surfing the Internet
5 Were you driving a car

b Students' own answers.

23

1 1 Callum MacDonald
2 Because he was wearing his pyjamas.

2 1 T 2 F 3 F 4 T 5 F 6 F 7 F 8 T

3 a boat, a bike, a ladder

4 1 was doing, heard, heard, stopped, listened
2 took, was waiting, ran
3 were listening, rang, rang, turned, looked
4 was having, went, saw, invited, had

24

1 1 a junction 2 traffic lights 3 a roundabout

2 1 Take the second turning on the left.
2 There's a chemist's on the corner.
3 Go along that road for about three kilometres.
4 Here are the directions to our house.
5 Look for a petrol station.
6 After about one hundred metres, turn right.
7 Can you tell me how to get there?
8 Our office is at the end of the street.

3 c

4 1 the station 2 the roundabout 3 go straight on 4 traffic lights 5 right 6 the park 7 the bridge 8 on the left

Review: Lessons 21–24

1 b 2 b 3 a 4 a 5 b 6 a 7 b 8 b

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25

1 a ***the ...*** : rivers, seas, oceans, deserts
the ... + s: groups of islands
no article: lakes, continents, countries

b 1 Mexico 2 the Amazon 3 Asia
4 the North Sea 5 the Indian Ocean
6 Mount Fuji 7 the Gobi Desert 8 the Rockies
9 China 10 Lake Geneva

2 a ***the* + name + feature**: deserts, oceans, seas, islands
(*the*) + feature + name: lakes, mountains, rivers

b 1 Lake Como 2 the Pacific Ocean
3 the Solomon Islands 4 the Atacama Desert
5 Mount McKinley 6 the Baltic Sea
7 the River Nile

3 1 Africa 2 the Atlantic Ocean 3 the Red Sea
4 the Sahara Desert 5 the River Nile
6 North America 7 the USA 8 Canada
9 the Rockies 10 Lake Superior

4 Students' own answers.

5

First syllable	Second syllable
Africa	America
Asia	Canary
Fuji	Pacific
Andes	Atlantic
Europe	Victoria
Danube	Antarctica

26

1 I'm not going to be on TV.
He's going to get the job.
He isn't going to get the job.
They aren't going to arrive late.

2 1 She's going to wash the car. She isn't going to clean the windows.
2 They aren't going to read. They're going to watch a DVD.
3 We're going to play golf. We aren't going to go skiing.
4 I'm not going to have a shower. I'm going to go swimming.
5 He isn't going to do yoga. He's going to play the violin.

3 Are you going to be on TV? Yes, I am. / No, I'm not.
Is he going to get the job? Yes, he is. / No, he isn't.
Are they going to arrive late? Yes, they are. / No, they aren't.

4 1 **A** Is she going to leave home at 7 a.m.?
B Yes, she is.
2 **A** How is she going to travel to the airport?
B She's going to travel by train.
3 **A** What time are the visitors going to arrive?
B They're going to arrive at 8.45.
4 **A** Is the conference going to start at 9.30?
B Yes, it is.
5 **A** Where are they going to have lunch?
B They're going to have lunch at Ronaldo's.
6 **A** *Is she going to eat at the hotel in the evening?*
B Yes, she is.

27

1 1 Peter Weiss 2 Austria
3 run in the New York Marathon

2 a and b
1 F (A marathon race is 42 kilometres.)
2 F (The New York Marathon is the biggest marathon.)
3 T
4 F (There are going to be 37,000 runners.)
5 T
6 F (The best runners take two hours ten minutes.)
7 T
8 T

3 1 run in the New York Marathon 2 42 km 3 37,000
4 four or five hours 5 finishes in Central Park
6 I didn't finish 7 I did it! I ran the New York Marathon.

4 a and b
1 29,000 km, twenty-nine thousand kilometres
2 $50,000, fifty thousand dollars
3 £35,000, thirty-five thousand pounds
4 16,000 m, sixteen thousand metres
5 €98,000, ninety-eight thousand euros

5 1 the first Sunday in November 2 1970 3 37,000
4 42 5 Staten Island 6 Central Park

28

1 a 1 c 2 e 3 a 4 f 5 b 6 d

b 1 are 2 says 3 isn't 4 sold 5 fixes 6 use
7 say 8 open

2 a probably, we aren't sure, maybe, we don't know yet

b 1 Probably! 2 We aren't sure. 3 Maybe.
4 We don't know yet.

3 1 don't know yet 2 aren't sure 3 probably
4 Maybe

Review: Lessons 25–28
1 b 2 a 3 b 4 a 5 b 6 a 7 b 8 a

29

1 **Size:** medium height, short, tall, slim, overweight
General appearance: handsome, good-looking, attractive, pretty
Age: young, middle-aged, in his/her thirties
Hair: dark, short, straight, fair, bald, medium length, curly, wavy

2 1 blue 2 their 3 good-looking 4 tall 5 beard

3 a 1 young 2 twenties 3 tall 4 slim
5 medium-length 6 fair 7 straight 8 pretty

b 1 thirties 2 height 3 overweight 4 short
5 dark 6 wavy 7 good-looking

4 Students' own answers.

5 1 very tall 2 very slim 3 a bit overweight
4 very good-looking 5 in their eighties

30

1 1 noun, nice, careful, perfect
2 verb, nicely, carefully, perfectly
3 after

2 a and b

+ly	
slow	slowly
quick	quickly
perfect	perfectly
dangerous	dangerously
nice	nicely
-y → + -ily	
busy	busily
happy	happily
heavy	heavily
-ful → + -fully	
beautiful	beautifully
awful	awfully
-le → + -ly	
horrible	horribly
Irregular	
fast	fast
good	well

3 *a and b*
1 This is a delicious meal. (adj)
2 My sister's a careful driver. (adj)
3 He speaks quickly. (adv)
4 She's got a fast car. (adj)
5 I play football badly. (adv)
6 That's a beautiful photograph. (adj)

4 1 He's a very good tennis player.
2 She plays the piano beautifully.
3 The train's travelling very fast.
4 He won the race easily.
5 They don't like dangerous sports.
6 I speak French badly.
7 We watched a terrible film yesterday.

5 1 good 2 badly 3 good 4 easy 5 sad 6 slowly

6 Students' own answers.

31

1 1 selfish 2 quiet 3 shy 4 lazy 5 noisy
6 confident 7 hard-working 8 generous

2 confident, lazy

3 1 going to parties 2 having a good time
3 meeting new people 4 being alone
5 working with other people 6 talking on the phone
7 going to meetings 8 working at his desk
9 writing reports and letters

4 a 1 Do you like using a computer?
2 Do you like talking on the phone?
3 Do you like going to the dentist's?
4 Do you like doing the housework?
5 Do you like meeting new people?
6 Do you like travelling?

b Students' own answers.

5 Students' own answers.

32

1 1 I help 2 prefer 3 much are 4 take
5 have a look 6 to see 7 you are

2 1 Can I help you?
2 Can I have a look at those bags, please?
3 How much are they?
4 Would you like to see the black one?
5 Here you are.
6 I think I prefer this one.
7 I'll take it.

3 1 other one 2 red ones 3 black ones
4 small one 5 that one 6 gold ones

4 **A** Can I help you?
B Yes, can I have a look at that watch, please?
A The gold one?
B No, the silver one, please. How much is it?
A It's €125.
B I'll take it, thanks.

5 1 How much are those watches in the box?
2 Can I have a look at the small ones?
3 Would you like to see the other one?
4 I think I prefer the red ones.
5 How much are those shoes over there?

Review: Lessons 29–32
1 a 2 b 3 a 4 b 5 b 6 b 7 a 8 b

33

1 1 a soap opera 2 a sitcom 3 a movie
4 a police drama 5 a chat show 6 a cartoon
7 a documentary 8 a game show

2 1 the weather forecast 2 a game show
3 a sports programme 4 a hospital drama
5 the news 6 an advert

3 1 a music show 2 a history programme
3 a police drama 4 a nature documentary
5 a war film 6 a gardening programme
7 a shopping channel

4 a and b Students' own answers.

34

1 I/We/They: have, haven't
He/She: 's, hasn't

2 a and b

forget	forgotten
write	written
have	had
win	won
be	been
send	sent
go	gone
drive	driven
see	seen
fall	fallen
take	taken
fly	flown

3 1 've visited 2 hasn't fallen 3 've won 4 've had
5 hasn't written 6 've travelled 7 haven't met
8 's saved

4 a 1 b 2 a
b 1 gone 2 gone 3 been 4 gone 5 been

5 Have you ...? Yes, we have. / No, we haven't.
Has he ...? Yes, he has. / No, he hasn't.

6 a 1 Has he ever ridden, No, he hasn't.
2 Have you ever been, Yes, I/we have.
3 Have they ever won, No, they haven't.
4 Have you ever written, No, I/we haven't.
5 Has she ever forgotten, Yes, she has.

b Students' own answers.

7 Students' own answers.

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35

1 a 1 has won 2 have closed 3 has married
4 have destroyed 5 have died 6 have stolen
7 have lost 8 has offered 9 have gone
10 have fallen 11 've lived 12 have taken
b 1 e 2 d 3 c 4 a 5 f 6 b

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

3 Sample answers
1 Thieves have stolen a small plane from a private airfield near Manchester. The owners of the plane have offered a reward of €50,000.
2 A storm has hit northern Europe. Strong winds have destroyed buildings in many countries, and the police have closed several roads and motorways. Ten people have died.

4 1 lorry 2 shop 3 comedy 4 stolen 5 storm

36

1 a and b
Jordan has a dinner (*party*) in his flat. He invites a lot of people. Sarah and Peter arrive. They see some actors and actresses from Jordan's TV drama (*advert*). One of the women at the party is Angela (*Anna*) Harlow. She's blonde and she's wearing a black (*red*) dress. She arrived with Lucy (*Russell*). Sarah thinks she wants to open a restaurant (*shop*).
Sarah sees Ryan. She thinks he looks sad (*happy*). Peter says it's probably because he hasn't heard about the new shop (*café*). Lucy says that Cindy and Ryan are (*aren't*) going to like the news. Russell (*Cindy*) is standing behind them and wants to know what the news is.

2 **Statements:** I think ..., I believe ...
Responding: I think so, I don't think so

3 1 I think, I think so, I don't think so
2 I think so, I don't think so, I think, I believe

4 Students' own answers.

Review: Lessons 33–36
1 a 2 b 3 a 4 b 5 a 6 b 7 a 8 b

37

1 a hand, leg, head, ankle, ear, finger, neck, arm, thumb, wrist, mouth, nose, elbow, foot, eye, knee
b hand, finger, arm, thumb, wrist, elbow
leg, ankle, foot, knee
head, ear, neck, mouth, nose, eye

2 1 a, my 2 an 3 – 4 a, your 5 's got, a
6 a 7 a 8 –

3 1 her 2 my 3 his 4 your 5 her 6 my
7 his 8 your

4 1 rash, leg, itches 2 cut, hand, bleeding
3 flu, temperature, sick 4 bruised, foot, painful
5 wrist, swollen, sprained

5 1 e 2 d 3 b 4 f 5 a 6 c

6 1 a temperature, some painkillers
2 matter, burnt my finger, it under cold water

38

1 a and b
Present perfect: 've broken, 've broken, ever, before, never, up till now, in my life
Past simple: did you break, fell, fell, last year, a week ago, yesterday, on Sunday, when I was a child

2 1 went, 's fallen off 2 've eaten, ate
3 's sprained, had 4 's cut, did

3 1 did you break 2 Have you ever had 3 did you go
4 did you go 5 Have you ever seen
6 did the accident happen

4 1 have you done 2 've sprained 3 did you do
4 fell 5 did it happen

5 1 have you done
did you do
did it happen
2 Have you ever had an accident?
did you do?
fell off
Did you go

39

1

	[1]S	C	I	[2]S	S	O	R	S						
			H							[3]H			[4]P	
			A							A			A	
			M		[5]V					I			S	
	[6]J		[7]P	L	A	S	[8]T	E	R	S			S	
	E		O		C		O		B				P	
	W		O		C		Y		[9]R	A	Z	O	R	
	E				I		S		U				R	
	L				N				S				T	
	[10]L	U	G	G	A	G	E		H					
	E				T									
	R		[11]P	A	I	N	K	I	L	L	E	R	S	
	Y				O									
			[12]S	U	N	S	C	R	E	E	N			

2 **Medical items:** plasters, painkillers, sunscreen
Toiletry items: shampoo, hairbrush
Hand luggage: toys, passport, jewellery
Not hand luggage: scissors, razor

3 knives offices ✓ boxes ✓ shoes magazines
clothes bottles purses ✓ sandwiches ✓
exercises ✓

4 **Things to do:** It's a good idea to, It's best to, Don't forget to, Try to
Things not to do: Avoid, Don't

5 Possible answers:
1 It's best to wear 2 Avoid 3 Don't
4 Don't forget 5 It's best to put 6 Try to take
7 Don't eat 8 Don't put 9 Don't leave
10 Don't forget to

40

1 1 e 2 c 3 b 4 f 5 a 6 d

2 1 What seems to be the problem 2 did it happen
3 I just have a look at it 4 does it hurt
5 better take an X-ray 6 the meantime

3 a **P** OK. Thank you, doctor. ...
P About two days ago, I think.
D Goodbye.
P Good morning. My right eye hurts.
D OK, can I have a look at it? ...
D Good morning. What can I do for you?
P Oh, I see – an infection?
D Hmm. It's a bit red. I think ...
D Yes. Here's a prescription ...
b **D** Good morning. What can I do for you?
P Good morning. My right eye hurts.
D OK, can I have a look at it? ...
P About two days ago, I think.
D Hmm. It's a bit red. I think ...
P Oh, I see – an infection?
D Yes. Here's a prescription ...
P OK. Thank you, doctor. Goodbye.
D Goodbye.

Review: Lessons 37–40
1 a 2 b 3 a 4 a 5 a 6 b 7 b 8 b

41

1 1 saucepan 2 bowl 3 frying pan 4 spoon
5 cup 6 knife 7 fork 8 plate

2 1 peel 2 slice 3 Pour 4 saucepan 5 add
6 boil 7 Stir

3 1 grilled 2 baked 3 roasted 4 fried
5 mixed 6 boiled

4 a a 7 b 4 c 2 d 1 e 6 f 3 g 5
b **A** Are you ready to order?
B Yes, can I have the omelette, please?
A What kind of potatoes would you like with the omelette?
B Boiled potatoes, please.
A Boiled, OK. And what would you like with that?
B Can I have a mixed salad, please?
A OK. Thank you.

5 Students' own answers.

42

1 a and b
Countable: few, many
Examples: egg, biscuit, bag, sandwich
Uncountable: little, much
Examples: sugar, salt, fruit, water

2 a and b
1 How much, a little 2 How many, many
3 How many, a few 4 How much, much
5 How much, a little 6 How many, many

3 two kilos of rice
three boxes of eggs
five slices of bread
two pounds of meat
three bottles of wine
four bags of sugar
six cups of coffee
two glasses of water

4 1 much 2 some 3 an 4 some 5 a little
6 a 7 a little 8 a 9 a little 10 a few
11 a few 12 a little 13 some 14 a few

5 Students' own answers.

43

1 eat a little, but often

2 1 yes 2 every four hours 3 six weeks ago
4 a couple of (two) kilos 5 chocolate

3 **eats/drinks a lot of:** fruit, vegetables, nuts, fish, olive oil, meat
eats/drinks a little: cheese, cream, butter, alcohol, fruit juice
doesn't eat/drink: chocolate, cakes, biscuits, white bread, baked potatoes, rice

4 a but, however
but
however
b 1 I like the diet, but I miss chocolate.
2 You eat often. However, you only eat a little.
3 I've tried several diets. However, they didn't work.
4 Erica is from Jamaica, but she lives in Britain now.
5 I've lost two kilos, but I want to lose five.
6 Erica's on a diet. However, she eats a lot.

5 1 chicken 2 fish 3 girl 4 stir 5 like 6 big
7 slice 8 wine

44

1 a 4 b 6 c 2 d 7 e 3 f 5 g 1

2 1 hasn't 2 never 3 Ryan's 4 Anna's place
5 underground 6 are

3 1 Oh no, not again! 2 You're joking!
3 Oh, I don't believe it! 4 You can't be serious!
5 Oh, for goodness' sake!

4 1 You're joking! 2 Oh, I don't believe it!
3 You can't be serious! 4 Oh no, not again!
5 Oh, for goodness' sake!

Review: Lessons 41–44
1 a 2 b 3 b 4 b 5 a 6 b 7 b 8 b

45

1 a and b

			[1]H	A	I	R	D	R	E	S	S	E	R'S	
				[2]C	H	E	M	I	S	T'S				
					[3]S	P	O	R	T	S	S	H	O	P
		[4]N	E	W	S	A	G	E	N	T'S				
[5]G	R	E	E	N	G	R	O	C	E	R'S				
	[6]F	U	R	N	I	T	U	R	E	S	H	O	P	
					[7]M	U	S	I	C	S	H	O	P	
			[8]J	E	W	E	L	L	E	R	Y	S	H	O	P
[9]S	T	A	T	I	O	N	E	R	Y	S	H	O	P	
				[10]B	U	T	C	H	E	R'S				
	[11]B	A	K	E	R'S									
		[12]E	S	T	A	T	E	A	G	E	N	T'S		
			[13]F	L	O	W	E	R	S	H	O	P		
			[14]H	A	R	D	W	A	R	E	S	H	O	P
		[15]T	R	A	V	E	L	A	G	E	N	T'S		

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2 1 a greengrocer's 2 a newsagent's
3 a stationery shop 4 a baker's 5 a furniture shop
6 a butcher's 7 a music shop 8 a chemist's
9 an estate agent's 10 a jewellery shop
11 a travel agent's 12 a clothes shop

3 Students' own answers.

4 a 1 everything 2 jewellery 3 vegetables
4 different 5 camera 6 stationery
7 temperature 8 interesting 9 strawberry
b the letter *e*

46

1 a and b

One syllable		
small	smaller	the smallest
short	shorter	the shortest
Adjective + -e		
safe	safer	the safest
large	larger	the largest
Adjective + -y		
friendly	friendlier	the friendliest
happy	happier	the happiest
Short vowel + consonant		
big	bigger	the biggest
hot	hotter	the hottest
Two or more syllables		
expensive	more expensive	the most expensive
modern	more modern	the most modern
Irregular forms		
good	better	the best
bad	worse	the worst

2 1 shorter than, slimmer than
2 slower than, more expensive than
3 hotter than, cloudier than
4 larger than, more popular than

3 1 Spencer is the most handsome man in the room.
2 The bus is the cheapest from of transport.
3 Thursday's weather is the worst.
4 Luna is the most popular café in the street.

4 a the best, the best, better, more expensive
b the fastest, the fastest, faster than, more dangerous than

5 Students' own answers.

47

1 1 c 2 b

2 a clothes shop a chemist's ✓ a butcher's ✓
a shoe shop a baker's ✓ a hardware shop ✓
a greengrocer's a newsagent's ✓ a bookshop ✓
a flower shop ✓

3 1 the greengrocer's 2 every Saturday
3 fruit and vegetables 4 near the town 5 no
6 the small local supermarket

4 1 it's cheaper 2 it's more convenient
3 parking is easier 4 everything is in one place

5 1 not as big as 2 not as expensive as
3 not as friendly as 4 not as easy as
5 not as difficult as

6 Students' own answers.

48

1 1 are too small, aren't big enough 2 is too expensive
3 aren't long enough 4 is too tight

2 1 is it 2 size 3 any 4 on 5 changing 6 How

3 1 Please can I try on this jacket?
2 The changing rooms are over there.
3 How is it?
4 What size is that?
5 Have you got it in a smaller size?
6 Is it any good?

4 1 Buy now pay later
2 Sale 50% off
3 Special offer
4 Buy 1 get 1 free
5 Two for the price of one

Review: Lessons 45–48
1 a 2 b 3 a 4 b 5 b 6 a 7 a 8 b

49

1 a 1 a cheque 2 a credit card 3 notes 4 a receipt
5 coins 6 a PIN number 7 change
8 foreign currency
b 1 a cheque 2 foreign currency 3 change
4 a PIN number 5 coins 6 a credit card
7 a receipt 8 notes

2 1 pay for 2 pay 3 pay by 4 pay by 5 pay
6 pay for 7 pay for 8 pay by

3 1 borrow, lend, borrowed
2 credit card, PIN number, receipt
3 note, coins, change

4 insert, enter, remove, wait for, take

5 Students' own answers.

50

1 'll, won't
Will they, will, won't

2 a 1 'll phone 2 won't rain 3 'll go 4 won't be
5 will finish 6 won't drive

2 b 1 Will she phone you before she leaves? Yes, she will.
2 Will it rain tomorrow? No, it won't.
3 Will he go to the bank after work? Yes, he will.
4 Will you be at work next week? No, I won't.
5 Will the meeting finish late today? Yes, it will.
6 Will they drive to the party? No, they won't.

3 a Students' own answers.
b 1 People will / won't use coins and notes.
2 People will / won't have cars.
3 We will / won't have illnesses and diseases.
4 Buildings will / won't be very different.
5 People will / won't travel by plane.
6 People will / won't read books.
7 Everyone will / won't live for 100 years.
8 People will / won't eat different food.

4 Students' own answers.

51

1 1 d 2 b 3 e 4 a 5 c

2 1 wars 2 diseases 3 shops 4 travel 5 forests

3 a will, will
b 1 I don't think there will be wars about oil.
2 I don't think people will live longer.
3 I don't think we'll do our shopping on the Internet.
4 I don't think we'll work from home.
5 I don't think the world will lose a lot of animals.

4 Students' own answers.

5 1 I'll see you tomorrow.
2 We'll phone you this evening.
3 I'll send you an email.
4 I'll do it today.
5 We'll miss the meeting.

52

1 a and b
Cindy receives an email from Sarah (*Melanie*). She wants to continue at school (*university*). Cindy tells Russell that they can't afford it, because business is (*isn't*) very good. A big company wants to open a supermarket (*an Internet café*) in Peter's old offices, too. Ryan wants to sell the car (*The Coffee Shop*), but Cindy doesn't think anyone will buy it because it's losing petrol (*money*). Russell says that maybe Lucy (*Anna*) will buy it for her advertising agency (*shop*).

Ryan says that the property company (*bank*) won't lend them any money, but they've had an offer from Peter (*Anna*). Cindy wants (*doesn't want*) to sell the café because it's also their home, but they decide to give (*sell*) The Coffee Shop to Anna.

2 1 c 2 e 3 f 4 a 5 d 6 b

3 1 1 can't afford it 2 isn't very good 3 broke
4 's losing money
2 1 much will that cost 2 can't afford it
3 isn't a bad price 4 isn't very good 5 broke

Review: Lessons 49–52
1 a 2 b 3 a 4 b 5 a 6 a 7 b 8 b

53

1 1 sunbathing 2 mountain climbing 3 painting
4 sightseeing 5 scuba-diving 6 water-skiing
7 collecting things 8 relaxing

2 a ***play***: basketball, volleyball, football, golf, tennis, ice hockey
do: judo, karate, yoga, DIY, aerobics
go: jogging, sailing, skating, clubbing, canoeing, diving
b 1 go 2 playing 3 going 4 does 5 go
6 doing 7 play 8 going

3 a 1 swimming 2 going to the gym
3 surfing the Internet 4 canoeing
5 playing tennis
b 1 Dora likes swimming, but Jack doesn't like it.
2 Jack doesn't mind going to the gym, but Dora hasn't tried it.
3 Dora doesn't mind surfing the Internet, but Jack doesn't like it.
4 Dora likes canoeing, but Jack hasn't tried it.
5 Jack likes playing tennis, but Dora doesn't like it.

4 Students' own answers.

5 Students' own answers.

54

1 Present simple, Future with *will*
Future with *will*, Present simple

2 1 's, will go 2 will stay, go 3 will, don't
4 'll miss, doesn't 5 don't, will be

3 1 go, 'll need 2 won't sleep, watch 3 rains, 'll go
4 stays, 'll feel 5 won't lose, stop
6 works, won't have

4 1 if 2 When 3 If 4 when 5 if 6 If

5 a and b Students' own answers.

6 /əʊ/ ***won't***: hello, phone, go, hotel, cold
/ɒ/ ***want***: on, holiday, long, tropical, hot

55

1 1 b 2 a

2 1 T 2 F 3 T 4 F 5 T 6 F 7 T 8 F

3 1 When you arrive, you'll have a tour of Giverny.
2 You'll see a film about the artist, Monet, while you have dinner.
3 All students will have classes before they start painting.
4 While you paint, you will have help from a teacher.
5 After you finish painting, you will have free time.
6 There will be an art show while you have dinner on Sunday.

4 1 painting 2 France 3 paint 4 painting classes
5 painting project 6 a teacher 7 art show
8 Monet's garden

56

1 a 1 When for? 2 How many nights?
3 How many guests will there be?
4 Would you like a twin room or a double?
5 What name is it, please?
b a 3 b 5 c 2 d 4 e 1

2 1 like, reservation 2 room, view 3 Does, include
4 confirm, email

3 1 like to make a reservation, please 2 When for
3 How many nights 4 many guests will there be
5 Does that include breakfast 6 name is it

4 27 May, two, two, €80, breakfast

Review: Lessons 53–56
1 a 2 b 3 b 4 b 5 a 6 a 7 a 8 b

57

1 1 1 a printer 2 a computer 3 some disks
4 a photo 5 a notebook 6 a desk 7 a waste bin
2 1 a shelf 2 a filing cabinet 3 a cupboard
4 a briefcase 5 a photocopier

2 ***use***: the photocopier, the computer
go: to a meeting, on the Internet
do: some filing, some photocopying
have: a day off, a break
send: an email, a letter
make: a phone call, an appointment

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3 made a few phone calls, did some photocopying, went to a meeting, had a break, went on the Internet, sent some emails, did some filing, having a day off

4 Students' own answers.

58

1 a mustn't, mustn't
must, must
b 1 must 2 mustn't 3 must 4 mustn't
5 mustn't 6 must

2 1 have 2 doesn't 3 has 4 have 5 don't have
6 have 7 don't 8 doesn't have

3 1 doesn't have to 2 have to 3 has to
4 don't have to 5 doesn't have to 6 has to
7 don't have to 8 have to

4 1 must 2 mustn't 3 don't have to 4 must
5 doesn't have to 6 mustn't

5 Students' own answers.

59

1 by car / he drives

2 1 In the city centre.
2 In a village outside Budapest.
3 About an hour.
4 He doesn't mind it.
5 Because they're repairing a bridge on the motorway, and the traffic is very bad.
6 Because a lot of people leave the city for the weekend.
7 Because he usually has to carry a lot of heavy books.
8 Find a new office in the suburbs.

3 1 half an hour 2 two hours 3 an hour and a half
4 two and a half hours 5 an hour and a quarter
6 twenty minutes

4 1 in a village / outside the city 2 in the city centre
3 salesman 4 drives 5 needs his car for his job
6 schools, universities, and bookshops
7 about an hour 8 they're repairing a bridge
9 doesn't mind
10 practise his French / listen to French language CDs
11 parking 12 park near his office
13 carry a lot of books

5 Students' own answers.

60

1 1 c 2 g 3 h 4 b 5 f 6 a 7 e 8 d

2 1 Come on in. 2 Let me get you a cup of coffee.
3 It's nice to see you. 4 Take a seat.
5 This is a surprise.

3 1 1 This is a surprise 2 nice to see 3 a seat
4 Let me get you a cup of
2 1 Come on 2 Take a 3 Let me get you a cup of
4 is a surprise

Review: Lessons 57–60
1 b 2 a 3 a 4 a 5 b 6 a 7 b 8 a

61

1 1 a hairdryer 2 a shaver / razor
3 a washing machine
4 an electric fan, an air conditioner 5 a kettle
6 a toaster 7 a dishwasher 8 a microwave (oven)
9 a cooker 10 a light bulb

2 1 cook 2 do 3 lay 4 do
5 tidy 6 clean 7 make 4 tidy 5 take out

3 subject subject
subject questions: 2, 3, 6

4 1 does 2 prepare 3 makes 4 take 5 lays
6 tidies 7 cleans 8 do you cook

5 a 1 Who cooks the dinner?
2 Do you make your bed?
3 Do you do the washing-up?
4 Who cleans the car?
5 Do you do the shopping?
6 Who takes out the rubbish?
b Students' own answers.

62

1 1 shouldn't 2 should

2 1 should 2 should 3 shouldn't 4 shouldn't
5 should 6 shouldn't

3 1 go to the doctor's, smoke
2 stay in the sun all day, use sunscreen
3 work so late, relax more
4 get a better job, go shopping every weekend

4 1 Mind 2 touch 3 slippery 4 hot

5 Students' own answers.

63

1 the young man

2 1 F 2 T 3 F 4 T 5 F 6 F 7 F 8 F

3 **Mel's father**: looks after the garden, washes the car, repairs things in the house
Mel's mother: cooks the meals, cleans the house, does the shopping, does the washing, does the ironing, pays the bills
Mel: cooks the meals, does the washing-up, takes out the rubbish
Alicia: does the washing, does the ironing

4 1 Alicia 2 Mel's father 3 Mel's mother 4 Mel
5 Alicia

5 Students' own answers.

64

1 1 damaged 2 leaking 3 scratched 4 a hole
5 torn 6 working

2 1 I bought 2 working 3 sorry about that
4 exchange it 5 have a refund 6 the receipt

3 1 bought this 2 it's 3 sorry about 4 Would
5 to exchange 6 please 7 you got the 8 are

4 C I bought this kettle last week, but it's leaking.
A I'm sorry about that. Would you like to exchange it?
C No, can I have a refund, please?
A Yes, of course. Have you got the receipt?
C Yes. Here you are.
A Thank you.

5 1 don't (1) 2 wasn't (2) 3 won't (1) 4 aren't (1)
5 can't (1) 6 shouldn't (2) 7 weren't (1)
8 haven't (2) 9 doesn't (2) 10 mustn't (2)

Review: Lessons 61–64
1 b 2 a 3 b 4 b 5 a 6 a 7 b 8 a

65

1

C	O	P	T	A	R	G	O	L	D	X
P	A	B	F	S	H	D	N	T	O	R
L	L	R	H	T	J	Y	P	M	L	U
A	E	S	D	T	C	W	O	O	D	B
S	A	I	I	B	P	H	I	S	P	B
T	T	L	Y	S	O	R	S	H	C	E
I	H	V	M	E	T	A	L	F	O	R
C	E	E	R	P	L	W	R	P	T	C
O	R	R	S	G	L	G	Z	D	T	A
O	L	K	U	R	W	O	O	L	O	T
K	P	A	P	E	R	B	A	G	N	R

2 a 1 are 2 is 3 are 4 are 5 are 6 is
b *1 is made of wool 2 are made of leather*
3 is made of cardboard 4 are made of metal
5 are made of glass 6 is made of plastic
7 are made of paper 8 is made of cotton

3 1 a cotton shirt 2 glass bowls 3 a leather briefcase
4 gold rings 5 a wooden box 6 plastic waste bins
7 woollen socks 8 a paper bag

4 Students' own answers.

5 1 They're made of gold. 2 It's made of leather.
3 It's made of cotton. 4 They're made of metal.
5 They're made of wool. 6 It's made of plastic.

66

1 is taken out are collected

2 1 are 2 is 3 are 4 are 5 is 6 are 7 is 8 is

3 1 are produced 2 are packed 3 are delivered
4 is removed 5 is taken 6 are collected
7 are made 8 is used

4 a was tidied were cleaned
b 1 The beds were made.
2 The dinner was cooked.
3 The clothes were washed.
4 The plates were put in the dishwasher.
5 The shopping was done.
6 The children were taken to school.
7 The kitchen was tidied.
8 The floor was vacuumed.

5 Students' own answers.

67

1 1 Nowruz 2 Asia 3 welcome the New Year
4 seven 5 good

2 1 nearly 4,000 years old 2 March 3 thirteen days
4 fires 5 the festival table 6 seven
7 the letter 's' 8 it's bad luck to stay inside

3 Iran, Afghanistan
flowers, fruit, coins, candles, mirrors, goldfish

4 Students' own answers.

68

1 1 were 2 were 3 bought 4 build 5 owns
6 can't 7 aren't 8 said 9 sell 10 selling
11 is owned 12 sign

2 1 Yes, you're right. 2 Are you sure?
3 Yes, that's right. 4 Oh, I didn't know that.
5 That's true.

3 1 that's right 2 Are you sure 3 didn't know that
4 you're right 5 That's true

Review: Lessons 65–68
1 b 2 b 3 a 4 b 5 b 6 a 7 b 8 b

69

1 a and b
1 a file f 2 a window d 3 a cursor i
4 an attachment b 5 a folder e 6 the desktop a
7 a menu j 8 a menu bar g 9 an icon c
10 a program h

2 1 d 2 e 3 b 4 a 5 c

3 1 desktop 2 files 3 save 4 program 5 Quit
6 click on 7 icon 8 Scroll 9 menu 10 window
11 restart

4 Students' own answers.

70

1 We use *who* for people
We use *which* for things
We use *that* for people or things

2 1 which 2 who 3 that 4 who 5 that 6 which

3 things, people

4 1 Where's the letter that arrived this morning?
2 They watched a documentary that was about Antarctica.
3 She's the woman that I wanted to marry.
4 Is this the book that you wanted?
5 John's the mechanic that repaired my car.
6 That's the program that you should use.

5 Students' own answers.

71

1 a He works for an Internet dating company.
b d choosing a good photograph

2 1 They don't attach a photograph
4 They use an old photo.
5 They use photos that show their ex-partner.

3 1 You should 2 You shouldn't 3 You should
4 you shouldn't 5 you shouldn't 6 you should
7 you should 8 You shouldn't

4 Students' own answers.

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72

1 1 Do 2 What 3 What do you call 4 do you

2 1 What is
2 What do you call
Do you mean
How do you spell

3 cursor busy ✓ thousand ✓ possible always ✓
address mouse easy ✓ positive ✓ website

4 a 1 d 2 b 3 e 4 f 5 c 6 a
b 1 A hairdresser is someone who cuts your hair.
2 A cousin is someone who is the child of your aunt and uncle.
3 A scarf is something which you wear when you're cold.
4 Toothpaste is something which you use to clean your teeth.
5 A kettle is something which you use to boil water.
6 A stadium is a place where you watch sport.

5 1 something which 2 someone who
3 something which 4 a place where 5 someone who
6 a place where

Review: Lessons 69–72
1 a 2 b 3 b 4 a 5 a 6 b 7 b 8 a

73

1 1 in 2 on 3 for 4 off 5 away 6 back 7 off
8 up 9 on 10 down 11 away 12 out

2 1 off 2 up 3 back 4 try 5 for 6 put on
7 away 8 went away 9 out 10 broken down

3 1 take off 2 throw away 3 go out 4 switch off
5 look after 6 try on 7 comes back 8 Turn up

4 Students' own answers.

74

1 a for
since
b ***for***: five minutes, three weeks, ages, four hours, nearly a month, a long time
since: 2003, yesterday, my birthday, last July, Monday, half past eleven

2 1 since 2 for 3 for 4 since 5 since 6 for
7 for 8 since

3 work
don't work

4 1 Yes 2 No 3 Yes 4 No 5 No 6 No

5 1 Magda's been a reporter since 2003.
2 They lived in Australia for five years.
3 We've had this one for ten years.
4 Anna and Ben have been married since 2003.
5 I worked at the hospital for a year.

6 Students' own answers.

7 1 won 2 for 3 turn 4 since 5 throw
6 student

75

1 1 12 years ago 2 an estate agent 3 Dubai

2 1 T 2 F 3 T 4 T 5 F 6 T 7 T 8 F

3 1 d 2 g 3 b 4 f 5 a 6 c 7 e

4 a 1 Sandra Kneale 2 12 years ago
3 lots of different jobs 4 an estate agent's
5 London 6 four 7 liked
8 start my own company 9 Dubai
10 five years 11 Sami 12 the oil industry
13 two children
b Students' own answers.

76

1 1 g 2 e 3 h 4 b 5 f 6 c 7 d 8 a

2 1 's ringing, up
2 There's, try, with, re-charging

3 1 there's no reply 2 hasn't got her mobile with
3 recharging 4 I'll try 5 It's ringing
6 don't hang up

Review: Lessons 73–76
1 a 2 b 3 a 4 a 5 b 6 a 7 b 8 b

77

1

												1 A		
2 C									3 H	U	N	G	R	Y
O											N			
N		4 M					5 R		6 P	R	O	U	D	
7 F	R	I	G	H	T	E	N	E	D			Y		
U		S						L				E		
S		8 E	M	B	A	R	R	A	S	S	E	D		
E		R						X						
D		A			9 I	N	T	E	R	E	10 S	T	E	D
		B						D			U			
		L			11 T				12 W	O	R	R	I	E	D
		13 E	X	C	I	T	E	D			P			
					R				14 B	O	R	E	D	
					E						I			
					D		15 T	H	I	R	S	T	Y	
											E			
											D			

2

-ed	-ing
bored	boring
interested	interesting
surprised	surprising
annoyed	annoying
worried	worrying
frightened	frightening
relaxed	relaxing
embarrassed	embarrassing
excited	exciting
confused	confusing

3 1 relaxing 2 excited 3 tired 4 confusing
5 annoying 6 surprised 7 frightening

4 Students' own answers.

78

1 **Statements**
'd, would not
Questions
Would you stay, would, wouldn't
would you

2 a 1 I'd/I wouldn't go to work.
2 I'd/I wouldn't play tennis.
3 I'd/I wouldn't stay in bed all day.
4 I'd/I wouldn't visit friends.
5 I'd/I wouldn't relax on the beach.
6 I'd/I wouldn't go shopping.
b 1 Would you go to work?
2 Would you play tennis?
3 Would you stay in bed all day?
4 Would you visit friends?
5 Would you relax on the beach?
6 Would you go shopping?

3 a would save, was
b 1 lived, would walk 2 'd write, had
3 wouldn't, won 4 needed, 'd ask
5 wasn't, 'd have

4 1 'd give, was 2 found, 'd take 3 'd go, didn't have
4 met, wouldn't know 5 stole, 'd buy

5 Students' own answers.

79

1 a 4
b **would do**: (from) buy some designer clothes, take his family on holiday, buy a piano and have lessons, go scuba diving, put most of the money in the bank
wouldn't do: leave his job, move to a big house, buy an expensive sports car

2 1 he'd lose a lot of his friends and neighbours if he moved
2 he wouldn't have anything to do / after a while he'd be bored
3 he'd be worried that someone would steal it
4 he's never bought a lottery ticket

3 1 first 2 a while 3 the end 4 and again
5 a short while 6 long time

4 Students' own answers.

5 **one**: bored, tired
two: worried, frightened, relaxed
three: interesting, excited, embarrassed
four: experience, material

80

1 a 1 hope 2 wishes 3 for 4 just 5 best
6 soon 7 note 8 Love
b **Introduction**
I'm just writing to say ...
Just a note to say ...
Message
Thank you for the present.
Ending
I hope you're well.
Hope to see you soon.
Signing off
Best wishes,
All the best,
Love, Suzi

2 a a 3 b 1 c 5 d 2 e 4
b Dear Mai and Kaito,
I'm just writing to say thank you for the fantastic holiday.
I really enjoyed my stay. I loved Tokyo and I thought it was a very exciting city.
Hope to see you again soon.
All the best, Daniel

3 Dear Francesca,
I'm just writing to say thank you for the fantastic lunch at your house.
I really enjoyed it. The food was delicious.
Hope to see you again soon.
All the best, ...

Review: Lessons 77–80
1 a 2 b 3 a 4 b 5 b 6 a 7 b 8 a

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