

GRAPEVINE



Workbook 2 A

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To the teacher

Grapevine Workbook 2A has twenty units, each corresponding to a unit in the Student's Book. It also contains a Study Guide preceding the main body of the book, which can be used throughout work on the book. **Workbook 2A** relates to units 1–20 in the Student's Book. **Workbook 2B** is available for units 21–40.

The Workbooks have the following aims:

- 1 Consolidation and reinforcement of the structural and functional material in the Student's Book.
- 2 Extension of the lexical syllabus of the Student's Book. Vocabulary items are recycled through a variety of vocabulary-based exercises.
- 3 Development of the skills of reading and writing. Many reading passages deliberately contain material outside the lexical count of **Grapevine 2**, and students are asked to perform limited tasks based on these materials. They are *not* expected to understand every word in them.
- 4 Additional work on pronunciation, spelling, word order, and punctuation.
- 5 Development of the student's ability to classify and order materials for their own learning. This is also promoted by the introductory *Study Guide* section.
- 6 Exposure to reference materials from English-English dictionaries. (Note that we recommend the *Oxford Elementary Learner's Dictionary* for **Grapevine 1**. Students at **Grapevine 2** level will still find this useful, but we also include extracts from the intermediate-level *Oxford Student's Dictionary*, which they will need to use by the time they get to **Grapevine 3**.)

The Workbooks can be used in several ways. **Grapevine 2 Teacher's Book** contains notes on using the Workbooks in class, as well as an answer key for teachers. We would suggest that a combination of the following uses will be appropriate for most teaching situations.

- 1 As homework, where students will work alone without help from the teacher.
- 2 As additional classroom material, some of which will be suitable for paired oral work. The pronunciation / spelling exercises should also be explained orally to students (though the tasks can be done at home, and one of the main purposes is vocabulary recycling in any case).
- 3 A combination of the above. Workbooks can be used to adjust the speed of progression with different classes, by extending and reinforcing units with work from the Workbooks.

Please note that students can be asked not to write in the Workbooks if you wish. This should be pointed out when they are issued, and in this case exercises can be written out on separate pieces of paper.

Peter Viney & Karen Viney

Study guide

Please read this study guide *before* you start on Workbook 2A. You can use it during your work on Workbook 2A.

Learning new words

Different people learn in different ways. How do you learn new words? Here are some ways.

◆ Translation

Write translations of new words in a notebook (example in Spanish).

<u>English</u>	<u>Spanish</u>
chips	patatas fritas
sandwich	bocadillo
You're welcome	De nada
butter	mantequilla

Exercise: Translate these words into your language.
grape / soldier / post office / waiter / customer

◆ Pictures

Draw small pictures.



grape



bunch of grapes



into

Exercise: Draw pictures for these things.
moustache / apple / out of

◆ Definitions

Dictionaries use definitions.

You can write your own definitions in English.

key - A key opens doors when they are locked.

tea - a hot drink. Also (in England) a meal at the end of the afternoon.

heard - past tense of 'hear'

Exercise: Write definitions for these words.
breakfast / watch / went

◆ Example sentences

You can write example sentences using the new word.

farm - Many animals live on the farm.

Correct - Two sentences were correct and one was wrong.

Exercise: Write example sentences for these words.
breakfast / big / cow

◆ Topics

You can list words in groups of topics, like a phrase book. You can do the same with expressions.

At the post office

airmail	(to) post
envelope	(to) send
express	stamp
first class	I want to send this to (Japan).
letter	Can you put it on the scales, please?
parcel	

Exercise: Make a list of words for the topic
At the Airport.

◆ Charts

You can make charts. There are charts in the Grammar summaries section at the end of the Student's Book. There are also charts for irregular verbs, and for pronunciation symbols. Find them and look at them.

<u>Present</u>	<u>Past</u>	<u>Past Participle</u>
hear	heard	heard
go	went	gone

<u>subject</u>	<u>object</u>	<u>subject</u>	<u>object</u>
I	me	we	us
you	you	they	them
he	him	it	it
she	her		

Exercise: Make a chart for these words.
his / mine / their / her / hers / yours / your / my / theirs / our / ours

◆ Spelling groups

You can put words in spelling (or pronunciation) groups.

<u>-ight</u>	<u>-double letters-</u>	<u>sound: "or"/ɔ:/"</u>
light	stop - stopped	for
fight	travel - travelling	door
tights	big - biggest	four

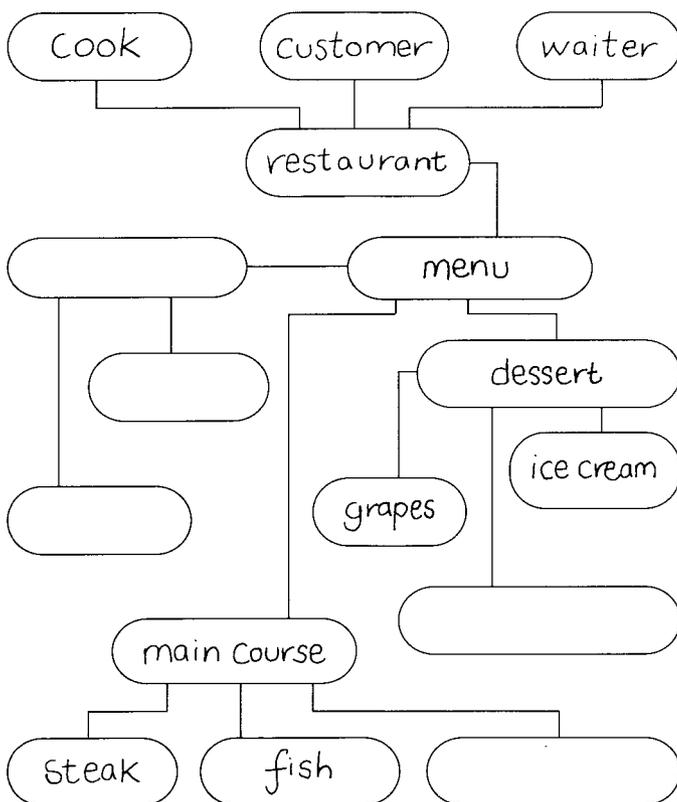
Exercise: Put these words into two groups.
hat / hate / late / cat / sat / date / fat / rate

◆ Word networks

Write a word in the middle of a piece of paper,
e.g. *restaurant*.

Write other words around it in networks.

You can keep networks, and add to them later.



Exercise 1: Add these words to the network.
chocolate cake / starter / soup / melon / chicken

Exercise 2: Make your own network, with words that you know. (Music? Sport? Houses?)

◆ Pronunciation

We can note the pronunciation of words.

You can do this in two ways.

1 Write the word again, spelling it the way that it sounds to you, e.g. enough – *eenuf*, walked – *warkt*, knight – *nite*.

2 You can use pronunciation symbols. There are only 26 letters in the English alphabet, but there are 20 different vowel sounds and 24 consonant sounds! We use pronunciation symbols in the Vocabulary index to the Student's Book. There is a key to the pronunciation symbols at the beginning of the Vocabulary index. Look at it.

Exercise: Use the key in the Student's Book. Match the words with the phonetic symbols.

see	/ðen/
June	/hɜ:/
hat	/tʃeə/
her	/hæt/
chair	/si:/
then	/dʒu:n/

◆ Record words

Some people record words and expressions onto a cassette. You can do this every day. Then you can listen to the words many times. You can record them with or without a translation.

Exercise: Record ten words from this page. Listen to them. Record a translation if you want.

◆ Index cards and notebooks

correct /kə'rekt/

see unit 1.

1. Adjective: right, with no mistakes,
"All my answers were correct. I got 100%."

opposite: wrong, incorrect
(adverb: correctly)

2. Verb: show something is wrong.

"My teacher corrects my homework."
Regular (past = corrected)

You can add more information to a card after later lessons, e.g. adverb, past tense, opposites.

You can write a translation on the card, too. It is a good idea to write the translation *on the back* of the card.

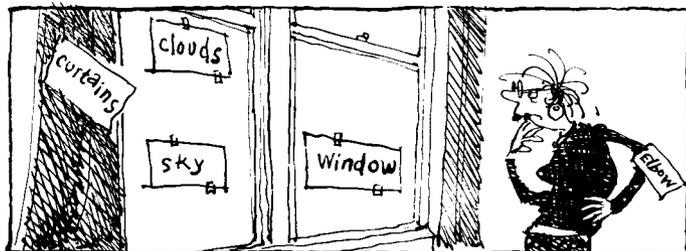
Then you can test yourself.

Some people like notebooks, some like cards.

Which do you like? Why?

◆ Word cards

You can write words on cards, and put them on your desk at home. Some people write English words on small pieces of paper, and put them near things at home!



Exercise: Write five words from this page on five pieces of card or paper. Put them in different places in your home.

◆ Word movies

Some people say that this is a good way to learn words. You think of funny or silly things. For example, you want to learn these words. elephant / bicycle / ice cream / apple / sky / cloud / blue / pink / ear

You think of a silly 'English movie' in your head. It helps if there are famous people in your movie, e.g.:

There's a beautiful blue sky, with one cloud in it. Suddenly a pink elephant falls out of the cloud. It falls onto a bicycle. It rides the bicycle along the road. It stops and buys an ice cream from Michael Jackson. The Queen comes out of a house. She throws an apple at the elephant. The apple hits it on the ear.

How do you learn new words? Do you use any of these ways? Do you use any different ways? What are they? Try some of the ways during your work on *Grapevine 2*.

Understanding dictionaries

In a dictionary you can find a lot of information about words in one place. You can find pronunciation symbols, information about grammar (countable [C], uncountable [U], etc.), irregular forms (plurals, past tenses), definitions, examples, and related words (adverbs, adjectives, etc.).

There are two types of dictionary.

- 1 Bilingual or translation dictionaries (e.g. English-Spanish, English-Japanese).
- 2 Monolingual dictionaries, or 'English-English' dictionaries.

They are both useful, and many people have got a bilingual dictionary and a monolingual dictionary.

When you look in a monolingual dictionary, you are practising English all of the time, and you will find many useful example sentences which show you how to use a word.

Look in a monolingual dictionary *first*, then, if you don't understand, look in a bilingual dictionary *second*.

These entries are from two different dictionaries.

- 1 The *Oxford Elementary Learner's Dictionary* (10,000 words)

face¹ /feɪs/ *n.* front part of the head:
Have you washed your face? face to face,

expensive /ɪk'spensɪv/ *adj.* costing a lot of money: *expensive clothes.*

- 2 The *Oxford Student's Dictionary* (40,000 words)

face¹ /feɪs/ *nc* 1 the front part of the head (from the forehead to the chin): *a round, spotty face; a pretty/ugly face.* ⇨ *facial.* **face to face** (*with*)

ex·pens·ive /ɪk'spensɪv/ *adj* costing a great deal of money, people, effort etc: *an expensive dress; too expensive for me to buy; an expensive war* (i.e. with many killed). *Opp* inexpensive.

Exercise: Look at the list below, and tick the information that is in the dictionary entries above.

OELD OSD

- | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | pronunciation symbols |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | part of speech (noun, verb, adjective, etc.) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | definition |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | example |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | irregular forms |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | related words |

What other information do they give?

Vocabulary diary

Use this vocabulary diary during your work on *Grapevine 2*, Units 1 – 20.

At the end of every unit, choose six words and write them here.

Look at **Learning new words** at the start of this *study guide*.

For each unit, use a different way of learning the words.

UNIT	The words that I want to remember
one	
two	
three	
four	
five	
six	
seven	
eight	
nine	
ten	
eleven	
twelve	
thirteen	
fourteen	
fifteen	
sixteen	
seventeen	
eighteen	
nineteen	
twenty	

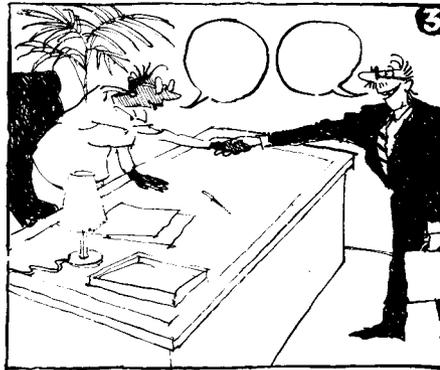
Unit one

exercise

1

Look at the sentences in the box.
Look at the pictures opposite. Write
the correct letters in the speech
bubbles.

- A Good afternoon.
- B Hello ...
- C How do you do?
- D How do you do?
- E Hi, how are you doing?
- F Great. And you?
- G Wallace. Basil Wallace.
Femur & Shin PLC.
- H Pleased to meet you, Mr
Wallace.



exercise

2

Complete this chart with your personal details.

SURNAME
FIRST NAME(S)
TITLE (MR / MS / MISS / MRS)
MARITAL STATUS
NATIONALITY
LANGUAGE
DATE OF BIRTH
PLACE OF BIRTH
PRESENT ADDRESS
OCCUPATION

exercise

3

Use your chart in exercise 2, and write true sentences.

- 1 My surname _____.
- 2 _____ first name(s) _____ (and)
_____.
- 3 _____ married.
- 4 _____ come _____.
- 5 _____ speak _____.
- 6 _____ born on _____.
- 7 _____ born in _____.
- 8 _____ live _____.
- 9 I _____.

exercise

4

Find the twelve months in this word square.

D	N	A	U	G	U	S	T	F	B
X	O	D	E	C	E	M	B	E	R
I	V	A	A	H	O	R	E	B	F
S	E	P	T	E	M	B	E	R	O
J	M	R	S	L	A	J	Q	U	C
U	B	I	M	Z	Y	V	M	A	T
L	E	L	Y	O	J	P	A	R	O
Y	R	J	A	N	U	A	R	Y	B
G	E	C	N	R	N	T	C	K	E
T	V	J	W	D	E	U	H	I	R

- 1st Which is the first month?
- 2nd Which is the second month?
- 3rd Which is the third month?
- 4th Which is the fourth month?
- 5th Which is the fifth month?
- 6th Which is the sixth month?
- 7th Which is the seventh month?
- 8th Which is the eighth month?
- 9th Which is the ninth month?
- 10th Which is the tenth month?
- 11th Which is the eleventh month?
- 12th Which is the twelfth month?

exercise

5

Find the words with the same vowel sounds and put them into pairs. For example, *your* and *born* have the same vowel sound (/ɔ:/ as in *saw*). Look in the Vocabulary index to the Student's Book if you don't know.

do date your yet need
how none late ten meet
born you one brown

exercise

6

Look at these words from Unit 1 of the Student's Book. Write them in alphabetical order.

qualification
occupation
destination
emigration
accommodation
interaction
information

exercise

7

The children of the famous ...

Everybody knows about famous people, but what about their children? Here are some facts about the children of some famous people.

Parents	Children	Date & place of birth	
Margaret Thatcher & Dennis Thatcher	Carol Mark (twins)	15.8.53 London	journalist businessman
John Lennon & Cynthia Lennon (first wife)	Julian (only child)	8.4.63 Liverpool	rock musician
Queen Elizabeth II & Prince Philip	Edward (4th child)	10.3.64 London	works for a theatre company
Elvis Presley & Priscilla Beaulieu Presley	Lisa Marie (only child)	1.2.68 Memphis	multi-millionaire

Look at Julian Lennon in the chart.

- 1 When was he born? He was born on 8th April 1963.
- 2 Where was he born? He was born in Liverpool.
- 3 What does he do? He's a rock musician.

Write questions and answers about (a) Mark and Carol, (b) Edward, (c) Lisa Marie.

exercise

8

In Unit 1 of the Student's Book, Maria Yoko Smith was going to Omega IV. This is her landing card.

OMEGA IV IMMIGRATION CONTROL	
WE NEED SOME ■■■■■ ABOUT YOU	
1	SURNAME Smith
2	FIRST NAMES Maria Yoko
3	TITLE Dr
4	■■■■■ Computer designer
5	■■■■■ D.C.T. (Alaska)
6	DATE OF BIRTH 1/4/2549
7	■■■■■ OF BIRTH Einstein City, USE
8	ADDRESS ON OMEGA IV ■■■■■ unit number 729, Armstrong City, Omega IV.

What are the five missing words?

Unit two

exercise

1

There are six paragraphs in this story. They are in the wrong order. Number them in the correct order from 1 to 6.

There was nobody at home. Rolf went into the kitchen. There was some milk on the table. Rolf put the puppy on the table, and put some milk in a bowl. 'Here's something for you,' he said. Rolf smiled. Rolf didn't have any friends, no one liked him, but now he had a dog. It was his dog.

Then he saw something. There were some footprints in the snow. They were small footprints and they were new. Was it a cat? Was it a dog? The footprints went towards the trees. Rolf followed them. Then there was a noise. A small, unhappy noise somewhere in the distance.

Rolf covered the puppy with his coat, and put it in his bag. He smiled. 'I haven't got any food for you,' he said. 'But there's some food at home.' He stood up, and turned towards the village. There were lights in the village, and in the middle of the village was his house.

Snow covered everything. Every tree and every bush was white in the moonlight. Young Rolf was tired and cold. Everybody was at home in the village, everybody except him. His bag was heavy. In the bag there were some pieces of wood for the fire. He turned towards home.

'What's that, Rolf?' Rolf turned round. His father was there in the doorway.

Rolf smiled, 'It's a puppy,' he said, 'It's my puppy.' Rolf's father didn't smile. 'You stupid boy! That isn't a puppy, Rolf. That's a wolf. A baby wolf!' Rolf looked at his father. There was something in his father's hand. Something cold and sharp. It was his knife. 'No, you can't! Please! Please don't kill it,' he said ...



Rolf looked under the trees. He looked everywhere, but there wasn't anything there. He stood under a big tree, and listened. Nothing. Then there was the noise again. It was very near. He turned round and looked into the forest. It was dark, very dark and cold. Then he saw it. It was under a bush. It was small and grey. It was a dog, a puppy. It was only three or four weeks old.

(Extract from *Wolf Boy* by Dickon Robinson.)

exercise

2

Complete these sentences from the story.

- 1 _____ was at home in the village.
- 2 Then he saw _____.
- 3 A small, unhappy noise _____ in the distance.
- 4 He looked _____, but there wasn't _____ there.
- 5 He stood under a big tree and listened. _____.
- 6 There was _____ at home.
- 7 'Here's _____ for you,' he said.
- 8 Rolf didn't have any friends, _____ liked him.
- 9 There was _____ in his father's hand.

exercise

3

Complete this chart.

somewhere	something	somebody / someone
_____	anything	_____ / _____
_____	nothing	_____ / no one
everywhere	_____	_____ / everyone

exercise

4

Put the correct verb (*was, wasn't, were or weren't*) into the spaces.

- There _____ snow everywhere.
- Everything _____ white in the moonlight.
- The pieces of wood _____ in Rolf's bag.
- There _____ anything under the trees.
- _____ there any people in the forest?
- There _____ some trees and bushes.
- Everybody _____ at home except him.
- There _____ anything to eat in the forest.
- There _____ nothing to drink.
- _____ there anyone in the kitchen?

exercise

5

Underline the adjectives in the sentences below, e.g. *They were small footprints and they were new.*

- The trees were white in the moonlight.
- Young Rolf was tired and cold.
- He stood under a big tree.
- The puppy was small and grey.
- His father said, 'You stupid boy!'

exercise

6

Complete the chart below.

subject pronouns	I	you	he	she	we	they
object pronouns	me					

exercise

7

Find the different word.

smiled	knocked	went	looked
dog	tree	puppy	wolf
grey	white	black	tired
him	us	them	she
go	stood	said	covered
eye	hand	leg	footprint
floor	snow	door	steps

exercise

8

What are the plurals of the words below? Write the plurals in the correct column.

child / wolf / story / tribe / address / house / man / university / knife / bush / noise / piece / city / life / nationality / woman / Apache / puppy

f → v	-y → -ies	-e → -es	-ss/-sh+ -es	irregular
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exercise

9

There are indefinite pronouns in the titles of many pop and rock songs. Here are some examples.

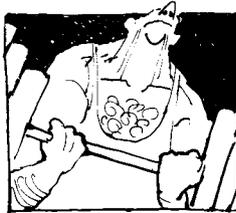
<i>Everywhere</i>	Fleetwood Mac
<i>Here, there and everywhere</i>	The Beatles
<i>Nothing's gonna stop us now</i>	Starship
<i>Someone saved my life tonight</i>	Elton John
<i>Anything for you</i>	Gloria Estafan
<i>Nowhere to run</i>	Martha & the Vandellas
<i>For no one</i>	The Beatles
<i>Everybody needs somebody to love</i>	The Rolling Stones
<i>Somewhere in my heart</i>	Aztec Camera
<i>Something to remember</i>	Madonna
<i>Everything she wants</i>	Wham!
<i>Nobody's child</i>	Traveling Wilburys
<i>Anyone can fall in love</i>	Anita Dobson
<i>Nothing compares 2U</i>	Sinéad O'Connor
<i>Something</i>	The Beatles
<i>Somewhere</i>	Soundtrack, West Side Story

Look at the *completed* chart in exercise 3. Are all the indefinite pronouns in exercise 3 in the box above?

Unit three



yoga



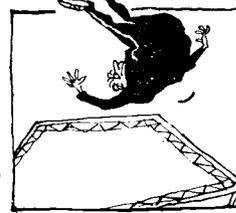
weight-training



football



judo



trampolining



volleyball



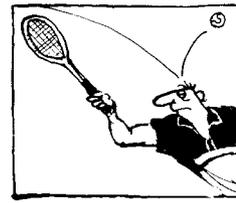
basketball



karate



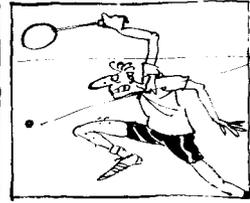
aerobics



tennis



swimming



squash

exercise

— 1 —

Put the words above into three groups.

Team activities
Activities for two people
Activities for one person

exercise

— 2 —

Choose the correct word, (a), (b) or (c).

- 1 She plays tennis very _____.
(a) good (b) bad (c) well
- 2 He isn't very _____ at football.
(a) well (b) good (c) badly
- 3 They're very _____ at aerobics.
(a) well (b) bad (c) badly
- 4 He likes squash, but he plays _____.
(a) good (b) bad (c) badly.

FRAMPTON LEISURE CENTRE: SURVEY

PLEASE ANSWER THIS QUESTIONNAIRE

Name _____	Age _____
------------	-----------

- 1 Can you swim? YES NO
- 2 Do you like swimming? YES NO
- 3 Which of these activities do you like? [✓]
Which of these activities do you dislike? [x]

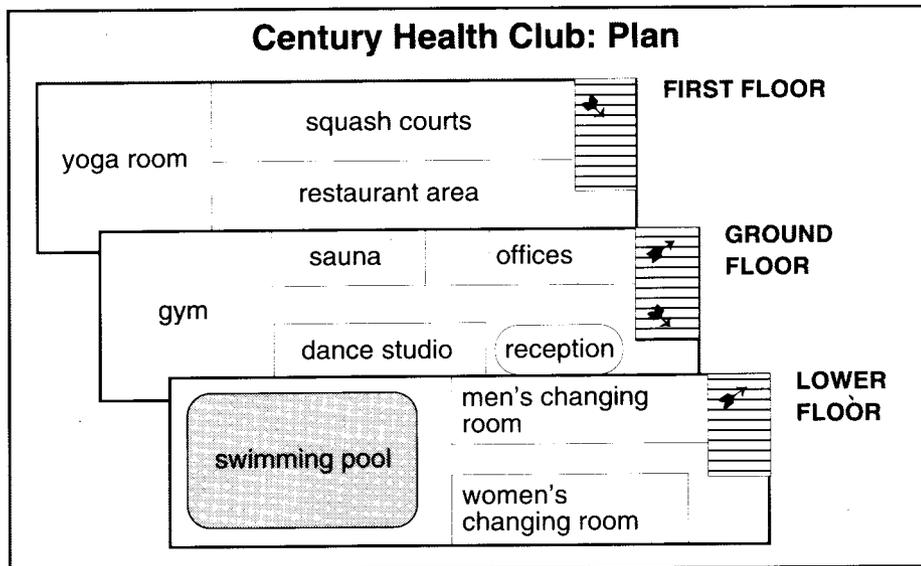
basketball <input type="checkbox"/>	volleyball <input type="checkbox"/>	football <input type="checkbox"/>
tennis <input type="checkbox"/>	badminton <input type="checkbox"/>	squash <input type="checkbox"/>
judo <input type="checkbox"/>	karate <input type="checkbox"/>	aerobics <input type="checkbox"/>
dancing <input type="checkbox"/>	yoga <input type="checkbox"/>	weight-training <input type="checkbox"/>
- 4 Which of the activities are you good at? _____
Which of the activities are you bad at? _____
- 5 What's your favourite sport? _____
- 6 Which sports do you like watching on television? _____
- 7 What activities do you like doing
(a) in the summer? _____
(b) in the winter? _____

Please put your completed questionnaire in the box at the reception desk. Thank you.

Compare your questionnaire with another student's.
Ask the other student questions.

exercise

4



Look at the plan and complete the conversations.

Boy Excuse me, can you _____ me the way to the _____ pool?

Receptionist Yes, go downstairs and it's straight in front _____ you.

Woman Excuse me, I'm _____ for the squash courts.

Receptionist They're _____ on the right.

Girl Excuse _____, which way's the women's _____ room?

Receptionist It's _____ on _____.

Man _____ me, where _____ the sauna?

Receptionist It's on this _____. Go along the corridor and it's _____.

exercise

5

Write conversations for the dance studio, the men's changing room, the yoga room, the offices.

exercise

6

Match the words from **column A** and **column B**.

Column A
changing
swimming
main
squash
leisure
dance

Column B
hall
centre
studio
pool
room
court

This is an apostrophe [']. Put the apostrophes in these sentences.

- 1 She cant hit the ball.
- 2 Theyre going to play squash tomorrow.
- 3 Its downstairs on the left.
- 4 Id like to do weight-training.
- 5 Why dont we play tomorrow?
- 6 She doesnt play very well.
- 7 Im looking for the dancing class.
- 8 I dont like swimming.
- 9 She hasnt got a racket.
- 10 Margaret wasnt at the dancing class.

exercise

8

Tick [✓] the correct box in these sentences.

- 1 I'd like (play to play playing) badminton.
- 2 He's going (play to play playing) football tomorrow.
- 3 Can you (play to play playing) tennis?
- 4 Do you like (swim a swim swimming)?
- 5 They're (have to have having) a sauna at the moment.
- 6 She doesn't (do to do doing) yoga every day.
- 7 Why don't we (play to play playing) squash tomorrow?
- 8 She's very good at (swim to swim swimming).

exercise

9

Sounds: /eɪ/ as in **late** and /aɪ/ as in **five**.

Look at the words below. Put them in the correct box.

weight / right / white / great / play
bright / tonight / main / strange
smile / plane / place / light

Box 1 is for words with sounds like /eɪ/ as in **late**.

Box 2 is for words with sounds like /aɪ/ as in **five**.

Unit four

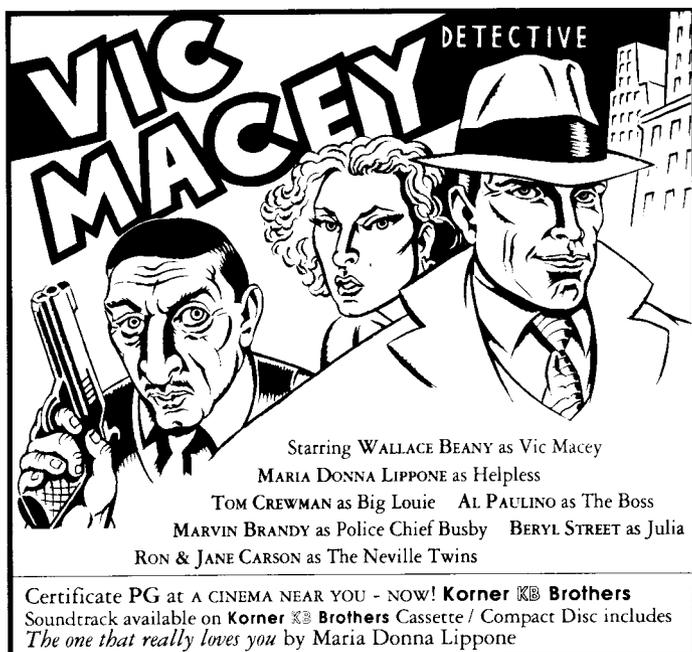
exercise

1

Look at the film poster.

Who's Wallace Beany? *He's the one that plays Vic Macey.*

1 Who's Maria Donna Lippone? 2 Who's Tom Crewman? 3 Who's Beryl Street? 4 Who are Ron and Jane Carson?



Ron Isn't that Wallace Beany?

Joyce Which one?

Ron That one! He's the one that plays Vic Macey.

Joyce Oh, yes! He's the one that was in that film that won the Academy Award last year ... what was it called?

Ron Ooh, I remember that one. That was the film that ... um ... you know, that, um ... was about the Vietnam war.

Joyce No, Ron. It was the one that Suzy Kemp was in. What was it called? You know ...

Ron Oh, yes, I remember! Wallace Beany was in that one ...

exercise

2

Here are some facts about the actors in *Vic Macey - Detective!* Look at the facts and answer the questions below.

Wallace Beany 45. Star of 37 Hollywood films, including <i>Pretty Boy Floyd</i> , <i>Hair Gel</i> . Lives in France.	Maria Donna Lippone 29. Rock singer. Her song from the film is number 1 in the American Top 20 this week. This is her third film. Lives in New York City.	Tom Crewman 24. Star of TV series <i>Texas</i> . Married to Maria Donna Lippone.	Al Paulino 40. Was in <i>Men of Honour I</i> , <i>Men of Honour II</i> , <i>Men of Honour III</i> . Academy award last year for <i>Men of Honour IV</i> . Is now filming <i>Men of Honour V</i> .	Marvin Brandy 75. Great actor 20 years ago. Now lives on a small Pacific island. He is in the film for two minutes. He got five million dollars for this.	Beryl Street 37. Lives in England. Was Ophelia in <i>Hamlet</i> at the Royal Shakespeare Theatre last year.	Ron & Jane Carson Twins, 17. Were in several Disney children's films before <i>Vic Macey - Detective!</i> They're English.
---	--	---	--	--	--	---

1 Who's the one that's a rock singer?

2 Who's the one that lives on a Pacific island?

3 Who are the ones that were in children's films?

4 Who's the one that's married to Maria Donna?

5 Who's the one that was in *Hamlet*?

6 Who's the one that lives in France?

7 Who's the one that's forty years old?

exercise

3

Look at these sentences about Maria Donna Lippone.

She's the one that lives in New York City.
She's the one that sings the song from the film.

She's the one that's married to Tom Crewman.
She's the one that's number 1 in the Top 20 this week.

Can you make one sentence with *that* about each actor? Try to use different facts from the ones that are in exercise 2.

exercise

4

Definitions

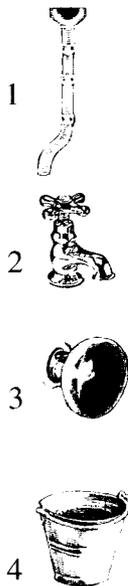
Look at these definitions from the *Oxford Elementary Learner's Dictionary*.

bucket /'bʌkɪt/ *n.* round container of metal or plastic, with a handle, for holding water, milk, etc.: *The children carried water from the sea in their buckets.*

handle¹ /'hændl/ *n.* the part of a thing that you hold: *I can't carry the bucket if the handle is broken.*

pipe /paɪp/ *n.* **1** tube that takes water, oil, gas, etc. from one place to another. **2** thing for smoking tobacco, etc. **3** sort of musical instrument.

tap¹ /tæp/ *n.* sort of handle that you turn to let water, gas, etc. come out of a pipe.



Match the definitions to the pictures.

exercise

5

A bucket is a container. It has got a handle.
A bucket is a container that has got a handle.
 Continue.

- 1 A tap is a sort of handle. It lets water come out of a pipe.
- 2 A pipe is a long tube. It takes water from one place to another.

exercise

6

What's the name in English?

- 1 Something that opens a lock is a _____.
- 2 Someone that flies a plane is a _____.
- 3 Something that turns electricity on and off is a _____.
- 4 Someone that writes for a newspaper is a _____.
- 5 Someone that takes photographs is a _____.
- 6 Something that opens tins is a _____.

exercise

7

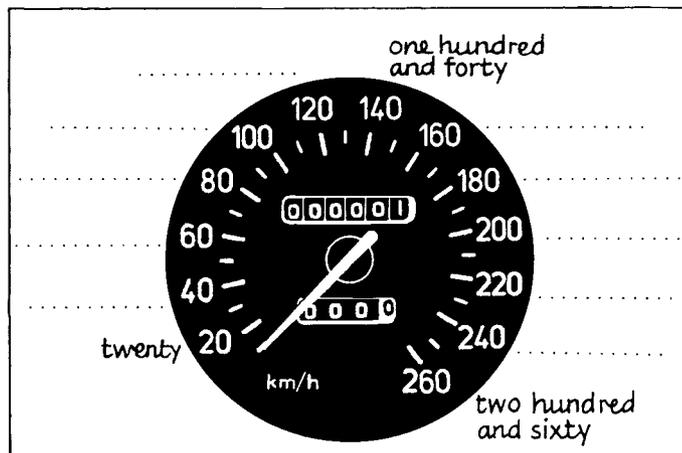
Those are the children. They go to St. John's School.
Those are the children that go to St. John's School.
 Combine these sentences with *that*.

- 1 This is the video. It cost £10.
- 2 They're the football team. They won the World Cup.
- 3 These are the letters. They need first class stamps.
- 4 That's the shop. It sells compact discs.
- 5 They're the students. They went to Scotland last year.

exercise

8

Write the numbers.



exercise

9

Sounds: /ɪ/ as in **sit**, and /aɪ/ as in **five**.
 Put a ring around the different vowel sounds below.

write	pipe	like	hit
big	hi	list	switch
it	city	smile	his
tin	ring	this	my
time	Tim	nine	life
in	it	like	if
fifty	fifteen	five	sixty
six	ninety	nineteen	five

exercise

10

Now look at these words again.

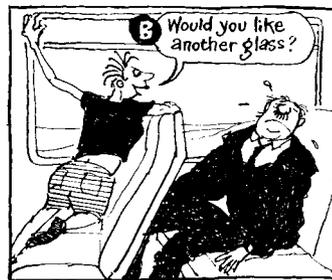
/ɪ/ as in sit	it, in, big, tin, hit, list, this, Tim, if
/aɪ/ as in five	nine, life, time, write, pipe, like, smile

Can you find a pronunciation rule for these words?
 What is it?

Unit five



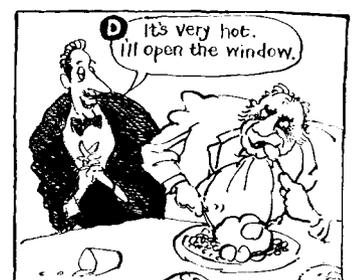
1



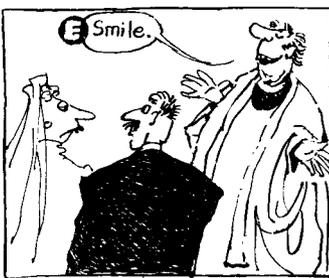
2



3



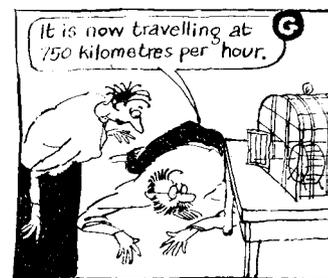
4



5



6



7



8

exercise

1

Look at the pictures. The speech bubbles are in the wrong places. Which are the correct speech bubbles? Write the letters in the boxes below the pictures.

exercise

2

Complete these sentences.

- 1 The pilot is the one who is saying, ...
- 2 The dentist is the woman who is saying, ...
- 3 The shoe repairer is the one who is saying, ...
- 4 The photographer is the one who is saying, ...
- 5 The vicar is the one who is saying, ...
- 6 The waiter is the one who is saying, ...
- 7 The woman who is on the train is saying, ...
- 8 The man who is looking for something is saying, ...

exercise

3

The bridesmaids aren't here. (soon)
Calm down, they'll be here soon.
Make more sentences.



- 1 The car isn't here. (in a minute)
- 2 The bride isn't here. (soon)
- 3 The vicar isn't here. (in five minutes)
- 4 The guests aren't here. (in a moment)
- 5 The best man isn't here. (soon)

exercise

4

Oh, no! We'll be late.
Don't worry. We won't be late.
Make more sentences.



- 1 The car will be late!
- 2 Uncle Roland will be late!
- 3 Oh, no! The bridesmaids'll be late!
- 4 I'll be late!
- 5 She'll be late!

exercise

5

He'll be here soon.

Will he?

Make more sentences.

- 1 She'll be here in a moment.
- 2 They'll be here soon.
- 3 It'll be here in time.
- 4 He'll find the ring.
- 5 The car will start soon.

exercise

6

Complete this chart.

Full form	Contraction
1 I am not	I'm not
2 He is not	He isn't
3 We are not	_____
4 They are	_____
5 They were not	_____
6 She was not	_____
7 She is	_____
8 I will	_____
9 It will not	_____
10 I do not	_____
11 He does not	_____
12 I would like	_____
13 They cannot	_____
14 She has not	_____
15 You have not	_____
16 It did not	_____

exercise

7

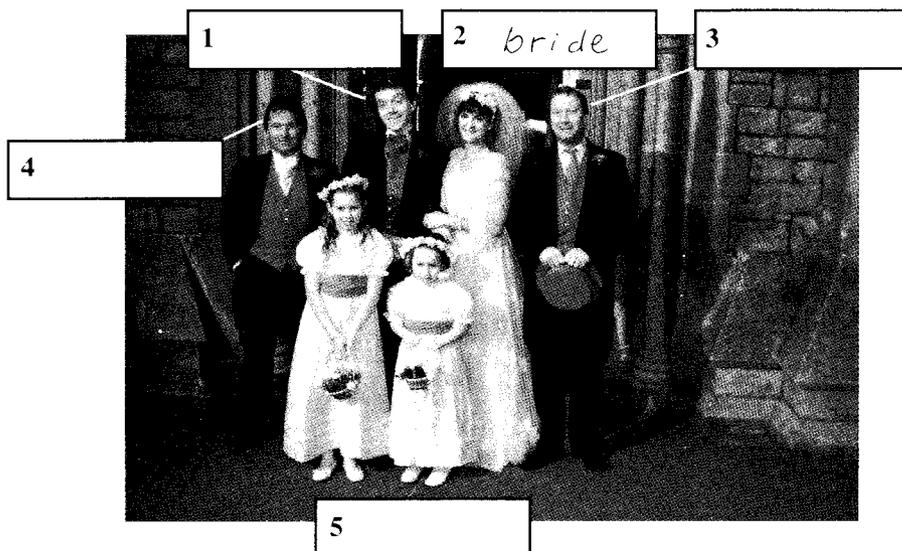
Match the halves of these two-word verbs from Unit 5 in the Student's Book.

Verb	Preposition
calm	away
hold	down
look	on
give	after

exercise

8

Who are they? Write the words in the boxes.



exercise

9

Complete the sentences below.

- 1 The bride is the _____ who is getting _____.
- 2 The bridegroom is the man _____ is getting _____.
- 3 The best man is the man _____ looks _____ the ring.
- 4 The bride's father is the _____ who gives her _____.
- 5 The bridesmaids are the children _____ walk _____ the bride.

exercise

10

This is Mark and Belinda's itinerary for their honeymoon flight.

El Cid Tours, 13 Parkway, Bristol

HOLIDAY ITINERARY

Clients: Mr M & Mrs B Collins

Departure date: Saturday 29th November

Airline: GALAXY AIRWAYS **Flight no:** GX 342

Departure time: 17.15 **Departure Airport:** BRISTOL

Destination: Palma, Majorca **Arrival time:** 19.45

Resort: SHERATON SON VIDA HOTEL, PALMA

All passengers must check in at Bristol one and a half hours before the flight departure time.

On arrival at Palma airport, our courier will meet you and escort you by taxi to your hotel. She will give you information about the holiday, and about the tours offered by El Cid Tours.

Answer these questions.

- 1 When will they arrive at Bristol Airport?
- 2 What time will the plane leave?
- 3 When will they arrive in Majorca?
- 4 Who will meet them at the airport?
- 5 How will they get to their hotel?

Unit six

exercise

1

Complete the instant postcard.

You don't like writing postcards?
Then buy this 'instant postcard' and just tick the boxes!

Dear _____,

The flight was late very late very, very late cancelled.

Our hotel is near the beach airport nuclear power station.

Our room has got a sea view is over the disco is on the 13th floor.

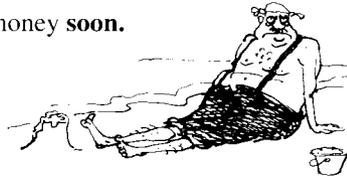
The hotel food is English foreign never hot.

The weather today is sunny wet 40°C in the shade.

We feel relaxed miserable sick.

We hope to see you our luggage our money soon.

Best wishes,



exercise

2

What can you do on Sunday in England?



get up late



read the newspapers



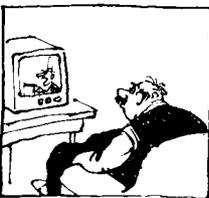
wash the car



have a big lunch



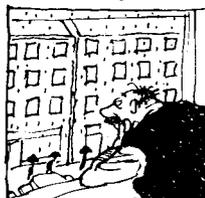
take the dog for a long walk



watch an old film on TV



have an afternoon snooze



look out of the window

Put these sentences in the correct order, e.g.
up / He / usually / Sunday / on / gets / late
He usually gets up late on Sunday.

- 1 newspapers / reads / always / He / the
- 2 car / washes / He / the / sometimes
- 3 lunch / big / has / always / He / a
- 4 walk / long / the / for / takes / He / usually / dog / a
- 5 often / TV / film / an / watches / He / old / on
- 6 snooze / He / has / afternoon / occasionally / an
- 7 the / He / window / of / often / out / looks

exercise

3

In England Sunday is a 'day off'.
People don't go to work or school.
Answer these questions.

- 1 Is Sunday a day off in your country?
- 2 What time do you usually get up on days off?
- 3 Do you usually read the newspapers on days off?
- 4 Do you usually have a big lunch?
- 5 Do you ever have a snooze after lunch?
- 6 What does 'snooze' mean?
- 7 Do you ever go for long walks?
- 8 Do you ever watch TV on days off?
- 9 What do you usually watch?
- 10 What do you usually do on days off?

exercise

4

Find the eight frequency adverbs
in this word square.

A	S	O	M	E	T	I	M	E	S
H	F	C	G	E	B	W	I	O	K
A	R	C	M	L	Y	L	U	F	I
R	S	A	L	W	A	Y	S	N	E
D	Q	S	V	U	Y	R	U	N	X
L	Y	I	O	H	N	M	A	M	P
Y	G	O	F	T	E	N	L	C	R
E	R	N	D	S	V	E	L	Y	Y
V	T	A	L	K	E	L	Y	J	L
E	P	L	H	Y	R	P	E	W	J
R	E	L	R	A	R	E	L	Y	S
T	E	Y	T	S	L	Q	U	C	H

exercise

5

Think about five people that you know, e.g. someone in your family, someone at school or at work, a friend, someone on television, a famous person. Write one sentence about each of them. Use these words.

- always / never / usually /
hardly ever / occasionally

exercise

6

FLIGHT TIMETABLE: BRITISH AIRLINES							
	Days 1234567	Depart	Arrive	Flight number	Aircraft/ Class	Stops	
FROM LONDON							
➤ BRISBANE	1---56-	1400	2335†	BA011	747/FJM	2	
➤ BUDAPEST	Daily	1000	1335	BA868	73S/CM	0	
➤ CARACAS	---5--	1055	1525	BA259	747/FJM	0	
➤ KARACHI	1---5--	1015	0100†	BA147	L10/FJM	1	
➤ MIAMI	1--4-6-	1625	1800	BA189	Concorde	1	
➤ OSAKA	---5-7	1030	1210†	BA005	747/FJM	2	
KEY	1-Monday 2-Tuesday 3-Wednesday 4-Thursday 5-Friday 6-Saturday 7-Sunday †-next day						

Look at the extracts from a British Airlines timetable.

Flight BA011 to Brisbane flies three times a week.

It leaves London at 2 p.m. British time and arrives at 11.35 p.m. the next day local time.

Write a paragraph like this about flight BA005.

exercise

7

Answer these questions.

- 1 How often does flight BA868 fly?
- 2 Where does it fly to?
- 3 How often does flight BA259 fly?
- 4 Where does it fly to?
- 5 How many times does the Brisbane flight stop?

exercise

8

Write three questions about flight BA147.

exercise

9

Something to find out

Where are the places in the timetable? Which countries are they in?
What language do people speak there? Look in an atlas.

exercise

10

Write a paragraph about yourself, and the things that you do.
Try to use some of these words.

once a (week) / twice a (week) / rarely / almost never /
occasionally / often / usually / always

exercise

11

Sounds: /æ/ as in **hat**, and /eɪ/ as in **late**.

Look at the words below. Put them in the correct box.

have / sale / at / bad / train / daily / plane / crash / that /
way / marry / dad / hate / man / stand / has / say / away /
plate / date / day

Box 1 /æ/ as in **hat**

Box 2 /eɪ/ as in **late**

exercise

12

Look at these words.

hat / bad / that hate / plane / date say / way / day

Can you find any pronunciation rules?

What are they?

Are your rules correct for all the words in the list?

(What about *have*?)

Unit seven

exercise

1

Complete this chart.

Present	buy	sell	go	do	take	read	see	meet	stand	have
Past	<i>bought</i>									

exercise

2

These two stories are mixed up.

A

Hollywood star Joanne Collier (53) bought 19 year old goalkeeper, Gary Thomas, at an auction sale at Sotheby's yesterday for one million pounds plus striker Jim Casey (37). They say Casey is too old now, but worth a plate of spaghetti and a piece of cheese. Thomas went for a full medical examination before Ms Collier signed the cheque. He will travel by car tomorrow to Ms Collier's Beverley Hills mansion where she has a large collection.



B

Fourth division football club Torquay sold the famous Van Dorp painting *Birth of Pluto* to the first division club Liverpool last night for £15 million, a world record for a Van Dorp. Van Dorp sold the picture when he was 21 for about £100,000 to a fourth division team. A team of experts examined the painting before they signed the contract. The painting will travel by air to Liverpool's football stadium where thousands of excited fans will be waiting.



Some sentences from Story A are in Story B,
and some sentences from Story B are in Story A.

Underline the sentences from Story A.

exercise

3

Write a list of the past tenses in the two stories.

exercise

4

She went to the bank.
She got some money.
Why did she go to the bank?
She went to get some money.

Make more questions and answers.

- 1 They went to the cinema.
They saw *Blue Rain*.
- 2 He went to the supermarket.
He bought some tomatoes.
- 3 I bought a newspaper.
I read the sports reports.
- 4 We switched on the radio.
We listened to the news.

exercise

5

I saw something. *What did you see?*

- 1 I went somewhere.

- 2 She met someone.

- 3 We bought something.

- 4 They read something.

- 5 She saw somebody.

- 6 He followed someone.

- 7 I said something.

- 8 They went somewhere.

exercise

6

Someone saw him. *Who saw him?*

- 1 Someone met them. _____
- 2 Somebody followed him. _____
- 3 Someone bought it. _____
- 4 Someone sold them. _____
- 5 Somebody read it. _____
- 6 Someone went there. _____

exercise

7

The teacher read the story. The children listened to it.
Who read the story? The teacher did.
Who did she read it to? She read it to the children.

- 1 Mrs Green sold the car. Mr Jones bought it.
 Who sold the car? _____
 Who did she sell it to? _____
- 2 Daniel went to the airport to meet his cousin, Jane.
 Who met Jane? _____
 Who did Daniel meet? _____

exercise

8

Look at exercise 7. This time you are going to write the questions and the answers.

- 1 AC Milan sold the footballer. Real Madrid bought him. (Write two questions with *sell*.)
- 2 Chloe went to the concert. She saw New Kids on the Block. (Write two questions with *see*.)
- 3 Joshua read the letter. Jeremy listened to it. (Write two questions with *read*.)

exercise

9

She bought them *on* Saturday.
 They went to Scotland *in* July.

Put the time words below into the correct boxes.

Thursday / 1990 / August / 23rd February / the summer /
 New Year's day / 1989 / the twentieth century /
 Wednesday / 21st January / the autumn

in	on
-----------	-----------

exercise

10



Complete the spaces in this conversation.

Man Excuse me . . .
Assistant Yes, can I _____ ?
Man Yes. I _____ here, and it's the wrong _____ .
Assistant When did you _____ ?
Man _____ .
Assistant _____ receipt?
Man I don't know.
Assistant I'm _____ , we can't _____ it _____ the receipt.
Man It's all right! It's here in the _____ .
Assistant That's OK then. Which _____ ?
Man A thirty-nine.

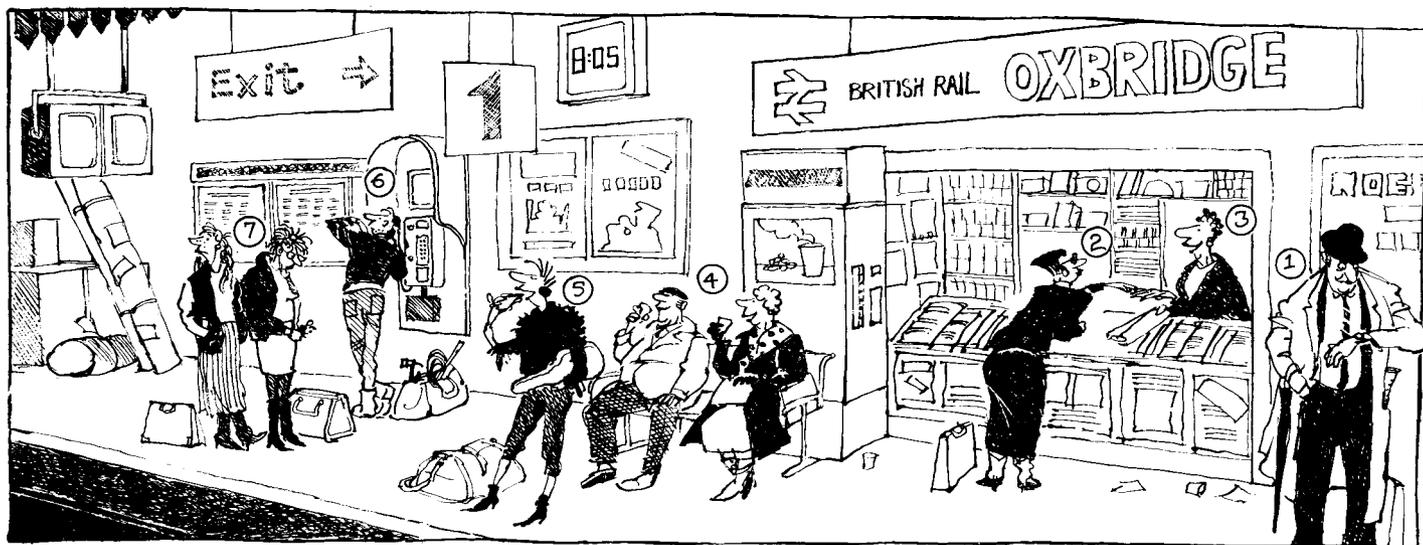
exercise

11

Find the different word.

- | | | | |
|-----------|------------|------------|-------------|
| exploded | plugged in | hit | switched on |
| blouse | receipt | skirt | dress |
| moustache | beard | hair | manager |
| assistant | shop | store | branch |
| year | month | ago | week |
| us | them | we | her |
| opera | concert | kettle | film |
| newspaper | bag | dictionary | magazine |
| never | rarely | badly | sometimes |
| box | ferry | train | bus |

Unit eight



This is the platform of a railway station. There are several people on the platform.
They're waiting for the London train. The train is late.

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| <p>① This is Mr Shergold. He lives in Oxbridge, but works in a bank in London. He always catches the eight o'clock train.</p> <p>② Ms Price is from London. She sells computers. She was in Oxbridge yesterday evening for a computer exhibition. She's at the news-stand. She always reads <i>The Times</i>.</p> | <p>③ Sharon Swinfen started work at six o'clock this morning. She always starts work at that time.</p> <p>④ Mr and Mrs Fawthrop are retired. They don't work any more. They're going to London for the day.</p> <p>⑤ This is Norma Kennedy. She plays violin for the London Symphony Orchestra. Her parents live in Oxbridge. She visited them yesterday.</p> | <p>⑥ Mick O'Neill is an electrician. He isn't going to London. He's working at the station today.</p> <p>⑦ Emily and Louisa are students. They're at school in Oxbridge. They want to go to university in London. They're having interviews at the university today.</p> |
|---|---|--|

exercise

1

Look at this.

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Where does Mr Shergold live? | <i>He lives in Oxbridge.</i> |
| Where does Mr Shergold work? | <i>He works in London.</i> |
| What does Mr Shergold do? | <i>He works in a bank.</i> |
| Is he working now? | <i>No, he isn't.</i> |
| What is he doing now? | <i>He's waiting for the train.</i> |
| | or |
| | <i>He's looking at his watch.</i> |

Answer these questions.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| 1 Where does Mrs Price live? | 8 When does Sharon start work? |
| 2 What does she do? | 9 Is she working now? |
| 3 Why was she in Oxbridge yesterday? | 10 What is she doing at the moment? |
| 4 Which newspaper does she read? | 11 Who is she selling the newspaper to? |
| 5 Is she reading a newspaper now? | 12 What do Mr and Mrs Fawthrop do? |
| 6 What is she doing now? | 13 Where are they going today? |
| 7 What does Sharon do? | 14 What are they doing at the moment? |

exercise

2

Read about.

- 1 Norma Kennedy
- 2 Mick O'Neill
- 3 Emily and Louisa

Write one *present simple* question about each of them, and one *present continuous* question. Then answer the questions.

exercise

3

INTERNATIONAL DIALLING SECTION

3

Friends or relatives abroad? Want to make an overseas business call or book a foreign trip? – International Direct Dialling (IDD) is the quick easy way to get in touch.

IDD is available throughout the UK to over 190 countries with Cheap and Economy rates to most of them. And the number of countries to which you can dial direct is being increased every year. Don't worry if you don't know the number - International Directory Enquiries on 153 should be able to help you.

This is from the British Phone Book. Look at it, but *do not* try to understand every word – it's in difficult English! Just answer the questions below.

- 1 There are three different words that mean 'not in Britain' or 'not British'. What are they?
- 2 Look at this dictionary extract (from the *Oxford Student's Dictionary*).

6 nu in/out of touch (with sb/sth) in/ not in (regular) communication (with); having/not having information (about): *get in touch with (= contact) her parents; keep in touch with old friends; be out of touch with the political situation.*
lose touch to lose contact with a person, each other.

'get in touch' means (a) travel to see someone, (b) communicate with someone, (c) touch someone.

- 3 How many countries can you dial direct from Britain?
- 4 What is the number for International Directory Enquiries?

exercise

4

Look at these instructions for International Direct Dialling. Number them in the correct order from 1 to 4.

Dial the area code of the town (if it's not listed call the operator on 155). ↷

First dial the International Code 010. ↷

Finally, dial the customer's number. ↷

Now dial the Country Code of the particular country you want to call (they're listed alphabetically on the following pages and, as a reminder, each is preceded by 010 (the International Code)). ↷

exercise

5

Australia

International Code 010	Followed by Country Code 61	Followed by Area Code Listed below	Followed by Customer's Number
----------------------------------	---------------------------------------	------------------------------------	-------------------------------

Adelaide 8	Darwin 89	Perth (WA) 9
Brisbane 7	Hobart 02	Sydney 2
Canberra 62	Melbourne 3	Wagga Wagga 69

  Operator Services 155 Directory Enquiries 153
Time difference 8/10 hours later than GMT

Japan

International Code 010	Followed by Country Code 81	Followed by Area Code Listed below	Followed by Customer's Number
----------------------------------	---------------------------------------	------------------------------------	-------------------------------

Fukuoka 92	Nagoya 52	Sendai 222
Hiroshima 82	Osaka 6	Toyko 3
Kyoto 75	Sapporo 11	Yokohama 45

  Operator Services 155 Directory Enquiries 153
Time difference 9 hours later than GMT

Mexico

International Code 010	Followed by Country Code 52	Followed by Area Code Listed below	Followed by Customer's Number
----------------------------------	---------------------------------------	------------------------------------	-------------------------------

Acapulco 748	Mérida 99	Puebla 22
Durango 181	Mexico City 5	Tampico 12
Matamoros 891	Monterrey 83	Veracruz 29

  Operator Services 155 Directory Enquiries 153
Time difference 6/8 hours earlier than GMT

You are dialling from Britain. Write down the complete international number for these people.

- 1 Satsuko Tanaka, who lives in Sapporo. Her phone number is 348762.
- 2 José Garcia, who lives in Matamoros in Mexico. His phone number is 21156.
- 3 Bruce and Sheila McDonald, who live in Canberra. Their phone number is 389001.

exercise

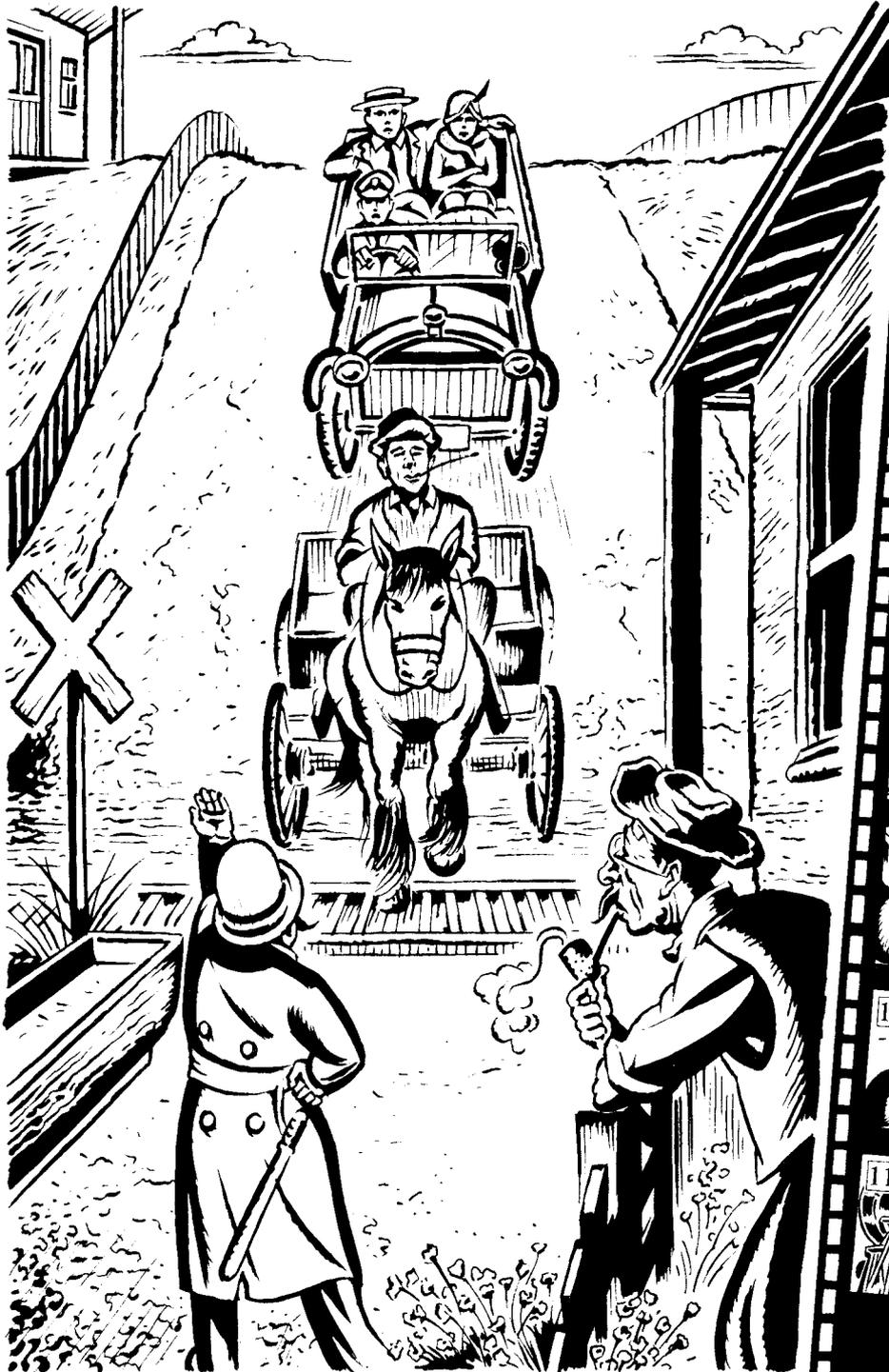
6

Something to find out

Look in a phone book from your country. What is the International Direct Dialling number for these places?

Oxford, United Kingdom
Barcelona, Spain
Thessaloniki, Greece
Bordeaux, France
Atlanta, USA

Unit nine



exercise**1**

Look at the large picture. Read the text, then answer the questions.

“ It was a summer day in 1920, and the sun was shining. Harold and Clara were sitting in their car. Their chauffeur was driving them through Los Angeles. They were driving slowly because they were behind a horse and cart. They were going down a hill towards the railway tracks. An old man was watching them. He was smoking a pipe. A policeman was standing near the railway tracks. He was directing the traffic.”

- 1 Who was driving the car?
- 2 What were Harold and Clara doing?
- 3 Describe the weather.
- 4 Why were they driving slowly?
- 5 What were they going towards?
- 6 Who was watching them?
- 7 What was he doing?
- 8 Where was the policeman?

exercise**2**

Look at the small pictures. Read these sentences, and match them to the pictures. Number them from 1 to 12.

- Suddenly, Clara screamed! A train was coming towards them.
- They pushed the car into the cart. The cart didn't move.
- The chauffeur got out and pushed the car. Harold and Clara shouted at him. The car didn't move.
- The horse looked at the flowers. It was hungry.
- Suddenly the horse stopped. It was thirsty and it wanted a drink.
- The train was very near. The three men pushed the car again!
- The car stopped. The chauffeur was angry. He sounded his horn.
- Fortunately, the horse followed Clara, and it ate the flowers.
- That's the end of the story.
- The chauffeur pushed the car, Harold pushed the chauffeur, the policeman pushed Harold, and Clara pushed the policeman. But nothing happened.
- Then Clara ran to the front of the cart. She took some flowers from the garden.
- Fortunately, the car moved! They were just in time. The train went past them. It was going very quickly.

exercise**3**

Are these sentences true [✓] or false [✗]?

- 1 The old man didn't push the car.
- 2 The policeman was wearing a helmet.
- 3 The horse was hungry and thirsty.
- 4 The train didn't hit the car.
- 5 Harold gave the flowers to the horse.
- 6 The chauffeur was wearing a uniform.
- 7 Harold saw the train and he screamed.
- 8 Harold and Clara were wearing hats.

exercise**4**

Put these words in the correct order, e.g.
horse / eat? / What / the / did
What did the horse eat?

- 1 the / driving / Who / car? / was
- 2 happening? / was / What
- 3 do? / policeman / did / the / What
- 4 sitting? / Clara / were / Harold / and / Where
- 5 horn? / pushed / Who / the
- 6 Why / stop? / the / did / horse

exercise**5**

Complete these charts.

Present	is	are	throw	fall	hit
Past					

Present	get	run	stop	move	happen
Past					

exercise**6**

Put a line through the word in each line that **cannot** follow the verb.

verb	A	B	C	D
go	down	up	towards	hill
meet	someone	a friend	flowers	the girl
fall	out	into	thirsty	down
run	slowly	hungry	towards	quickly

Unit ten

exercise

1



Look at the three sets of notes, then look at the three dictionary extracts. All three notes are about 'thieves', but which one is about a 'shoplifter', and which one is about a 'burglar'?

WESSEX POLICE

Time 11.45 **Location** Avemore Motorway Services, M35.

Interviewed Mr Peter Foster.

Mr F stopped at services for cup of tea (was driving Weymouth - Liverpool). Having tea, 11.00 - 11.20.

Someone broke Car window. Stole radio-cassette player (Clarion CMX230)

Nobody saw anything. He called police at 11.25.

(Blue Vauxhall Calibra, registration number: K768 BNF).

WESSEX POLICE

24th November PC Butler

Time 10.25 **Location** Sarah's Boutique, 34 High Street, Norbury.

Interviewed Miss Andrea Webb, shop assistant.

Man and woman came in at 10.05.

Woman asking Miss W about white shoes / man looking at dresses. Miss W went into back room. Didn't have woman's size. Came out. Told her. They left shop.

Very expensive blue dress (£350) was missing. Also some belts. She called police at 10.17.

(Woman 30, long blonde hair. Wearing black raincoat.)

(Man 35-40, moustache. Wearing long brown coat.)

WESSEX POLICE

Time 22.25 **Location** 76 Exmoor Road, Norbury.

Interviewed Mr and Mrs Barrett.

Mr and Mrs B watching TV in living room.

Someone climbed through bedroom window - stole Mrs B's jewellery (diamond earrings and necklace, gold rings).

Watching TV from 19.00 to 21.30 - heard nothing.

Mrs B went into bedroom at 21.55 - saw everything on floor.

Bedroom clock on floor, broken - stopped at 8.47 exactly.

They called police at 22.00.

burglar /'bɜ:glə(r)/ n. person who breaks into a building to steal: *The burglar stole £300 from the house.*

thief /θi:f/ n. (pl. **thieves**) someone who steals: *A thief has taken my car.*

shoplifter /'ʃɒplɪftə(r)/ n. person who steals things from shops: *The shoplifter stole two packets of sugar.*

exercise

2

Look at the first set of notes (Sarah's Boutique). Answer these questions.

- 1 Who came into the shop?
- 2 What time did they come into the shop?
- 3 Who telephoned the police?
- 4 What time did she telephone them?
- 5 What did the woman ask Miss Webb about?
- 6 What was the man doing while the woman was talking to Miss Webb?
- 7 Where did Miss Webb go?
- 8 What did they do when she told them that she didn't have the correct size?
- 9 What did they steal?
- 10 What were they wearing?

exercise

3

Look at the second set of notes (Avemore Motorway Services). Complete these questions.

- 1 _____ called the police?
- 2 Why _____ he stop _____ the motorway services?
- 3 Where _____ he driving to?
- 4 What was he doing _____ someone broke the car window?
- 5 What _____ they steal?
- 6 Did _____ see anything?
- 7 What was he _____ at 11.15?

exercise

4

Look at the third set of notes (76 Exmoor Road). Write six questions. Ask another student the questions. Note the answers.

exercise**5**

Look at these examples.

- A** The postman arrived **while** / **when** I was having a shower.
B **While** / **When** I was having a shower, the postman arrived.
C I was having a shower **when** the postman arrived.
D **When** the postman arrived I was having a shower.

Note: In **A** and **B** you can use *while* or *when*.
 In **C** and **D** you cannot use *while*.

Complete the sentences with *when* or *while*.

Write *while* in the sentences that are like examples **A** and **B** above.

- 1 _____ the woman was talking, the man was looking at the dresses.
 2 _____ Miss Webb came out, she told the woman that she didn't have the correct size.
 3 Mr Foster was having tea, _____ someone stole his radio-cassette player.
 4 He called the police _____ he saw the broken window.
 5 Someone climbed into their bedroom _____ they were watching TV.
 6 They were in the living room _____ the burglary happened.

exercise**6**

Look at this statement.



WESSEX POLICE
Statement

Name Andrea Felicity Webb

Address Flat 3, Arcadia Court, Harewood Avenue, Norbury

Date 24th November

I am a shop assistant at Sarah's Boutique, 34 High Street, Norbury. At 10.05 on the 24th November I was working in the boutique when a man and a woman came in. The woman was about 30 with long blonde hair. She was wearing a black coat and sunglasses. The man was about 35 to 40 with brown hair and a moustache. He was wearing a long brown coat. The woman asked me about some white shoes. While she was asking me, the man was looking at some dresses. The woman wanted size 41. I went into the back room. I looked, but we didn't have the woman's size. I came out and told her. They left the shop. I went over to the dresses. A very expensive blue dress was missing. It was very beautiful - it was made in France. I think that they stole it while I was looking for the shoes. They stole some belts, too. The dress cost £350. I called the police.

Signed

Andrea Webb

Read Miss Webb's statement. There are some pieces of information that are not in PC Butler's notes. What are they?

exercise**7**

Look at the statement in exercise 6. Write *either* Mr Foster's statement *or* Mrs Barrett's statement. You can choose. Use PC Butler's notes, but add some more pieces of information.

exercise**8**

Sounds: /əʊ/ as in **home**, and /ɒ/ as in **got**.

Look at the words below. Put them in the correct box.

hotel / box / dog / open / job / joke / stop / yoga / pocket / smoke / don't / lot / over / photograph / on / stole / own / shop / post / notes

Box 1 /əʊ/ as in **home**

Box 2 /ɒ/ as in **got**

exercise**9**

Put these words in alphabetical order. Then look in the Student's Book Vocabulary index. Which units do they appear in first?

arrive / alone / anywhere / any more / anyway / another / answerphone / also / afraid / alive

Unit eleven

... *the wonders of technology* ...

**ASHLOCK RAILWAY
MUSEUM**

Travel on a 19th century steam train.
See more than 20 old steam engines.

Open daily 9.00 to 6.00.

Souvenir shop, café, reconstruction of a station.

**BOG END NUCLEAR
POWER STATION**

Tour the site and see the nuclear reactors
and their control rooms!

Guided tours on Saturdays 10.00 to 4.00.

No children under 12, no pets, no cameras.

... *the marvels of history* ...

SWADSWORTH CASTLE

Magnificent 12th century castle at
Swadsworth (near Rudforth). Relive the
days of knights in armour.

Open daily 10.00 to 5.30.

DISCOVER MARVELLOUS
MIDDLESHIRE



For more information, write to:

*The Director of Tourism,
Town Hall, Sudcoate, Middleshire
SU6 9GB*

... *the secrets of science* ...

**THE HIRAM J. CUTLEWORTH
SCIENCE CENTRE**

Fantastic new 'hands on' science
museum, where children can actually
do experiments. 'Best museum in
Britain' award (1990).

Open daily 9.00 to 9.00.

... *the beauty of art* ...

**SUDCOTE MUNICIPAL
ART GALLERY**

Interesting collection of paintings,
especially the famous 'dogs and cats'
pictures of 19th century artist Edith Smith.

Open 11.00 to 4.00 Monday to Friday.

... *fun for all the family* ...

**THE ROBIN HOOD
THEME PARK**

American style theme park.
Water rides, roller-coasters, fifteen
restaurants, parking for 20.000 cars.

*Open 365 days a year,
9 a.m. to 11 p.m.*

exercise

— 1 —

Look at the guide to Middleshire.
Find the answers to these questions.

- 1 Where can you ride on an old train?
- 2 What time does the art gallery close?
- 3 Can young children visit the nuclear power station?
- 4 What kind of pictures did Edith Smith paint?
- 5 How many restaurants are there at the theme park?
- 6 What time does the castle open?
- 7 Why can't you go to the art gallery on Sundays?
- 8 Where's Swadsworth?

exercise

— 2 —

These people are on holiday in Middleshire. Where would they like to go?

James is interested in history.
He'd like to go to Swadsworth Castle.

- 1 Angela is interested in science.
- 2 Mr and Mrs Grice are interested in art.
- 3 John likes old railway engines.
- 4 Laura and Jeremy are interested in modern technology.

What are *you* interested in?
Where would *you* like to go?

exercise

— 3 —

Would you rather go to the art gallery or the theme park?

I'd rather go (to the art gallery).

Would you prefer to visit the science centre or the railway museum?

I'd prefer to visit (the railway museum).

Write true answers.

- 1 Would you rather go to the science centre or the power station?
- 2 Would you prefer to ride on an old train or a roller-coaster?
- 3 Would you rather go to the theme park or the castle?
- 4 Would you prefer to look at paintings or a nuclear reactor?

exercise

4

Look at the suggestions (A–F) and the replies (1–6).
Match the suggestions to the replies. Write the numbers of
the replies next to the suggestions.

- A Why don't we go to the theme park? _____
B Maybe you'd like to visit the power station. _____
C How about a visit to the art gallery? _____
D Would you like to go to the railway museum? _____
E Do you want to go to the science centre? _____
F Shall we go to the castle? _____

- 1 I think paintings are boring. I'd rather go somewhere else.
2 Great! I love water rides.
3 No, I'm not interested in old buildings.
4 No, thanks! Anyway, Mark's only eleven years old.
5 I don't like trains. I'd prefer to go to the castle.
6 All right. It doesn't close until nine o'clock.

exercise

5



Choose the correct form of the verbs to complete the spaces.

- 1 What do you want _____?
 do to do doing
- 2 I'd like _____ a truck driver.
 be to be being
- 3 Wouldn't you rather _____ a pilot?
 be to be being
- 4 No, I wouldn't. I don't like _____.
 fly to fly flying
- 5 Can you _____?
 drive to drive driving
- 6 No, I can't, but I want _____.
 learn to learn learning
- 7 Would you prefer _____ a big car or a small car?
 have to have having
- 8 Sorry. I didn't _____ the question.
 hear to hear hearing
- 9 Shall I _____ it again?
 say to say saying
- 10 Yes, please. I wasn't _____ very carefully.
 listen to listen listening

exercise

6

Match words from **column A** and **column B**.

Column A

sales
private
brain
deep-sea
rock
Prime
professional
defence
veterinary
train

Column B

surgeon
lawyer
footballer
detective
nurse
diver
driver
representative
star
Minister

exercise

7

Capital letters

We write some of these words with capital letters.
Which ones? Write them again with capital letters
(A, B, C ...) at the start.

- 1 mr 2 saturday 3 month 4 weekend 5 london
6 read 7 new york 8 mrs 9 august 10 maria

exercise

8

Sounds: /i:/ as in **see**, and /e/ as in **ten**.

Reading: The present tense of the verb is *read* /ri:d/, and the past tense has the same spelling *read*, but a different pronunciation, /red/. In England there is a town called *Reading*, pronounced /redɪŋ/. Some years ago there was an examination in English, and in the exam one question said, 'Write an essay of about 300 words with the title, "Reading".' Most children in the country wrote about their favourite books. But in the town of Reading most of the children wrote about their home town!

Look at the words below, and put them in the correct box.

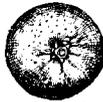
reading / Reading / went / steal / said / be / then / teacher /
tea / netball / seat / meet / team / fell / bread / weather /
cleaner / centre / press / week / ferry / sell

Box 1 /i:/ as in **see**

Box 2 /e/ as in **ten**

Unit twelve

Agriculture

Cereals			
			
wheat _____	maize (or corn) _____	rice _____	barley _____
Vegetables			
			
tomatoes _____	potatoes _____	beans _____	peas _____
Fruit			
			
apples _____	oranges _____	pineapples _____	grapes _____
Meat and eggs			
			
beef _____	chicken _____	lamb (from sheep) _____	eggs _____
Dairy produce			
			
milk _____	cheese _____	butter _____	yoghurt _____

exercise

_____ 1 _____

Countable or uncountable?

In dictionaries you will see these letters after nouns:
C or U or C, U.

C means that the noun is countable, U means that it is uncountable, and C, U means that sometimes it is countable and sometimes it is uncountable.

For example, *chicken*.

We can say: *There are some chickens on the farm.* [C], or *There is some chicken on my plate.* [U].

Animals are countable, but their meat is uncountable.

We can say: *Wash the apple before you eat it – there's some pesticide on it.* [U], or *There are some pesticides for sale at the shop.* [C]. In the second example, we mean that there are several different types of pesticide for sale.

Look at the pictures. Write C or U or C, U next to the words.

exercise

_____ 2 _____

Complete the spaces with *is*, *isn't*, *are* or *aren't*.

- 1 There _____ some milk in the fridge.
- 2 There _____ any eggs in the fridge.
- 3 Sorry, there _____ much tea.
- 4 It's a terrible summer. There _____ many apples on the trees.
- 5 There _____ only a little sugar in the bowl.
- 6 There _____ only a few potatoes. I'll buy some more.
- 7 There _____ a lot of rice! I can't eat all of it.
- 8 There _____ a lot of grapes. They look lovely.
- 9 There _____ any rice on British farms.
- 10 There _____ some peas over here. Would you like some?

exercise

_____ 3 _____

Make these sentences opposite, e.g.

They grew a lot of wheat.

They grew a little wheat.

- 1 There were a lot of eggs in the fridge.
- 2 There was a little milk in the bottle.
- 3 There were a lot of oranges on the tree.
- 4 The farmers use a lot of fertilizer.
- 5 Nowadays there are a few organic vegetables.
- 6 The United States produces a little grain.
- 7 There are a few plants that we can eat.
- 8 There was a lot of pesticide on the land.

exercise

_____ 4 _____

Find out this information.

- 1 A country that produces a lot of tomatoes.
- 2 A country that produces a lot of lamb.
- 3 A country that doesn't produce any pineapples.
- 4 A country that doesn't produce much wheat.
- 5 A country that doesn't produce many potatoes.
- 6 A country that doesn't produce any rice.

exercise

_____ 5 _____

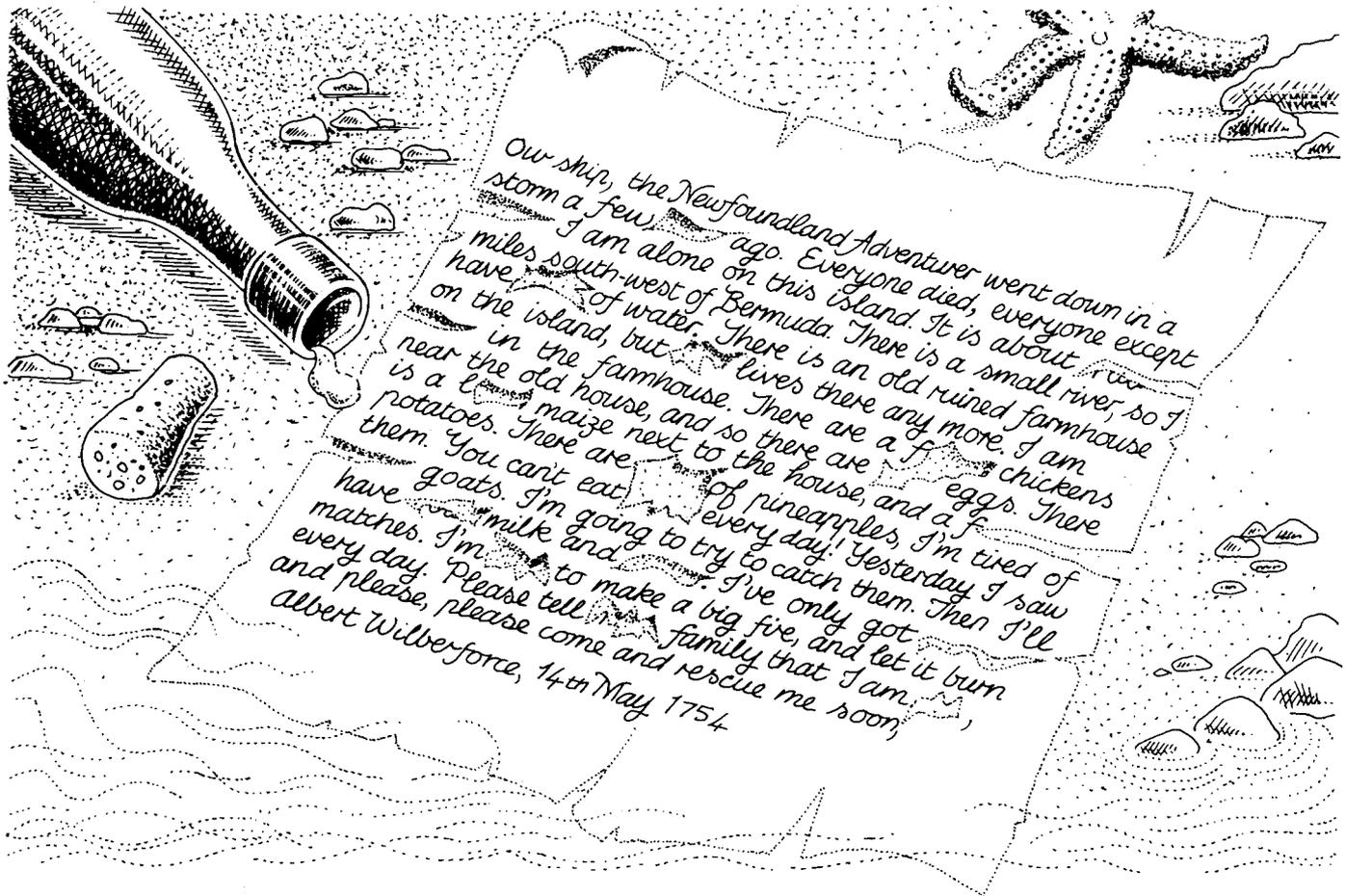
What does your country produce? Write five sentences.

exercise

6

Message in a bottle

Someone found a bottle on a beach in England last year. There was a message inside it. There are some holes in the paper. Can you guess the missing words?



exercise

7

Find the different word.

maize	wheat	rice	beef
meat	vegetables	pesticide	cereal
milk	organic	artificial	fertile
grow	spray	fertilizer	produce
bulls	chickens	cows	cattle
a lot	a few	a little	not much
grew	sold	destroyed	eat
machine	scientist	farmer	worker
cheese	lamb	butter	milk

Why are they different?

exercise

8

It belongs to them. *It's theirs.*
Continue.

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1 It belongs to me. | 4 It belongs to him. |
| 2 It belongs to us. | 5 It belongs to you. |
| 3 It belongs to her. | |

exercise

9

Underline the adjectives in these sentences.

- Professor Moss is an agricultural scientist.
- In the future farms will grow organic vegetables.
- Farmers use a lot of artificial fertilizer.
- American farms are large.
- The land is very fertile.
- Greenhill Farm will produce different vegetables.

Unit thirteen

exercise

1

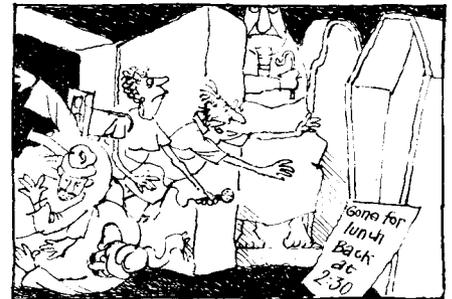
Look at the pictures, and complete the spaces.



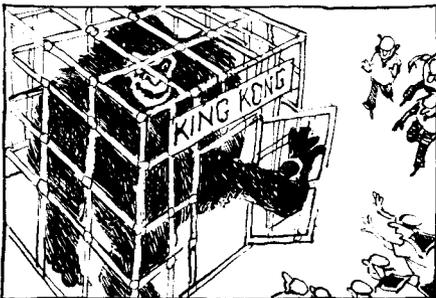
1A We're going to _____ the door.



1B We're _____.



1C We've _____ the door.



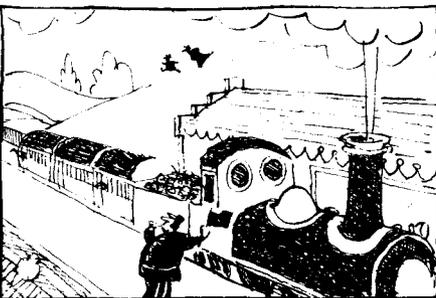
2A They're _____ the door.



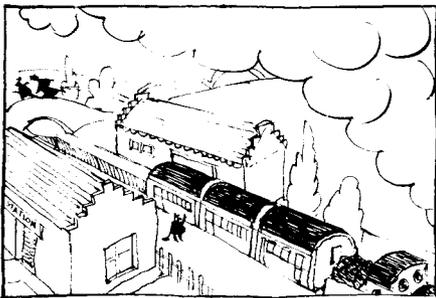
2B _____ the door.



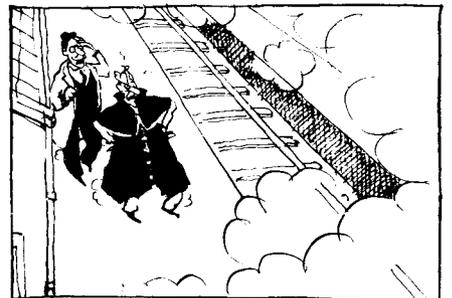
2C Oh dear! _____ haven't _____.



3A _____ going to go.



3B It _____.



3C It _____!



4A He _____ do his homework.



4B _____.



4C _____.

exercise**2**

Look at picture 4C.

Has he done his homework? Yes, he has.

Look at picture 1B.

Have they opened the door? No, they haven't.

Write questions and answers for these pictures.

- 1 Picture 2B 2 Picture 4B 3 Picture 3C
4 Picture 1C 5 Picture 2C 6 Picture 3B

exercise**3**

Complete this chart.

present	present participle	past	past participle
open	opening	opened	opened
close			
go			
do			
examine			
look			

Underline the irregular verbs in the chart.**exercise****4**Are these sentences **past** (P)or are they **present perfect** (PP)?

Write (P) or (PP) next to the sentences.

- 1 She's gone for lunch. _____
- 2 He was here yesterday. _____
- 3 We've missed our train. _____
- 4 They didn't catch it. _____
- 5 They haven't closed the door! _____
- 6 I didn't open many letters this morning. _____
- 7 What have you done? _____
- 8 What did you do? _____

exercise**5**Are these words **male** or **female**?

Put them in the correct boxes below.

sir / madam / husband / wife / bull / cow / housewife / Miss /
Ms / Mr / Mrs / girlfriend / boyfriend / mother / uncle /
daughter / grandson / bride / bridegroom / bridesmaid

male	female

exercise**6****Apostrophe - s ['s]**

In English, ['s] can mean **is**, **has** or **possession**. What does it mean in these sentences? Write *is*, *has* or *poss* next to the sentences.

- 1 That's my pen. _____
- 2 He's gone to America. _____
- 3 Claire's mother is a police officer. _____
- 4 It's raining. _____
- 5 She's closed her eyes. _____
- 6 Kevin is Sharon's husband. _____
- 7 King Kong's opened the door! _____
- 8 It's gone. _____
- 9 It's hers. _____
- 10 Anna's done a lot of work today. _____
- 11 Bernard's only done a little work. _____
- 12 Have you got Linda's book? _____

exercise**7**

Look at the Vocabulary index at the back of the Student's Book. Answer these questions.

- 1 Which word do you find between *supermarket* and *supporter*?
- 2 Which word comes after *volume*?
- 3 Which word comes before *August*?
- 4 What is the ninth word beginning with *sw-*?
- 5 Which two words come between *magazine* and *main*?
- 6 How many words begin with *thr-*?
- 7 Which word comes after *are*?
- 8 Which word comes before *example*?

exercise**8**

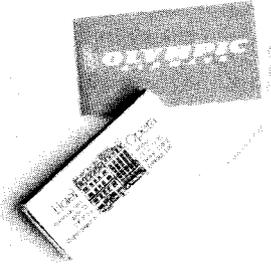
Look at these words. They have the same sound – they rhyme.

Don / Ron moon / June you / do fun / done

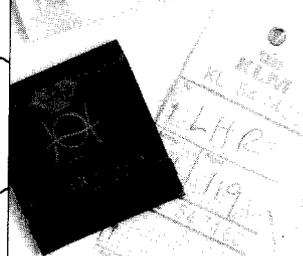
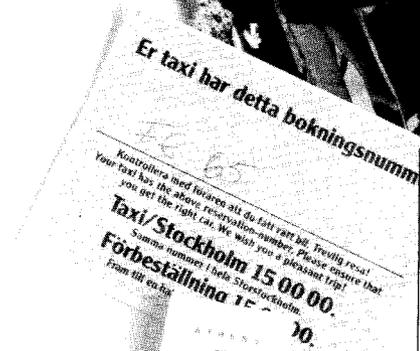
Can you think of words that rhyme with the words below?
You can use the Vocabulary index if you like. Look at Unit 13 of the Student's Book.

- | | | | |
|-------|---------|--------|---------|
| 1 cow | 4 bored | 7 goat | 10 ball |
| 2 me | 5 few | 8 meat | 11 on |
| 3 lot | 6 my | 9 know | 12 more |

Unit fourteen



INTERPOL. SUBJECT:
Items in briefcase belonging to Rupert Morgan



INTERPOL. SUBJECT:
Items in briefcase belonging to Cecilia Tattershall

exercise**1**

Rupert Morgan and Cecilia Tattershall are both international criminals. Interpol police officers have just arrested them at Schipol Airport, Amsterdam. Interpol have followed them for two weeks. They are interviewing them in two different rooms. Look at these statements, and look at the things that were in their briefcases. Are these statements true or false? What do you think?

Rupert Morgan

- I've never been to Stockholm.
- I have been to Athens. I was there last week.
- I haven't ever been to Berlin.
- I've never been on Olympic Airways in my life.
- I stayed at the Marriot Hotel last night.
- I don't know Cecilia Tattershall.

Cecilia Tattershall

- I haven't been to Athens.
- I've been to Milan.
- I've never been to Budapest in my life.
- I've been to Switzerland many times. I usually stay at the Hotel Splendide Royale in Lugano.
- Yes, I have been to Copenhagen.
- Rupert Morgan? I've never heard of him.

exercise**2**

Answer these questions.

- 1 Has Rupert been to Berlin?
- 2 Has Cecilia been to Lugano?
- 3 Have they been on Olympic Airways?
- 4 Have they been to Athens?
- 5 Has Rupert ever been to the Athens Hilton?
- 6 Has Cecilia ever been to the Athens Hilton?

exercise**3**

Make three sentences about Rupert beginning
He's been to ...

Make three sentences about Cecilia beginning
She's been to ...

Make two sentences about Rupert and Cecilia beginning
They've both been to ...

exercise**4**

Look at the map of Europe. Both Rupert and Cecilia had copies of this map with them. They were going to visit all of these towns. We know which towns they have visited. Look at this.

Cecilia / Stockholm *She hasn't been to Stockholm yet.*

Rupert / Lugano *He hasn't been to Lugano yet.*

Rupert & Cecilia / Belgrade *They haven't been to Belgrade yet.*

Make more sentences.

- 1 Cecilia & Rupert / Brussels
- 2 Cecilia / Berlin
- 3 Rupert / Milan
- 4 Cecilia & Rupert / Zurich
- 5 Rupert / Budapest
- 6 Cecilia & Rupert / Paris

exercise**5**

Rupert / Switzerland
Has he been to Switzerland yet?
Yes, he has.

Write questions and answers.

- 1 Rupert & Cecilia / Greece
- 2 Cecilia / Hungary
- 3 Rupert / Belgium
- 4 Rupert & Cecilia / Denmark

exercise**6**

Which countries have they both been to?
Which countries has Rupert been to?
Which countries has Cecilia been to?

exercise**7****Countries and nationalities**

Here are some countries.

Germany / Hungary / Denmark / Portugal / Holland /
China / Japan / Italy / India / United States of America /
Britain / Spain / Greece / France / Sweden / Yugoslavia /
Czechoslovakia / Switzerland

Write the **nationalities** on the chart below.

-an	-ian	-ish	-ese	other
German	Hungarian	Danish	Portuguese	Swiss Czech

exercise**8**

Complete this chart.

present	present participle	past	past participle
am / is / are	being	was / were	been
see			
eat			
visit			

Unit fifteen

exercise

1

Complete this chart.

present	present participle	past	past participle
lose	losing	lost	lost
tell			
buy			
find			
have			
take			

exercise

2

Weight watchers

A lot of people want to lose weight. They think that they are too fat, and would like to be thin. Weight Watchers is a club for people who want to lose weight. People who want to lose weight are called 'slimmers'. (*Slim* is the opposite of *fat*.) Every year they have a Slimmer of the Year competition. Everyone goes on a special diet. Here are some of this year's contestants. The competition hasn't finished yet.

name	began diet	weight then	weight now	weight lost
Paula Goss	20th Jan	92 kilos	76 kilos	16 kilos
Sarah King	6 weeks ago	81 kilos	79 kilos	2 kilos
Rachel Dawson	28th Jan	96 kilos	96 kilos	0 kilos
Steven Adams	4 months ago	124 kilos	90 kilos	34 kilos
David Eggham	1st Feb	103 kilos	103 kilos	0 kilos

How long has Paula been on the diet?
She's been on the diet since 20th January.
 Write four more questions and answers.



before the diet



after the diet

exercise

3

*Paula's already lost 16 kilos.
 Rachel hasn't lost any weight yet.*

Write sentences about Sarah, Steven, and David.

exercise

4

Complete the spaces in these sentences with *yet*, *already* or *ever*.

- 1 Have you seen the new Michael J. Fox film _____?
- 2 Yes, I've _____ seen it. It's very good.
- 3 Have you _____ lost any money?
- 4 Have you heard the new CD by Anita Baker _____?
- 5 No, not _____. I'm going to buy it next week.
- 6 I've _____ had influenza twice this year!
- 7 Have you _____ been to Disney World?
- 8 I can't go out. I haven't finished my homework _____.
- 9 I've _____ told you! We can't go out tonight.
- 10 I've got a present for him. I haven't told him _____.

exercise

5

Put these time words in the correct boxes below.

Thursday / 19th August / six weeks / a couple of hours /
 1990 / Christmas / two years / my birthday / five minutes /
 a month / last week / two weeks / the autumn / six hours ago /
 seven o'clock / yesterday / I was five years old

for ...

since ...

exercise**6**

Write a list of ten things that you have had for a long time. Make five sentences about the things with *for* and five with *since*, e.g.

I've had these shoes since January.
I've had my dictionary for nine months.

exercise**7**

I was there in 1989, and again in 1990.

I've been there twice.

- 1 She went there in January. It was her first visit.
- 2 I went to that café on Monday, Thursday, and Sunday. I love it.
- 3 He was there every Sunday last month.
- 4 They went to Portugal in March and went there again in October.
- 5 I saw the film at five o'clock, and again at eight o'clock.
- 6 She saw every Corner Kids concert, and there were 12 concerts!
- 7 I saw *Hamlet* last week at the theatre. I'd like to see it again, but I can't get tickets.

exercise**8**

Sounds: /ɔ:/ as in **saw**, and /aʊ/ as in **now**.

Look at the words below, and put them in the correct boxes.

sword / cow / power / hall / for / all /
four / town / mall / stall / down /
tower / sauce / court / more / lawyer /
sport / drawing / flower / Paul / call /
ball / how

Box 1 /ɔ:/ as in **saw**

Box 2 /aʊ/ as in **now**

exercise**9**

Match the sentences in **column A** with the replies in **column B**.

Column A

Shall I get you some cough medicine?
How long have you been here?
I live in a village called Hindon.
Have you ever been to California?
Have you been to London yet?
I've bought you some flowers.

Column B

I've been there three times.
Not yet. I'm going to London next week.
Since Monday.
Really? I've never heard of it.
I've already taken some.
That's very kind of you.

exercise**10**

Number the paragraphs in the correct order from 1 to 6.

- Antonio laughed, 'Well, we'll be in England next week. Why don't you go to the shop and get them?'
'Antonio!' she said, 'They won't be there. It was five years ago.'
'You can try, Kate,' he said. 'Was the shop in Liverpool?'
'Oh, yes,' she said, 'It was just round the corner from my parents' house.'
- Kate is a teacher. She's lived in Italy for five years. She's married and her husband's Italian. She teaches English in Rome. She doesn't visit England very often, but last year Kate and her husband went to see Kate's parents, who live in Liverpool.
- 'Yes, can I help you?' he said.
'I don't know,' said Kate, 'I left some boots here a long time ago. I've still got the ticket.'
'What was wrong with the boots?'
'They needed new heels, I think. But they've been here for five years and ...'
'Let me see the ticket,' said the old man. He looked at the ticket carefully, then he went into the room behind the shop. He came out after a few minutes.
'Ah, yes,' he said, 'I've got them. They'll be ready next Thursday.'
- While Kate was packing her suitcase, she found an old ticket in the corner. It was five years old. Kate was very surprised. It was a ticket from a shoe repairer. She showed it to her husband.
- They arrived in England on Sunday evening. On Monday morning Kate took the ticket and walked to the shop. It was still there. She opened the door and went in. The shop was empty. Kate pushed a small bell that was on the counter, and an old man with white hair came into the shop.
- 'Look at this, Antonio. I found it in my old suitcase.'
'What is it?' he said.
'It's a shoe repair ticket. Do you remember my black boots? When I met you I had a lovely pair of black boots. They were very expensive. I took them to a shoe repairer's shop. It was just before we came to Italy. Well, I forgot all about the boots. And I've just found the repair ticket.'

Unit sixteen

exercise

1

Complete this chart.

+	adding
-	taking away
x	
÷	

exercise

2

Complete these sentences.

- 1 Seven _____ six equals thirteen.
- 2 Five _____ three equals two.
- 3 Twenty-one _____ by three equals seven.
- 4 Four _____ by four equals sixteen.

exercise

3

Decimals and fractions

These are fractions: $\frac{1}{4}$ (quarter), $\frac{1}{2}$ (half)

These are decimals: 0.25 (point two five), 0.5 (point five)

Match the fractions in the first column with the decimals in the second column.

fractions	decimals
one eighth	point seven five
one tenth	point one two five
one fifth	point one
three quarters	point zero five*
one twentieth	point two

* Note: We can say 'point zero five' or 'point "oh" five'. In conversation we usually say 'point oh five', in writing 'point zero five'.

exercise

4

Write these fractions out in words.

$\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{6}$ $\frac{1}{7}$ $\frac{1}{9}$ $\frac{1}{15}$ $\frac{1}{25}$

exercise

5

Decimals or fractions?

In English you write decimals with a *point*, not with a comma.

1.5

1,5

Notice that the point can go *on* the line, or *above* the line. In typing it's always on the line, in writing it's usually above the line.

Do you prefer decimals or fractions?

Try this!

Take a calculator, and enter 100. Divide by three. Then multiply the result by three. The answer isn't 100.

exercise

6

Writing large numbers

When we are writing in English we always use commas between thousands. When we type (or use computers) we can put a space or a comma. We *never* use points.

	Writing	Typing
one thousand	1,000	1 000
ten thousand	10,000	10 000
one hundred thousand	100,000	100 000
one million	1,000,000	1 000 000
ten million	10,000,000	10 000 000
one hundred million	100,000,000	100 000 000

Write these large numbers in figures.

seven thousand two hundred and fifty
 twelve thousand eight hundred and thirty-six
 one hundred and forty-five thousand
 three hundred and eight thousand two hundred
 nine hundred and seventy-six thousand one hundred and four
 one million two hundred and seventy-five thousand
 twelve million three hundred and seventy-nine thousand,
 four hundred and eighty-eight
 five hundred and forty-seven million

exercise

7

Look at exercise 6. Underline *and* in all the examples.

exercise**8**

Write these numbers in words.

1.842 180.5 96.33 1,805
 29,360 500,000 500,001
 1,750,000 1,632,409 10,471,987

exercise**9**

Write these out in words, e.g.

$$9 \div 3 = 3$$

Nine divided by three equals three.

$$4 \times 5 = 20$$

$$16 - 3 = 13$$

$$24 + 7 = 31$$

$$12 \div 2 = 6$$

exercise**10****A magician's trick?**

Ask someone to give you a three-figure number with three different figures, where the difference between the first figure and the third figure is more than one, (e.g. 265).

Then tell them to *reverse* the figures (265 >>> 562).

Next tell them to subtract the smaller number from the larger number.

$$\begin{array}{r} 562 \\ 265 - \\ \hline 297 \end{array}$$

Tell them to *reverse* the answer (297 >>> 792), and add the two numbers together.

$$\begin{array}{r} 297 \\ 792 + \\ \hline 1089 \end{array}$$

The answer will *always* be 1089. Try it with different three figure numbers. (Remember that the three figures are always different, and that the difference between the first and third numbers is more than one.)

exercise**11**

Complete this chart.

present	present participle	past	past participle
see	seeing	saw	seen
drink			
make			
write			
read			

exercise**12**

Something to think about



This is a mathematical problem **not** an English problem. There is no 'trick' in the language below. This is something to think about – we are **not** giving an answer.

Three men went into a shop. They wanted to buy some flowers for a friend's wedding. They bought some flowers for £30, (they paid £10 each), and then they left the shop. The shopkeeper said, 'Oh, dear! They've paid too much. The correct price was £25.' He called his assistant and told her to run after the men.

'Here's five pounds,' he said, 'Go and find them and give it back to them.'

Now the assistant wasn't very honest. She gave the men £1 each, and kept £2 for herself. Each of the men had £1 returned. Ten pounds minus one pound is nine pounds. So they each paid £9 for the flowers. The assistant kept £2. Twenty-seven plus two is twenty-nine. Where is the other pound?

Discuss the problem with other students. (Try to discuss it in English!)

Unit seventeen

exercise

1

Guessing

You have seen the past participles of nearly twenty irregular verbs between Unit 13 and this unit.

You can't remember all the past participles of verbs in a few minutes, but you can often guess the ones that you haven't learnt, e.g. *begun* is the past participle of *begin*.

Guess what these words are the past participles of.

- 1 brought _____
- 2 driven _____
- 3 fallen _____
- 4 swum _____
- 5 grown _____
- 6 given _____
- 7 known _____
- 8 shown _____
- 9 taken _____
- 10 thought _____

exercise

2

How many past participles can you find in this word square? They are all ones that you have already seen.

E	D	H	U	R	T	V	A	T	C
H	E	A	R	D	E	B	M	V	U
M	A	D	E	G	R	E	A	D	T
Q	B	J	A	N	X	E	J	R	O
W	R	I	T	T	E	N	D	U	M
W	O	N	E	O	R	G	O	N	E
T	K	H	N	L	Q	S	N	K	T
N	E	N	L	D	U	E	E	D	I
Z	N	S	P	O	K	E	N	T	W
B	O	U	G	H	T	N	A	K	D

exercise

3

I've just seen a ghost! (Where?)
Where did you see it?

Make questions in the past simple tense.

- 1 I've seen *Back to the Future V*. (When?)
- 2 They've been to a restaurant for lunch. (Which?)
- 3 He's met the Queen. (When?)
- 4 She's bought some shoes. (Where?)
- 5 I've hurt my foot. (How?)
- 6 He's been to the bank. (Why?)
- 7 We've met Prince Charles. (Where?)
- 8 She's broken her finger. (When?)
- 9 I've lost my pen. (Where?)
- 10 I've won some money. (How much?)

exercise

4

Been and gone

Complete the spaces in these sentences with *been* or *gone*.

- 1 'I'm afraid Mrs Granger isn't here. She's _____ to lunch.'
- 2 'Have you ever _____ to Florida?'
- 3 'I've lost my pet cat. It's _____!'
- 4 'I've never _____ to London.'
- 5 'The police caught the shoplifter. She's _____ to prison.'
- 6 'I've _____ to New York three times.'
- 7 'I can't find him anywhere. Where has he _____?'
- 8 'Emma isn't here. She's _____ to Mexico on holiday.'

exercise

5

Open conversation

Complete the spaces in these conversations.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p style="text-align: center;">1</p> <p>☞ Have you ever _____ a famous person?</p> <p>☞ Yes, I _____.</p> <p>☞ Who _____?</p> <p>☞ _____.</p> <p>☞ Where _____?</p> <p>☞ _____.</p> | <p style="text-align: center;">2</p> <p>☞ Have _____ been to a wedding?</p> <p>☞ Yes, I _____.</p> <p>☞ Whose _____?</p> <p>☞ I _____ my _____ wedding.</p> <p>☞ What _____ wear?</p> <p>☞ I _____.</p> |
|--|--|

exercise

6

How many past participles can you write in the boxes?

Past participles ending in *-en*

Past participles ending in *-ought*

Past participles ending in *-own*

Past participles that are the same as the past tense

exercise

8

figure¹ /'fɪgə(r)/ *nc* (abbr fig) **1** a symbol for a number, esp 0 to 9: *Please write the numbers in figures not words.* **2** an amount: *a five-figure salary* (= one of £10 000 or more). ⇨ *double figures.* **3** a diagram or illustration, e.g. in a book: *a plane/solid figure.* *See the figure on page 48.* **4** a person or animal in a picture or carved: *a wooden figure of a cat.* **5** the human form, esp a person's appearance because of her or his shape: *a woman with a slender/trim figure; a fine figure of a man.* **keep/lose one's figure** to remain slender/become fat. **6** a person: *a great academic/political/theatrical figure.*

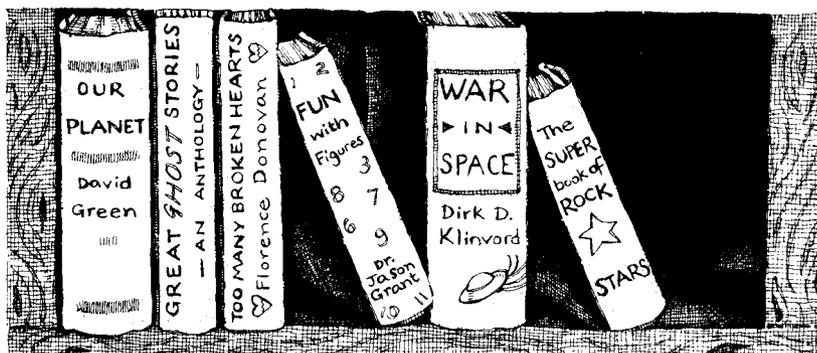
(from the *Oxford Student's Dictionary*)

How many meanings of *figure* can you find in the book extracts in exercise 7?

exercise

7

Look at the picture of the books. The first few sentences of each book are below. Match them to the book titles. You *do not* need to understand every word.



It was a day like any other day. Samantha sat at her desk, humming quietly to herself as she typed the column of figures. Her soft face was framed with her golden hair, and her gold pendant shone against her white silk blouse. The pendant was the first thing that Roland noticed when he walked into the office. 'Excuse me,' he said in his rich deep voice, 'I'm looking for a Miss Samantha Cartland ...'

Most readers will have their own favourites. You can't please everybody, that's for certain. We hope there's something about your favourites in here. We've tried to write about every major figure of the last thirty years, about the major albums, the great concerts, the singers of our time, all the facts and figures ...

The professor sat back in his chair, and lit his pipe. The room was warm and comfortable. Marie and Charles leaned forward to listen as he began the story. 'When I was a boy, this house was a cold and miserable place. I first noticed her on a December evening, when the wind outside was like a hurricane. There was a figure of a woman in white ...'

The first thing a traveller from outer space would see is water. Blue water. 80% of the Earth's surface is water. (See figure 1.) Perhaps that traveller would try to contact intelligent life. Perhaps that intelligent life would be the whales and dolphins who live in that 80%.

Do you hate maths? I did when I was at school. I can remember the long hot afternoons staring at the incomprehensible numbers on the board. Well, maths isn't always boring! Try some of the 101 activities in this book. You'll enjoy them!

'2039876.'
'Yes,' growled the Vargan Commander.
'2039876. Sector 5. Approaching.'
His green clawed hand moved quietly and quickly over the flashing lights in front of him.
'2039876 again. It is a Jagbat vehicle. And it hasn't seen the black hole yet ...'

Unit eighteen

FOR SALE

Why wash up?

disposable cups – perfect for that party or special occasion

Polystyrene (for hot drinks)

Pack of 20: £3.50

Pack of 100: £16.00

Paper (for cold drinks)

Pack of 50: £10.00

Plasfit Enterprises, PO Box 34, Wigan, Lancs.

LEATHER FLYING JACKETS

As worn by U.S. Air Force pilots

Wool collars £199

Brown or black

Sizes: XL, L, M or S

Made in the U.S.A.

James Dean & Co, Unit 5, Marlon Trading Estate, Cottingham, Humberside

Novelty teapots!

• £29.99 Many different designs •

• Genuine English china •

• Write to: TEA FOR TWO, Walton Street, Oxford •

Genuine 21-carat rings!

Made in Wales from real Welsh gold

Write or phone for catalogue:

Snowdon Rings, 43 Glendower Street,
Caernarfon, Gwynedd, Wales
0836 77665 (calls free within the U.K.)

BEACH TOWELS

100% cotton, made in Portugal
Variety of designs and colours
Fantastic prices!!! From £7.99.

Write or call:

Sunsplash, Exeter Road, Bournemouth, Dorset

Tel: 0202 176176

They look like leather! They feel like leather!

But leather belts are expensive - take a look at our imitation leather belts. Nobody will know that they're plastic. And they only cost £5.99 each! (L, M or S) (Made in Belgium)

CIRCLE BELTS, Unit 4, Waco
Industrial Estate, Blandford, Dorset

Tired of plastic?
Do you like the feel of real wood?

*Beautiful pepper mills
for your table*

£15.95

Made in France

Hubert's Kitchen Shop,
27 Cooper Street, Matlock,
Derbyshire. Tel: 0836 455798
(toll free number)

*Do you hate nylon socks?
All our socks are wool or
cotton, perfect for
schoolchildren.*

Grey, white or navy blue

Made in Scotland.

Telephone for catalogue:

0836 22116 (calls free in the U.K.)

ACME Sock Company, 243 Argyll
Way, Stirling, Scotland

exercise

1

Look at the adverts, and answer these questions.

- 1 What is the telephone number of Sunsplash?
- 2 Does one polystyrene cup cost more or less than one paper cup?
- 3 What colours are the socks?
- 4 Can you find abbreviations for: extra large / large / medium / small?
- 5 How much are the leather flying jackets?
- 6 Are the socks made of nylon?
- 7 How much are the teapots?
- 8 Can you find a word that means 'that you can throw away after you have used it'?

exercise

2

Where are the towels made? *They're made in Portugal.*
What are the towels made of? *They're made of cotton.*

Answer the questions.

- 1 What are the jackets made of?
- 2 Where are they made?
- 3 What are the pepper mills made of?
- 4 Where are they made?
- 5 What are the rings made of?
- 6 Where are they made?
- 7 What are the teapots made of?
- 8 Where are they made?
- 9 What are the cups for hot drinks made of?
- 10 What are the cups for cold drinks made of?
- 11 What are the belts made of?
- 12 Where are they made?

exercise**3**

Write answers to these questions.

- 1 Which do you prefer? China cups or polystyrene cups?
- 2 What do hot drinks taste like in polystyrene cups?
- 3 Would you rather live in a house made of wood, or a house made of stone?
- 4 Do you prefer nylon clothes or cotton clothes?
- 5 What do nylon clothes feel like?

exercise**4**

Choose the correct word to complete the spaces in these sentences.

- 1 That coffee smells _____.
 good well
- 2 Paul Gascoigne's a great footballer. He always plays _____.
 good well
- 3 Switch it off! It sounds _____.
 terrible terribly
- 4 I like your new coat. It looks _____.
 good well
- 5 There's something wrong with this fish. It tastes _____.
 bad badly
- 6 She played _____, and lost the match.
 bad badly
- 7 I feel _____ today!
 marvellous marvellously

exercise**5**Turn the volume down. *Turn it down.*Throw those old newspapers away. *Throw them away.*

Change these sentences in the same way.

- 1 Please turn the television off.
- 2 Could you switch the light on?
- 3 I'm going to throw these old pens away.
- 4 I'd like you to turn that radio down.
- 5 Don't forget! Turn the taps off carefully.
- 6 The shop gives these bags away to customers.
- 7 Shall I switch the lights on?
- 8 Take your shoes off.
- 9 Put this hat on.
- 10 Could you put those books on the table?

exercise**6**

Look at exercise 5.

The first verb in the example is *turn (something) down*.

List the other two-word verbs in exercise 5.

exercise**7**

Complete these sentences.

- 1 Tables and chairs are usually made of _____.
- 2 Shirts and blouses are often made of _____.
- 3 Aeroplanes are nearly always made of _____.
- 4 Old castles are made of _____.
- 5 Kleenex are made of _____.
- 6 Shoes are usually made of _____.
- 7 Sweaters and cardigans are usually made of _____.
- 8 Most pens are made of _____.
- 9 Tights are made of _____.
- 10 Wedding rings are usually made of _____.

exercise**8**Sounds: /ʊ/ as in **put**, and /ʌ/ as in **cup**.Look at the words below, and put a ring round the ones with a sound like /ʊ/ as in **put**.

How many are there?

How many of them have a spelling with *oo*?

book / bull / would / country / bus / funny / pull / but / took / cut / duck / gun / foot / look / husband / cook / just / button / push / hundred / run / cook / wool / sun / son / wood / wolf

exercise**9**

Find the different word.

metal	wood	table	stone
divide	zero	multiply	add
wonderful	terrible	marvellous	fantastic
fur	leather	wool	plastic
eat	taste	smell	look
quarter	point	fifth	half
Norway	Taiwan	Oxford	Denmark
china	polystyrene	glass	teapot
disgusting	awful	terrible	wonderful
anorak	coat	shoe	jacket

Why is the word different? Give a reason.

Remember that there may be more than one correct answer.

Unit nineteen

Tallest trees
Giant Redwood, Northern California
Average 85 metres.
Some are 110 metres plus.

Wettest place
Kauai, Hawaii
Average rainfall: 11,455 mm a year

Driest place
Atacama Desert, Chile
No rain for 400 years

Highest volcano
Antofalla, Argentina
6,450 metres

Smallest country
Vatican City
Area: 0.4 square km.
Population: 750

Biggest ocean
Pacific Ocean
181,000,000 square km.

Hottest place
Al'Aziziyah, Libya
58°C, 1922

Coldest place
Vostock, Antarctica
-89.2°C, July 1983

Other labels on map: Mauna Loa, Death Valley, Sahara Desert, Monaco, Bangladesh, Siberia, Atlantic Ocean, Tasmania.

exercise
1

Death Valley in California is very hot.

A Al'Aziziyah is hotter than Death Valley.

B Al'Aziziyah is the hottest place in the world.

Write two sentences like **A** and **B** in the examples above.

1 Siberia is very cold.

A _____

B _____

2 Bangladesh is very wet.

A _____

B _____

3 The Sahara Desert is very dry.

A _____

B _____

4 The Mauna Loa volcano in Hawaii is very high.

A _____

B _____

5 The Atlantic Ocean is very big.

A _____

B _____

6 Monaco is a very small country.

A _____

B _____

7 A mountain ash tree in Tasmania is 99 metres tall.

A _____

B _____

exercise

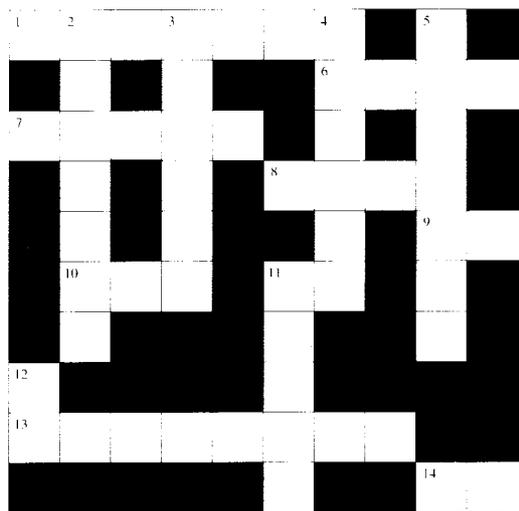
2

Complete this chart.

adjective	comparative	superlative
long	longer	longest
short	_____	_____
fast	_____	_____
big	_____	_____
large	_____	_____
heavy	_____	_____
good	_____	_____
bad	_____	_____

exercise**3****Crossword**

Look at the Student's Book for information.

**ACROSS**

- 1 The tallest trees in the world. (7)
- 6 kitchen, bathroom, bedroom, living _____. (4)
- 7 The tallest office building in the world is the _____ Tower in Chicago. (5)
- 8 The superlative of *good*. (4)
- 9 Shirts and blouses are often made _____ cotton. (2)
- 10 The past tense of *see*. (3)
- 11 Singular two-letter pronoun. The plural is *they*. (2)
- 13 The highest mountain in North America. (8)
- 14 Rolls-Royce cars are made _____ England. (2)

DOWN

- 2 The highest mountain in the world. (7)
- 3 The world's tallest radio mast is in this city. (6)
- 4 The Atacama Desert is the _____ place in the world. (6)
- 5 The coldest place has the same name as a Russian spaceship. (7)
- 11 Ferrari cars are made here. (5)
- 12 The abbreviation for this verb is 'm. (2)

exercise**4**Match the words from **column A** and **column B**.**Column A**

radio
cooling
football
outer
fur
china
rock
post
portable
office

Column B

building
concert
mast
hooligan
office
stereo
space
collar
teapot
tower

exercise**5**Complete the sentences in *About me!**About me!*

- My best friend is ...*
My best school subject is ...
My worst school subject is ...
The best book that I've ever read is ...
The best film that I've ever seen is ...
The best holiday that I've ever had was ...
The oldest person in my family is ...
The youngest person in my family is ...
The strongest person in my family is ...
The fastest thing I've been in is ...
The longest journey that I've been on was to ...
The tallest building I've ever been in is ...

exercise**6**

There are no capital letters (A,B,C ...) in these sentences.
Write them again with capital letters.

- 1 the caspian sea is the biggest lake in the world.
- 2 lake superior is bigger than lake victoria.
- 3 the nile is the longest river in africa.
- 4 mont blanc is the highest mountain in europe.
- 5 ulm cathedral is the tallest cathedral in the world.
- 6 mount mckinley is in north america.
- 7 pauline musters of holland was the shortest person that has ever lived.
- 8 the amazon is the longest river in south america.

exercise**7**

How high is Mount Everest?
It's 8,848 metres.

Look at Unit 19 in the Student's Book and the Workbook.
Write questions and answers about.

Ulm Cathedral / the River Volga / Lake Superior /
Al Aziziyah / Vostock / the Giant Redwood tree /
the Pacific Ocean

Unit twenty

exercise

1

Read the three adverts. Which flight would you prefer? Why?

CLOUDS HOLIDAYS: NEW YORK

B RITAIN *A* IRWAYS

FLY CONCORDE TO NEW YORK

The fastest passenger plane in the world!
Fly at 2,150 kilometres an hour!
Fly at a height of 18,300 metres!

£3,500 one way!

ELITE AIRLINES

*New York by Jumbo Jet – first class
on the newest Boeing 747-400.
Our planes have got the widest, most
comfortable seats, the best food, the
most recent in-flight movies.
Less expensive than Concorde (a bit
slower, but a lot more comfortable)*

£2,500 return

AIR ECONOMY

New York - £99 one way!! By DC-10.

This is the cheapest flight you will find!

It isn't the most comfortable, our seats aren't the widest, and (let's be honest) the food isn't very good, and our planes are 15 years old, but they're safe and very, very cheap! Fly with us! The flight's only seven and a half hours long, and you'll have lots of money to spend when you get there!

Airline	Britain Airways	Elite Airlines	Air Economy
Aircraft	Concorde	Boeing 747-400	DC-10
No. of seats	128	452 (20 1st class)	380
Speed	2,150 km/h	939 km/h	908 km/h
Length	62m	69m	55m
Comfort	**	****	***
Return price	£7,000	£2,500	£198
Made in	France/Britain	USA	USA
Flight time	3hr 30m	7hr 15m	7hr 30m

exercise

2

Answer these questions.

- 1 Which flight is the fastest?
- 2 Which plane carries the most passengers?
- 3 Which plane has got the most comfortable seats?
- 4 Which flight is the most expensive?
- 5 Which flight is the least expensive?
- 6 Which flight is the least comfortable?
- 7 Which plane has got the widest seats?
- 8 Which plane is the longest?

exercise

3

Write sentences using these comparatives.

- 1 ... more comfortable than ...
- 2 ... less comfortable than ...
- 3 ... slower than ...
- 4 ... cheaper than ...
- 5 ... more expensive than ...
- 6 ... faster than ...
- 7 ... better than ...
- 8 ... wider than ...
- 9 ... more economical than ...
- 10 ... less economical than ...

exercise

4

A syllable is a vowel-sound, usually with a consonant before or after it, e.g.

got has one syllable (got)

forgot has two syllables (for-got)

forgotten has three syllables (for-got-ten)

How many syllables have these words got?

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1 cheap | 6 beautiful |
| 2 expensive | 7 interesting |
| 3 comfortable | 8 modern |
| 4 economical | 9 funny |
| 5 loud | 10 exciting |

exercise**5**

We always use *more*, *most*, *less*, and *least* with adjectives that have got three or more syllables. We usually use the *-er* ending with two-syllable adjectives (*lucky – luckier*, *pretty – prettier*), but some two-syllable adjectives are used with *more* (*modern – more modern*).

Look at exercise 4. Underline the adjectives that we use with *more*, *most*, *less*, *least*.

exercise**6**

The blue one costs £10.

The green one costs £6.

The green one costs £4 less than the blue one.

- This ticket is only £3. That ticket is £5.
- The BMW costs £20,000. The Saab costs £18,000.
- This hotel costs \$200 a night. That hotel costs \$150 a night.
- His dinner cost 250 francs. Her dinner cost 200 francs.

exercise**7****Abbreviations**

Look at the list below. All the things in the list have abbreviations. Write the abbreviations next to them.

(You can look at Unit 20 in the Student's Book, and at Units 19 and 20 in the Workbook.)

- miles per hour _____
- kilometres an hour _____
- metres _____
- kilometres _____
- cubic centimetres / cubic capacity _____
- square kilometres _____
- millimetres _____
- degrees Celsius _____
- pounds (money) _____
- dollars _____
- and _____
- per cent _____

exercise**8**

Fill in the spaces in this story.

You can use as many words as you like.

Note: there are many possible answers. You choose!



'I was sitting outside the house when I saw it. It came down from that mountain over there. It was the biggest ■■■■■ I've ever seen. It had two big ■■■■■ and a long ■■■■■. Well, I was frightened. I can tell you that. It stopped ■■■■■ and then it ■■■■■! My little dog ran towards it, and it ■■■■■. I ran to the telephone, and I ■■■■■ but it was no good. The telephone ■■■■■. Well, I went back outside, and it ■■■■■. I haven't seen it since.'

exercise**9**

small is the opposite of *big*

smallest is the opposite of *biggest*

smaller is the opposite of *bigger*

What are the opposites of these words?

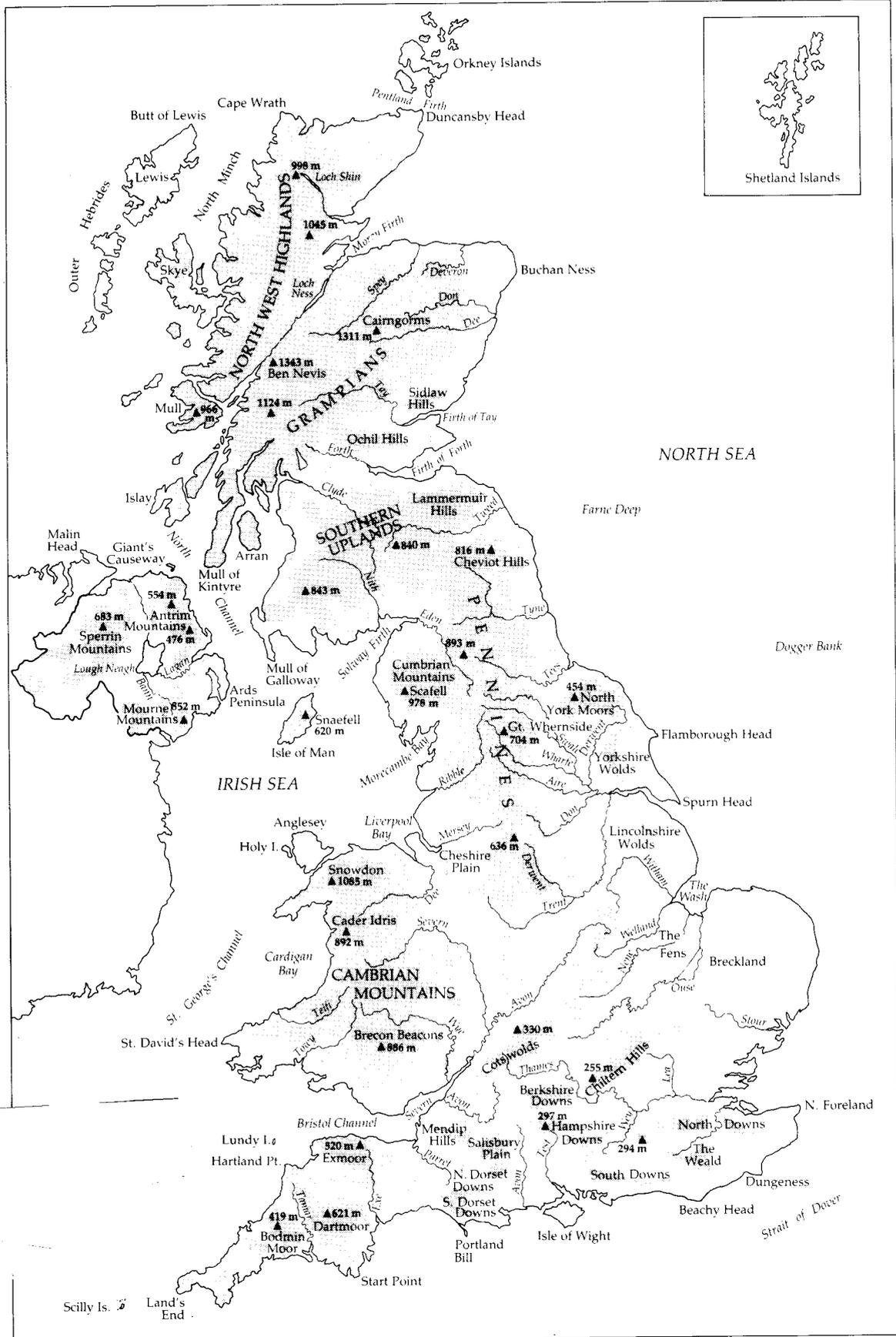
- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1 tall | 8 less |
| 2 cheap | 9 hottest |
| 3 most comfortable | 10 colder |
| 4 oldest | 11 better |
| 5 smaller | 12 worst |
| 6 slowest | 13 more expensive |
| 7 most difficult | 14 shortest |

exercise**10**

Think about Units 1–20 in the Student's Book.

- Which unit was the most interesting?
- Which unit was the most difficult?
- Which unit was the easiest?
- Which unit was the least interesting?
- Which unit was the funniest?
- Which unit took the shortest time?
- Which unit took the longest time?
- Which unit did you learn most from?
- Which unit did you learn least from?
- Which illustration did you like best?
- Which illustration did you like least?

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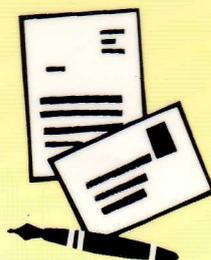
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